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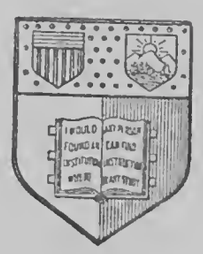

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# THE MODERN FARMER

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## Dixie Regaining Dominant Position As Cotton Source of Lancashire

(This is the second of a series of three articles on the economic recovery and problems of the famous Lancashire cotton industry in Britain, one of the important markets for American cotton.)

Manchester, England, March 16.—(AP)—American cotton is finding its way back to Lancashire, after three lean years.

Whether Dixie's former dominance over this country's cotton industry will be restored is problematical, but the comeback thus far has been a much-discussed topic on the busy floors of the Manchester and Liverpool exchanges.

Imports of cotton from Southern states are nearly double those of last season, while the increase in shipments of competing growths has been less than 20 per cent.

Another encouraging sign for the Southern states is seen in the deliveries of American cotton to Lancashire spinners, with an increase of 32 per cent over last season. Deliveries of other growths have shown only negligible gains.

Stocks of American cotton in Lancashire are 28 per cent greater than last season, while the stocks of all other grades are 20 per cent less.

Yet dealers in American cotton are guarding against premature enthusiasm, as the trade is still far below its normal level.

American agricultural policies meanwhile stir up the same arguments here as in the United States, and nothing is debated more on the exchanges than the program of the administration to replace the AAA.

Meanwhile invalidation of the AAA was welcomed here as the possible forerunner of a more plentiful supply of low-priced American cotton. Brokers are sharply divided over predictions of the 1936 crop in the United States.

A large number are emphatic in asserting that the present price level of cotton cannot be maintained.

The objection most frequently heard in Lancashire to Roosevelt's agricultural policies is that they have hampered trade in American cotton by increasing the risk and uncertainty of handling it.

Some Lancashire dealers retort, however, that the supply of American cotton at a fair price has always been adequate to meet the needs of legitimate business and that only speculative operations have been restrained by the New Deal program.

One of the outstanding developments in the Lancashire cotton trade has been the increased use of Indian growths.

During the past two years organized efforts to induce spinners to substitute Indian for American cotton wherever feasible have been made through the influential Lancashire Indian Cotton committee.

Offsetting the obstacles against American cotton consumption in Lancashire is the force of habit.

For 150 years Lancashire mills have regarded the Southern states as their principal source of raw cotton, and while abnormal trade conditions at various times in history have forced them to use other growths, they have always returned to the original source of supply.

## RRA EXTENDS AID TO 2,000 IN TENNESSEE

During 1936, 2,000 Tennessee farmers have been given opportunities for farm rehabilitation. L. H. Haltom, state director of the Rural Resettlement administration, announced yesterday.

By May 1, an additional 100 farm families will be accepted by the RRA, he predicted. The quota for Tennessee set by Washington officials was 6,000 families.

Reduction in a limited personnel, after Washington RRA officials had set the quota, was the reason Haltom said for failure to attain the full number.

The government is advancing approximately $300 to these workers "with intention it ultimately be paid back," Haltom said. Every farmer has been given a budget and a farm plan which he must follow and, which if followed should put him on the road to rehabilitation," he declared.

About 50 per cent of the families being cared for this year were also wards of the RRA's predecessor, the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, last year. Between five and 10 per cent of those aided by the government last year are in such condition as to require little or no help this year.

"Many of this group have paid back in full all they owed the government," Haltom declared. He pointed out the . RRA's program should be permanent.

"We are trying to train these families so they can care for themselves within a year or two," Haltom said. "We are especially concerned with the young persons in these families, and are encouraging them to join 4-H clubs and take Smith-Hughes vocational agricultural training in high schools wherever it is available.

Haltom estimated the program of the RRA should be extended to include aid for 20,000 of the state's 250,000 farmers. "Practically all those we are caring for this year are living on farms," he said.—Nashville Tennessean.

## Houston Aroused Over Attack On Relief Worker

Houston, March 12—(By Albert White for ANP)—Citizens here are aroused over the beating administered Robert Incas, 47-year-old WPA worker by George Bell special white officer at the WPA headquarters and Tuesday morning filed a petition with the State Administration urging that Bell be removed from duty.

Incas was beaten over the head with a black-jack when he went to the WPA headquarters to receive his check. He declares that the attack was unprovoked on his part and that he could only attribute it to Bell being prejudiced. Bell on the other hand stated that when he told Incas to "move on" as the building was crowded Incas cursed him and attempted to strike him. Little credence is put in his statement and a thorough investigation is being urged.

## FARM AID PROGRAM SOON TO BE KNOWN

From Nashville Tennessean

C. E. Brehm, director of the University of Tennessee agricultural extension service, announced yesterday that the new farm plan to replace the invalidated AAA would probably be ready for submission to the farmers of Tennessee before the end of the month. Considerable progress has been made in drafting of the plan since the regional conference of farmers and extension leaders was held in Memphis at the call of the secretary of agriculture.

Pending announcement of the full plan Director Brehm suggests that farmers intending to participate assemble information on the normal acreage of soil-depleting crops grown on their farms and, wherever practical, the normal acreage of soil-improving crops also. They should also prepare figures on the normal yield of the major soil-depleting crop grown, and the acreage to be devoted to soil-conserving and soil-depleting crops in 1936.

Conservation and improvement of national soil resources re-establishment and maintenance of the farmer's purchasing power and assurance of adequate supplies of foods and fibers for consumers are the principal objectives of the new federal act, which is known as the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act."

The act provides for temporary aid to participating farmers in the form of direct payments until 1938. Commencing then, grants will be made only to states upon approval of state programs by the secretary of agriculture. The act authorizes an annual appropriation of not more than $500,000,000.

Under the temporary plan, payments will be made to farmers upon the basis of their treatment or use of land for soil restoration, conservation or erosion prevention, changes in the use of their land, and the domestic allotment of one or more designated commodities. Productivity of the land affected will be taken into consideration.

To qualify for grants or payments, a farmer must have an increase of soil conserving crops in 1936 equal to 20 per cent of the total acreage of soil depleting crops, or must have an acreage of soil depleting crops not in excess of the normal acreage of such crops on his farm.

Soil conserving and soil depleting crops for Tennessee are being classified and will be announced at an early date. Rates of payment for diverting land from soil-depleting crops such as corn, cotton and tobacco to soil-conserving crops such as lespedeza, clover, alfalfa and grasses are now being worked out and will also be announced when details of the new program are completed in Washington, Director Brehm said.

## VITAMINES NEEDED FOR BABY CHICKS

By E. F. Broden

Vice-President, Hermitage Feed Mills

Cornell Agriculture Station, poultry department says: "Vitamins are absolutely essential for growth, reproduction and maintenance of health. No poultry ration is right without them. Baby chicks in particular must have not only an abundance of vitamins but their feed must have a proper balance of them."

Most poultry raisers know this but have found it difficult to determine where and how to accomplish it. Before starting baby chicks Tennesse poultry raisers will do well to investigate Hervita, a new and important ingredient that is now included in Hermitage and Sunshine Starting Mashes. You will find that Hervita solves this important problem for you and that you can start your chicks with full confidence of furnishing them a most complete ration that will insure low mortality and rapid thorough growth.

The Hermitage Feed Mills will be glad to mail you a bulletin free explaining Hervita in detail. It will pay you to either write or phone 6-5678 before you start your chicks this year.

## May Employ Convicts on Arkansas WPA Projects

Little Rock, March 12—(ANP) Despite the statement by R. E. Ewell of Washington, general counsel of the Federal Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, that the federal government has no intention of setting up industries manned with prison labor, the belief was expressed here this week that convict labor would be used on a number of WPA projects throughout the State of Arkansas.

This announcement followed closely in the wake of a conference held with Ewell and Attorney General Bailey and former Attorney General Pope, here Tuesday morning, at which it was pointed out to the federal officers that there are numerous projects where convict labor could be used in progress. A survey will be made of the projects and upon this will the final answer be made, according to the conferees.

## Scotland Orders Campbell's Book On Movable Schools

Tuskegee, March 12—(ANP)—Formal announcements of the publication of the book entitled: "THE MOVABLE SCHOOL GOES TO THE NEGRO" by T. M. Campbell, have been recently released. The first cash-in-advance-order came from a reader who resides in Scotland.

This book is the first to be produced in the new bookbinding section which was installed last year in the Tuskegee Institute Printing Division.

## Cooking and Serving

By MRS. GORDON PARMAN

Nashville Tennessean Nutritionist

Gelatin is a necessary ingredient in salads that are to be molded. Lemon and lime flavored prepared gelatin may be used. However, it may be too sweet for some vegetables or fruits. Plain gelatin is preferred and 1 tablespoon is equal to one package of ready prepared. Salt must be used sparingly in congealed salads or they will be watery.

### Easy Vegetable Salad.

Prepare 1 pint of lemon gelatin, put in refrigerator while preparing vegetables; 1 1-2 cups finely shaved or minced cabbage, very slightly salted; 1-2 green and red pepper or (pimento may be used for red), chopped; 1-2 cup chopped celery. Mix with thickened gelatin. Pack into molds and finish congealing. Serve on lettuce with favorite dressing.

### Stuffed Tomato Salad.

Peel tomatoes, remove pulp and seeds, put 1 teaspoon French dressing in each; set in refrigerator until ready to serve, then fill with equal parts of finely chopped celery, pineapple and nuts. Serve on lettuce and mayonnaise. For variation stuff the tomatoes with shredded cabbage, pepper and pickle.

### Mock Crab Salad.

Cook until tender three large parsnips, run through food chopper or shred with fork, mince 1 small onion, add salt and onion to parsnips, mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce.

### Edive Salad

Discard the green tip ends, using the bleached portion near the root. Cut the stalks crosswise in inch lengths. Wash thoroughly and drain. Cut into thin slices of hot, boiled potatoes and hard-cooked eggs. Make a dressing of 1 tablespoon sausage drippings, add to this 1-2 cup vinegar, tablespoon sugar. When boiling toss over and blend with the endive. Bits of celery and onion may be added if liked. Ham drippings may be used instead of sausage.

### Substantial Lunch Salad

Three hard-cooked eggs, 1 cup cooked carrots, 2 cups diced cooked potatoes, 3 small pickles, 1 cup celery cubes, 3 cups chopped cold meat with enough mayonnaise to mold. Pack and chill. Mix potatoes and carrots with salad dressing. Unmold the meat on lettuce, arrange the potatoes and carrots around the meat in a circle, follow with a row of celery. Rice the whole egg, sprinkle over the salad and serve with mayonnaise, garnish with sliced pickle.

# WHITE AND COLORED WORKERS JOIN IN DEMAND FOR FAIR CONTRACTS AT OPENING OF COTTON PLANTING SEASON

## Planters May Resort To Methods Of Terror As Means Of Continuing Exploitation Racket

Memphis, March 19 (ANP)—On the eve of cotton planting in the rich Mississippi delta area, the Southern Tenant Farmers' union through Executive Secretary H. L. Mitchell has announced a strike of its approximately 10,000 members unless plantation owners will agree to fair contracts, the right of sharecroppers to organize peacefully and no more evictions for union membership.

This statement was made shortly after negotiations between 108 evicted Negro tennant farmers living in a tent colony near Parkin and land owners in the controversy over rental contracts had been sidetracked, and as federal representatives from Washington met with big and little landowners here to get details of the new conservation program.

Although Brooks Hayes, special assistant to Reg Tugwell, RRA chief, had attempted to have a meeting between landowners and union representatives to iron out differences, the landlords refused to comply, the union declared.

"A strike on every plantation for fair contracts for sharecroppers and day laborers is apparently the only way out for members of the union," Mitchell asserted. "Our people are being locked out. Our only answer can be to refuse to plant cotton or help plantation owners."

The union is asking that sharecroppers be given a full settlement at the end of each harvesting year and that legal rates of interest be charged them instead of the prevailing 25 to 100 perecent. Wages of $1 each 10 hour day with 15 cents an hour overtime for day laborers are also asked.

Reports reaching the union indicate plantation owners are planning to resort to violence to wipe out the union which is growing steadily in power and another "Elain Massacre" similar to that perpetrated among Negroes in 1924, is rumored in the making for both white and Negro sharecroppers.

These new developments have nullified the tentative settlement of the Parking case where 108 evicted sharecroppers are living in a tent following their eviction from the C. H. Dibble plantation in January through union activities, according to Mitchell, who said failure of the landlords to meet union men at a conference left matters up in the air.

Meanwhile more evictions are going on and threats of violence are made against evicted tenants, apparently with state sanction, for relief administrators at Arkansis refuse to carry out orders from Washington ordering aid for those evicted because of the power weilded by plantation owners in all official circles in Arkansas, Mitchell declared.

## Dett in Concert At Arkansas State College

Pine Bluff, March 12—(ANP) R. Nathaniel Dett, famous composer and pianist, appeared here at the Arkansas State College in a recital last Saturday night and for almost two hours thrilled a vast audience with his interpretaion of his own compositions and those of such masters as Grieg, Brahms and Beethoven.

Among the selections which elicited the most applause were Dr. Dett's own "Enchantment" and "Cinnamon Grove." The recital marked the close of a week's visit at the insitution by the composer, and was attended by members of both races.

## Borah Record Brands Him Unfit, N. A. A. C. P. Tells Fish

New York, March 12—In reply to Representative Hamilton Fish's defense of Senator William E. Borah as a presidential candidate, the Idaho Senator's record is cited by the N. A. A. C. P. as being such as to brand him as unfit for the high office of President in the eyes of American Negro voters.

The reply to Representative Fish was called forth by his recent speech defending Mr. Borah's opposition to federal anti-lynching legislation and viciously attacking the integrity of the Negro press. The N. A. A. C. P's statement also was a reply to a letter written by Mr. Fish to Walter White, the Association's secretary, in which Mr. Fish characterized an article in the March **Crisis** by Louis L. Redding as a collection of "odds and ends" from Senator Borah's record.

Borah and Representative Fish are charged by the N. A. A. C. P. as trying to "change the issue and divert attention from Senator Borah's record by trying to place the other candidates on the spot." In his letter Mr. Fish said: "Just why Senator Borah should be expected to lead the fight for an unconstitutional anti-lynching bill I am unable to figure out." The N. A. A. C. P. points out that Mr. Borah was never asked to lead the fight for any anti-lynching bill, and that the resentment of colored people toward him is because he has never proposed any plan to stop lynching in his twenty-eight years in the Senate, while at the same time he has fought every attempt to get the federal government to curb the crime.

The N. A. A. C. P. also points out that Mr. Borah has voted for and "actively supported numerous other bills which invade states' rights more than an anti-lynching bill would."

The association's letter cites the fact that Congressman Fish introduced in the House on February 15, 1935 an anti-lynching bill which is an exact duplicate of the Costigan-Wagner bill. Since Mr. Fish now declares that he believes the Costigan-Wagner bill is unconstitutional and that Senator Borah is correct, the N. A. A. C. P. asks him why he introduced this bill exactly a year ago, saying "did you introduce it simply as a political gesture?"

The N. A. A. C. P. declares that the article in the March **Crisis** "demonstrates that Senator Borah is not as free from racial bias nor as courageous and unequivocally committed to enforcement of all parts of the Federal Constitution as you and he maintain."

"You will realize and respect the circumstance," says the letter in closing, "that the American Negro has suffered so grievously during his three centuries in the United States, and the power belonging to the President of the United States is so great that we cannot but view with grave doubts the fitness of a man for the high office of President whose record towards Negro Americans has been such as that of Senator Borah."

## Virginia Union University Organizes Branch School

Richmond, March 12—(ANP)—The results of establishing a unit of Va. Union University in Norolk are shown in a report issued by the University here this week which shows that at the present time there are eighty-two full time students enrolled and fifty-five teachers in the schools of the city taking advantages of the evening classes.

The Norfolk unit was established upon the request of citizens of Norfolk who pointed out that since the removal of the Norfolk Mission College to Tennessee many high school graduates who desired to enter college were unable to do so because of the lack of sufficient funds to leave the city and to defray expenses of dormitory life. The project is unique among Negro colleges representing perhaps the only such unit operated by the group.

A full four-year college course is offered and among the members of the faculty are: Samuel F. Scott, A. M., Miss Dorothy Houston, A. M., David Houston, Mus. B., Frank Burleson, A. M., Booker T. Holmes, Recently through the NYA M. S., and Mrs. Helen F. Holmes. $1400 was appropriated for the aid of needy students.

## Veteran President Of Boston N. A. A. C. P. Gives Up Position

Boston, March 12—(By E. W. Clark for ANP)—After serving 15 years as secretary and 10 years as president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. which he founded 25 years ago, Butler Wilson, for 52 years a lawyer, relinquished his position last week. He was succeeded by Irwin T. Dorch, also an attorney.

Mr. Wilson, after graduating from Atlanta University in 1881, set up offices here in 1884 and with the exception of three years has not moved from that location. He numbers among his fights for the race his successful effort along with Attorney William H. Lewis to prevent the Bar Association from removing the names of Negro members from their list. During the World War the lawyer helped organize the state's resources and was appointed by Governor McCall to act as a connecting link between other governors and himself.

Although he has never been a candidate for public office, Mr. Wilson has received numerous honorary appointments and has been a delegate to many conventions. He is a Republican by political faith.

## Tells How Unions Doublecrossed Negroes

New York, March 12, (ANP)—Robert C. Francis, student of labor conditions, writes in the March Opportunity on the history of the New Orleans waterfront, in which he charges that the history of black labor is the history of a persistent attempt on the part of white union labor to drive Negro longshoremen off the riverfront or to confine them to so-called "nigger" ships. These "nigger" ships are those which carry the heaviest and most unpleasant cargoes which white men refuse to handle.

## Rhode Island Girl Elected To Phi Beta Kappa

Providence, R. I., March 12 (By E. W. Clark for ANP)—Miss Margaret E. Carter of East Providence, junior at Pembroke college, was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa and the Sigma Xi keys at the college assembly recently. She was also awarded one of the Lida Shaw King prize books in recognition of her work as an Elisha Benjamon Andrews scholar.

At this same assembly, Brown University paid its deepest respects and gave splendid tributes to the memory of Dr. John Hope, late president of Atlanta university. Dr. Hope was one of Brown's outstanding alumni.

# EMBARRASSING TRUTHS!

## N. A. A. C. P. Poster Cause Arrest of Dr. E. W. Taggart in Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., March 12—Dr. E. W. Taggart, president of the Birmingham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was arrested here this week under a Birmingham city ordinance regulating posters.

Dr. Taggart was arrested because the Birmingham branch issued a poster and distributed it about the city protesting against lynching and appealing for members to join the branch. The poster read as follows:

**You Can't Win By Yourself**
**Join the N. A. A. C. P. Now**
**Annual Membership Campaign**
**February 28th—March 16th**
**Annual Membership Fee—$1.00 per year**
**Lynching—America's Shame**

**It can and may happen to you any day—Climaxes all the evils perpetrated upon the Negro—over 6,000 lynched since 1880—Fifteen (15) in 1935. The N. A. A. C. P. has led the fight 27 years against these evils and for the Negro's right to be FREE and to LIVE. You can help this fight by joining the N. A. A. C. P. Over 400 branches in U. S. A. Support your Birmingham Branch; it serves your community.**

As illustrations on the poster there was a picture of the lynching of Rubin Stacy at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., July 19, 1935, and also a picture of the lynching of Bert Moore and Martin Dooley, who were killed July 15, 1935 at Columbus, Miss.

Dr. Taggart was arrested under Section 5474 of the city code prohibiting the pasting of advertising matter on fences, buildings, and telephone and telegraph poles. He was released on $50 bond.

Immediately upon receipt of a telegram telling of Dr. Taggart's arrest, the national office in New York wired him suggesting lawyers and pledging backing to the limit. A hearing was held Wednesday, March 4, and Dr. Taggart's case was dismissed.

## Harlem Socialites Give Gala Fag Ball

New York, March 12—(By Davis Lee for ANP) Ever heard of a "Fag Ball?" Then you should have visited the Rockland Palace at 158th Street and 8th Avenue in Hot Harlem Saturday night.

They turned out in gala fashion, gowns of every style, color and description. I was told that they were men dressed in feminine attire—wolves in sheeps clothing. But whatever they were they certainly looked charming.

At two o'clock A. M. Sunday morning the terpsichoreans of dubious sex clambered into high priced automobiles and taxis and hied to the Yeah Man night club on 7th Avenue. There they proceeded to make whoopie in grand fashion while their male escorts and admirers stood off appraisingly and smiled. (3)

## San Francisco Club Observes Birthday

San Francisco, March 12—(ANP) Eighteen years ago the famous Cosmos Social Club was organized here and last Saturday night citizens from various sections of the State of California joined with the members of the organization celebrating its birthday.

The celebration took the form of a musicale at the Scottish Rite Auditorium featuring such artists as Guiltero Bartilini, Baritone, Helen Barthe, lyric soprano, Phyolene Pohlson, violinist, the Southern Harmony Quartet and Ruth O'Neal dramatic reader, Dr. S. L. Katzoff, medical director and consulting Psychologist of the San Francisco Institute of Human Relations was the guest of honor.

Officers of the organization are: W. Henry Lashley, president, Mrs. David D. Paul, recording secretary, Mrs. Sterling Armelin, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank McAdoo, assistant secretary and Roxber Chambers, treasurer.

## Church And CCC Rap 'Bama Persecution of Scottsboro Boys

Bar Harbor, Me., March 6—Three hundred members of the Holy Redeemer Church of this city, including the Rev. Edward F. Fitzpatrick, have issued a statement protesting any further persecution of the Scottsboro defendants. In addition, 100 CCC boys in the Bar Harbor Camp, over which Rev. Fitzpatrick is attendant, have voiced "keenest resentment to the wicked tactics and travesty of justice, meted out to the poor innocent Negro boys."

## *Dillard University Singers To Make Tour*

New Orleans, La.—The unusual aggregation of soloists ad choruses developed at Dillard University under the direction of Prof. Frederick D. Hall will make its first tour this May. This tour comes as a climax in the series of Brilliant programs rendered by Dillard Singers at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and the Mardi Gras. Prior to this trip the troupe will appear in concert at Jackson, Miss. ,March 30. The extended travels, beginning about May 1, will include appearances at Meridian, Miss.; Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga., Knoxville and Chattaooga Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. At Columbus the Singers will appear before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The concert at the General Conference is sponsored by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church and the special production, "Heritage," which the group will render has been chosen by the board for representation in all of the schools under its auspices. The advance interest indicated by subscriptions has made it impossible for the group to accept all invitations.


## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

**Send Your Orders to Us for**

Guides for Home and Foreign Mission Societies and Combined Bible Band and Mother's Union @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Y. W. A. Guides and Combined Junior Mission Society @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Shepherd Boys' League Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Girls' Auxiliary Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Children's Band Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Secretary Books for all Organizations, $1.00.
Pledge Charts for each organization @ 50c.
Buttons for each organization @ 10c each or $1.00 per dozen.
Hope, a monthly magazine—5c a year.
No supplies sent free. Remittance requested with each order.

Please send all orders to the

**NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD**
**523 2nd Avenue, North**
**Henry Allen Boyd, Sec.**
**Nashville, Tenn.**

# INVENTORS OF COTTON PICKING MACHINE SEEK FOREIGN MARKET

Memphis, March 19 (ANP)—Special efforts are being made to place the newly invented mechanical cotton picker on the foreign market in order that "it may be a blessing not a curse to mankind" according to John and Mack Rust, white, who invented the machine.

Speaking of the machine, which they now claim has been perfected, the inventors pointed out that they were endeavoring not to cause any labor distress through their invention, averring:

"We got down on our knees and picked cotton when we were boys and we decided then that we would try to invent a machine to do this back-breaking labor. We have that machine. It will do the work of from 50 to 100 men. We are convinced that our invention if exploited would create untold disaster. Thrown on the market in the manner of past inventions, it would mean that 70 per cent of the labor population would be thrown out of employment and that is what we do not want to see happen."

Negroes constitute the majority of the cotton pickers of the South and if this invention proves a success will be the group more largely affected unless the inventors carry out their determination to exploit foreign fields where cotton picking is yet a novice.

## Chicago Legion Post Has Program For Young Men

Chicago, March 19 (ANP)—Under the leadership of Attorney Oscar C. Brown, of the Law firm of Brown, Brown and Cyrus, the Geo. L. Giles Post No. 87, of the American Legion has launched a campaign to interest youths between the ages of 17 and 24, to take advantage of the training offered by the Citizens Military Training Camp movement.

According to an announcement made by Thomas B. Mayo, post commander, a large number of youths have already signified their intention of enlisting in one of the camps where they will receive military training at the expense of the government for thirty days during the summer months.

Other activities on the 1936 program of the Giles Post No. 87 are the organization of the rifle team, an increase in the number of members of the Drum and Bugle Corps and a city-wide campaign for members. The membership at the present is 316 paid up members.

# BOY, 16, SENTENCED FOR LIFE; KILLED FARMER AND WIFE

## Youth's Father Wanted Him Put in Electric Chair

Buckingham Court House, Va., March 19 (ANP)—When he pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering a white farmer and his wife, Hazel Rose, a 16 year old youth, was sentenced to life imprisonment here Tuesday by Judge R. F. Hucheson.

According to the youth's confession, he went to the farm of Edgar C. Kellenger for the purpose of robbing the house, as he understood that the farmer kept a large sum of money in the house. Upon his arrival he found the couple sleeping and in his attempt to knock them unconscious he killed both of them.

Only the plea of guilty saved the youthful slayer from the electric chair to which his father Roy Rose averred he would send him if it were in his power. He will begin his sentence immediately.

# CAROLINA SENATOR BLOCKS WAY; HAS WHITE HOUSE FAVOR

## Foes of Mob Murder Undaunted By Latest Rebuff; Push Bill In Lower House

Washington, March 13—The resolution of the Senate judiciary committee authorizing a Senate investigation of lynchings of last year is being buried in the committee on audit and control by Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, chairman of the committee. Senator Byrnes is adamant in his refusal to consider appropriating $7500 for this investigation, and even refuses to call a meeting of the committee.

There is considerable speculation in Washington over Senator Byrnes's action, because he is known to be the spokesman for the White House in the Senate. Whether he is acting because he is a South Carolinian or upon instructions is not known.

Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, author of the resolution for a Senate investigation, plans next week to bring additional pressure on the audit committee for action on the appropriation. The appropriation is regarded by all informed persons as being far too small for an adequate investigation of lynchings, but apparently Chairman Byrnes does not want even the small amount of $7500 appropriated.

The lynching issue has assumed growing importance as both parties prepare for their national conventions and the campaign to follow. Brought out in front by the rash declaration of Senator William E. Borah that he would veto an anti-lynching law if he were President, the lynching issue is said to be causing Democrats some secret headaches. Democratic observers here are watching closely the strong fight which is being made by colored people against Senator Borah. They knew colored people were interested in lynching, but they have been amazed at the intensity of their resentment against candidates who do not take a clear stand. The Democrats fear that if colored people arise in organized resentment against enemies or pussyfooters on lynching, that their party's chances may suffer considerably unless a decisive step is taken by the Administration before the adjournment of Congress.

Meanwhile, Walter White, N. A A. C. P. secretary, spent the entire week here conferring on strategy to bring the duplicate of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill up in the House All supporters of the bill are urged to write their congressmen in the House of Representatives urging them to support any move which may be proposed to have the House act on the anti-lynching bill.


## 'Hope Magazine'

"Where There's Hope There's Life"

Organ of the Fireside School

A monthly religious journal for the Christian Worker

REMEMBER—when you order "Hope" you are ordering a magazine which carries not only daily Bible lessons, based on the Uniform series of Sunday school lessons, but also stories, children's lessons, mission helps, and seasonal messages to help you plan the right kind of program for all special days of the year.

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# LAUNCH MOVEMENT TO PUT COLORED MEN ON WPA JOBS

## Florida Project Has Only Two Laborers and No Mechanics

Jacksonville, Fla., March 19 (By Page M. Beverly for ANP)—A movement was launched here Thursday to have Negro mechanics and artisans employed on the WPA project in the Durkeeville community, which when completed will house three hundred Negro families.

When the ground was broken for the project Negro leaders were given important places on the platform, along with Mayor Alsop, who explained the benefits the group would receive from this project under the "New Deal." The following day, however, when actual work began all mechanics employed were white, with two Negroes as laborers.

This fact was called to the attention of Bishop E. Y. Tookes, and he immediately assembled a committee composed of Rev. John E. Ford, of the A. M. E. church, Rev. E. J. Gregg of the Presbyterian church, Rev. A. C. L. Arbouin, of the Central Baptist church, A. L. Lewis of the Afro-American Insurance Company, and W. H. Lee, and a petition was drawn up and mailed to the State Director of the WPA, urging the employment of Negroes.

## Indict 3 For Mail Thefts In N. C.

Smithfield, N. C., March (ANP)—Indictments against Eddie Thomas, Isaiah Hales and Thomas Williams were returned by the grand jury last week charging them with conspiracy to break into mail pouches in a railway baggage room and stealing the contents, tobacco valued at $700, since last June.


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**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
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## FACTS FOR POTATO CONSUMERS

See-sawing potato supplies and prices alternate their punishment to consumers and farmers. How can consumers be assured of adequate supplies, and farmers of fair returns?

TWO hundred years ago, it is told, when the people in a European city were threatened with a food shortage, a potato enthusiast urged his townsman to use that vegetable for food. So great was the popular suspicion of potatoes that it was not until they were disguised in a kind of soup that the hungry of the town would accept them.

TODAY this once suspect vegetable has become a great national problem. Prized by rich and poor as the essential ingredient of at least one meal a day, potatoes have achieved the status of the most important vegetable crop commercially produced, and one upon which a large share of our farm population depends for their own food or for their major, if not sole, source of income. These farmers want to know why they cannot make a better living out of supplying a food that is in such great demand, and why they always receive lower prices for producing more. Consumers want to know why they cannot have all the potatoes they want at cheap prices when farmers are so ready to produce them.

POSING a problem such as this is far simpler than solving it. If people were concerned solely with getting all the food and other things they need, the solution might be easier. But in this country we produce according to the rule, not of what people need, but of what can be sold. So long as that is the prevailing business rule farmers must work by it, too. Consumers cannot well expect farmers to provide all the potatoes consumers would like to have when nobody is seeing that farmers are provided with all they would like to have. Solving our potato problem, then, is finding a way to protect farmers' income as well as providing an adequate supply of potatoes for consumers.

HOW much consumers spend for potatoes is a matter of concern to millions of farmers, but especially to those who count on their sale of potatoes to make up the bulk of the family income. About half of the farms of the country reported in 1934 that they had produced potatoes that year. A large number of these farms, however, produced for home consumption or to sell only small amounts to add a little supplementary cash to the family exchequer. The bulk of the potatoes which city consumers purchased in 1934 and 1935 were marketed by about one—tent of all the farms, or some 600,000.

CHAMPION in the quantity of potatoes produced in 1934 was Maine. Fourteen of every 100 bushels were grown in that State. Next in importance that year came New York, with 10 out of every 100. Michigan follwed with 9, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin each with 8 Idaho with 6, Minnesota with 5. These States produced about 60 percent of all the potatoes grown in 1934. This percentage varies from year to year, but it is to the farmers of these seven States that city consumers look for the most important part of their supply of potatoes.

NOT all the potatoes grown come to market. That is an important fact to bear in mind because prices which consumers pay and farmers receive for marketed potatoes are affected by the total production of potatoes. Some which do not reach markets are saved for seed. Some are kept on the farm for human food. The amounts used for these purposes vary from year to year. In 1934 about a quarter of all the potatoes produced were used on the farm for food or seed. In addition to these necessary deductions from the supply, many more bushels each year fail to find their way to city grocery stores because of one kind of waste or another. In years of big crops, millions of bushels may be left to rot in the ground or spoil in storage because the prices which farmers receive are too low to pay them to harvest their extra bushels or to ship them to market even when harvested. In the average year only 60 to 65 pounds out of every 100 pounds produced are sold or available for sale.

EIGHTEEN months is the usual marketing period of one crop, thanks to the medley of climates and the long distance marketing organization we have in this country. Starting in December when farms in southern Florida and Texas begin shipping small amounts the marketing season moves up and across the country with the warm weather. Other southern States join the procession to market along in March. Peak shipments of the "early crop" from some 12 southern areas come in May and June. "Intermediate crop" areas then come to the rescue of potato enthusiasts, sending heaviest supplies to market in July. Chief shippers in this period are the farmers on the eastern shore of Virginia. Major potato supplies come from the "late-crop" northern States which usually produce about four times as much as the early and intermediate crop areas. Heaviest shipments from the late crop reach consumer markets each month from September until May of the following year.

OLD CROPS of most vegetables are cleaned off the market before new crops arrive. This does not happen with potatoes. During the first half of 1936, for instance a new crop will be competing with potatoes harvested months before in 1935. This happens because potatoes properly matured do not have to be sold right away as do many vegetables, but can be stored for months before they are marketed. Those thin feathery-skinned "new" potatoes you find on spring markets are not mature when they are dug out of the ground. While they are coming to market, old ones—thicker skinned, less watery, more mealy—are making the trip, too, but from warehouses or farmers' bins. "Old" potatoes were mature when harvested and stored from the previous summer's crop, to be sent to market when needed.

EVER since this vegetable, a native of central South America, was first grown in northern countries, experimenters have been busy at work developing new varieties. Today there are hundreds, each one prospering best undr certain conditions. To consumers who count their food values one variety is interchangeable with another. Nor is it certain that there is much to distinguish the food value of "new" potatoes from "old" ones. Both old and new are good in the hundred and one ways we serve potatoes, but the old ones have the edge for baking and mashing because they are more mealy.

CHIEF constituent of potatoes is water. The average spud is close to four-fifths water. Substantial food values, nevertheless come in this relatively cheap food packet and one suggestion the nutrition experts give in a low-cost food guide is to book potatoes every day in the week. Rich in starch, they rate high as an energy and body-building food. While sweet potatoes are richer in vitamins in general, the white potato contains enough vitamin C to be important because of the quantities most of of us eat.

CONSUMERS' ultimate goal for all foods is a supply big enough so that everyone can have a liberal diet, and not just during one year but continuously year after year. Not even in prosperous days have we approached that goal. How fast we can build toward that ideal standard depends not alone on the cost of foods, or on the amount consumers have to spend for them, or on how intelligently we select our foods for a balanced diet on a liberal level, but also on whether farmers are receiving sufficient returns to keep on producing the quantities of food desired.

NUTRITIONISTS have drawn patterns for the liberal diet. They have measured the vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins, and other nutrients necessary to make up such a diet. They have suggested assortments of foods which will provide such nutrients. But when it comes to measuring the quantity of one particular food which should be available if all consumers were to have a liberal diet, they cannot set any rigid figure. How many potatoes we should have on any idealistic standard, therefore, may vary within wide limits.

WHAT we can measure, at least approximately, is the quantity of potatoes which is ordinarily available for market. Every year farmers report to the Department of Agriculture on January 1 how many bushels of the previous year's crop they have sold and how many are still on their hands unsold. The total of these two figures does not represent the amounts which consumers actually buy, since between the grower and the consumer there is an unknown amount of waste, but it is the nearest approach we can make to an estimate of consumption.

AVERAGE supply of potatoes available for market during the years 1925 through 1929—relatively flush years for consumers—came to about 145 pounds. In the years 1929 through 1933, when consumers' capacity to buy was on the toboggan, the average was about the same. Compared with 15 years ago, we are now consuming slightly fewer potatoes.

THESE averages cover up one of the most important facts about supplies—that there are wide variations between different years. In 1922, for instance, when production was greater than in any of the past 15 years, there were available for market close to 190 pounds per person. Only 3 years later, production was smaller than in any of these 15 years and supplies per person averaged only 130 pounds.

SUPPLIES of potatoes make these wide swings up and down, and so do prices which farmers receive and consumers pay. In reward for producing supplies far above average in 1922 farmers received about 69 cents a bushel for the potatoes they sold while in 1925 when supplies were below average, they got $1.66 per bushel, almost a dollar more.

SEE-SAWS of large supplies and low farm prices followed by small supplies and high farm prices raise serious problems for consumers who look toward the day when everyone will have a liberal diet. They raise problems too, for farmers, working within our system of earning a living by producing according to what will sell and not according to what people need.

BALANCING the see-saw so that consumers are assured an adequate and stable supply, and farmers a fair price, is easier imagined than put into practice. How many potatoes consumers get in a year and at what price are influenced by many different things, some or them controllable, some not.

WHEN farmers decide how many acres they are going to plant to potatoes, for instance, they are influenced by the prices which they received for their last year's crop. To some extent, prices received for their crop 2 years before also influence farmers' plans for new plantings. If those prices were good, the chances are that farmers will be disposed to plant more acres of potatoes—hoping that those good prices will continue and that the farm family exchequer will be swelled by returns from a larger crop. If potato prices were poor, farmers are apt to plant fewer acres.

WEATHER, farmers' capricious partner, sometimes comes in to disturb the best laid plans. How many potatoes we get depends about as much on the yield per acre as on the number of acres farmers plant. Weather has much to do with the yield. The kind and amount of fertilizer used is important, too. For instance, the same number of acres were planted in 1919 and 1920, but there was an increase of close to 22 bushels per acre in the latter year, with the result that in 1920 production was 72 million bushels greater.

IF IT were possible to stabilize the number of acres planted to potatoes, the highly variable yield per acre would remain uncontrollable. There can be no assurance therefore, that total production can be stabilized.

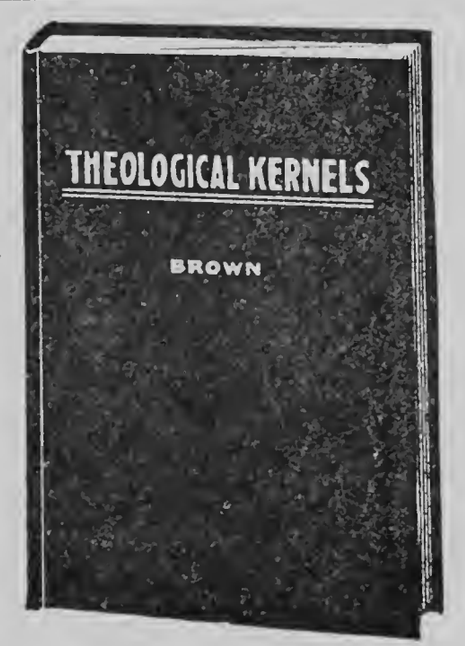
PRICES which consumers must pay for potatoes depend not only on how many potatoes are produced but also on consumers' purchasing power. Consumers' ability to buy a certain quantity of potatoes, in turn, depends on many things: the family income, the cost of other commodities, the family's liking for potatoes as compared with other foods, and so on. To standardize or stabilize all these important links clearly is impossible.

ALL SAUSAGE is not Government inspected. This is probably news to many consumers besides one in Wisconsin who writes us: "My dinner partner last evening happened to be a susage maker. He told me that of some 40 sausage—making plants in my city, only 3 were Government inspected; that even the local sausage plants of some of the large packers were not Government inspected. This certainly was a revelation to me, and afterwards I found that the rest of the people were as much astonished as I". Sausage made in an establishment operating under Federal meat inspection either bears the round purple inspection mark on the product of the inspection legend on the label. Some States and many cities have local meat inspection forces which conduct inspections in the State or city. Assure yourself that the sausage has been inspected.—Consumer's Guide.

## "Beat Borah" Campaign Started In Ohio

Cleveland, O., March 12—Under the leadership of Dr. George P. Craig of the Cleveland branch of the N. A. A. C. P., a state-wide campaign against Senator William E. Borah is going forward under the slogan "Beat Borah."

Dr. Craig has written letters not only to all N.A.A.C.P. branches in Ohio, but to all civic, social, fraternal and political clubs and groups, informing them that Senator Borah opposes legislation to stop lynching and that his record in the Senate shows that at one time he did not favor Negroes having the right to vote.

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# GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW LIBRARY AT WILBERFORCE UNIV.

## Students and Faculty Pledge $5,000 to Building Fund

Wilberforce University, March 19 (ANP)—Wilberforce Universitv broke ground Friday for the new library addition planned by President R. R. Wright, Jr., to accommodate the large student body which Wilberforce now has.

The present library which was a gift of Andrew Carnegie was built in 1911 when Wilberforce had only about 300 students. It was amply able to take care of the university's needs at that time but now the university has more than 800 students. For sometime it has needed larger library facilities.

**Bishop Payne Inspiration**

On Founders' Day Feb. 24, after the Founders' Day address by President C. S. Long of Florida in which the great faith of Daniel A. Payne was emphasized, President Wright announced his intention of building the library addition immediately. Said he, "If Daniel A. Payne could buy Wilberforce University in 1863, we can build a library in 1936. We have no excuse. Our people are more intelligent than they were then. Ninety percent of the Negroes of the United States could neither read nor write when Daniel A. Payne purchased Wilberforce, now 90 per cent of the Negroes can read and write and only 10 per cent are illiterate; then there were less than half a million free Negroes in the United States, now there are 12 million; then it was a rare thing to encounter a Negro who made as high as a hundred dollars a month, $7 a week was considered good wages. The bishops of the church got only $100.00 a month, now there is hardly a teacher in this school or an employee in this university who gets as little as $100.00 a month. Depressions should not deter us from undertaking a great and noble task for Daniel A. Payne had more then depression. The country was in the midst of war; people had to stint and sacrifice and deny themselves as at no other time in the history of the nation, but Daniel A. Payne purchased Wilberforce and saved to the nation one of its finest institutions. Can we the grandchildren of that generation do less?"

**Students and Faculty Pledge $5,000**

To President Wright's address the student body and the faculty gave enthusiastic response. They had just raised $5,300.00 in the Founders' Day effort but courageously have they set about the task of building the library and they plan to raise $5,000.00 more before June 1.

At 10 o'clock the students and faculty assembled at the plot of ground chosen for the new addition in the rear of the present library. Bishop R. C. Ransom, president of the Board of Trustees turned the first spade of dirt. President R. R. Wright, Jr., turned the second, and Miss Mollie Dunlap and Supt. C. C. Jenkins and other followed. The address was given by Miss Geraldine Jackson on the need of an addition to the library and the college song Alma Mater was sung.

President Wright announced that this library will be complete and entirely paid for by the opening of the next session of school, Sept. 1936.

## Hampton Inst.

**SUMMER SCHOOL OFFERS IMPORTANT COURSES**

Hampton Institute, Va., March 14—Teachers who already hold a Bachelor's degree are eligible to register for graduate study. The graduate courses are planned for principals, supervisors, and heads of departments. They are in the field of education with a major in biology or in history, and a minor in social studies.

Courses wil lbe offered in secondary education, with some courses in the English and social-studies majors.

Courses will be offered in the home-economics curriculum and also for trade teachers.

The courses required in the junior and senior years of the curriculum leading to a degree in the elementary field will be given.

Teachers who are working to complete the two-year curriculum for elementary teachers will have an opportunity to continue their work, since all of the required courses will be given.

Jeanes and supervising teachers and teachers in the small rural communities will find a wide range of subjects to meet their particular needs. These special courses are listed at the top of the sheet listing the courses which will be offered in the six-week term.

The Summer School Bulletin will be mailed on or about May 15. Those who wish assistance in making up a Summer-School program should write to William Anthony Aery, Hampton Institute Virginia, at an early date.

# COLORED CITIZENS OF HOUSTON TO TAKE BIG PART IN TEXAS EVENT

Houston, March 19 (ANP)—A mammoth Texas Centennial songfest and triple choral club contest, under auspices of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, J. E. Robinson, Sr., president, will be presented here at the City Auditorium, Sunday, March 29, 3:30 p. m. Participating musical organizations are: Prairie View State College chorus, O. Anderson Fuller, Jr., director: Nathaniel Dett Choral club of Galveston, J. W. Coleman, director, and Coleridge-Taylor Choral club of Houston, Mrs. P. O. Smith, directress.

Each choral group will sing a Negro spiritual, jubilee, semi-classic, classic and special number, with the massed chorus singing six numbers under the baton of the guest conductor, Mrs. E. C. Champ-McCabe of Beaumont, president of Texas Association of Negro Musicians, and head of the Negro music for the centennial celebration of 100 years of Texas independence and freedom.

Hon. James V. Allred, youthful governor of Texas, and Dr. W. R. Banks, principal of Prairie View State College and chairman of Texas Centennial Negro Commission, have been invited to deliver short messages at this observance, the first among Negroes of the state.

C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Defender and vice president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, heads the committee in direct charge of this anniversary program. Other committeemen are: G. Duke Crawford, Rev. James L. Robinson, Dr. O. L. Lattimore, L. H. Spivey and Charles A. Shaw, chamber executive secretary.

# LANDON FORCES IN KANSAS MAKE BAD START—PICKENS

## Noted Leader Scores Failure To Pick Colored Man As Delegate

By William Pickens (for ANP)

Chicago. Ill.—A bad start, so far as the Negro race in America is concerned. Otherwise, the Landonites would call it a good start,—and perhaps most of them are even unconscious of the seriousness of their failure to name a single Kansas Negro to the Republican National Covention, which is to assemble in Cleveland, Ohio.

This action, or failure of action, by the Kansas Republican Convention in early March in Wichita was not an accidental overlooking of the Negro: It was a deliberate snub and rebuff to Kansas Negroes. The Negroes were there from Topeka, from Kansas City, as regular delegates, but the presiding officer refused even to recognize a Negro when he tried to get the floor. Well-known Negro Republicans were turned down, like Dr. Blount, of Kansas City, and Elisha Scott, of Topeka. When a Negro was on the floor demanding recognition, the chairman would look down on his table or desk, refuse to see the clamorous Negro, and would call the name of some other person,—actually "recognize" and give the floor to some white person on his list on the desk, but who was not even trying to get the floor. The thing was so ridiculous that once the chairman even "recognized' and gave the privileges of the floor to a delegate who was not even present in the building,—to keep from recognizing he Negro who was demanding the floor!

Did these suppress-the-Negro orders come from Landon? If so, then these are more than correct who say that he is grossly ignorant or totally lacking in respect for colored citizens, or both.

It looks to us like poor statesmanship on the part of the Landon forces: to have set even one Kansas Negro to the Republican Convention would not have offended anybody, would have been rather "expected" even by the most anti-Negro politicians,—but it would have done a lot of good for Landon.

This time, too, the whites cannot use their usual alibi in such cases: "That the colored representatives were divided and not pulling together,—that they could not agree on a man from their number,—and that all of them wanted to be delegates,—and that they were fighting each other,"—so that the poor bewildered "white brother" did not know what to do and simply left all the Negroes out. These Negro Kansans went in united. They had met and selected one delegate whom they ALL SUPPORTED for the National Convention,—a native-born, well-known lawyer and politician and a consistent Republican,—Attorney Elisha Scott, of Topeka. Scott is not a figure-head anywhere. As a lawyer he is one of the most successful in the country. Not a white attorney in Topeka has more work to do than he has, and most of his work is among white clients.

In this first move Landon or his lieutenants have deliberately ignored the Negro citizens. What will the next move show? In the name of Jacob's God, will the Negro voter have to choose between such Republicans and the New Deal? What a dilemna for the black citizen..—We shall see.

# WPA Workers Die In Dynamite Blast

Birmingham, Ala., (A.N.P.) — Charlie Sanders and John Tanner. workers on the WPA project on the Springdale-Gardendale highway died here at the local hospital from injuries received from a dynamite explosion, and Will Jones, another worker is in the hospital in a serious condition.

According to the report of the foreman, the men had been warned not to stand too near the spot that was being dynamited. The trio of workers disregarded this warning and as a result when the blast occurred were hurled into the air. Sanders and Tanner suffered broken necks and Jones a skull fracture.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.

# RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL GROUPS IN CHICAGO GIVE DEPRIEST STRONG BACKING

## Congressman Arthur Mitchell Faces Hard Fight for Congress, Has Two Opponents for Nomination

Chicago, March 19 (ANP)—With the primary election scheduled for April 14, the "political pot' is boiling throughout the wards on the Southside as the Republicans gird themselves to win back the jobs from the democrats and various candidates align their forces to defeat their rivals.

Perhaps one of the most hectic battles being waged is that of former Congressman Oscar De Priest, who is facing a double barrelled battle, with ex-Alderman Louis B. Anderson as his rival for the Republican nomination for the congressional post and Alderman R. R. Jackson pitted against him in his battle to retain the Republican Ward Committeemanship of the Third Ward.

In his congressional fight, the former Congressman boasts of the support of the Republiacn Committeemen of the First Congressional District and the support of the ministers in the District as well as the endorsement of the Bishops Council of the A. M. E. church, which met recently in Kansas City.

Former Alderman Louis B. Anderson is supported bv the Second Ward organization, headed by Alderman William L. Dawson, who at one time was a member of the De Priest camp and also claims the support of a large number of ministers in the First Congressional District as well as prominent Party leaders.

### Mitchell Has Two Opponents

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the present incumbent who defeated De Priest in the last election at which time there was a Democratic landslide, is opposed by Attorney George C. Adams and Hugh G. Daly, white. The Congressman, according to reports, has the support of the Democratic Cook County Central Committee, while his opponents are being supported by independent organizations. It is rumored however, that Daly has the backing of "Hinky Dink" Kenny, 1st Ward democratic boss.

In other battles for honors, the battle between Captain Charles Udell Turpin as candidate for election and Edward M. Sneed for reelection as Democratic Committeeman of the Third Ward, looms as the most hectic. Sneed who has been in office for two terms has the support of the powerful Kelly-Nash combine that is controlling the destiny of the Democratic Party in Cook county and in certain sections of the entire State of Illinois and which is supporting the candidacy of Dr. Herman N. Bundensen of Governor.

Captain Turpin, a veteran of the World War and at present an officer in the Eighth Infantry Regiment of the Lllinois National Guard, is being supported by the organization fostering the re-election of Governor Henry Horner, who was "given the proverbial cold shoulder" by the forces headed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Patrick Nash. He is also being ardently supported by the Third Ward Democratic Veterans Association, composed of veterans of the World War and by fellow-members of the Eighth Infantry Regiment.

### Ministers in Battle

To influence members of the group in the various wards of the city to register, prominent ministers including Bishop W. J. Walls, Dr. L. K. Williams, Dr. J. H. Branham, Dr. J. C. Austin, Rev. A. Wayman Ward, Rev. A. J. Carey, Jr., Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Rev. Martin and twenty-four others, held a meeting here last week, at which time a petition was issued urging the citizens to register and to vote.

The petition pointed out that, whether Democratic or Republican, the ballot was the most powerful weapon in the hands of any group and that it should be used to the full advantage.

## Ruined Cotton Crop Presents Problems To Russia

Moscow, March 19 (ANP)—The loss of so many tons of last year's bumper cotton crop in Russia, due to it having been picked before it was ripe, has presented a great problem to the Soviet government and the solution rests upon the shoulders of a committtee headed by the Vice Commissar for Light Industry, Mr. Yeremin, according to reports being circulated here.

These reports state that 50,000 tons of harvested cotton had been ruined due to having been picked while yet unripe and that 20,000 more tons had been picked so green that the fiber head had not been formed. This committtee, appointed last week, will make a thorough investigation of the case as Russia depends so largely on the cotton produced.

Another rumor going the rounds is that two mechanical cotton pickers had been ordered from John and Mack Rust, of Memphis, Tenn., inventors of the mechanical devise, and that if the experiment proves successful many others will be ordered.

# DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS TO VISIT GERMANY AND STUDY TRADES

## Educator and Writer Given Trip By Oberlaender Trust

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois sails June 5, on the Steamship St. Louis of the Hamburg-American Lie to spend six months in study in Germany. He has been enabled to make this trip by a grant-in-aid from the Oberlaender Trust.

The Oberlaender Trust is an integral part of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. Its object, according to its last published report, is "to enable American men and women who have attained national prominence, to become better acquainted with the achievements of the German-speaking peoples in their respective fields."

In accordance with this plan, a number of American scholars have from time to time been sent to Germany. Among these are Ralph Bryant, professor in forestry in Yale University, John F. Coar, professor of German in the University of Alberta, C. W. Hasek, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Pennsylvania State College, Howard P. Jones, Secretary of the National Municipal League, Rufus N. Jones, professor of philosophy, Haverford College, Clyde L. King, professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of medicine, Harvard Medical School, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Harris, writer, formerly of the Atlanta Constitution.

February 7, 1935, Dr. Du Bois made a suggestion to the directors of the Oberlaender Trust outlining a plan "to make a study covering perhaps six months, more or less, into the way in which popular education for youth and adults in Germany has been made to minister to industrial organization and advance; and how the German experience can be applied so as to help in the re-organization of the American Negro industrial school, and the establishment of other social institutions."

This proposal was accepted and a grant-in-aid made. It is possible that Dr. Du Bois will return to the United States by way of Russia, China, Japan and Hawaii. He will resume his work as head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University at the beginning of the second semester, February, 1937.

## Alpha Phi Alpha Men Win Honors At Wilberforce

Wilberforce, March 19 (ANP)—Out of a total of 15 men receiving individual awards for scholarship 7 were members of Xi chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity representing the second time that members of this fraternity have led in inter-fraternity scholarship competition. and as a symbol of victory the fraternity was awarded the oaken scholarship placque.

The Omega Psi Phi, won second place with the Kappa Alpha Psi third and the lis of those receiving individual awards was: Joseph Allen, Joseph Smith, Lewis Barnes, Theron Ames, Hendron Hargrove, Samuel Morris, James Perdue, Edward Richardson, Benj. Waugh, Robert Whatley, David Raines, Samuel Mickens, D. S. D. Belliny, Arthur Evans and Horace Raines.

# POEM OF THE WEEK

## "Why Boys Go Astray"

**Hazel Gustafson**

What can a boy do and where can a
boy stay
If he is always told to get out of the
way?
He cannot sit here and he must not
stand there, the cushions
That cover that fine rocking chair
were put there, of course,
To be seen and admired; a boy has
no business to ever be tired.

The beautiful roses and flowers that
bloom on the floor of the
Darkened and delicate room are
made not to walk on...at least,
Not by boys; the house is no place,
anyway, for their noise,
Yet boys must walk somewhere, and
what if their feet...sent
Out of the houses....sent into the
street should step round the
Corner, and pause at the door where
other boy's feet have
Paused often before;

Should pass the gateway of glittertering light where jokes are merry
And songs that are bright ring out
a warm welcome, with flattering
Voice, and temptingly say, "Here's a
place for the boys."
Ah! What if they should? What if
your boy or mine
Should cross o'er the threshold which
marks out the line
'Twixt virtue and vice, 'twixt pureness and sin
And leave all his innocent boyhood
within?
What if they should, because you and
I, while the days and the
Months and the years hurry by, are
too busy with cares
And with life's fleeting joys...to
make round our hearth stone
A place for the boys?

There's a place for the boys, they'll
find it somewhere and if
Our own homes are too daintily fair
for the touch of their
Fingers,...and the tread of their
feet...they'll find it, and
Find it...alas, in the street...'mid
the gilding of sin and the
Glitter of vice,.....and with heartaches and longings we pay a
Dear price for the getting of gain
that our lifetime employs
If we fail to provide a good place for
the boys.

## Tuskegee and Wiley Debaters To Meet

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 19 (ANP)—Announcement was made here Monday that the debating teams of Tuskegee Institute and Wiley college will engage in a series of debates. the first of which will be held here Friday night with the question being "Resolved that Congress should be allowed, by two-thirds majority vote, to over-ride decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring acts passed by Congress as unconstitutional." The debates will be held in Montgomery, Birmingham, Selma, Anniston and Florence.


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# GROUP FINDS TOO MANY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES CAN'T DO PRACTICAL WORK

## Unfair Division Of Funds Also Hit At Vocational Education Meeting

Houston, March 12—(By Albert White for ANP)—The declaration that too many high school students graduate without being equipped for practical work in life, and that if American education is to be a criterion of universal learning, the Negro must be exposed to opportunities equal to those given other races and a fair distribution of school funds, were important highlights of the two-day session on Negro vocational education held here last week.

L. W. Woods, state superintendent of education, was responsible for the statement on high school graduates and L. V. Williams, principal of Booker T. Washington High School of Dallas, lambasted educational opportunities afforded Negro youth.

The Texas law requires separate but equal accommodation in the matter of public education for the two races, Mr. Williams asserted, but the law is being violated and the Negro is denied equality in training.

R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of the Houston College for Negroes, advocated a distribution of jobs as a substitute for the distribution of wealth. This will curb the growth of radicalism and unrest, he observed.

Dean Lanier pictured the need of a single standard of civic and living conditions for the races if the objectives of schools are to be achieved.

"Why teach Negro children the principles of health practices," he inquired, "if we are to send them back to the slums, shacks and mudholes to live."

The dean said some Negroes are opposed to vocational education because it trained people to work. "Christ exemplified the ideal of vocational education," he explained, by studying to be a carpenter. After that he moved up into a higher professional realm.

"We started out from Emancipation with a false philosophy," Dean Lanier charged," and since many have been led to believe we are free from work."

The conference, which closed Monday afternoon, was promoted under the auspices of Ray L. Martin, state director of industrial education. Approximately 1,000 attended the opening session.

### ARGENTINA FRUIT OUTPUT SHOWS RECORD INCREASE

New York, March 16.—(AP)—A marked expansion in fruit production in Argentina is reflected in record shipments and greatly increased domestic consumption during recent months, a Buenos Aires cable to the Argentine Information bureau said today.

Two shipments of varied fruits totaling 137,789 cases have just left Buenos Aires, harking the height of a record fruit season for Argentine growers. Of this amount, 28,936 were destined for Brazil and 76,100 cases for the United States. The remaining 32,753 cases of fruit were shipped to France, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

### PORK PRODUCTS

PRICES of pork at retail continued to fall during the last half of January, although the decline was not as sharp as that occurring in the first half of the month following the invalidation of the processing taxes by the Supreme Court. Since the first of the year, retail prices of pork chops have dropped 3.2 cents per pound; lard, 1.8 cents; and smoked ham, 1.1 cents.

IMMEDIATELY after the removal of the processing taxes early in January the prices paid for hogs by packers advanced sharply. This rise attracted a marked increase in market shipments as producers sought to avail themselves of the higher prices. The supply situation as a whole was not changed by these heavy marketings, the effect having been only to hasten the shipment of hogs which otherwise would have been held on the farm a little longer.

MARKET PRICES for pork have probably not yet fully adjusted themselves to the new basis of operation without processing taxes. Until they do it is difficult to foretell the direction of price changes from week to week. Retail prices for fresh pork usually show a seasonal increase between February and April. This year this advance will probably be less than normal. After April prices of fresh pork products are expected to drop more than seasonally.

ELIMINATION of processing taxes will not affect supplies of pork available for consumption during 1936. Indications are that the spring crop of pigs will be substantially larger in 1936 than it was in 1935, but they will of course not be available for market before the winter of 1936-37. If the cycle of hog production should follow its normal course, pork supplies will increase for the next several years until, in response to lower prices, farmers will again curtail production and begin the cycle anew.

### SPRING FEVER HITS TRADERS IN COTTON

New Orleans, March 16.—The cotton futures market opened with a wide spring yawn, dozed through most of the day and closed with a slightfluster, unchanged to a point higher than Saturday.

The day struck a new low for dullness. The caller looked down upon an empty trading ring most of the day and quiet prevailed.

Port receipts today 8,964; this week 13,843: this season 6,382,720; last season 4,060,482. Exports today 21,036; this week 21,036; this season 4,584,454; last season 3,420,839. Port stocks today 2,239,853; same day last year 2,427,265.

Stocks on shipboard at New Orleans, Houston and Galveston today 60,689; same day last year 58,544. Sales at Southern spot markets today 5,289; same day last year 3,193.

Futures closed steady unchanged to one point p.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 11.27 | 11.27 | 11.25 | 11.29 |
| May | 10.87 | 10.88 | 10.84 | 10.88 |
| July | 10.57 | 10.58 | 10.55 | 10.58 |
| October | 10.19 | 10.20 | 10.18 | 10.20 |
| December | 10.19 | ..... | ..... | 10.19 |
| January | 10.21 | 10.21 | 10.21 | 10.21 |

New York, March 16—The cotton market today was a repetition of the dull and narrow price swings shown in most recent sessions. The close was steady, net 5 points higher to 1 point lower.

Comparatively light offerings were absorbed on net declines of 4 to 6 points and closing quotations showed recoveries on covering and trade buying.

March ended at a new advance of 5 points, while May was 1 point higher and later months unchanged to 1 point lower.

Exports today 21,036, making a total of 4,810,299 for the season. Port receipts 12,052. U. S. port stocks 2,245,934.

Futures closed steady, 5 higher to 1 lower.

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 11.34 | 11.36 | 11.32 | 11.36 |
| May | 10.94 | 10.96 | 10.90 | 10.96 |
| July | 10.62 | 10.64 | 10.58 | 10.62 |
| October | 10.24 | 10.24 | 10.19 | 10.24 |
| December | 10.24 | 10.25 | 10.18 | 10.25 |
| January | 10.21 | 10.26 | 10.21 | 10.26 |

Spot steady: middling 11.45.

Liverpool, March 16—Cotton, 3,000 bales, including 500 American. Spot in fair demand; prices unchanged; quotations in pence: American strict good middling 6.98, good middling 6.68, strict middling 6.48, middling 6.28, strict low middling 6.11, low middling 5.86, strict good ordinary 5.66, good ordinary 5.36. Futures closed quiet and steady. March 5.98, May 5.85, July 5.74, October 5.50, December 5.45, January 5.45.

### TEN SPOT AVERAGE

New Orleans, March 16.—The average price of middling cotton today at ten southern spot markets was 11.36 cents a pound; government subsidy 0.64 of a cent a pound.

# RAILROAD CHANGES ARRANGEMENTS ON CAR AFTER PROTEST

## Crew Had Been Forcing Colored Women to Use Lavatory for Men

New York, March 13.—Jim crow cars on a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train running between Little Rock and Oklahoma City has been altered after vigorous complaint from N. A. A. C. P. that colored women and white and colored men were forced to use the same lavatory.

The arrangement became known when a colored woman traveling on the train last fall made complaint to the N. A. A. C. P. The journey is one of ten hours. On this particular day there was only one coach on the train. It was divided in half and in one end was a toilet for white women with that end occupied mostly by white women. The other half was a smoker for white men which had a curtain hung across several seats reserving a small section for colored people. In that end of the coach was a toilet which was for the use of white and colored men and colored women.

In its protest to the Rock Island railroad the N. A. A. C. P. wrote:

"Please be advised that we are instructing all of our branches that this is a violation of all principles of equal protection and accommodation and that the company is legally liable to any Negro woman who is forced to use a toilet in a smoker available to Negro men while a separate toilet is provided on the train for white women."

The N. A. A. C. P. advises colored women that they have a legal right to bring suit against railroads for such accommodations and that it will be glad to advise whenever specific instances are referred to it.

## State Supervisors Meet at Howard University

Washington, D. C., March 12—(ANP) State Supervisors of Negro Schools and Colleges and representatives of nine institutions assembled at Howard University last week to discuss the problems faced by State institutions and to seek a way out. The conference was called by Miss Susan Burson of the Home Economics Division of the U. S. Office of Education and the institutions represented were: Delaware State College, Kentucky State, Morgan College, Winston-Salem Teachers College, South Carolina State College, Virginia State College, West Virginia State College and Alcorn College.


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## Nation-Wide Observance Day

March 24, 1936, has been set aside by the Young Women's Christian Associations of the world as the Nation-Wide Observance Day. In this city the program for the occasion will be sponsored by the Co-ops Club, which comprise young business and professional women of the local Y. W. C. A. The program includes a reception in the evening from eight to ten o'clock. During these hours Professor Eppse will deliver an address, and there will also be interesting musical and literary numbers rendered. The public is cordially invited. Remember the date—March 24th, from 8:00-10:00 P. M.

## Howard University

Washington, D. C.—For the next school year, 1936-37, Howard University will set aside funds for seventy (70) Tuition Scholarships for needy students of exceptional scholastic standing. About twenty-five per cent of these are to be awarded to high school graduates who wish to attend Howard University. These Tuition Scholarships will cover tuition fees amounting to one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars for the school year. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of relative need and scholastic standing.

In addition to Tuition Scholarships the University will provide employment on the campus to cover tuition, or board, for about one hundred and twenty-five (125) worthy students with good scholastic records.

Awards are made by the Scholarship Committee on the basis of competitive ranking of all applicants. Applications for Scholarship must be in the hands of the chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Howard University, on or before April 20, 1936, to be considered with the first awards are made.

Those interested should write for application blanks to Prof. Max Meenes, chairman of Committee on Scholarship and Student Aid, Howard University, Washington, D. C.


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# ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE OUTLINED

## Group Has Played Big Part in Interracial Work, Say Leaders

Chicago, March 19 (ANP)—The growth and accomplishments of the Chicago branch of the National Urban League, were outlined in a twenty-eight page booklet issued by the organization here last week.

From the genesis of this organization, with A. Arnold Hill as executive secretary, to the present time under the administration of A. L. Foster, as executive seeretary, it has rceeived the wholehearted support of Chicagoans and has played an important part in the racial and interracial life of this city.

Under Mr. Foster, several braneh-es have been established in districts most densely populated by Negroes and new departments have been added to the general program, through which the needs of the groups are being served, the latest being that of Soeial and Civic Improvement, under the direction of Frazier T. Lane.

Among the accomplishments listed were; the opening of new avenues of employment for Negroes, through the industrial department, improvement in interracial relations through various activities and surveys eonducted by the organization and the important part played by the Urban League in relief work during the present erisis. The officers are: A. L. Foster, secretary, Howard D. Gould, direetor of the Industrial Department; Frazier T. Lane, director of the Soeial Improvement Department; Miss Odessa Cave, offiee manager, and the board of former ineorporators as well as the present board of directors with Dr. M. O. Bousfield as president includes the name of some of Chieago's most prominent citizens.

## White Collar Project Starts In Omaha, Neb.

Omaha. Nebr., March 19. (By R. C. Price for ANP)—With Mrs. Robert Turner Davis as state direetor, another fcderal project was begun here Monday for the training and employment of white eollar Negro workers. The project is being housed in the Urban League building, through the efforts of whose secretary, Bernard E. Squires, it was secured, and will employ 19.

Mrs. Davis is a graduate of Howard and was state supervisor of an employment survey here in 1935. Assisting her in the new project will be Gaines T. Bradford, former editor of the Birmingham World, and Charles F. Favis, loeal attorney.

## Defraud Widow of Funeral Expenses

Baltimore, Mareh 19 (ANP)--Mrs. Mary Jennings of this city will have to start another savings account to defray her own funreal expenses according to testimony in police court here this week.

Mrs. Jennings charged that some weeks ago Phillips White and his wife flimflammed her out of one hundred and three dollars; money she had been saving to defray her funeral expenses.

The Whites were given five years each in the House of Correction.

# "GNARLED LITTLE TURK" CREDITED WITH BEING BRAINS OF ETHIOPIAN ARMY FIGHTING ON SOUTHERN FRONT

## "Eagle Beak" Has Fanatical Hatred For Italians And Says African Soldiers Are Best In World

Addis Ababa, March 19 (ANP)—Somewhere in the southern front zone, about 225 miles behind the fighting line, a gnarled little Turk sits all day long, studying maps, talking with black soldiers, and drinking cup after cup of dark Turkish eoffee.

From this sunburned, leathery-skinned face perspiration rains down. A strange, dumpty woolen cap is on his head, and no matter what the temperature, the cap never leaves.

He is Wehib Pasha, known as "Eagle Beak," survivor of a score of battles, the brains behind the southern Ethiopian armies. The nominal commander-in-ehief, Ras Nasibu, does not g.ve a single order without first eonsulting him.

His hatred of the Italians is fanatieal. He fought them in Libya. Three months ago he said, "Zee Italians, zey are children. Zey eannot fight. My men are zee best in zee world. Zey will have zee Italians for breakfast."

Reverses suffered lately have not substantially altered his conviction. Today he says, "Zey are not so bad, but my men will beat zem if zey keep togezzer."

By "togezzer" Pasha does not mean that mass formations are necessary for Ethiopian victory. He would be the last one to advoeate such a method of fighting. He refers to loyalty following the break up of Ras Desta's army on the southern front. Eagle Beak has been pleading with his friend, Emperor Haile Selassie, to break up all the armies and place them under minor chiefs.

He really wants Ethiopia to revert to the old time fighting of the great Menelik's day, to guerrilla warfare in which small bands harass the invaders.

"I know zee Italians," he says, decrying facist courage. "When zey know where zee enemy is, zey are not so bad, but when black men come from zee left, zee right, and behind making noises like zee devils in hell, ah, zat ees different."

## Adult Education Campaign Launched By Missouri WPA

St. Louis, March 19, (ANP)—With the slogan of "Every adult person in the State of Missouri must be able to read and write" the two hundred teachers employed by the WPA on adult edueation projects, launched an intensive statewide drive against illiteracy following a conference held at the Gallaudet School for the Deaf Tuesday.

This action was taken following a statement made by John Walsh, supervisor of the group for illiteraey and Americanization that there were thousands of illiterates in the State of Missouri that were not enrolled in any of the classes offered by the WPA program.

"The average person" Walsh said, thinks illiteracy is confined to our foreign born. As a matter of fact the amount of illiteracy among our native born is appalling. Thousands of persons in Missouri can neither read nor write as our drivers license and old-age pension laws strikingly show."

Figures given out at the conference disclosed that there are now some ten thousand adults enrolled in the various classes that are held in churches, community centers and Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. buildings. It is the goal of the teachers to teach every adult to write his name and to read at least the headlines of the newspapers.

One of the most interesting reports made was that concerning a 33 year old man who had been taught to read and write. The commentator pointed out "I have never seen a happier individual in my life than this man when he reached the point in his training where he could sign his name."

Hundreds of Negroes are among the enrollees under the tutorship of Negro teachers employed under the WPA. Reports showed that these enrollees are taking an active interest in their elass work and many are doing "home work" to accelerate their training.

## John L. Spivak Returns To U. S.

Chicago, March 19 (ANP)—John L. Spivak, ace reporter, who covered the Scottsboro cases for the Associated Negro Press and who wrote the famous book, "Georgia Nigger" is back in America. He will lecture in Chicago at the Ashland Auditorium, March 22 on "Europe Faces The Barricades.' Spivak has just spent six months in Europe investigating political conditions affecting the masses. "The Negro problem is non-existent here" he wrote from Prague.

## Ethiopians Claim Victory In Daring Raid

### Men Under Ras Imru Kill 412 Fascists and Take Munitions

Addis Ababa, March 19 (ANP)—A daring raid behind the Italian lines on the Northern front, in which 412 white troops were killed and a munition dump destroyed, was officially revealed last week by the government here.

Troops under the leadership of Ras Imru, Governor of Gojam, made the raid a short distance west of Aksum, in the direetion of the Mareb river which forms the boundary between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Their objective was to attack the Italian roads and supply communications connecting Adowa with Eritrea.

Aecording to the soldiers, they destroyed 15 munitions dumps, two depots of 30 tanks and some lorries. They took no prisoners. Aecording to officials, this is the first time Ethiopians have penetrated behind the Adowa-Adigrat-Aksum line.

The Italians fought bravely for the first few minutes, and then turned tail and ran, officers declared. Most of the invaders were killed around their tanks which they made a rallying point. Swords, daggers and scimitars were freely used by the tribesmen. Some of them thrust lances through the loopholes in the armour of the tanks, only to find they were unoceupied.

## Emmett J. Scott Founder's Day Speaker at Tuskegee

Tuskegee, March 19 (ANP)—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson announced this week that Dr. Emmett J. Scott, seeretary of Howard University would be the Founder's Day Speaker at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, April 5. Dr. Scott for many years was secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee's founder.

## N. A. A. C. P. Scores Fish For Attack On Negro Press

New York, March 12—The characterization of the Negro Press as "eowardly and unfair" by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., in a speech in the House of Representatives February 17 was rebuked this week by Walter hWite, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who wrote Senator Fish: "You do neither Senator Borah nor yourself a service when you impugn the integrity and motives of the more than 200 Negro newspapers of the country for their critieisms of Mr. Borah's attitude. They have been among the most valued fighters against lynching in all of its forms."


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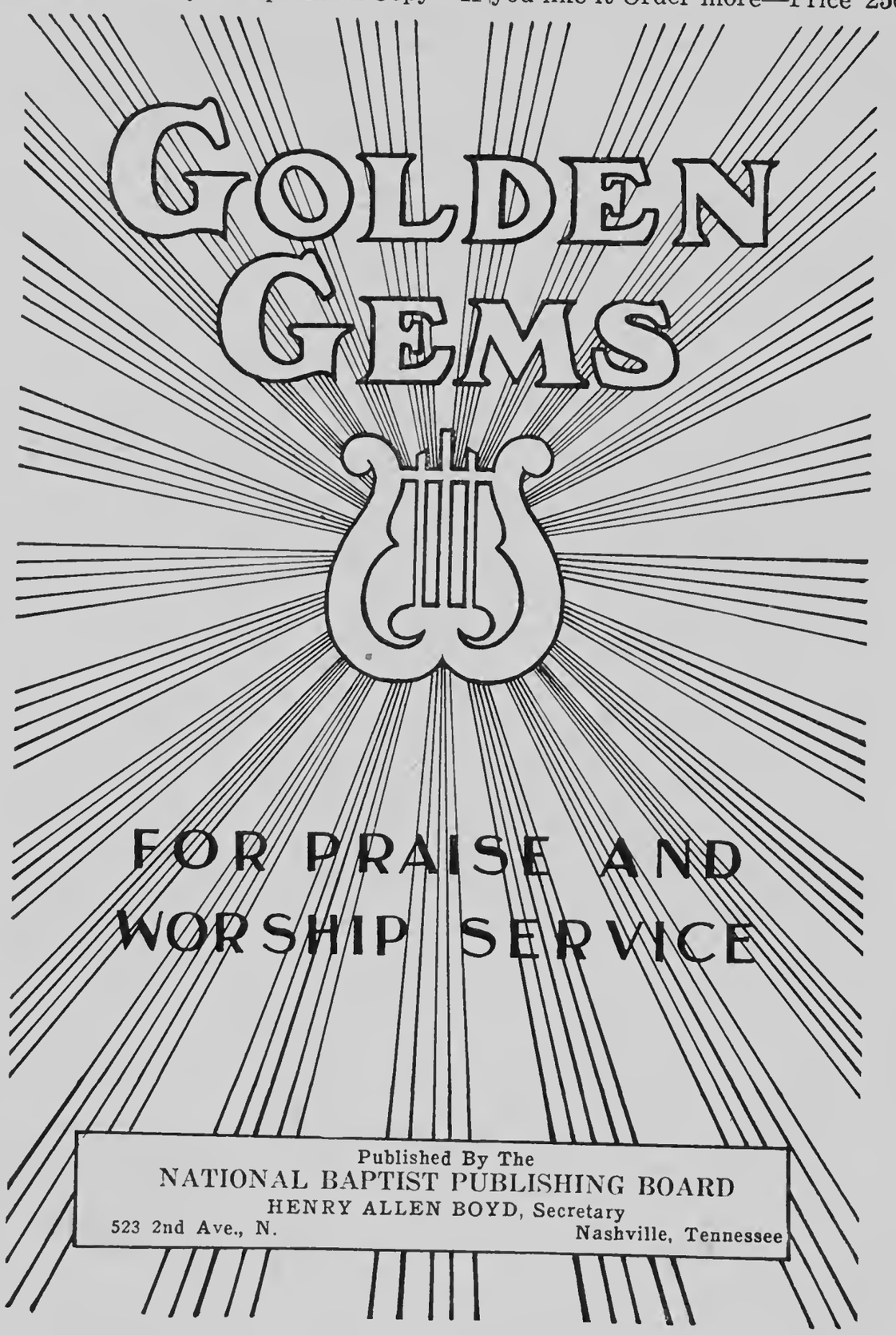

# THE MODERN FARMER

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APR 4 1936 AGRICULTURE

# HENRY J. RICHARDSON AND PARTY MENACED BY ALABAMA POLICE ON JOURNEY TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

## Solon Was "Suspected of Being Counterfeiter" Because He Rode Into Birmingham In Fine Car

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12 (ANP)—How he and his party were searched at gun point by two policemen in Birmingham as 'counterfeiters" because they had money and a fine car, and the subsequent apology by Lt. Governor Thomas Knight, Jr., of Alabama, prosecutor in the famous Scottsboro trials and Knight's issuance of a "letter of protection" was revealed on the return here from Tuskegee last week of Henry J. Richardson, Jr., Negro democratic member of the Indiana State legislature.

Richardson—well dressed, and of an aggressive, commanding personality—was accommanied on his trip to Tuskegee by his brother William, an Evansville undertaker; and by John K. Medders, brother-in-law of Dr. Lewis, a war surgeon at the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee.

**In Expensive Packard**

On the trip south the legislator himself drove their car, a rich looking and expensive 1935 Packard coach. The trio stopped in Decatur, Ala., scenes of the recent Scottsboro trials, for a fan belt adjustment but the small town garage, not being able to handle the job, Directed Richardson to the Packard service company in Birmingham.

Fifteen minutes after arriving at the service station in the Alabama metropolis, two detectives came into the garage with drawn guns and ordered the three Indianans to "put 'em up." While one officer held a gun, the other searched them.

"Headquarters here have got word that you are head of a gang passing bogus money," one detective told the legislator.

**Cops Surprised**

After questioning about ownership and purchase of the car, the three men were arrested and taken to the police station. At detective headquarters the Northern trio was searched more thoroughly where the discovery of a badge as deputy sheriff of Marion county, Indiana, pinned under Richardson's coat lapel, and papers of identification showing him to be a state representative brought forth incredulous exclamations of "just look-a-here" and "I'll be damned" from the Southern officers.

When one detective attempted to remove the badge, he was immediately cautioned by a brother-sleuth to "leave it alone." Richardson declared he was searched three times before officers finally found a small .25 caliber automatic inside his right hand overcoat pocket. Finally in an apologetic manner but without one word of apology they returned the party's money and the gun and let them go.

Arriving at Tuskegee where they were guests of P. H. Roney of the Veteran's hospital, Richardson told of his experiences, stating they were examples of the vicious and uncivilized methods and justice and hospitality accorded Negroes in Alabama.

Mr. Roney immediately contacted the capitol at Montgomery and arranged an appointment with Lt. Gov. Thomas Knight as Gov. Bibb Graves was ill. Knight asked them to come to his suite at Montgomer's big Exchange hotel.

**Met by Knight**

Met at the main entrance by the former Scottsboro prosecutor, the four men were personally escorted through the lobby, up the elevator and into Knight's suite of rooms on the third floor. After the lieutenant governor had heard their story and examined Richardson's credentials he expressed regret that an official of the state of Indiana should be so mistreated in Alabama and offered the three men a state police guard.

When Richardson declared he did not think such an extreme step was necessary, Knight personally wrote on official stationery, a letter stating an executive desire that the three visitors be extended every courtesy while in the state.

The three men planned originally to spend a week in Tuskegee but returned to Indianapolis following a wire by Gov. Paul McNutt of Indiana to Richardson asking his return for a special session of the state legislature convening March 5.

# MINISTERS OF 75 CHICAGO CHURCHES FORM CIVIC UNIT

Chicago, March 12—(ANP)—With a membership of seventy-five ministers representing 60,000 communicants, as the nucleus, the newly organized Illinois Progressive Civic League, headed by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Branham, assistant pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, is mapping plans for the civic, social and economic development of the racial group in the State of Illinois, according to an announcement made here this week.

"The real purpose of the organization", said Dr. Branham, "is to promote the civic, social and economic development of our people and bring the Christian people of the State of Illinois into movements that will bring about these results. There are thousands of church people throughout our State who take no interest in the social, civic and economic advancement of our group and we intend to arouse their interest in such projects."

## Notable Puzzled Over Borah Stand On Lynching Bill

New York, March 6—The attitude of Senator William E. Borah on Federal anti-lynching legislation is a puzzle to Dr. Charles A. Beard, internationally known writer and historian, he declared in a recent letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Beard authorized this statement for publication:

"How any member of Congress could support and vote for the recent acts thrusting federal intervention into the ordinary criminal processes of the states and then declare the anti-lynching bill unconstitutional passes my understanding of men and the Constitution."

# THE FINEST SPAN ACROSS

## Thirteen Million Dollar Bridge Over Father of Waters

The New Mississippi River Bridge at New Orleans, being formally opened with these ceremonies, is a striking symbol of co-operative achievement.

To a private enterprise, the Southern Pacific Company, one of the greatest and most powerful of American transportation systems, with its rail lines stretching from the Pacific Coast to the Gulf Coast at New Orleans, with steamship lines from the Gulf to the Atlantic Coast, is due no small part of the credit for the successful financing and actual building of the greatest span across the American Father of Waters.

With unbounded faith in the future of New Orleans, the Southern Pacific urged the building of the bridge and entered into agreement with the city, through its Public Belt Railroad, to pay train tolls, with a minimum guarantee, thereby furnishing a basis for the financing.

Next, credit must go to an agency of the State of Louisiana, the Louisiana Highway Commission, which, with equal faith in the future of the state and its greatest port, contracted for the payment of $7,000,000 of the bridge's cost in return for the toll-free highway privileges, making the bridge the most impressive link in the Old Spanish Trail, extending from San Diego, California, to St. Augustine, Florida.

Finally, toward the end of 1931, came the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States with an agreement to finance the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

# Supreme Liberty Stockholders Called

## Owners of Progressive Insurance Company To Hear Reports of Officers in Chicago

Chicago—(Special)—All stockholders of record of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of this city have been called in annual session for ten o'clock Tuesday morning, April 7th in the office of the company at 3511 South Parkway. President Pace in issuing this call, stated that the purpose of the meeting is to elect a board of directors to serve during the ensuing year, and to transact other business as may properly come before the meeting.

It is known here that this company has made phenomenal success since they merged the three into one, and it is expected that the financial report which will be released to the stockholders or directors, will reveal some rapid strides, even in the past twelve months.

It is said that the number of policies in force on the lives of the insured 13,000 in 1935, that the assets of the company will run over $160,000.00 increase for the past year, that the amount of insurance in force for 1935 over 1934 was over $2,600,000; the premium income increase of 1935 over 1934 was practically 75,000, and that the total income for 1935 from all sources over that of 1934 was a little more than $100,000.00.

The officials of the company together with the board of directors will submit all of this at the annual stockholders meeting. The financial statement as of Dec. 31, 1935 disclosed the fact that there was insurance in force amounting to $27,239,428.00, and that the amount paid the policyholders of this company since its organization was $2,752,320.53, and that the number of persons holding policies in the company was 103,552. The statement shows assets and liabilities of $1,743,230.63. The list of officers and directors who are serving at this time are:

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

# CONGREGATION OF 20 HEARS GILLIAM FLAY NEWSPAPERS

Norfolk, Va., March 12—(ANP)—"Negro newspapers are jelly-fish. They have no backbone and their editors have weak knees. They call it conservatism, but I'm here to call it nothing but cowardice. Negro newspapermen are actually the worst people I ever saw in my life. If they can't lead in everything they don't want anything."

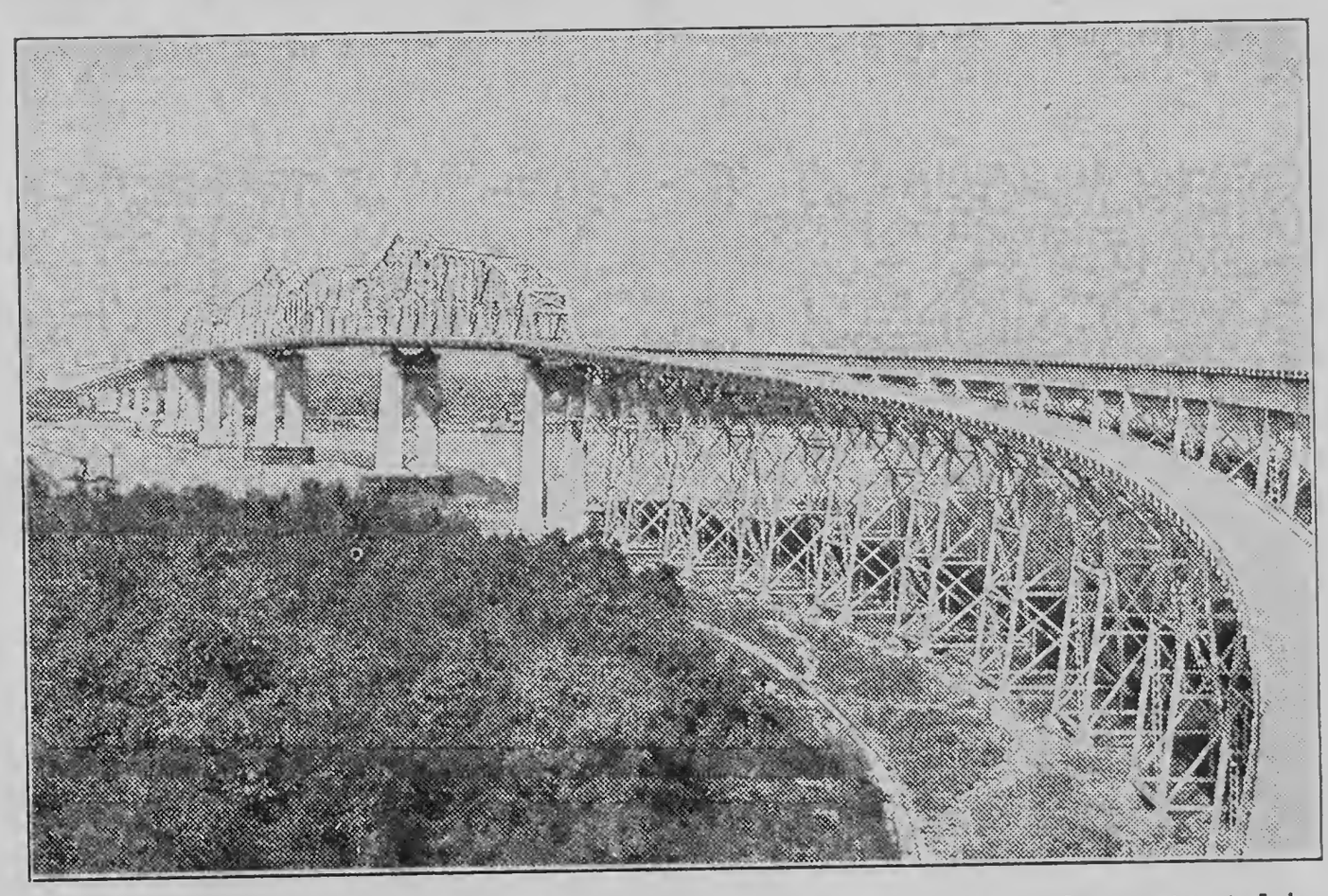
In these and similar words, shouted last week to an audience of less than 20 at the auditorium of the Norfolk unit of Virginia Union University, did Jerry O. Gilliam, obese and owlishly-bespectacled president of National Postal Alliance, deliver his "report" on the National Negro Congress held recently in Chicago. Gilliam represented the Norfolk N. A. A. C. P. and Postal Alliance at the conference.

"I can't understand the impression these papers gave you of that Congress. It looked like they were just standing back to see if they could find an error or mistake and pounced with glee on the least little thing that might have been questionable," Gilliam proclaimed.

"And these newspapers lied when they said the preachers were left out of the Congress. The whole trouble was they couldn't boss the whole business and got sore.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## *A THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE*



**Trains are now crossing the Father of Waters over the Finest Bridge to be constructed in a decade. Messengers to the Sunday School Congress from the West who ride the trains may see this structure.**

## Survey of Great Denomination Raps Scottsboro Persecution and Abuse of Sharecroppers

New York—Gross discrimination against Negroes in every community in this country exists both within and without the church, a survey by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, on "Methodism and the Negro", revealed today.

Carried on under the direction of Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary and Miss Winifred L. Chappell, Secretaries of the Methodist Federation, with offices at 150 Fifth Avenue, the survey analyzed the proposed unification plan by which the three branches of Methodism—Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South and Methodist Protestant—would join in one body.

The Unification Plan now before Methodist church members for discussion provides for six jurisdictional conferences equal in status—five geographical; one racial. The racial jurisdiction is to include all of the present Negro conferences of the northern Church.

**Scottsboro Case**

Current issues involving Negroes, such as the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon, the sharecroppers union, and lynching are incidents which point to the type of discrimination the Negroes in this country are forced to undergo, the survey states. Stating that "Negroes are church folk," Dr. Ward and Miss Chappell report the use of Negro churches for meeting places for the discussion of these issues, and that in the case of sharecroppers' meetings, colored preachers and members of congregations have on some occasions been beaten or lynched.

"Negroes are proverbially docile, but now there is a great ferment going on in the Negro population both North and South," the survey declares. "News of each new lynching runs through many Negro communities like a flame. No one with Negro blood in his veins knows when it may happen to him or to those he cares about. Issues like the Herndon and Scottsboro cases are discussed with emotion wherever Negroes gather.

"Nowadays urban Negro groups initiate or join in delegations of protest against discrimination or inadequate relief. The spirit of revolt among the sharecroppers furnishes one of the powder kegs in the present economic scene. There are two strong and militant sharecroppers' union. One heads up in Alabama. It is composed almost entirely of Negroes. The other, the Southern Tenant Formers' Union, centers in Arkansas. It has Negro and white members, the Negroes often offering the more aggressive and intelligent leadership.

**Sharecroppers**

"Some of the stories of union organization work in the South read like those coming out of Hitler's Germany. A meeting: 'A small one-room shack....A. young Negro girl, secretary of the union, took down minutes with the stub of a pencil. She sat....close to the fire so that the notes could be thrown into the flames quicker than one could say Sharecropper Union ....' Getting out a shop paper (Tennessee Coal and Iron Company workers): 'The shade has been drawn down and tacked at bottom and sides.....We check supplies, smuggling in in small quantities. On a table, covered with heavy towels to muffle sound, Sam has assembled the mimeograph machine .....Tonight a Ford car will take the TCI Blast away.....There will small piles in the washrooms....At the commissaries there will be copies in the paper sacks with the bacon and meal."

Every community in which there are Negroes furnishes examples of many kinds of discrimination, the survey continues. In New York City the Mayor's Commission which investigated the Harlem disturbance of March 19th, according to the survey, laid "the sudden breach of the public order" to "a highly emotional situation....due in large part to the nervous strain of unemployment and insecurity." Dr. Ward and Miss Chappell add:

"In Champaign, Ill., the attention of the University population was called to the hardships of Negro students when the only eating place in the vicinity that had served them was closed. Now a group of Negro and white students has formed a cooperative restaurant.

"The attack of Fascist Italy on Ethiopia dramatizes before the whole world the exploitation of Negroes by whites. It is a late chapter in the story of imperialism, much of which has been aggression by white upon dark races.

"Twenty-four times during 1935 the American public has been treated to spectacles of which the following bits of description are fairly typical: 'He was placed on an automobile with a rope around his neck. The other end of the rope was suspended to the tree. The car was driven off, throwing him from the top.' 'He was taken from jail by a mob, hanged, and his body riddled with bullets.' 'The body was found shot to pieces in the woods by his house.' These were Negroes.

**Lynching**

"Over 3,300 Negroes have been lynched since 1885. The Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill putting the Federal Government behind the prosecution of lynchers when State officials fail to act is again before Congress. There is also before the Senate the Van Nuys resolution calling for the investigation of recent lynchings and of the action of public officials in regard to them.

Negroes are for the most part church folk, so all of the issues that affect them get aired in the churches, the survey asserts. Hence, church buildings are the natural meeting places for the discussion of the issues.

**Protest Meetings**

Prominent Negro preachers in some cases preside at protest meetings," the survey reports. "They serve on committees helping Ethiopia; describe the details of the Negroes' poverty in their pulpits. Humble Negro preachers are often sharecropper organizers. At Slayden. Miss., last year one such preacher-organizer was lynched. In Marked Tree, Ark., another one escaped in his night clothes when a mob visited his home and shot it full of bullets.

"Sometimes it is pressure from the pew that pushes the Negro preacher into action. Radicals raise the bread and butter issue, along with the demand to free Herndon or help Ethiopia. The people respond because they are hungry. They bring their demands to their preacher. Their emotional response when he voices their needs spurs him to more vigorous expression."

There is much opposition to the proposed Unification Plan, which would segregate the Negroes into a jurisdictional Conference of their own, on the part of the Negro youth leaders in this country and rank and file Negro preachers, Dr. Ward and Miss Chappell found. These deplore "segregations within the gates of Methodism." Outstanding Negro officials, on the other hand, endorse the Unification Plan.

## Hold Georgian On Murder Charge

Americus, Ga., March 26 (ANP) —Sidney Merritt, was held here Tuesday morning charged with the murder of Walter Hagerson, white farmer, following a hearing held before Justice of Peace W. McDonald.

Hagerson was killed two months ago and his body discovered three days later in a swamp near his home which is fifteen miles from this city. At the time of the slaying Merritt was suspected of the killing due to an argument that the two men were known to have engaged in a few days prior to the finding of the body.

Merritt, however, has maintained that he is innocent and that he was not in the "Friendship Section" where the Hagerson farm is located, on the day of the murder. Sheriff W. P. McArthur, on the other hand contends that he has an iron-clad case against Merritt and that he will ask the State to demand the death penalty.

## NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR BIG AUXILIARY

### Will Form Unit For the Women at Meeting in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, March 26 (ANP)—The Philadelphia meeting of the National Medical Association this August will see the formation of a Ladies Auxiliary. This will be composed of the wives, widows, sisters and daughters of the physicians, dentists and pharmacists and honorary members of the Association, according to President Harry Barnes.

"This is not a new departure in medical circles, as the American Medical Association and many of the white State and County Medical Societies have for many years had very active Ladies Auxiliaries, and their work in humantarian projects is well known," said Dr. Barnes.

"The colored doctor's female relatives are of the highest type in the race both mentally and socially, and like the doctors, are in the front rank of leaders of the race, he continued. "Their work will not aim to supplant that of groups like the Women's Federation, but will be of a humantarian nature in relation to the health of the colored people.

"In local communities, there have been Auxiliaries to the colored Medical Societies with many fine pieces of work to their credit such as, establishing day nurseries, supporting hospitals, working with National Negro Health Week, etc. This however is the first colored group which will take up health problems which are national in character."

Youth can contribute an energy, an enthusiasm, a courage, and an idealism which is characteristic of itself, and which is not found among older people in anything like such a degree.

—Jessie Burrell Eubank.

## "LILY WHITES" OF S. CAROLINA MEET, ELECT DELEGATES

### But "Tie-Less" Tolbert Will Hold His Confab At Later Date

Columbia, S. C. March 26 (ANP) —Ten delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in Cleveland, were elected by the Hambright or lily white faction of the G. O. P. in South Carolina, here Tuesday, when members of the faction from all sections of the state gathered here.

While no Negroes were among those elected as delegates and took no part in the proceedings, five sat in the rear of the convention hall and "viewed the proceedings from afar." They were headed by James A. Brier, of Greenville, who declared that he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention four years ago and that he "simply wanted to look on."

Under the leadership of Joe "Tie-less" Tolbert, another State Convention will be held here this week, in which Negro Republicans are expected to participate and several elected as delegates to the National Republican Convention, at which a battle for recognition will be staged by the opposing factions.

## C. M. E. BISHOP STILL FOR GOV. LANDON FOR PRESIDENCY

### Says Colored People Would do well to Whoop It up for Kansan

San Antonio, Texas—(Continental Press)—While here a few hours Wednesday en route to the coast, Bishop J. A. Hamlette of Kansas City spoke in high praise of San Antonio and of Texas. When questioned by a representative of the Continental Press on several matters the Bishop begged to be excused for the present. He resisted every question until Governor Landon's name was mentioned. Then with a broad smile he said, "Well, it looks as if the Kansas governor has the edge on the entire field."

Speaking further, the Kansas City prelate said, "Landon is a wonderful man and will do a great service to the nation and to the world as president, and I really believe he will be nominated by the National Republican Convention and will be elected by the people.

"How do Negroes like him?" he was asked. "Why, they are lining up for him right along. I noticed in Chicago the other day our people were talking more for Landon than Knox right in Chicago. I am glad to find Landon so popular here in Jack Garner's state—you will not go wrong to whoop it for Landon."

The Bishop and Mr. Payne were en route west; how far and to what point would not say, but promised to give a lengthy interview within the next few days.

## Georgia Supervisor Outlines Program

Atlanta, March 12—(ANP) What has been termed as one of the most far-reaching programs prosecuted by the NYA has been devised by Chas. E. Boyer, State Supervisor of Negro work under the movement. Mr. Boyer's program includes projects that aid the unskilled and uneducated as well as those who have reached collegiate grade.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

**VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis. is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.**

# LEADERS PRESS FOR HOUSE ACTION AFTER FINDING REACTIONARIES OF SENATE OBSTRUCTING LAW'S PASSAGE

## Congressman Arthur Mitchell Refuses to Join With White Colleagues in Call for Democratic Caucus

Washington, March 26—With all progress toward federal anti-lynching legislation blocked in the Senate, supporters of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill are now seeking action in the House, both as a means to having the House do something on the measure and as a means to breaking the deadlock in the Senate.

The Senate deadlock is in the audit and control committee, where the Van Nuys resolution providing for a senatorial investigation of lynchings in 1935 is being held up awaiting approval of an appropriation of $7500. Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, stands like a stone wall against the resolution and has even refused to call a meeting of the committee to consider it.

Several senators from northern and border states have tried to reason with Senator Byrnes, pointing out to him the importance of the Negro vote to the Democratic party in their states, but this has had no effect on the South Carolinian. Senators Capper, McNary and LaFollette, together with Senators Van Nuys, Costigan and Wagner, and others on the Democratic side, have argued to no avail with Senator Byrnes.

### Caucus Is Asked

In view of the Senate situation, the N. A. A. C. P. is seeking action in the House. The duplicate of the Costigan-Wagner bill, which was introduced in the House by Congressman Thomas A. Ford of California, has been buried in the House judiciary committee for two years. Congressman Hatton W. Sumners of Texas is chairman of this committee, and he is reported to have stated in the past few days: "As long as I am chairman of the committee I will never permit an anti-lynching bill to be reported out."

In an effort to get around Chairman Sumners, a petition is being circulated among Democratic congressman in an attempt to get twenty-five signatures. This petition requests the chairman of the Democratic caucus to call a meeting of the caucus for the purpose of considering anti-lynching bills. This request applies to all anti-lynching bills introduced in the House which are identical with the Costigan-Wagner bill. If twenty-five signatures can be secured, it is mandatory upon the chairman of the caucus to call a meeting of the caucus. The signers of the petition up to March 19 were: Thomas A. Ford, California; Joseph A. Gavagan, New York; Louis Ludlow, Indiana; Herman P. Koppleman, Connecticut; Carolina O'Day, New York; William J. Granfield, Massachusetts; Edward A. Kenney, New Jersey; Byron N. Scott, California; Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Missouri; Fred H. Hildebrandt, South Dakota; William P. Connery, Jr., Massachusetts; John H. Tolan, California.

**Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, the only Negro member in Congress, refused to sign the request for the caucus, giving various reasons, among them that he did not agree with the procedure and that his bill was not among those which the caucus was asked to consider. In answer to the second reason the N. A. A. C. P. has explained that since it is pressing for the Costigan-Wagner bill and since Mr. Mitchell's bill is not identical with the Costigan-Wagner bill, it is not asking consideration of his .bill. It is anticipated that the balance of the needed signatures will have been secured by the time this story is printed.**

Once the caucus is called, it can vote either to bring the bill out of the judiciary committee to the floor of the House, or let it stay in the committee. Nevertheless the supporters of anti-lynching legislation believe that no method should be left untried to get action upon a federal anti-lynching bill.

### Should Write Congressman

Friends of the bill are urged to write or telegraph the congressman who already have signed the call for a caucus, thanking them and urging them to be present at the caucus and fight for bringing the bill to the floor of the House. Individuals and organizations in northern and border states, if they are represented by Democratic congressmen, are urged to write their congressmen asking them to be present at the caucus and to work for a rule which will bring the bill to the floor of the House, and then to speak and vote for the bill after it does get to the floor. Communities represented by Republican congressmen should write them urging them to support the bill if and when it reachese the floor. Copies of messages to these congressmen should be sent to the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Supporters of the legislation are pointing to the outburst of 25 lynchings last year, and 102 narrowly averted lynchings. According to the Interracial Commission of Atlanta, the 1935 record proves that the mob spirit is wide-spread and that some more effective method than is now being taken will have to be used to stamp out lynching and the lynching spirit. Three or four southern congressmen have privately expressed their approval of a federal anti-lynching law, but they stated that they cannot vote for it because it would be political suicide.

The organizations which are carrying on the fight stress the need for funds and are appealing for contributions to be sent to the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## Seeks Assailants of "Numbers Operator"

Tarboro, N. C., March 26 (ANP)—Police here are seeking the assailants of Eddie Allen, alleged "numbers operator," who is lying in the local hospital in a serious condition as the result of the attack made upon him Tuesday night when he was robbed of more than five hundred dollars.

Allen was arrested here two weeks ago, charged with operating a lottery game, but was acquitted of the charges Monday. Tuesday night he was brought into the hospital by police with his skull fractured from a blow over the head with a blunt instrument and his face beaten to a pulp. Before he lapsed into unconsciousness, he told the police that he was attacked by two men who after beating him robbed him.

John Nelson, a local cafe operator, who was charged with having been associated with Allen in the number racket was arrested and questioned concerning the attack and the robbery. Officers asserted that Nelson's vest bore stains believed to be blood. This will be determined later. In the meantime Nelson is being held in jail awaiting urther developments.

# HIGH SCHOOL GIRL SLAIN IN MEMPHIS TENN. NIGHT CLUB

## Place Is Closed by Police Following This Awful Tragedy

Memphis, March 26 (ANP)—Following the fatal cutting of Ellen Doxey, 17 year old high school girl, the Morocco Club was ordered closed by the Police Department, Tuesday morning.

The killing occurred Monday night during the regular Monday night dance staged at the club. An unidentified woman came into the club and attacked the young girl; who was dancing, with a butcher knife, slashing her several times across the breast and before anyone could interfere plunged the blade of the knife into the girl's heart.

After the attack the woman, flourishing the knife, made her escape and is still being sought by the police. No one, according to the police, knew the woman at the dance hall and no motive could be advanced for the killing.

This marks the second closing of amusement places because of homicides, the other being the Panama Cab Cafe, operated by James Mulcahy, which was closed last month following a shooting affray.

# GOV. LEHMAN AND MAYOR LAGUARDIA TO WELCOME A. M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE

New York, March 26 (ANP)—Delegates and visitors to the Quadrennial General Conference of the A. M. E. church will be welcomed to this state and city by Governor Herbert Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, at the opening session of the night of May 6, the Rev. D. Ward Nichols, pastor of Emanuel A. M. E. church, 37-41 West 119th Street, and host to the conference, announced today.

The Conference, which meets every four years to elect officers and shape the policies of the connection, is expected to bring 15,000 delegates and visitors to this city from ninety-nine conferences throughout this country, Africa and West Indies and South America. In addition to the business meetings, the three weeks session provides a varied program for the delegates and friends.

Sessions of the conference will be held in Harlem's most spacious hall, the Rockland Palace, Eighth Ave., at 155th street, where delegates will gather twice daily, once in the afternoon and again in the evening.

In making the announcement of the scheduled conference, the Rev. Dr. Nichols expressed the opinion that the General Conference here this year will be one of the most important in the long history of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

"Because the social and economic conditions of these times present a challenge to organized religion," the pastor said, "it can be expected that our church will respond to that challenge and that the delegates assembled here will seriously consider the Christian role of our church in this crisis. Then too, the great City of New York is readily accessible not only to our churches in this country, but also to our foreign districts, all of which are eager to participate in this history-making conference."

Assisting the Rev. Dr. Nichols in formulating the plans for the conference is a local committee of A. M. E. Pastors. Serving on this committee are the Rev. M. E. Jackson, Bridge Street church, Brooklyn; the Rev. H. P. Anderson, Bethel church; the Rev. E. E. Tyler, Allen church, Jamaica, L. I.; and the Rev. L. H. Midgette, Bethel church, Brooklyn. The work of the committee has the support also of the presiding elders of the Manhattan, Brooklyn and Buffalo districts, the Reverends C. E. Walton, A. L. Wilson and L. C. Newby, respectively.

There was a crash in the kitchen. The mistress found the maid and little Margaret gazing at something on the floor.

Oh, Mother, exclaimed the child, just see the lovely jig-saw puzzle Nora has made out of one of the new plates!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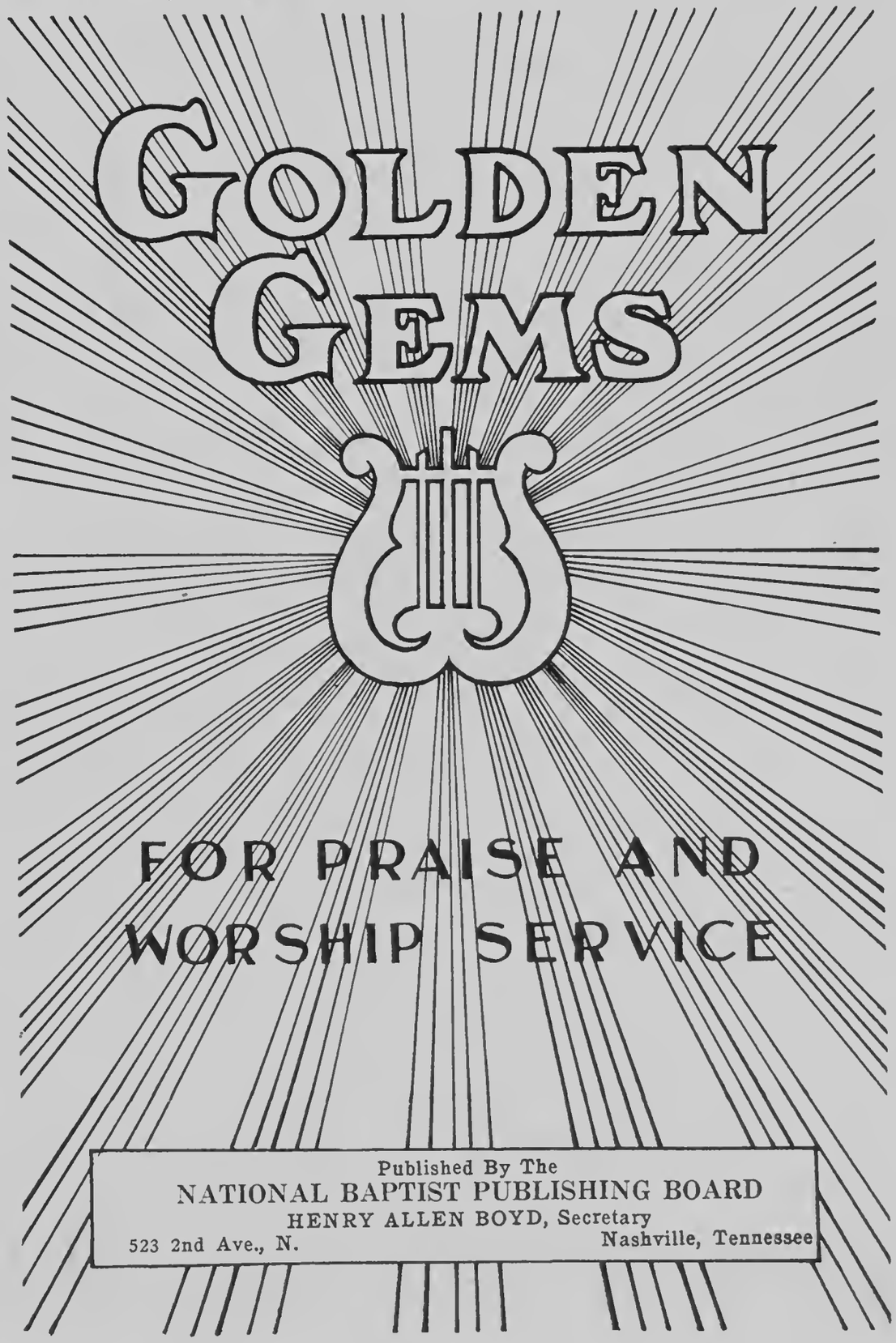

**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## Atlanta University

Conference Held on Vocational Guidance

Atlanta, Ga., March 6.—(Special—A full picture of the Atlanta Conference on Vocational Guidance and Education for Negroes, which was held at Atlanta University December 9, 14, is presented in the March issue of the monthly "Occupations," published by the National Occupational Conference 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The issue of 120 pages is virtually given over to the proceedings of tht conference, which was attended by more than 200 educators, personnel workers, employers and government officials, and the the conclusion and recommendations adopted at the close of the six days gahering.

In a foreword by Dr. Franklin J. Keller, dierctor of the conference, the question of the necessiity of holding a conference on vocational guidance and education for Negroes is raised. The answer Dr. Keller says is simple, and he gives it thus: "The individual who must fit his interests, aptitudes, and capacities nto an impefect world, a world full of traditions, prejudices, and vested interests ,should be fully cognizant of all the factors that make up the relationships of life. It happens that one factor is common to 12,000,000 people in the United States. Color has effected the types and numbers of occupational opportunities open to the members of tnis group. It has it has effected the quality and the quality of education available to them. It has been a constant determinant of their economic status."

One of the oldest questions raised in the field of vocational education for Negroes according to Dr. Keller, is "Shall we train colored boys and girls for the jobs that are available for them, or in the hope they may be lucky, shall we train them for jobs that are now only held by whites?" To this, there can only be one answer, Dr. Keller says, and he gives it as follows:

"TTrain individuals for jobs which, in the light of their interests, aptitudes and capacities, they will be likely to fill acceptably. But at the same time, assist the young person in every possible way to understand what the chances of employment are, and insist that he also train for some job that, as a Negro, he is likely to obtain. He must be armed with skills and fortified with emotional resistance. He must know what he wants, but must realize what he can get. He must aim for the best, but be willing to take the next best rather than be idle or neurotic or both. He must be ready to fight ever to advance the frontier of Negro occupational life and to destroy that most undemocratic concept of all, "a Negro occupation."

## Hampton Institute

Choir to Bring Spirituals

Hampton Institute, Va., March 7, 1936,— Hampton Institute makes a specialty of singing the Negro Spirituals through its Choir, Trade School Singers, Folk Singers and its whole body of students. But it seeks to hear all types of interpretation so that its singers may study and know the best.

Accordingly, it is bringing to the campus a visiting choir of singers of Spirituals. On Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 4:15 o'clock in Ogden Hall, the Musical Art Society of Hampton Institute will sponsor a free concert of spirituals presenteb dy the Musical Arts Choir of Massies Mill, Va., directed by Othello K. Wilson, who did special work in the Hampton Institute School of Music during 1927-28, following his graduation from the Hampton Academy in the class of 1925.

Mr. Wilson speaks as follows of his choir of 35 boys and girls which he is planning to bring to Hampton: "My choir presents the Spirituals untarnished by modern handling. The program is unmeched but beautifully sung throughout its entirely by Negroes who in their struggle for the common things of life still have a sincere belief in God and prayer."

The visiting choir is made up of Virginia boys and girls, boys from Mr. Wilson own school in Nelson County. It was organized to perpetuate the Negro folk song by preserving its naturalness and sponteneity."

# British Military Expert Explains Italian "Strategy"

## Says They Are Boasting Of Big Victories Without Having Won Them; Selassie Stands Firm

(Crusader News Agency)

**London, March**—Italian claims that recent Fascist victories on the northern front in Ethiopia would compel Emperor Haile Selassie to sue for peace are scouted by British military experts. These experts point out that even the most optimistic Italian claims show only a relatively small advance on the Makale front, with the Fascist armies still having to negotiate the most difficult territory before they can reach the Ethiopian capital. They also point to the rapid approach of the "small rains," due within the next two weeks, and the opportunity the rains will afford the Ethiopians to reorganize their tactics.

Italian claims that the Ethiopian armies of the North have been shattered do not jibe with the slow advance of the Fascist armies, these experts hold. Assuming the truth of the Italian claims of important victories, these could only be attributed, in the opinion of the expert, to an unwise abandonment by the Ethiopian commanders of the guerrilla tactics which have served them so well in the past in harassing the Italians and threatening their lines of communications. The situation developing out of the Italian victories, if actual, would be threatening to the Ethiopian defenders but by no means hopeless, according to these experts who have been following the war closely and are in possession of military information not available to the general public.

### Admit Some Italian Gains

The Italians are believed to have made some gains, especially in the direction of the British sphere of influence around Lake Tsana, but that these gains may well prove an embarrassment rather than a help. is shown by the sudden stiffening of the attitude of the British Government on the question of applying oil sanctions against Mussolini.

News of this stiffening came with startling suddenness last week when Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, vigorously and unexpectedly raised the issue in the League of Nations. The League's Committee of Thirteen has given Italy and Ethiopia one week to reply to its proposals for a cessation of hostilities. The date was fixed specifically as March 10, at which time the committee will meet again.

According to the Italian claims, the invaders have now reached Mount Alaji, the furtherest point of an Italian advance forty years ago. At that time the Italians were hurled back with great loss of life and prestige.

Dispatches from Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, report that the Ethiopian Government is aroused over the refusal of French authorities at Jibuti to permit transport of arms and munitions over the Jibuti railway during the last two months to Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government has made vigorous representations to the French Government, denouncing the ban on transports of munitions as a violation of existing treaties between France and Ethiopia on the status of the railway, which runs to Addis Ababa from Jibuti in French Somaliland.

Ethiopian reports of the desertion of 5,000 Eritrean soldiers from the Italian southern army have been confirmed by foreign correspondents in Ethiopia. On March 1, the Grazmatch Svaki, commander of 5,000 Eritrean soldiers, flew an Italian bombing plane to Addis Ababa after surrendering his men and all their guns, 100 field guns and 700 machine guns, to Ras Desta at Yergaalem.

Three of his Eritrean officers accompanied him. All said they would seek service in the Ethiopian army. Svaki, trained by Italians as a pilot, and with fifteen years flying experience, planned to fly to Dessye to offer allegiance to Emperor Haile Selassie this week.

The deserters reported that they killed fifteen white Italian officers in a revolt south of Muggeli. Svaki himself killed the Italian commander, he said.

# WILLIAM PICKENS DELIVERS STIRRING SPEECH IN DENVER

## Both White and Colored Hear Orator Talk on Scottsboro Case

Denver Col., March 26—(By David N. Howell for ANP)—Speaking before the largest crowd ever assembled for a Scottsboro Defense meeting here, Dean William Pickens, director of Branches for the N. A. A. C. P. brought the most stirring address yet delivered in Denver on the Scottsboro Case at the Central Baptist Church here on Sunday evening. The meeting held under the auspices of a joint committee of the N. A. A. C. P. and I. L. D. attracted more than 600 people to hear this brilliant orator. This was the first time an effort has been made in Denver to raise funds jointly for the case.

Mr. Pickens who was in Denver at the request of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. spoke also to a huge mass meeting on Friday evening at the Zion Baptist church. He challenged every person present to become an active member in the work of the N. A. A. C. P. More than 500 Negroes and whites listened to this arousing appeal.

On Thursday evening and on Friday morning he spoke to the assembly of the North Denver High School, one of Denver's largest schools. On Sunday morning he was guest speaker on the "Test of Americanism" at the Grace M. E. Church (white).

## Reprints Available of Borah Article In Crisis

New York, March 12—Reprints of the article in the March issue of **The Crisis** which reviews the record of Senator William E. Borah on the Negro may be secured at small cost by writing to **The Crisis**, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The prices are: $4.00 per 1,000; $2.25 for 500; $.50 per hundred. All orders must be accompanied by money and should be placed without delay.

## Gets Three Years for Cashing Dead Mother's Checks

Fayetteville, N. C. March 26 (ANP)—Convicted of cashing pension checks issued to her mother who was dead, Mrs. Mary L. W. Campbell, was sentenced to three years in prison here Thursday morning.

Testimony at the trial disclosed that Mrs. Campbell is an evangelist and that her mother, who was receiving compensation from the government for the death of her son in the World War, had been dead for eight years. During this period, Mrs. Campbell has received and cashed the checks signing her mother's name. She will serve her term in the Federal Prison for Women at Anderson, W. Va.

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# COLORED PHYSICIANS NAMED ON STAFF AT OHIO UNIVERSITY

## Drs. Howard D. Giles and H. S. Manuel First of Race to Get Places

Columbus, Ohio, March 26 (ANP)—Dr. Verne A. Dodd, surgeon-in-chief of the Starling-Love Hospital of Ohio State University, announced here this week that Dr. Howard D. Giles and Dr. H. Sherman Manuel had been appointed staff members at the hospital representing the first time in the history of Ohio State University and the hospital that such recognition had been accorded to colored physicians.

Dr. Giles and Dr. Manuel are graduates of Ohio State University and were classmates in the medical college, graduating in 1927. Dr. Giles received his internship at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Manuel took his internship at Provident hospital, chicago. Both of these young medics have spent much time since graduation in post graduate and research work and have made enviable records in this city.

## Woman's Home Mission Literature

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## ITALY'S MONEY LOW

The New York Times is not jubilant over Italy's announcement victories in Ethiopia. It says editorially: "Whether Italy will reap these fruits is a question whose answer is perhaps more likely to be found in Rome than on the hills of Ethiopia. The financial position of the Italian Government is by no means strong. Italy must have gold in order to buy essential war materials and her supply of gold has declined so sharply that several months ago the government discontinued publication of statements of the Bank of Italy. Sanctions particularly those on Italian exports have not helped the situation. For they deprive Italy of the opportunity to obtain foreign exchange badly needed for purchase of supplies, and in this respect Mr. Eden told the British House of Commons only a few days ago that the effect of sanctions already imposed is continuous and cumulative and must obviously have an important influence in achieving the cessation of hostillities."

Ethiopia's terrin is still a mighty factor in the country's defense. "Even if the Ethiopians are utterly shattered," writes Captain Diddell Hart, in The Times, "nature could still be counted on to offer resistance to the Italian, steamroller' that makes talk of victory sound extravagant. A battle becomes 'decisive' only when it can be followed up and its stratetic fruits reaped."

### VIRGINIA EDUCATION

Hon. Sidney B. Hall, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, in a special statement to Calvin's Newspaper Service, says: "During the past five years Virginia has made some very rapid strides in the cause of education for Negroes. When I came to this office, the length of school term varied throughout the State for both whites and Negroes. The schools were running in some sections three and four months, while others were running eight and nine months. Beginning in 1931 the State Board of Education and I worked out a plan whereby we would establish in the State a minimum educational program, providing for a uniform term of eight months for all schools. This program was enacted into law by the General Assembly of Virgina n 1934. Accordingly for the past two years Virginia has been maintaining a uniform eight months' school term for all children, regardless of race, colored or creed.

"In addition the State has maintained its program of improved instruction through curriculum revisions and supervision. These two phases of improved instruction have been carried in both white and Negro schools alike. The supervisory program which we have, always been maintained on the same level in both types of schools.

"One of the biggest problems facing us today is that of securing qualified individuals to carry on the supervisory program in the Negro schools of the State. We are employing such individuals as rapidly as they can be found."

Amplyfying this last paragraph, Mr. Hall says: "Referring to whether the individuals employed in connection with the supervisory program are colored or white, I wish to say both types of individuals are being employed throughout the State.'

### DR. HOPE'S WORK

The life-time of service to the cause of education, given by Dr. John Hope, is an extraordinary example of loyalty to a good cause, devotion to duty, creative ability in character building, and genuine achievement in improving racial relations. On the hills of Atlanta have blossomed some beautiful flowers the seeds of which carefully selected planted and tended by Dr. Hope. In many fields of endeavor are other flowers delighting those who live near them, and the casual passerby, which were nurtured and transplanted by Dr. Hope. His work will live long and grow and grow as the race lives and grows.

## University Offers Scholarship

Atlanta, Ga., March 15 (Special)—Atlanta University has anounced that a limited number of scholarships will be open during the next college year, 1936-37, to persons who are eligible to carry on graduate studies in the departments of biology, chemistry, economics and business administartion, educatino, English, French, history, mathematics, and sociology. Both men and women are eligible to make application. To be admitted to the University it is necessary for a student to have rompleted his work at college of approved standing and to have received his batchelor's degree.

Application forms and further information regarding scholarships may be obtained from the Registrar, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. All applications for scholarships should be in or before June 1, 1936, the announcement stated.


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# HARLEM IS QUEER PLACE ON SUNDAY SAYS INVESTIGATOR

## Finds Serious-Minded People In Minority; Quack Leaders Abound

New York, March 12—(By Davis Lee for ANP)—Harlem on Sunday is hard to describe. Everybody is rushing helter-skelter here and there. Sunday morning the churches are crowded. In the afternoon the theatres seem to have the right of way.

There are some serious minded folk in this large city of gullibility galore, but they are in the minority. In basement-lodge rooms and similar places organizations of divers fraternal hues meet in small numbers and discuss everything from running Hubert Julian into the Hudson to electing Marcus Garvey president of Ethiopia.

This writer addressed no less than six such groups Sunday afternoon. One group had recently organized to relieve the suffering of the masses—a sort of charitable venture. Another was a woman's organization. In the audience were Chinese, Japanese, whites, West Indian and American Negroes. From the fiery harangues it was evident that the entire group was suffering from a chornic attack of communistic appoplexy.

The third group disclosed that a movement is afoot to run all folk of sable hue out of Harlem. The yarn as spun sounded as if the speaker had lifted it from the pages of a mystery novel.

Echoes of the National Negro Congress were heard on every hand. The founders, delegates and others interested were denounced in language that King George in Heaven wouldn't admit in the presence of St. Peter as being English.

After dark, Harlem takes on a different activity on Sundays. Birthday parties, rent parties, and every kind of party imaginable invades the city. Harlem is really a "wow" on Sunday.

## Knoxville College

### Deans and Registrars to Meet March 26

Deans and Registrars from approximately one hundred and eleven Negro schools will meet on Knoxville College campus for their tenth anual conference, March 26 and 27. Delegates to this annual meeting of the National Association of Dean and Registrars represent educational institutions which offer some form of collegiate instruction. The convention will formally open with Thursday morning's session.

Problems relative to education in Negro institutions of higher learning will form a basis for the discussion periods. The relationship between the college and community will also come in for its share in the discussion.

The music and dramatic department of Knoxville College are planning a special program by way of entertainment for the delegates.

Aside from the regular sessions on the campus, included in the conference program is a trip to the "new" town of Norris, and the Norris dam, which has just recently been completed in the TVA program, Mr. Chapman, chairman of the TVA is expected to address the Deans and Registrars.

Knoxville College has been a member of this association of Negro educators since it was organized eleven years ago. Under the direction of Dean Liston, general chairman of the local committee, the college is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the convention.


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## Atlanta University

### GRADUATES OF 32 COLLEGES SEEK DEGREES

Atlanta, Ga., March 13 (Special)—One hundred and thirty-two men and women have enrolled for graduate study this year at Atlanta University, the largest graduate enrollment in the University's history and an increase of forty per cent over 1934-1935, according to figures made public by Registrar John P. Whittaker. These 132 graduate students have come to Atlanta from 23 states and the District of Columbia, and are graduates of 32 colleges. They are enrolled for courses in fourteen departments of the University. Of the total enrollment, 75 are doing full time work for their advanced degrees, and 57 are registered for part time work, the registrar's report stated.

Of this year's enrollment 78 are registered from Georgia, 6 are registered from Alabama and North Carolina, and five from Texas and Mississippi. Kansas, South Carolina and Tennessee each account for three students, and two have registered from each of the following: Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. One student has come from each of the following: California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

Students are enrolled for full time graduate work in eleven academic departments this year, the report stated. These departments, in order of enrollment totals, are English 17, economics 14, education 10, mathematics 9, chemistry 8, biology 5, history 5, sociology 3, French 2, Latin 1, and dramatics 1. Largest part time enrollment is found in the department of education, history, sociology and English.

## Morehouse College

### STUDENT-ACTORS TO GIVE PLAY

Atlanta, Ga., March 14 (Special)—A large group of men from Morehouse College, assisted by several students of Spelman College, will take part in the production of the annual Morehouse Shakespearean play, "Much Ado About Nothing," which will be presented in Sale Hall Chapel on March 26 and 27. The play, one of the most amusing of the romantic comedies of Shakespeare, will be acted under the direction of Miss Anne M. Cooke of the Atlanta University department of fine arts. For the occasion the stage of Sale Hall Chapel will be rebuilt to resemble the stage of an Elizabethan theatre, and the play will be presented in the simple fashion of Shakespeare's time. Technical details of the staging are in the hands of John M. Ross, also a member of the fine arts department faculty.

The roles of Benedick and Beatrice, the young lovers around whose misunderstandings this roman tice comedy has been written, will be essayed by two students who are new to campus audiences. Benedick, the wild, witty, light-hearted Duke of Padua, will be played by Marshall S. Cabiness, of Gastonia, North Carolina, a freshman at Morehouse. The impulsive, lively and affectionate Beatrice, one of the most famous of all Shakespeare's heroines, will be acted by Frances Johnson, of Atlanta, a junior in Spelman College.

Two of Shakespeare's funniest characters, Dogberry and Verges, the ignorant and conceited constables, appear in this play. They will be played in this production by George Washington of Corsicana, Texas, and LeRoy Haynes of Chicago. Washington is well known as a Morehouse debator, and Haynes is captain-elect of the Morehouse football team and 1935 All-Southern end.

## Ninety Percent Of Tuskegee Graduates Of '35 Get Jobs

Tuskegee, March 12—(ANP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has just released a report of a survey of the present activities of the members of the class who were graduated last May.

Of the ninety-eight (98) members of the class, eighty-eight are at work along the special lines of training they received at Tuskegee Institute.

Five are enrolled in representative universities where they are doing advance work in the special fields studied at Tuskegee Institute.

Only five are not now steadily employed.

# NORTH CAROLINIANS LAUNCH DRIVE TO ENROLL COLORED VOTERS IN ALL PARTS OF STATE FOR JUNE ELECTION

## President of North Carolina College Sounds Call for Citizens to Register; Goal Set is 100,000 Electors

Durham, N. C., Mar. 26 (ANP)—Under the leadership of C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a concerted effort to urge Negroes throughout the State of North Carolina to vote in large numbers in the forthcoming election in June, was launched here at a mass meeting held Sunday at the Algonquin Tennis Club house.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Spaulding, the presiding officer, outlined the necessity of Negroes exercising their right of franchise, pointing out that the ballot was the most effective weapon the racial group possessed in combatting the enemy. He further stressed the need of Negro citizens striving to hold the property which they have bought and are buying and of supporting movements for the benefit of the racial group.

**Dr. Shepard the Key-Noter**

Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes located in this city, was the key-noter. He sounded the call for "action" on the part of those who were already registered in seeing that those who were not registered did so before the election in June.

"It is your duty," said Dr. Shepard, "as citizens to see that your neighborhood is organized and that everyone eligible to vote is registered. There are hundreds of citizens right here in our city who are not registered and who do not realize the value of the ballot. Throughout the State of North Carolina, there are thousands in the same category. This condition is not due just to their own negligence or perhaps we might say ignorance, but to the fact that we who profess to know what the ballot means, have neglected to impress them with the power of the weapon which is theirs if they will only use it."

Present plans are to organize neighborhood clubs in the various cities and towns of the State with the goal of 100,000 additional voters as the objective. At the present time, according to figures made public at the meeting Sunday, despite the large Negro population in the State of North Carolina only 40,000 are on the registration books, with Raleigh leading with 4,000 qualified voters and Durham and Greensboro following with 3,000 each.

## Boy, 16, Sentenced For Life

Memphis, March 19, (ANP)—Jas. Turner, 19-year old youth, was sentenced to die in the electric chair here Tuesday morning when he confessed to the murder of Patrolman Roy Scott, who was shot to death here on the night of February 20.

Three ballots were taken by the jurors before a decision was reached, the first being eight to four for electrocution, the second nine to three for the death penalty and the third resulted in the verdict of guilty of first degree murder which carried with it the death sentence.

The youth, who at first contended that he did not shoot the officer, Monday changed his story and admitted that he shot Scott when the policeman came upon him robbing a house. He declared that he did not know that Scott was an officer and shot him because he feared for his own life.

Attorneys for the defense Grover N. McCormick and Robert Burton, public defenders, signified that they would immediately file a motion for a new trial, pointing out that while Turner had admitted the slaying, it was clear that it was committed through fright rather than with premeditated malice aforethought required for first degree murder convictions.

## Bury Washington Colored Detective In Arlington

Washington, March 26—(ANP)—Detective Sgt. Paul W. Jones, killed Saturday when his automobile collided with a tree near College Park, Md., was buried in Arlington National cemetery Wednesday. One of the best known investigators in the East and a World War army captain, Jones was on his way to Jessups, Md. to question a prisoner in the reform school there when his car ran off the road and struck the tree.

Police said the cause of the accident had not been determined. They stated there was no evidence of a collision with another car, and there were no skid marks on the road. Jones was a member of the Metropolitan police force robbery squad.

## Colored Councilman Of Cincinnati Heads "Beat Borah" Drive

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26—(By J. T. Whitney for ANP)—Councilman R. P. McClain has been chosen by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to supervise a committee which is to direct publicity and propaganda against Senator William E. Borah of Idaho to prevent him from receiving any delegates to the Republican National Convention from Ohio.

The Association is opposed to Senator Borah because of his unfavorable attitude towards the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill.

A series of meetings will be held to discuss Senator Borah. The first meeting is scheduled for Sunday, March 29, at the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A. Several prominent persons will speak and anti-Borah literature will be distributed.

A child who from earliest childhood is led to make social usefulness a normal part of everyday life grows naturally into the full rounded Christian citizen. The Christian home is the place where the religion of Jesus takes root and grows into full flower and fruitage.

—Rev. Julius Fishback.

Dictatorship is swifter, more certain of its objective, more rewarding of worth-while results. But it is also more crushing and devastating of human spiritual values. ....

—Dr. R. E. E. Harkness.

## N. A. A. C. P. of New Orleans in Annual Membership Drive

New Orleans, La.—(Special)—Mrs. Daisy F. Lampkin of New York, Field Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is in this city to assist the New Orleans Branch of the Association in its annual membership campaign.

The campaign organization will consist of twenty captains heading teams of ten workers each. To date eight of these captains heading teams of which will last for ten days will open on Sunday, Mar. 15th with a Tea for members and workers at the Canal Street Y. W. C. A. from 5 to 7 P. M. The A. K. A. Sorority, the Delta Sorority and the Junior N. A. A. C. P. will serve as hostesses to the Tea. The queens and maids of honor of the 1936 Carnival will assist on this occasion.

The Local Branch of which Jas. E. Gayles is president, is one of more than four hundred branches of the Association which has as its objective the economic, political and civil rights of American Negroes.

## Business Women Report Progress in New York City

New York, March 26 (ANP)—The Sterring Committee of the National Business and Professional Women's Association held its quarterly meeting here on Saturday at the 137th Street Y. W. C. A. A luncheon preceded the meeting.

Mrs. Effie Diton, chairman of the committee, presided. Other members present were Mrs. Beatrice Francis of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Adelade Harty and Mrs. Bertha P. Rhodes of Philadelphia, Mrs. Alice Randall of Atlantic City and Mrs. Clara Bruce, Mrs. Eunice H. Carter. Mrs. Ollie Porter, Dr. Julia C. Robinson, all of New York.

Clubs in Steelton, Pa., and Camden, N. J., have been organized since the last meeting of the committee. Mrs. Carrie Boulding is president of the Steelton Club. Letters are being received from business and professional women all over the country, who are interested in being affiliated with the national organization. A woman in the fur business in Alaska, has signfied her intention of joining.

The Steering Committee will meet again on Saturday morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock in Atlantic City, where an all day session will be held and plans completed for the convention to be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 9, 10, and 11, in Atlantic City.

Much preaching today is simply a matter of tossing oratorical duds into spiritually deserted dug-outs.

—Dr. Gordon Palmer.


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## Noted Stage Star Gives Masterful Portrayal Of Great West Indian

London, March 26 (ANP)—Finding time to sandwich in an appearance in the title role of "Toussaint L'Ouverture," a first play by a young West Indian Negro, Paul Robeson added to his laurels last Sunday night. The production was sponsored by the Stage Society of London.

A drama by C. L. R. James on the rebellion of San Domingo slaves at the end of the 18th century, the play held the attention of an appreciative audience despite a certain unevenness of writing and production and Robeson received a huge ovation after the final curtain. The famous singer and actor far outshone the large cast recruited from both races.

The play may be seen again if Robeson's anticipated Negro repertory theatre in London becomes a reality. He declared he wants particularly Negro plays by Negro playwrights as previously such drama has been written almost exclusively by whites.

Robeson managed to find a spot for "Toussaint L'Ouverture" with difficulty along toward the end of a very successful concert tour of the British Isles begun immediately following his return from Hollywood where he made "Showboat." He is soon to appear in a British film named "Song of Freedom."

God is calling upon us to share one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ. The sorrows, the joys, the problems and the trials of life which belong to another, I am to talk to myself as a faithful member of an eternal partnership.

—Dr. R. S. Beal.

# More Doctors Are Needed

## So Says President Of National Medical Association With Figures

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12—(By W. Harry Barnes, President of National Medical Association, for ANP)—Frequently colored high school boys are told not to study medicine, because there are too many colored doctors now. Let us see if statistics bear this out. The 1930 census of figures are:

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Physicians | 3,713 | 92 | 3,805 |
| Dentists | 1,746 | 27 | 1,773 |
| Pharmacists | 1,314 | 168 | 1,482 |
| | | | 7,060 |

The National Medical Association in preparing its advertisement for its 42nd Annual Session in Philadelphia in August, stated that it represented 10,000 colored physicians, dentists, pharmacists and hospital executives. The difference between this figure and the 7,060 of the census is made up principally by the large number of colored doctors who are not classified as colored. Also their figure includes hospital executives.

The figures for the nation regardless of race, are 139,309 physicians, and 65,790 dentists for 120,000,000 population. That is about one physician for 857 people and one dentist for 1,818 people. Suppose for round numbers, we say there are 5,000 colored physicians, 3,000 dentists for 15,000,000 colored people in the country. The figures for the colored doctors would then be, one physician for every 3,000 and one dentist for every 5,000. In other words every Negro doctor has four times as many of his own people to practice on as every white doctor has.

Add this to the fact that the annual number of colored graduates is below the annual number of deaths of colored doctors, and we see that there are not enough colored doctors and the opportunities for success are increasing yearly.

# NEW "Y" SECRETARY TAKES UP DUTIES AT DENVER, COL. BRANCH

## Leon W. Steward Succeeds to Post Long Held By Fritz Cansler

Chicago, March 26 (ANP)—After four years of activity in civic and social affair, Leon W. Steward and his wife, made their departure Thursday for Denver, where Mr. Steward will assume the secretaryship of the Denver Y. M. C. A., the post left vacant by Fritz Cansler, who now holds a similar position in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Steward, who attended Lincoln University, (Pa) has been active in Y. M. C. A. work since the World War, after having served with the A. E. F. For a number of years he was stationed at St. Louis coming to Chicago after his tenure of office there. Since coming to Chicago he has been active in fraternal circles as well as civic and social work, being superintendent of the Good Shepard Congregational Church School, where his wife was instructor in piano.

According to the itinerary outlined by Mr. Steward, before his departure, the couple will visit various points in Kansas, Mo., and Texas, where Mr. Steward will seek to promote interest in the "Guide Right Week" of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, a movement of which he was one of the founders. According to his present schedule, the newly appointed secretary expects to arrive in Denver, on April 1.

# LIVING IN OTHERS

To a very large extent we live in the lives of others. Our lives are ordered to a very great degree by the acts of those in whose lives we hide away so much or all that we are.

Rarely do we realize the import of this existence in the lives of others. It comes home to us with great force, however, when one of these lives is taken from our midst, or is transferred to a far distance. Then we feel that something has gone from us—something is left vacant about us.

Day by day our very thoughts are influenced and nourished by the very life substance of those with whom we come in happy contact, and through whom we strive courageously.

Thoreau took nature as his mother. To her he looked. To her he went, and from her great spring of cool waters, he quenched his thirst for companionship and joy. The ponds, the streams, the forests, the winds, seemed to welcome him. And the birds and creatures of the wild, knew him as their friend. He satisfied his soul by a wandering life in their midst—and bequeathed to posterity a wealth of beauty as its share of the life which he chose to live.

When this body dies, that which lives forever, and which becomes immortal, is that part of us which we have generously lived in others.

And no man ever has known how many lives have profited by what he has sent out from himself. It would please George Gissing—if he had but lived to know—that he had so blessed the life of this writer. And how happy it would have made Michael Fairless had she but known that literally millions would someday grow richer and richer because of the beauty which she breathed from her sick-bed to a great world.

Living in others is the only satisfying life to live. This is why the motherhood of the world is its richest asset!

The boy, or girl, suddenly thrown upon his or her own resources, comes strangely to realize how greatly a father or mother lived within his or her own life.

We owe a deathless allegiance to those into whose lives we have entered, though none of these lives may be conscious that we are their silent visitors.

## Atlanta University

### UNIVERSITY OFFERS VARIETY OF SPECIAL COURSES FOR 1936

Atlanta, Georgia, March 21,—Special—A variety of opportunities for study in specialized fields will be opened to students enrolled in the Atlanta University Summer School, according to the preliminary announcement which was issued this week from the office of John P. Whittaker, its director. The school, which will be open from June 13 to July 24, will offer work on the college and graduate level exclusively.

Among the varied features of the 1936 Summer School will be an institute for teachers of French, a library school for teacher-librarians, a progressive edueation demonstration school consisting of a nursery school, primary intermediate and upper grades and a one-teacher rural school located in a typieal rural community, a state-wide curriculm study program, a short eourse in scoutmastership, a rural institute for teachers and other workers in rural eommunity, life, and a ministers institute which has been designed to meet the needs of pastors and religious workers irrespeetive of denomination.

Special attention will be paid to the offering of training for public school teachers and administrators and a wide range of courses in the field of education will be available. Opportunity will be offered for persons interested in social work to enter upon introduetory or advaneed eourses, which will be offered by the faculty of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

As in the past four years the summer school will be conduneted by Atlanta University with Morehouse College, Spelman College, The Atlanta School of Social Work, Clark University, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary affiliating. The resources of the several affiliated institutions, including laboratories and gymnasium and the new Atlanta University Library with its volume collection of 55,000 will be available for the use of students enrolled in the school.

Teacher: Tommy, when was Rome built?

Tommy: In the night.

Teacher: Why do you make such an answer?

Tommy: You said yesterday that Rome wasn't built in a day.

# CAMPAIGN STARTED TO RAISE BIG SUM OF MONEY FOR ETHIOPIA IN U. S.

New York, March 26 (ANP)—Fully approved officially by Lij Tasiaye Zaphiro, Ethiopian representative now in America, and by John H. Shaw, Imperial Consulate General, of New York, the United Aid for Ethiopia has launched a nation-wide drive to raise $500,000 for the African empire.

The United Aid for Ethiopia is understood to be the only organization in the United States having Zaphiro's approval. It is composed of defense groups working in the interest of Abyssinia and an organization not a member of the United Aid is considered to have no official standing.

It is planned to establish units of this association in all cities. Both local units and individuals who pledge weekly or monthly contributions are asked to forward such funds to the office of the treasurer, Dr. P. M. H. Savory, 119 West 131st Street, New York City, who will within seven days forward an official rteeipt acknowledging the moneys received.

One of the provisions of the United Aid for Ethiopia calls for the turning over of all collected funds to the Ethiopian consulate after expenses for operating the organization have been deducted. These expenses may not exceed 15 percent.

Several groups apparently formed to help Ethiopia, have at various times raised funds but the "expenses" were practically the same as the income, it was pointed out.

## Lane College

### JACKSON, TENN

During the current year, Lane College has made considerable improvement in its program of work. The Faculty has been increased and the teaching facilities at the College have been greatly improved. The courses of study have been enriched and multiplied, the Library, Reading Room and the Laboratories have been brought up to the standard during the year. In addition to these improvements, the College has added to its physical plant. Two small eottages, one fine residenee, and large acreage for athletie park all adjoining the eampus have been purchased and brought into use by the College. These things have been done at a considerable expense to the Institution.

Upon the suggestion of some of the officials of the Tennessee State Department of Education, the photographs of noted colored edueators are being plaeed on the walls of all our colored public schools. It is quite singular that the printed photographs of President J. F Lane and his distinguished father—Bishop Lane—are to be found along with others on the walls of our public schools throughout the state of Tennessee. It is said that these photographs will inspire colored boys and girls as nothing else has done in many years.

## A BOY'S DECISION

I am a very little boy
But I can fill your heart with joy.
I go to school five times a week
And learn to read and write and speak.

I go to church on Sabbath Day
And listen to what the preachers say.
They tell me to be nice and kind
To visit the sick and help the blind.

Before I get to be a man
I will also take a stand
And try to be kind and good
And serve my Saviour as I should.

(Written by Mrs. Alberta E. Jordan, Nashville, Tenn.)

## Caught Trying to Burn out His Lady Friend, Arrested

Raleigh, March 26—(ANP) — Caught in the act of setting fire to a dwelling occupied by his "girl friend" Roosevelt Broom, was arrested here Tuesday morning and faces charges of arson in the forthcoming term of circuit court.

Broom, according to the report of the police was incensed with his sweetheart and as a source of vengeance sought to burn down the house in which she lived. As he was applying the torch to the building, Connie Perry, an occupant of the house discovered him and Broom in turn sought to leave the scene, only to be overtaken by Perry and several neighbors who joined the chase.

Police stated that Broom has a long police record and if found guilty will be sent up for a long term. Other incendiary charges have been placed against him prior to this charge they asserted.


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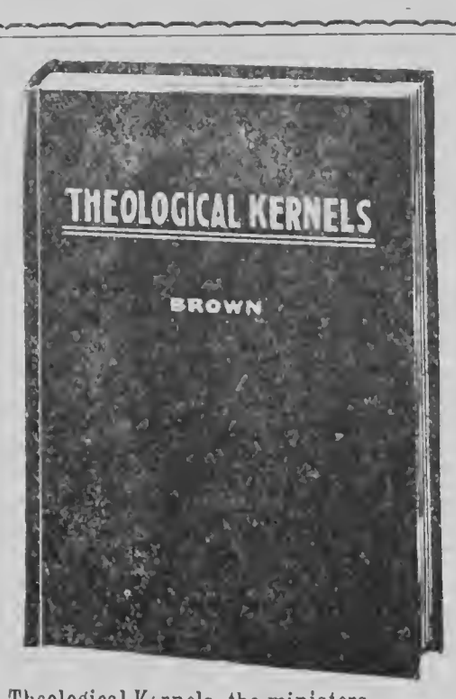


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## The Finest Span

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

$13,000,000 needed to complete the bridge, opening the way for actual construction.

STARTED IN JANUARY, 1932, the bridge is now complete. The dream of decades of New Orleans men of vision is a reality; an engineering as well as a financial achievement fully characteristic of the spirit of our people; a symbol of American economic recovery.

It is the longest railroad bridge in the world.

It is the finest of the 15 major bridges now spanning the Mississippi.

Designed by Ralph Modjeski, of the firm of Modjeski, Masters & Case, the bridge is 4.4 miles long, extends 3,524 feet across the waters of the river at a height of 135 feet above high water. Of the cantilever type, it has eight spans, the longest of which is 790 feet.

The height of the central pier from the top of the superstructure to the bottom of the foundation, 170 feet below the water, is 409 feet, the equivalent of a 36-story building.

The West Bank rail approach is 8,680 feet long and the East rail approach is 8,301 feet long, with 1.25 per cent grades. The West highway approach is 3,378 feet long and the East highway approach is 3,003 feet long; with 4 per cent grades.

An average of 200 workers a month have been employed on the job for three years, while at times as many as 1000 worked.

THE PUBLIC FELT RAILROAD COMMISSION, of the City of New Orleans, owns 117 miles of track and operating equipment which link into a compact unit all the rail and water facilities, public and private, of New Orleans, America's second most important port.

Supt. I. J. K. Wells is bringing a series of lectures on culture to the student body. The first speaker was Mr. Ramsey, manager of Madam C. J. Walker, products.

The week of February 10th was observed by the school as Negro History week with a series of programs consisting of orations on the Achievements and Progress of the Negro. The speakers contested and the first, second and third place speakers are to contest for prizes on March 12th, under the supervision of Prof. D. H. Kyle head of the History Department.

On February 24th a temperance play was given by the senior class under the supervision of Prof. R. L. Franklin, head of the English department. The proceeds went towards the upkeep of the Kelly Miller Journal a monthly school paper.

On March 6th the Kelly Miller basketball team won the annual sectional tournament defeating Dunbar of Fairmont in the finals. Three members of the team made all tournament team.

**Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church**
**Manson F. Hayling, Pastor**

The church is closing up a very successful year with a drive for $300 to meet accumulated obligations. There are twelve states in the competition, the effort takes place on Sunday the 15th, the closing services will be on the 22nd, with the closing banquet on the evening of the 23rd, March. The pastor goes to his annual conference held in Metropolitan M. E. church, Baltimore, during the week of the 23rd.

## Supreme Liberty

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

**ADMINISTRATION DEPT.**

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## Congregation of 20

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

"The papers said that the Communists were paying for the Congress. I don't blame the Communists for trying to underwrite it if the Negroes themselves couldn't even raise $100 a day to pay for the hall.

"The Communists were there willing to buy but Col. Warfield didn't have to sell out. Even Hamilton Fish stood patiently waiting outside to try to push Borah down our throats."

Gilliam, following his tirade against the press, admitted that he had not secured details of the resolutions passed at the Congress, but oddly enough told his hearers to watch the newspaper, as they were to be released for publication at an early date.

Newspapers, however, carried copies of the resolutions, both condensed and in full, immediately after the Congress closed February 16th.

## Tenn. Farmers Hold Conference At Lane College

Jackson, Tenn., March 12—(ANP) With farmers present from all sections of the State of Tennessee the Thirty-third Annual Session of the Lane College Farmer's Conference convened here Thursday and Friday, at which time Roscoe C. Dunjee, Oklahoma City editor of the Black Dispatch and Judge Camille Kelly of the Memphis Juvenile Court were the principal speakers.

The first day was devoted to discussions on farm problems and the task of making home life in the rural districts more attractive. Farmers told of the problems faced by them and their wives told of the problems in home-making in the farming districts. Farm and home demonstration agents discussed improved farming methods and of beautifying the home at nominal costs. For the men farming methods were demonstrated while for their wives a demonstration was staged showing how to use to an advantage many articles that were usually discarded.

Friday was given over to discussions of social, religious and educational needs. How these needs could be met were outlined by experts in these fields. Particular stress was laid on education. In discussing these needs it was pointed out that better school buildings were needed as well as better trained teachers.

## POLICE BRUTALITY CASE IN CHICAGO WON BY N. A. A. C. P.

Chicago, March 6—A victory against police brutality and intimidation of Negro citizens was won here last week by the Chicago branch of the N.A.A.C.P., when George A. Blakey, of its legal staff, secured the discharge of Cassie E. Jennings, a supervising foreman on a WPA project in Washington park here.

Jennings was arrested on January 15 by officer Lou Steinberg, after Jennings objected to the officer beating another worker on the job with a nightstick. The officer is alleged to have called Jennings "a nigger" and to have threatened to have him discharged from his job. After an exchange of words the officer charged Jennings with disorderly conduct, kept him in a police station for twenty-four hours without booking him, and had him photographed and finger-printed.

At the trial Attorney Blakley, acting for the N.A.A.C.P., produced white and colored witnesses in an attempt to show that Jennings was illegally arrested, was not guilty of the crime, but had been the victim of a growing tendency toward police brutality. Judge E. M. McGarry found Jennings guilty, however, and fined him $25, whereupon the N.A.A.C.P. immediately made a motion to vacate the court's findings, and this motion was heard on February 25. Following the argument of Mr. Blakley, the court sustained the motion to vacate the fine and Jennings was discharged. Jennings is considering civil action against officer Steinberg.

## Colored and White Women Wage Bitter Garment Strike

Boston, March 12—(ANP)—For probably the first time in the history of the trade here, Negro garment workers are picketing side by side with their white fellow workers in the bitter garment strike now raging in this industrial center. Approximately 4,500 union workers, almost wholly women, are on the lines.

One of the colored pickets was insulted by a police officer who arrested her for striking him. He had made several vague remarks as she passed by from time to time and finally called her "Mandy." This she resented and let him know by flying into him with both hands. Over 100 white and Negro women made a dash to rescue her when two officers grabbed her, and for a while there was bedlam.

In another section it was alleged that a colored woman "scab" stabbed a picket when she attempted to prevent the strikebreaker from going to work.

The entire industrial section of downtown Boston has been like a war. The strikers started to picket a week ago Thursday. Employers and strikers have thus far both been stubborn and although the governor has called several conferences between employers and union officials there has been no settlement. The entire police force is on duty in the area and the daily papers, usually quiet on union activities, are giving the strike plenty of space.

## MISSISSIPPI USES SCHOOL FUNDS TO BUILD FACTORIES

**Washington,** March—(CNA)—The Mississippi ruling class which taboos appropriations for Negro schools is more than eager to use State and Federal funds to construct "schools" for industrialists to convert into factories, it was revealed today when Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator ordered immediate cessation of work on four vocational "schools" being built in Mississippi.

Mr. Hopkins' action followed confirmation of charges that the municipalities which constructed them already had made contracts with textile firms for the use of the buildings, and in one case for its sale at less than one-third its cost.

The charges were laid before the WPA by J. W. Edelman, head of the research department of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. According to Mr. Edelman, the "schools" were applied for, and at the same time negotiations were opened with various textile manufacturing firms to occupy them. He said that these firms planned to hire workers under the guise of learners and produced saleable merchandise, discharging all but a few workers at the end of the "training period" and taking on new learners at novel salary. The foremen and supervisors for the companies were to be listed as instructors, and were to be paid by the State.


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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 15, 1936 No. 3.

## PINE SHORTAGE FEAR IS SCOUTED

### System of Rotation in Growth to Keep Product Ample

NEW ORLEANS, March 30—(AP)—The pine industry is a permanent one and fears of its exhaustion are unfounded, A. G. T. Moore, manager of the Department of Conservation of the Southern Pine Association, declared Monday before committee meetings held in advance of Tuesday's annual meeting of the assocation here.

He declared that the system of rotation of new pine growth after cutting away of the virgin timber woud make the industry permanent and suggested legislation aimed at laws for encouraging continuous timber growth.

"Old fears of a 'timber famine,'" Mr. Moore said, have been found erroneous and at every opportunity we have pointed out that Southern

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## READER OF BIBLE 35 TIMES VOWS HE BELIEVES IT

Mark J. Goodger, 36 years old, of 1251 North Dearborn street, employed as a display man for advertising coupons, who recently completed reading the Bible for the 35th time and immediately started on his 36th reading, has received a flood of letters since a story printed in The Tribune concerning his accomplishment.

"I want to make this clear, however," said Mr. Goodger. "The story quoted me as saying that I did not believe all the Bible literally, citing the story of Jonah and the whale. Many persons write protesting against this. Some have even said I cannot be a Christian.

"I do believe the story of Jonah and the whale as Jesus believed it, outlined in Matthew 12:40. Of course if Jesus believed it, you have to believe it to be a Christian. I do."

Mr. Goodger said it was true he had said he did not believe every word of the Bible literally, but that he wanted to add he did believe "in the sacredness and authority of the Bible." He continued: "I solemnly believe in the life eternal, and that its happiness and holiness are the gifts of Jesus Christ to the world."

## OUR BEST SOIL BUILDER

New land broken out shows what our soil is capable of producing before it washes away and is worn out. Terraces and a crop rotation which keeps the land in sod or pasture crops part of the time will help keep it at home. Sweet clover is the greatest legume soil builder where it will grow. In many places lime is necessary before clover can grow and place nitrogen in the soil, often doubling the grain yield following it. Manure will help add prosphorus, but if it doesn't prove enough, phosphate fertilizer will bring yields up to the top.

## GREAT DROUTH CAUSES CHANGES IN FARM METHODS

### Secretary Wallace Points Out Agricultural Results of Five-Year Dry Spell

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Washington, D. C., March 30,—American agriculture has undergone experiences which constitute the precipitating cause of a definite evolution and it can confidently be stated that the face of the nation never, at least in the present century, will be cultivated again in just the same way as it has been for the past half century or more. This enforced evolution is the result of the great drouth. Continuing over a period of about five years in restricted regions of the country, it reached a climax in 1934 when three-quarters of the nation was affected. Even in 1935 there were sections still suffering, while other sections had too much moisture. In general, however, the death was considered by the experts to have broken.

These are the conclusions of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and his corps of aids in every branch of activity affecting agriculture. It is pointed out, in addition, that as the entire nation, whether rural or urban, depends upon the production of food crops, the aftermath of the drouth will have an influence on the whole national life.

"Though the great drouth ended in 1935," says Secretary Wallace in a study of the situation, "its effects did not. These were chiefly of two kinds: (1) Effects on farm prices and current farm incomes, and (2) Effects on farm methods and types of farming."

#### Dry Weather Affects All

The layman is likely to think of dry weather as being the concern solely of the farmer, provided he thinks about it at all. Primarily, of course, it does concern the farmer, for weather is the basis of his livelihood. The matter goes far beyond that. The livelihood of the city dwellers also is affected. Farm shortage, due to drouth, inevitably will bring higher prices for food The wage earner living in a great city will be affected in his income, in that more of it will be taken to buy food. There is for him a compensation in that the increased purchasing power given the farmer through these higher prices will stimulate the buying of manufactured goods and this will serve to increase employment and, possibly, wages. So we have a situation where a period of dry weather touches every man in his purse no matter whether he lives in city or country.

The effect of the drouth on farm income has been profound. To be sure, the agricultural adjustment administration's campaign of crop curtailment and live stock slaughter had or was supposed to have some

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## SPIRITUALS, BASED ON NEGRO LORE OF SOUTH, INTEREST NATCHEZ VISITORS

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Natchez, Miss., March 30.—Negro lore of the deep South in the days of "befo' de war" was featured in the Natchez pilgrimage program here today. through presentation of the spirituals "Heaven Bound." and "The Straight and Narrow Path." Much interest is being manifested in these events by visitors among whom will be Marc Connally, author of the play "Green Pastures."

The spirituals will be presented several times during the pilgrimage because the churches where they are given cannot accommodate the crowds.

"Heaven Bound" is presented at the Zion A. M. E. church a massive antebellum structure originally owned by the white Methodist congregation of Natchez. it is not only interesting from an architectural standpoint, but it is also the place where Jennie Lind sang when she appeared in concert at Natchez in 1851.

Sunday 1500 visitors from various places made the tour of antebellum estates of Natchez, according to registrations with the Natchez Garden Club, sponsors of the pilgrimage, and it is estimated that almost an equal number will make the tours today.

The arrival of a large party of socially prominent Chicago people is expected tonight, and among the notables expected tomorrow is Verne Chatelaine, chief historian of interior, with a group of other officials from Washington.

Mr. Chatelaine is director of the national park service and has visited Natchez a number of times in connection with the Natchez Trace Parkway project, which is under jurisdiction of the national park service. He has shown great interest in the movement to restore old Fort Rosalie.

The visit of Mr. Chatelaine is regarded as of special importance at this time, as a federal engineering party of 20 men has just arrived to begin the surveys for which the State Highway Commission was authorized and directed to acquire rights of way at the session of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## PWA USES LARGE CEMENT SUPPLY

### 78,000,000 Barrels Used On Works Projects

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP)—The Public Works Administration has announced its projects were using, in addition to half a billion dollars' worth of iron and steel, 78,000,000 barrels of cement.

In cement purchases, totaling $143,000,000 over a three-year period, it said, were greater than entire domestic production in 1933, 1934, or 1935 and provided 98,500,000 man-hours of employment.

PWA-financed road and street paving accounted for 52,000,000 barrels of cement, the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose first $50,000,000 came from PWA), 6,900,000 and Boulder Dam 5,500,000, the report said. —Exchange

## WHEAT CLIMBS IN CHICAGO PIT

### Prospects of Freeze and Drouth Force Prices Upward

(From Age Herald)

CHICAGO, March 30—(AP)—Facing prospects of a severe freeze Monday night Southwest, with continued drouth there, and Wintry conditions Northwest causing delay to seeding, wheat prices tilted upward Monday.

Authoritative reports said that unless rain came soon for the relief of tthe hard Winter wheat belt, there would not be much of a crop in the dust bowl region, and that Central Kansas has already suffered from freezing temperatures and drouth. Despite spreading operations in which July wheat was sold against purchases of May, the market as a whole showed strength.

#### Closes Firm

Wheat closed firm, unchanged to 5-8 higher compared with Saturday's finish, May 97-87 1-8, July 87 3-4-7-8. corn 1-8-1-2 up May 60 1-4-3-8, oats 1-8 advanced and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to an equal gain.

Tending to promote bullish sentiment regarding wheat was the fact that Kansas City new crop deliveries displayed stubborn resistance to the effects of transient small dips in prices here. The Liverpool wheat market also slanted upward, closing 1-8-1-4 cents higher, with sterling advanced a point. Notice was taken, too, that with the Port of Albany, N. Y., open, clearances of Canadian wheat for European continental countries were under way.

#### Minneapolis Wheat Up

Renewed strength of the Minneapolis wheat market, contrasting with recent weakness, received particular attention. It was asserted some buying for millers was done at Minneapolis, apparently against sales at Winnipeg. At times, the Chicago wheat market was bullishly affected by independent strength of corn.

Shipping demand for corn showed continued improvement. It was pointed out the corn visible supply is the smallest in 60 years, and that at this time of year farmers do not market corn at all freely. Oats and rye gained with corn and wheat.,

Provisions averaged a little higher, responsive to upturns of hog values, cottonseed oil and grains.

Closing indemnities: Wheat—May, 96 1-2 to 5-8, 97 3-8 to 1-2; July, 87 3-8 to 88 1-8 to 1-4; September, 86 1-4 to 3-8, 86 7-8. Corn, May, 60 1-8, 60 1-2; July, 60 1-8, 60 1-4.

## LUMBER OUTPUT MARK ASCENDS

### Shipments, New Orders Not up to Last Week's Figures

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association Monday reported lumber production for the week ended March 21 was the heaviest since early November.

Production on the basis of reports from 562 mills, totaled 218,043,000 feet. Shipments amounted to 224, 536,000 feet and booked orders 220,981,000 feet.

Shipments and new business were 4 and4 12 per cent, respectively, below revised figures for the preceding week.

The industry during the week stood at 61 per cent of the 1929 weekly average of production and 65 per cent of 1929 shipments.

## FEDERAL BUREAU DEVELOPS WAGON TONGUE FOR FARM

### Device Makes Handling Three Full Loads a One-Man Job

Washington, March 30,—A wagon tongue which telescopes makes it possible for the tractor farmer alone to hook together two, three, or more loaded wagons—like elephants tail to trunk—without the difficulty and danger encountered wiih a noncollapsible tongue. The device was developed by the bureau of agricultural engineering.

It makes corn harvesting with a husking machine a one-man job. The farmer who has filled, for example, three wagons can alone hitch them together in the soft soil of a cornfield. He drives his tractor in front of one wagon, extends the tongue just the right distance, hooks it to the tractor, and backs until the tongue is fully collapsed. There it latches itself. He repeats for each wagon.

Hooking a string of loaded wagons together, even with two men and on hard ground requires lengthy and expert maneuvering and often results in mashed fingers.

The telescoping tongue was demonstrated for the first time at an

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## ATTENTION FARMERS

The Board of Directors National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc., will soon select place and date for the annual convention.

St. Louis, Mo., Dunnsville, Va., Cairo, Ill., Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and Charleston, Mo., are making bids.

Officers and members are urged to write in to the home office in Chicago their preference. This is important.

# Farm Women Feel Program Must Get To Country's Tables

## TASK WILL BE GREAT ONE FOR DEMONSTRATION AGENTS OF AREA

Farmerettes—those members of the fairer sex who have chosen agriculture as their profession—believe that farm wives must play an important part in making the new AAA farm relief program a success.

"We've got to bring the new AAA farm program to the dinner table of the farm homes in the South," Mrs. Ola Powell, Malcolm, field representative for the 12 southern states, Department of Agriculture, said yesterday.

"It is going to be a large task for the home demonstration agents but I believe that we can do it," she said.

Mrs. Malcolm was one of the six farm women, who attended the opening session of the hearing yesterday. Four of the other five are in actual farming competition with men and the fifth is an agricultural editor.

Two women, Mrs. J. S. Millikin, and her daughter, Dr. Marie Millikin, of Millikin, La., operate a 7,500 acre cotton plantation—have been for eight years and with considerable success.

"We raise cotton and corn and believe in raising plenty of feed for our livestock," said Mrs. Mullikin, who is 75 years old and who attributes her longevity to activity on the farm.

"We encourage the more than 100 families on the plantation to live-at-home," said Dr. Mullikin. "Some of them do very well—they have their hogs for meat, and raise plenty of food for their table. We require them to do it.

"Some of the families have been on the plantation as long as 40 years, but we still have difficulties in teaching them not to strip the houses in winter and burn the fences for firewood," she said.

The plantation has been in the family for 50 years. Dr. Mullikin is a retired physician.

Mrs. J. H. Hawthorne, who runs a 1,200-acre plantation near Jonesboro, Ark., is attending the hearing to learn just how she can co-operate with the government in the soil conservation program this year. She has 20 white families on her plantation.

"All of the tenants practice living at home," she said. "Most of them have a cow, raise their chickens, hogs and garden."

Miss Frances Stanley, assistant agricultural editor, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Julia W. Allen, farmer Parkin, Ark., and Mrs. Mary Brown Miles, Federal Building, were the other women attending the meeting.

## BRIEF OUTLINE OF PLAN FOR 1936

I. Determinations Required for Each Participating Farm.

A. As early in the season as possible two things would be determined for each farm.

1. The total acreage of all soil depleting crops grown on the farm.

2. The normal yield per acre of the principal soil depleting crop grown on the farm.

B. In measuring the performance on each farm three determinations would be required:

1. The total acreage of soil depleting crops grown on the farm in 1936.

2. The acreage devoted to soil conserving uses in 1936.

3. Whether production of food and feed crops was reduced below the needs of the farm for home consumption purposes.

II. Minimum Performance for Payment.

As a condition to receiving any payment a producer would need to:

1. Have an acreage of soil conserving crops in 1936 equal to not less than 20 percent of the total acreage devoted to soil depleting crops in 1936.

Alternative, in lieu of this minimum acreage requirement, could be the adoption of designated practices with respect to soil conservation or erosion control.

2. Have an acreage of soil depleting crops in 1936 not in excess of the normal acreage of such crops determined for the farm.

III. Basis for Payment.

Payment would be made on two basis, as follows:

1. On the acreage shifted from soil depleting to soil conserving crops up to a specified percentage of the normal acreage of soil depleting crops.

This percentage would be established for a region or state for the purpose of (a) budget control and (b) maintenance of an adequate supply of commodities grown principally in that region or state.

No payment would be made for shifting acreage from food and feed crops used for home consumption, unless these crops have been produced on the farm in excess of home consumption needs, and then payment would be made only for shifting the excess acreage to soil conserving crops.

2. On the acreage devoted to soil conserving crops in 1936 (including that diverted from soil depleting crops) up to a maximum acreage which may be given precent of the acreage devoted to soil depleting crops in 1936.

Alternative, prescribed in lieu of maintaining a specified acreage of soil conserving crops, would provide also for payments on the basis of the number of acres on which conservation practices are adopted, up to a maximum acreage which may be a given percent of the acreage of soil depleting crops.

Any producer could qualify for payments on this basis whether or not he also qualified for payments for shifting land from soil depleting to soil conserving uses.

IV. Rates of Payment.

1. The rate of the soil maintenance payment made on the second basis described above would average the same for each state. This average probably would be $1 per acre.

2. The average rate of the soil improvement payment to be made on the basis of land shifted to soil conserving uses would be determined for each state either: (a) by dividing the remaining funds available for payments in the state by the maximum acreage on which such payments would be made, or (b) by determining a rate of payment on the basis of average yields of soil depleting crops grown in the state using rates per bushel, pound, etc., which would give rates per acre in line with funds available for each state.

3. Any payment, whether on the acreage shifted or on acres devoted to soil conserving crops or practices, would be adjusted from farm to farm in accordance with the normal yield of the principal crop grown on the farm in relation to the state average yield for that crop.

V. Consideration to Individual Major Crops.

If desired by the growers in the region of its principal production, consideration would be given to treating separatel yand major soil depleting crop, or any group of such crops.

If this were done, the normal acreage and yield of each such crop, or group of crops, would be determined for each farm and separate rates of payment would be established for shifting land from each soil depleting crop to soil conserving uses. In effect, each producer would be paid on the basis of the particular crop or crops from which he transferred the land planted to soil conserving crops. Probably under a plan of this nature a system of deductions would need to be applied in cases where any soil depleting crop was increased above normal. These deductions could be at the same rate as the payments for making shifts out of the crop into soil conserving crops. In no case, however, could any payment be made for shifting acreage unless there was a net shift to soil conserving crops.

According to the recommendations of the committee, southern sharecroppers who raise cotton on the halves are to get about 17 1-2 per cent of the total payment. Thirty percent to the applicant; the man responsible for compliance, 25 per cent to the landlord, 10 per cent to the owner of the equipment or workstock and 35 per cent prorated as the crop is divided.

Mr. Davis, president National Federation Colored Farmers said, "If these terms are adopted the share tenant who furnishes his own equipment and works on the three-forths- one-fourth basis, will get three-fourths of the 35 per cent allowed for soil fertility compliances." For the year 1936 an appropriation of $440,000,000 dollars has been authorized to pay farmers subsidies for planting crops designed to conserve fertility of the soil.

It is estimated that fully $125,000,000 million dollars will be paid cotton farmers in the south from this allotment during 1936.

## LIST SOIL BUILDING CROPS

Dr. J. Phil Campbell gave the following information during his address at the regional meeting in Memphis, March 6th.

He says, soil building crops include: Soy beans, field peas and annual legumes.

Soil depleting crops are listed as cotton, corn, tobacco, potatoes, truck crops, rice, sugar cane small fruits and berries sugar beets, vineyards and cultivated nut crops. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat are termed soil depleting if harvested and soil conserving when not harvested.

Broom corn, grain, sorghum and sweet sorghum are listed as soil depleting if harvested and soil conserving if plowed under or grazed off.

Cotton was recognized as the major soil-depleting crop of the south by the committee.

## SPINACH!

### You Can Drink It Now

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23 (U. S.)—If you have looked admiringly at "Popeye, the Sailor Man," but admitted you couldn't be like him because you can't eat spinach, cheer up!

You can drink spinach now, according to an announcement received today from the Georgia Vegetable Growers' Association.

At their second annual convention in Macon, Ga., this week, juices will be extracted from both spinach and turnip greens and served gratis to all aspiring "popeyes."

## J. H. HUTSON EXPLAINS NEW FARM PLAN AT REGIONAL MEETING IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dr. J. H. Hutson division director of the new farm act explained that a farmer with 100 acres of which 20 acres were already planted in soil conserving and soil-building crops would receive an average of $10 dollars per acre if he participated in the program.

He further stated that the farmer would receive $20 dollars in this case for 20 acres already in soil building crops. His maximum participation would take out an additional 16 acres of non-soil building crops.

Once this land was converted into building crops, he would receive an addition $16 dollars plus lve cents per pound for the cotton taken out. This, if the farm produced the average of 180 pounds to the acre would produce $9 dollars an acre.

Mr. Hutson pointed out that these figures were tentative and would await the report of the committee assigned to the task of fixing the rate and the subsequent approval of Secretary Wallace.

## SERVE CROW LIKE CHICKEN

Down in Tulsa, Okla., last week a hotel put a special dinner of roast crow on its menu. The supply was soon exhausted and there were more calls than could be filled. Other eating places have now begun to serve crow, some of them making it a weekly feature on their menu. Crow is one kind of fowl that has no appeal for us, no matter how served, and no matter how great our hunger. Those Oklahomans are welcome to all they want of it.


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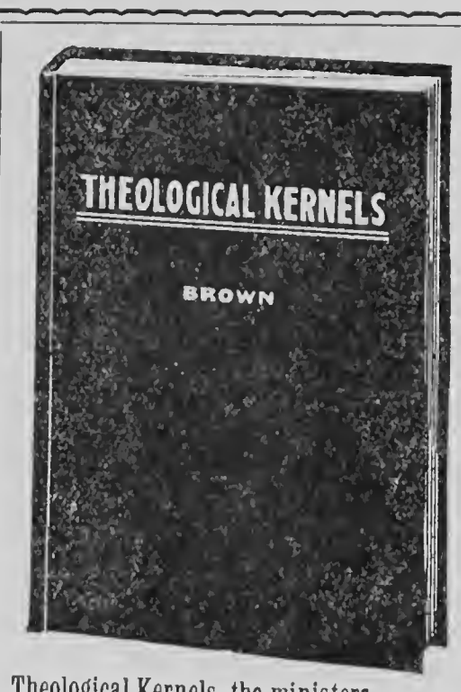


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# Mississippi Old Age Pension

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BILL PASSES HOUSE

Would Provide $15 Maximum Monthly For Indigents

Actual Payments Less

Mississippi Would Provide Half of Money; Legal Whiskey Measure Offered As One Way To Pay Cost

From Jackson, Miss., Bureau of The Commercial Appeal.

Jackson, Miss., March 5—An old age assistance program, with a maximum monthly benefit of $15 for the needy over 65 years, was voted by the House today, 115 to 5. The measure is now ready for the Senate.

Representative John Holloman of Lowndes, author of the state social security legislative program for co-operation in the federal plan, said benefits of only $5 per month were contemplated, as a companion appropriation measure carries funds for only that amount. The state is asked to put up $1,000,000 which will be matched dollar for dollar by the federal government.

"The $2,000,000 is just enough to permit the state to put up about $2.50 per person to be matched by the federal government," Hollomon said.

**Insurance Plan**

The first of the social security measures was approved by the House yesterday with passage of the unemployment insurance act, under which the state is not called on for any money. Assessments collected from employers will be used for this measure, including expenses for administration.

Voting against the so-called "old age pension" bill were:

Jackson Lee of Lauderdale, Jack McGrath of Madison, Philip T. Sandlin of Marshall, Fred Schelben of Washington and R. A. J. Sessions of Wilkinson.

With the state's budget "about" balanced on the basis of last biennial appropriations and no provision made for the social security program. Chairman Joe May, of the appropriations committee, was uncertain what action his group might take on the appropriation measures.

Representative W. O. Walker of Warren offered a legal whiskey sale bill, estimated to yield the state $1,500,000 annually, and said he will suggest passage of his bill as a means of securing funds for the social security program.

Before passage of the old age assistance measure, an amendment was tacked on making persons convicted of trafficking in intoxicating liquors ineligible for further aid under the act. The vote on the amendment offered by Representative C. C. Coats of Rankin, W. O. Lott of Covington and T. A. Waits of Webster, was 62 to 25.

## KEEPING PIGS HEALTHY

**T. A. Ewing**

Lack of sanitation in the farrowing pen and feedlot exposes pigs to parasites, such as the round worm. Infestation may occur within a few hours after the pigs are farrowed. Greatest damage usually is done to the pigs while they are small. Much of the injury is by irritation caused when worms pass thru the lungs, pneumonia resulting in many instances. As the pigs become infested early in life and no treatment can reach the worms in the lungs, the only practical measure is prevention.

Clean the farrowing pens thoroly, and scrub them out with scalding lye water. Use 1 pound of lye to 10 gallons of boiling water. The lye eats away the fatty film around worm eggs and permits the boiling water to kill them. Disinfectants have no effect on the worm eggs, but help in ridding the quarters of lice and mites. Wash the sides and udders of the sows with warm water and soap before placing them in clean houses.

When pigs are farrowed in a central farrowing house and then moved to a clean pasture, it is best to haul the sow and pigs. Keep the pigs on clean ground until sold, if possible, but by all means keep them there until they are 4 months old.

## URGES EATING MORE POTATOES AND LESS FLOUR

New York, Feb. 23 (ANP)—Health experts of the league of nations announced today after a four month survey of the eating habits of the world that in almost every country the average diet was deficient in essential factors.

Americans, for instance, do not appreciate properly the benefits of skimmed and separated milk, but they eat too much white flour and sugar. Prof. Mary Swartz of Columbia university, a member of the group, said. She made public the report of twelve experts on nutrition delegated last October by the health committee of the league.

The experts urged greater consumption of potatoes instead of white flour and sugar.


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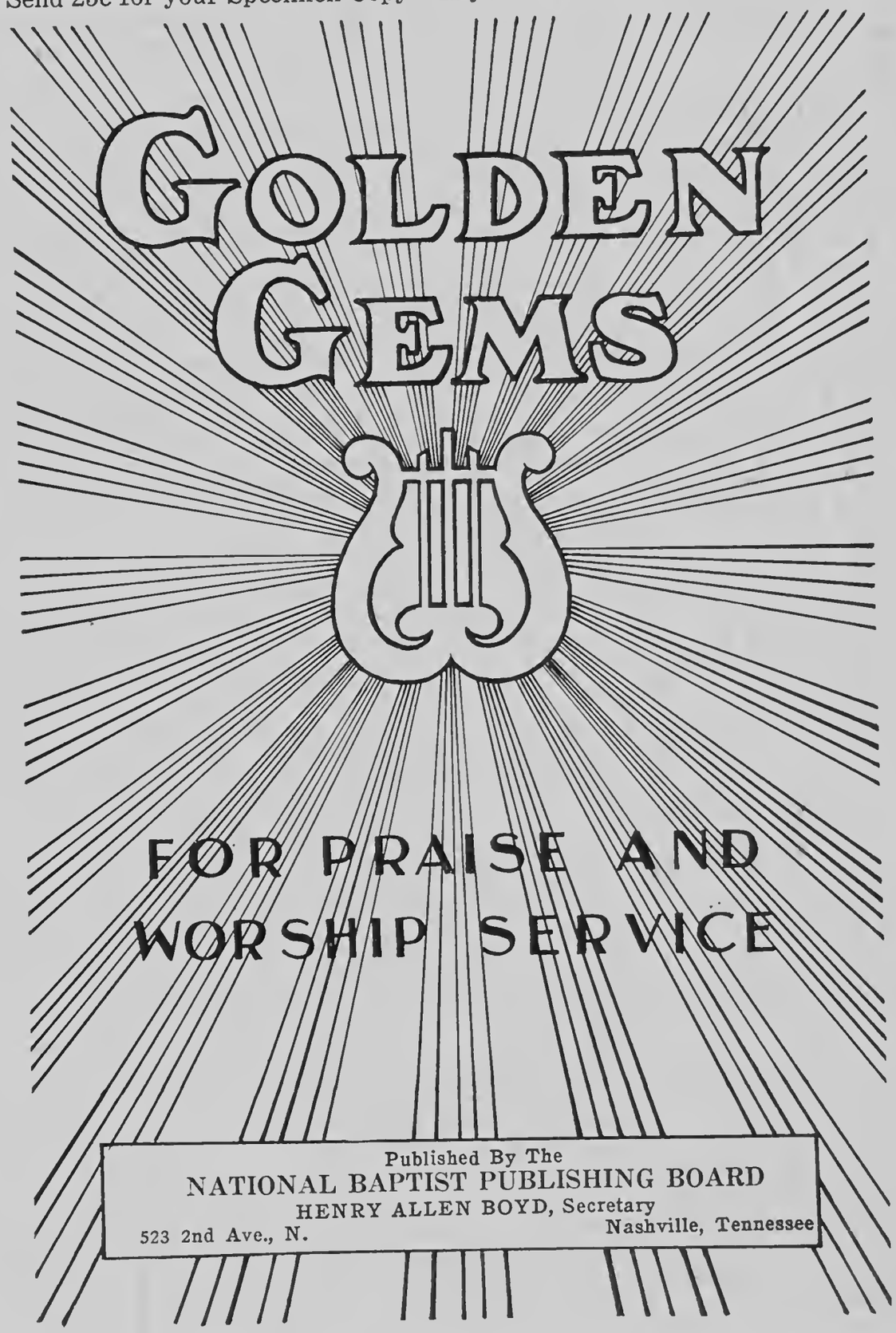




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## Grace Lumpkin Tells How She Wrote Books On Negroes

New Orleans, Louisiana—How did it happen that a white author, born of yoeman parents in that state of Georgia, reared in the hills and mill-towns of South Carolina could write of Negroes in such a realistic and sympathetic manner? was the question the American reading public had been asking since the appearance last season of the sensational novel of Negroes and poor whites called Sign for Cain The answer came at Dillard University when Miss Grace Lumpkin revealed how she happened to write on the south's black and white "forgotten men" and how she came to her revolutionary interpretation of them.

Presented by Professor L. D. Reddick as the author of".....the significant first novel To Make My Bread" and of Sign for Cain—more influential than a thousand essays of the life," the young authoress told her story to the Dillard University students and faculty in such a simple and unaffected manner that the sincerity of it could not be questioned. She told how she had seen a Negro servant-girl beaten over the head with a broom by her master and mistress because she (the girl) asked for her wages. This, they said was impudence! Miss Lumpkin also was startled by the suffering of the poor white mill-workers who lived in shacks while the rich owners kept palatial mansions which were occupied only one season during the year. "It didn't seem fair."

As a girl, the budding author tried first to get a "Home Demonstration" job; accordingly, registered in Home Economics courses in a little college in Georgia. Economic pressure to help support her family plus the realization that "school life" was not quite "real life" caused her to give up this idea. She returned to South Carolina, thence to New York, where the intellectual ferment continued. There she has written two novels in which the Negroes are intelligent resourceful and brave. She is at present touring the South collecting material for a third which will say something significant on the direct problem of the section—the problem of the black and white share-cropper. Miss Lumpkin was accompanied by Tom Burke and Anne Miller, who were also presented by Professor Reddick.

## North Carolina College Receives WPA Awards

Durham, March 26 (ANP)—Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes announced Wednesday that the final allocation of $34,617 for the construction of an athletic field has been approved by the WPA and that work on the project would begin immediately. Through this grant employment will be furnished to 144 men.

When complete the field will have bleachers, a track course, football gridiron and baseball diamond, according to the present plans. It is proposed that in the near future a gymnasium will be erected near the field, by funds raised among North Carolinians of both races.

## COLORED MAN WHO FOUND LINDBERGH BABY IS ANNOYED

### William Allen Loses Job As Houseman; Too Many Folks Called up

Trenton, N. J., April 2—(C)—As the day of execution for Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted Lindbergh baby slayer, drew near the past week, William Allen, "forgotten man" in the internationally famous murder drama and finder of the slain baby, was somewhat bored by the whole proceedings.

Having refused since shortly after the Flemington, N. J. trial to have anything to say on the case, Allen did break his silence briefly to express his disgust with the entire case. He is still bitter over treatment accorded him by Lindberghs, neither of whom ever thanked him for finding their murdered child.

To all questions if he thought the body he found was that of the Lindbergh baby, Allen has always answered: "How do I know? I never saw the Lindbergh baby except in pictures."

**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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## UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

**Agricultural Adjustment Administration Washington, D. C.**
**Secretary Wallace's Statement**

The following is a statement by Secretary Henry A. Wallace concerning plans for putting into effect provisions of the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act The Statement will be presented for Secretary Wallace by M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. and H. R. Tolly, consultant of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at the opening session respectively, of the Chicago and Memphis regional conferences.

The regional conferences at Chicago, Memphis, New York and Salt Lake City have been called so that farmers, farmers' representatives and those who will be concerned in administration problems may give their advice and assistance in the development of a national program for 1936 under the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

In order that a plan for this year may be offered to farmers with the least possible delay, I am submitting the broad outlines of the program the Department has been considering, and I am inviting your criticisms and suggestions for improvement in line with the farming needs of your region. To assure the closest cooperation of farmers in operating a program, it is best to begin by seeking their advice and help in working out that program.

The fundamental purposes of the new Act were defined by President Roosevelt when he signed it.

"The new law," the President said. "has three major objectives which are inseparably and of necessity linked with the national welfare. The first of these aims is conservation of the soil itself through wise and proper land use. The second purpose is the re-establishment and maintenance of farm income at fair levels so that the gains made by agriculture in the past three years can be preserved and national recovery can continue. The third major objective is the protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber now and in the future."

The national goal of the tentative program for 1936 calls for an increase in the area of crop land in soil-conserving and soil-building crops such as grasses and legumes from the 1930 level of about 100 million acres to about 130 million acres.

This increase would result in a stoppage of much waste of soil and an increase in the permanent value of farm land. It would mean increased assurance of adequate production of food and fiber in years to come.

As compared to the 100 million acre average in soil-building crops, farmers of the nation until recently have been planting to soil-depleting crops of about 300 million acres, or an area three times as great. Use of 270 million acres in 1936 for crops which deplete the soil would be ample at average yield to provide the nation a supply of food and fiber equal to domestic consumption in the 1920-1929 period, taking into consideration the modifying provisions in the Act.

**Information needed by Farmers in Apply for Payments**

In order to accomplish the national goal of increased plantings of crops which protect and improve the soil, it is necessary first to classify crops into two main groups—one main group consisting of soil-building and soil-conserving crops, and the other group consisting of major soil-depleting crops. A plan of classification has been worked out and will be submitted to the group at this meeting for review and further suggestions.

Next, it is necessary to adopt a rule or measure by which each farmer can determine the part or acreage of his cultivated land which normally has been planted to soil-depleting crops, and, wherever practicable, the part which normally has been planted to soil-conserving and soil-building crops. For 1936, the objective would be to increase plantings of soil-building or soil-conserving crops by shifting or diverting acreage formerly in soil-depleting crops to the soil-building and soil-conserving crops. The aim would be to obtain the greatest percentage of increase in soil-building crops in those areas where soil exhaustion is most serious.

After careful study, a tentative plan for establishing bases has been worked out and is offered for further suggestion and improvement. The proposal is to use as the principal guides the acreages as they were in 1935. Consideration should also be given to adjustments to correct for unusual conditions and recent changes in the use of crop land. Farmers would estimate carefully their normal acreages of soil-depleting crops. These estimates would be checked for possible error under the direction of the county committees so as to establish qualifications to receive payments.

Information which farmers will find essential in preparing to participate in the program would include (1) the normal acreage of all soil-depleting crops grown on the farm, and wherever practicable the normal acreage devoted to soil-improving crops. (2) the normal yield per acre of the major soil-depleting crop grown on the farm and (3) the acreage to be devoted to soil-conserving and soil-depleting uses in 1936.

**Conservation Payments to Farmers**

As developed for discussion in these regional conferences, the plan proposes a system of conservation payments to farmers who wish to participate. This plan proposes that (1) a moderate soil-maintenance payment be made for each acre, up to a maximum, planted to soil-conserving or soil-building crops or devoted to approved soil conservation practice in 1936 and (2) a larger soil improvement payment per acre to be made for each acre shifted from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving or soil-building crops, provided that this payment would be made only up to a specified maximum percentage. The maximum percentage of change in use of land on which payment would be made would be established for a region or a State for the purpose of assuring maintenance of an adequate supply of commodities grown principally in that region or State, and of keeping within budget limitations. The amount of the soil-improvement payment would vary according to productivity of the land. The soil-maintenance payment per acre on land already in soil-building crops would assist farmers who have been following good systems of farming to continue and improve their systems. This payment also would help farmers whose farming systems have been so far out of balance that in the first year they could qualify only for this type of grant.

The larger soil-improvement payments would allow these farmers who have been forced into intensive systems of farming in order to "make both ends meet' to change to a more extensive type of farming that would protect the future productivity of their farms as well as meet their present needs. The actual amount which could be paid farmers would vary from region to region and from farm to farm, according to the productivity of the soil, and in the South, according to the soil-depleting crop from which diversion was made to a soil-conserving crop.

In the case of farms occupied by share tenants or share croppers, it is proposed to divide the payments between landlords and those actually occupying the land. Farmers renting for cash would receive the entire payment.

**Budget Limitations and Requirements**

The new Act carries a specific limit of 500 million dollars on the total amount of obligations that may be incurred in any calendar year. It also limits the amount that may be appropriated for any fiscal year to 500 million dollars. To make possible a continuing program, annual appropriations by Congress will be required.

There is now pending before Congress a bill appropriating $440,000,000 for carrying out the 1936 soil conservation program. It is possible that other funds may become available, and that these may bring the total up to 470 millions. This is a definite top to expenditures in 1936. If soil-maintenance payments are made at the rate of 75 cents to $1 an acre, these payments would total from 75 to 100 million dollars. Allowance has to be made for administrative expenses in Washington and in the field. On this basis, there would be left for distribution as soil-improvement payment somewhere in the neighborhood of 350 million dollars. It will be seen that the financial limitations laid down in the Act are such that great care must be taken in the country as a whole and in each State to stay within the limitations.

In addition to the funds available for both kinds of soil conservation payments, Congress has made available, under various provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related legislation, funds for the removal of surpluses, including specific funds for the removal of surplus dairy products, for diversion of products from the normal channels of trade, expansion of domestic and export markets, and for payments in connection with the portion of commodities used for domestic consumption.

**Minimum Performance to Qualify for Payment**

To make sure that each farmer receiving a conservation payment carries out genuine soil conservation operations on his farm, it is proposed that minimum performance in certain respects be required before he can qualify. This minimum performance would include (1) having in 1936 an acreage of soil-conserving crops equal to not less than a given percent of the total acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops or a given per cent of the base acreage of soil-conserving crops, or as possible alternatives in lieu of this minimum acreage, the adoption of designated practices with respect to soil conservation or erosion control (2) having in 1936 an acreage of soil-depleting crops not in excess of the soil-depleting base acreage determined for the farm; and (3) maintaining in 1936 the acreage formerly devoted to food and feed crops for home consumption.

**Administrative Organization in the Field**

The proposed administrative organization in the field would be democratic in principle and procedure and would be built around county associations of farmers, represented by county and community committees. In those counties which specialize in one crop and which consequently had only one county committee or association under the Adjustment Act, this committee would continue to function pending permanent organization. In counties having committees or associations representing more than one commodity, a new committee would be set up to represent a combination of the former committees, including representatives of the county program planning committee. The new combination committee would serve pending permanent organization in the field. The organization would call for a single State board of committee. Cooperation of State land grant colleges and State Extension Services will be sought just as those agencies were asked to cooperate in working out the adjustment programs.

**Regionalization**

The conditions which farmers need to know in order to participate in the program have to be decided upon quickly since farmers are already planting or preparing to plant, and the limited time will prevent a high degree of regional refinements in the plan. However, at the meetings being held this week and next in the South, the Middle West, the Far West, and the Northeast, special attention will undoubtedly be given to the conditions and needs of these four great regions. The 1936 plan, it is expected will provide for regional differences in the kind and number of acres to be diverted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. This differentiation, the proposed payments on acreages already devoted to soil-conserving or soil-building crops, and the fact that farmers will have a rather wide range within which to adjust their farming plan will combine to offer a flexible program to the individual farmers.

Meanwhile, research to provide a basis for a 1937 program needs to be begun as soon as the 1936 program is decided upon. During the remainder of this year, efforts will be made to bring together the results of the experimental and demonstrational work which is now being done. This includes comprehensive research of the Soil Conservation Service, results of the regional adjustment studies of last fall and summer, findings of the farm groups now engaged in county planning projects and information which the land grant college experiment stations are assembling. In this way, a more thoroughly scientific basis will be made available for the program of 1937 and later years.

By the next year it should be possible to make further allowance for differences between regions and States. Gradually a series of State programs each adapted to the needs of the farmers of that State and fitting into the needs of the nation as a whole, should be worked out. These plans will lay the basis for the State-Federal cooperative program which the law provides must be in effect no later than January 1, 1938.

## NEGRO FARMERS GIVEN DUE RECOGNITION

Regional Conference in Memphis last week. Farmers from every southern state and governmental officials in attendance. Four outstanding race leaders invited.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace held farmers conference at Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 5th, 6th and 7th for the purpose of explaining and discussing the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act recently passed by Congress.

This new Act includes the preservation and improvement of soil fertility, promotion of the economic use and conservation of land, and dimunition of exploitation and waste ful and unscientific use of national soil resources.

James P. Davis, President National Federation of Colored Farmers, T. M. Campbell, Field Representative Extension Agent, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. J. B. Pierce, Director Extension Workers Virginia and Prof. C. H. Waller, Field representative for Dept. Agriculture and State Director Extension work in Texas were invited to attend the meeting, and were placed on important committees with the white leaders to work out plans for making the new program a success.

This is the first instance where any administration has given such recognition to the race to represent and speak for the 906,000 race farmers located in every state.

According to the recommendations of the committee, southern share croppers who raise cotton on the halves are to get about 17 1-2 cents percent of the total payments. Thirty percent to the applicant; the man responsible for compliance, 25 percent to the landlord, 10 percent to the owner of the equipment or workstock and 35 percent prorated as the crop is divided.

Mr. Davis, president National Federation Colored Farmers said: "If these terms are adopted the share tenant who furnishes his own equipment and works on the three fourths—one fourth basis will get three-fourths of the 35 percent, and in addition, he may get a portion of the 30 percent allowed for soil fertility compliance."

For the year 1936 an appropriation of 440,000,000 dollars has been authorized to pay farmers subsidies for planting crops designed to conserve fertility of the soil. It is estimated that fully 125,000,000 million dollars will be paid cotton farmers in the south from this allotment during 1936.

There are Negro farmers in every state. In 18 of the principal farming states there are 878,064 farms operated by Negroes of which 173,050 are owners of 10,161,125 acres.

## IF CATTLE HAVE FOOT-ROT

J. E. Comfort

Foot-rot, or foul foot, frequently is encountered with cattle being in dry lot, and occasionally with cattle on pasture. It is caused by a "filth organism" found in lots and dirty barns. Stones or dirt lodge between the toes of the foot and either bruise or crack the skin. These organisms gain entrance through the crack in the skin, and swelling and severe lameness result.

Treatment consists in cleaning out the foot, and applying a strong antiseptic. In mild cases, undiluted coal tar dip or tincture of iodine usually are satisfactory. If the infection is well advanced, a saturated solution of copper sulfate is prefered. After a few rather trying sessions, the animal will put its foot in a bucket of the solution without trouble. Every year there are a few cattle that have sore eyes. This trouble usually is caused by irritation from dust, chaff, weed seeds, or flies, but in some case is catching. Bathe the eyes at least twice daily with a strong solution of boric acid.

# • FARM NOTES •

Rev. H. H. Ingram of Holmes County, Miss., one of the oldest members of the N. F. C. F. and strongest supporters writes that many of the farmers in his section plan a drive for members this spring Rev. Ingram is not only a good farmer, but a man of keen judgment and a leader in his community.

Negro farmers in Texas have been recognized in the new Centennial program for that state. A building that is to cost over a hundred thousand dollars will be erected to hold farm exhibits. Prof. C. H. Waller, State Director of Extension work and one of the foremost leaders in the race will have charge of the entire program for our people.

The first Federal grant to the different states totals more than five million dollars. This is under the new social security act. The largest of the grants to the states so far approved is for Iowa—548,000 dollars. Alabama received $109,000.

Cappers Weekly says: Grady Orr an Alabama farmer, planted his corn last spring in one long row in spiral fashion. The row was twenty miles long. It took him three days to cultivate it one time. By leaving an open space through the field from circumference to center, he did not destroy any of the growing corn in going to and from his work.

Through news release, Governor Myers of the Federal Credit Administration announced that farmers were paying the money they owe the government much more rapidly than required, according to their contracts. During 1935 they repaid more than forty-five million dollars. Governor Myers further stated that 15 million dollars of loans were paid in full during the year.

Thomas Gillespie prominent southeast Missouri farmer and official of local unit of the N. F. C. F. has just returned from hospital in St. Louis where he has been for several weeks. Mr. Gillespie was threatened with pneumonia.

State Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee, Hon. O. E. Van Cleave in special article to the farmers of his state urges them to stick together. At the same time he urged them "not to go out and antagonize other groups by demanding too much, and that they should prosecute their cause on a live and let live basis.

Hon. C. E. Brehm, State Director of Extension work in Tennessee has appointed two outstanding leaders of the race in that state to head up activities among the rural citizens of our racial group. Mr. Brehm is noted for his fairness to all citizens regardless of their color, and our farmers are making some financial headway in that state.

Georgia's 1935 cotton crop showed the greatest per-acre yield since 1914. The crop for last year has been estimated at a little more than a million bales. The 1935 yield is expected to be 233 pounds per acre. The yield in 1932 averaged only 154 pounds per acre.

A farmer in Greene County Mo., says he recently sold a sow that was in good condition, and that all she had since weaning her pigs was lespedeza. Several farmers claim that hogs like lespedeza and they will fatten on it.

The Missouri Ruralist says more hogs are in prospect for 1936, and yet the total number of hogs available for market in 1936 will be below normal. Our race farmers should increase their sows and see that they have ample supply of meat for this winter's slaughter.

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is one of the largest land owning farmers in the United States. He was born on a farm, and today is the owner of five thousand acres. He has hundreds of colored farm families living on his land.

Production loans for the purpose of aiding farmers in the making of this year's crops will soon be available. This year not more than 200 dollars will be loaned to any one farmer for production purposes.

C. D. Stroud a Missouri dairy farmer has been feeding Osage oranges—hedge balls to his cows. The Missouri College of Agriculture made an analysis of the Osage orange which showed high protein content with an ether extract. The oranges are quartered and salted, then a little bran added when used as a feed for the cows.

At a recent corn shucking contest held in Atchison County Missouri, Ralph McLaughlin farmer, won first prize of 25 dollars. He shrucked 27 bushels of corn in 80 minutes. Harry Ackley won second prize, shucking 25 bushels.

Tearing down an old log cabin, Wilbur Akullums near Hall Sta. Louisiana found about six hundred dollars in gold coin hidden in one of the logs. The money was in an old fashion snuff box.

Farmers should be careful in selecting their seed corn for planting this year. Due to the excessive cold weather considerable of the corn for planting has been damaged. Test your corn before planting.

One million, seven hundred fifty thousand and two hundred sixty-six farms harvested sweet potatoes on their farms last year. This is an increase of more than six hundred thousand farms over 1929. North Carolina ranked first in production, with Mississippi second and Alabama ranking third.

1,237,117 acres were planted in tobacco during 1934. This was 35 percent less than the crop in 1929. Practically two fifths of the tobacco grown in this country is produced in North Carolina, with Kentucky ranking second.

## MAN BUILT HOUSE FOR ONLY $2 CASH

Beebe, Ark., March 4—Two dollars spent for nails has been the only cash paid so far on the nearly completed four-room house being built by Tommie Frazier, a Dallas County farmer. Pine trees on the farm provided lumber for the house. A sawmill nearby cut the lumber for one-half; a planing mill dressed it and made the drop siding for $4 per 1,000 feet. This bill was paid in logs. Mr. Frazier split boards for the roof, and ties were traded for brick with which to erect a chimney for the fire place.

## RUSSIA PINS MEDALS ON MILKMAIDS; RAISED MILK YIELD OF COWS

Moscow, Feb. 24.—(AP)—Hundreds of milkmaids assembled in Moscow tonight to receive decorations for increasing the average milk yield of cows.

Many were awarded Lenin's decoration, the highest honor the nation can confer. These had obtained 3,500 liters (925 gallons or more from a single cow in one year.

Poultrymen who obtained an average of 165 eggs from one hen, pig breeders who got more than six pigs from one sow, cattle raisers and horse breeders also were decorated, a total of 1,373 awards being made.


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# FLOOD CONTROL BILL SWELLS AT CAPITOL

Washington, March 30—(AP)—A concerted rush by senators and representatives to include their own projects in the $300,000,000 flood control bill being drafted by the Senate commerce committee Monday brought a prediction from its chairman, Senator Copelaud (D. N. Y.) that it would be swollen into a $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 measure.

The prospect of a prolonged battle over legislation was heightened by a warning from Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, majority leader, that he would oppose it as now written because discriminated 'n favor of Eastern states.

Later he told reporters army engineers would submit another report to the commerce committee "greatly liberalizing" their original recommendations for projects particularly in Arkansas. He has asked the committee to restore the $300,000,000 bill to its $750,000,000, size as passed by the House last session. Then it contained many projects for the Mississippi Valley.

Other flood control developments during the day included:

The house of rules committee approved a rule giving right of way to a measure which would authorize the Reconstruction Corporation to make loans totaling $25,000,000 for rehabilitation and reconstruction in flood areas on security "to reasonably assure repayment" instead of "upon sufficient security" as at present.

The Tennessee Valley Authority asked Congress for authority to construct six additional dams costing $144,500,000 to aid in controllin floods on the Lower Mississippi River.

The TVA report said power-development would only be incidental to flood control and navigation purposes. In its TVA decision, the Supreme Court said it could sell surplus power generated at dams that were constructed for national defense, or navigation purposes.

### Disasters Have Brought Ruin

Senator Robinson told the commerce committee in executive sesson that "disaster, which from time to time during the last 50 years have brought ruin to large portions of the Mississippi Valley" are certain to occur again unless flood control work is pushed on the Mississippi River system.

"The president has views on the subject," she said. "He believes that flood control is inseparable from an economic standpoint with forms of land misuse, including erosion, reforestation, water storage, irrigation and drainage.

"All the necessary works cannot be planned and executel within a single year and it will not be necessary now to attempt to provide the funds which will be required beyond the fiscal year 1937.

Among others who urged inclusion of projects in their states, were Senators George (D., Ga.,) Russell, (D. Ga.), Capper, (R. Kan.) Walsh (D., Mass.) Davis (R., Pa.), and Bilbo (D., Miss.), and Representatives Beiter (D., N. Y.). Ferguson (D., Okla.), and Koppleman (D., Conn.)

Chairman Copeland said that only the Merrimac River projects in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, estimated to cost $7,725,000, was approved by the committee Monday.

"I fear, however," Copeland said, "that before we get through the bill may contain authorizations for from one-half to a billion dollars. The appropriations, of course, would be extended over a period of years, depending on the selection of projects for actual work by the army engineers."

He has called the projects sought to be included "pork barrel" projects.

Tuesday the committee will consider whether the federal government should pay the entire cost of each project, or only actual construction costs.

### Can Work Out Formula

Copeland said army engineers believe they can work out a formula under which the federal government would pay all construction coasts while the states and municipalities would pay for the land and damages.

The six new dams recommended by the TVA were:

Storage dam on the Little Tennessee River at Fontana, N. C., costing 29,000,000.

Three dams on the Tennessee River at Gilbertsville, Ky., $60,000,000.

Dam at Watts Bar (White Creek), Tenn., $31,000,000

Dam at Coulter Shoals. Tenn., $20,000,000.

The report emphasized that the Tennessee as the largest tributary of the Ohio, is an imporant factor in Mississppi floods and that control of the Tennessee's runoff would contribute substantially to flood relief on the Lower Mississippi.


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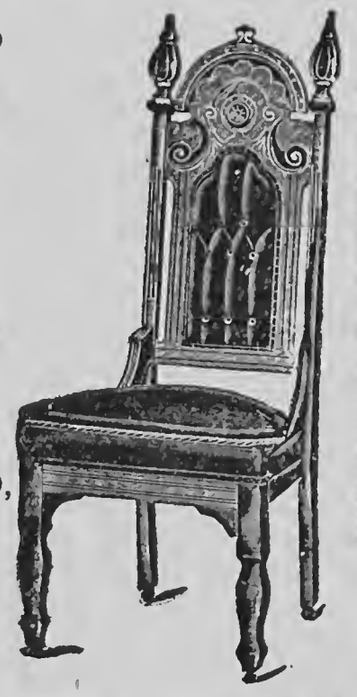


## BENEFITS TO FARMERS EQUIVALENT TO TARIFF

**A New Measure Before Congress Seeks to Make up for Disparity Between Prices Paid and Prices Received**

Farmers must buy what they need in a tariff-protected market. When they sell their products it is on a world market without the protection accorded the products of other industries. There are approximately 200 articles bought by farmers on which they pay an estimated 25 per cent more by reason of tariff protection enjoyed by the producers of these articles.

This is an old, old story and many solutions have been offered in congress to correct this injustice. The latest was the AAA benefit-payment plan, now invalidated. In its place Representative Hope of Kansas has introduced a bill in the house providing for the payment of tariff-equivalent benefits to producers of surplus farm crops on that part of their production required for domestic consumption.

The same measure was introduced in the senate last week by Senator Capper of Kansas. This bill is not a substitute for the soil-conservation measure already passed by both houses and senate, but rather is supplementary to that act. The Hope bill applies to wheat, cotton, hogs and tabacco.

It proposes that the tariff commission find the average cost added by tariff protection to the prices paid to the growers of these major This added cost, which has been estimated at 25 per cent, is to be paid to the growers of thest major surplus-produced crops through a subsidy on the proportion of their total production required for domestic consumption.

Senator Capper gives the following as an example of how it would work out with wheat:

Suppose domestic wheat requirements are 600,000,000 bushels a year. Suppose the production in a given year is 800,000,000 bushels. Then three-fourths of an individual wheat grower's production would be presumed to be required for domestic consumption.

The grower who produced 1,600 bushels of wheat, if this bill were enacted, would then, under such a finding by the tariff commission as to tariff costs, be entitled to a subsidy from the U. S. treasury equal to 25 per cent of the market price on three-fourth of his crops. He would get a certificate entitling him to collect that subsidy at any time during the ensuing year from the treasury. These would be negotiable.

With the market price of wheat a dollar a bushel, this farmer would be entitled to a subsidy of 25 cents a bushel on three-fourths of his 1,600 bushel wheat crop, or 25 cents on 1,200 bushels. If the price was 80 cents a bushel, he would receive 20 cents a bushel on 1,200 bushels, and so on.

"The equalization fee and export debenture plans proposed to attain this result indirectly," Senator Capper said in support of the measure. "But both these plans depend upon a foreign market that will take our surpluses. Such foreign markets do not exist today. I believe the Hope bill is both constitutional and economically justifiable. It should get immediate and tangible results from the individual grower. I hope full hearings may be held upon it, to develop its good and bad points, and that it will receive earnest and fair consideration."—Cappers Weekly.

## A NEW SWEET CORN FOR DIXIE

The Texas Experiment Station has developed a new corn by crossing the Mexican June variety into a sugary seeded type, which has maintained the capacity to resist droughts so characteristic of the Mexican June parent, although more productive than the Mexican June. It is named Honey June Corn.

Dr. P. C. Magelsdorf, agronomist of the Texas A. and M. College, states that "We have had a number of reports in which this new variety has made a fair crop of roasting ears without any rain from planting until harvest."

J. H. Burkett, former Texas State Nut Specialist, conducted a number of experiments with corn this year, one variety being the Honey June, and he states that this new hybrid "excels all varieties tried in resisting long dry seasons and in yieding a heavy crop with little rainfall." Mr. Burkett is of the opinion that the Honey June will be extensively grown throughout the Southwest, as its beat-resistant qualities are known.

The Honey June yields from one to two large ears per stalk, and the stalk grows off vigorously and sends out a heavy root system over a large area of ground.—J. R. Masterson. (Mr. Masterson is a former Texas county agent.)—Country Gentleman.

# Sugar Refinery Price War Cited At Rate Hearing

## Testimony Presented at 11th Day Commerce Session

A price war among sugar refineries, in which they made use of applications for freight rate reductions, was the understanding cause of the 1933 rail and barge competition for sugar tonnage which carried rates so low that both rail and water carriers, came together to end it. M. W. Howe, general freight agent of the privately owned and operated Mississippi Valley Barge Line, Monday told Examiner J. H. Howell of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The taking of testimony in the local hearing which has been conduced for 11 days in the St. Charles hotel, is scheduled to end at noon today, to be resumed later in Cincinnati, Ohio. A subsequent hearing in some other Mississippi valley city is expected for the purpose of receiving evidence in rebuttal, before the examiner makes his report to the commission in Washington.

### Howe Testifies

Mr. Howe testified that the first refinery group to use contract barge tranportation of sugar in the rate competition was Godchaux Sugars, Inc., of New Orleans and Reserve, operating to Missouri points.

In meeting the low sugar rate of contract carriers, the rails, he said, went through the common carrier barge line rates to such an extent that the rails and the barge lines had to agree to stop the rate cutting.

Mr. Howe stated he made sugar examples a large part of his testimony in the hearing because "sugar is our largest item of traffic, the backbone of our traffic."

### Losses Listed

The rails, he said, in 1934 carried much more sugar in 1933 and lost about $32,000,000 on it as compared with a loss of about $13,000,000 on it in the previous year.

The added traffic would have to be increased to 50 per cent more than the sugar consumption in the peak year of 1928 for the rails to equal their sugar revenue of that peak consumption year.

Mr. Howe said that if joint rail-barge differentials were to disappear, the rails in the Mississippi valley would not be certain to get the traffic which had been moved by barge, because Baltimore port some of the movement jointly with rails from the Atlantic seaboard.

### Objection Made

When Mr. Howe was sworn in to state the case of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line in regard to its original complaint respecting the joint barge-rate differentials, Harry C. Brown, commerce counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, objected to any testimony in regard to the effect of transcontinental rail rates from the Pacific coast and from the Atlantic seaboard into the territory within the angle east and north of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Examiner Howell ruled first that only evidence should be received which concerns joint barge-rail rates and all-rail rates in the Mississippi valley, because otherwise every rate in the United States might be pertinent and also that such issues as the sugar freight rate case would have to be retired by the commission.

### To Withdraw Witness

Harry C. Ames, counsel of the Mississippi Valley Line, said then he would withdraw his witness until he could find where he could be heard on his complaint. He added that when the commission consolidate his complaint with the present investigation it became necessary for the commission to receive evidence as to all his complaint in this investigation.

"We can madamus the commission to receive our evidence as to our complaint, we cannot afford to denied the right to be heard somewhere and we do not know where we can be heard, except before the commission," he said. "We do not understand the validity of objections because of the magnitude of the case involved.

Fourteen commodities constitute 90 per cent of our tonnage and we have a right to a forum when we want to be heard. After a wait of nearly two years since the complaint was filed and after the commission chose to consolidate our complaint with this investigation, we do not wish to be told that we have no place in which to try more than a part of our case.

### Bill of Particulars

"In two years the railroads have never asked for a bill of particulars and now they say they do not know what it is about."

After a recess, following a statement of the examiner that if the wider scope is permitted, "the scope would be so gigantic that I doubt if we could handle it," Mr. Howell ruled that testimony could be heard "only as rail rates between points the barge lines wish to serve in connection with barge-rail rates, eliminating evidence as to western trunk line and Atlantic seaboard rates.

Mr. Ames took an exception on which he said he will appeal to the commission from the examiner, and then instructed Mr. Howe to testify, except where he encountered individual objections.

### Commodities

Mr. Howe asserted that the commodites which make up 90 per cent of the traffic of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line in competition with all rail routes in the Mississippi valley are canned goods soap and peas, cereal beverages, flavored soap powders, dried beans and beverages, empty returned beverage carriers, sugar, coffee, wood pulp, tobacco, rice and binder twine.

"We had a twofold purpose in filing the complaint," he said. "First, the commodites specially complained of represent a large proportion of the total tonnage moved by our line and by reason of drastic rail rate reductions we have been forced to reduce our revenue accordingly; and second, he impropriety and results which must follow a policy of rate cutting by one form of transport to deprive another of individual items of traffic."

## Texas Centennial Negro Advisory Committee Holds Initial Meeting

Washington, March 26 (ANP)—The first meeting of the Advisory Committee, appointed by the U. S. Texas Centennial Commission to advise on the participation of Negroes in the Texas Centennial Celebration to be held at Dallas June to November, 1936, was held in the conference room of the Department of Commerce, Monday, March 16. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Advisor on Negro Affairs, Department of Commerce, presided as Chairman of the Committee. Other members of the Committee are: Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Attorney, Assistant Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia; W. R. Banks, President, Prairie View State College of Texas; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Associate Director of Medical Services, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute; Robert L. Vann, Editor, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh; and Garnet C. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

The meeting opened with a welcome address by Secretary Roper, a member of the U S. Centennial Commission, who expressed profound interest in the general celebration as representing the century of progress of the people of Texas as well as his delight in the opportunity that comes to Negroes to participate under the able leadership of the personnel of the Advisory Committee." Following Secretary Roper's remarks, W. B. Yeager, Executive Secretary of the U. S. Texas Centennial Commission read a brief statement of greeting from Vice President Garner, Chairman of the U. S. Texas Centennial Commission and expressed felicitations from the other members of the Commission-Secretary Hull, Department of State and Secretary Wallace, Department of Agriculture. Mr. Yeager outlined in some details the physical outlay of the federal building that is to be devoted to the display of exhibits showing the progress of Negroes in America for the past one hundred years. Following the formalities Chairman Jones gave a brief digest of the matters to be considered by the Advisory Committee including methods to be employed in organizing exhibits. The committee agreed to college, assemble and catalogue exhibits under six major divisions: Health, Statistics of Progress, Aesthetics, which includes art, music, and drama, Mechanical Product, Agriculture and Education. One member of the Advisory Committee was appointed chairman of each division as follows: Health: Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Aesthetics, Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Agriculture, Dr. Frederick D Patterson, Education—Garnet C Wilkinson, Mechanical Products—W. R. Banks, Statistics of Progress—Robert L. Vann. The committee held morning luncheon and afternoon sessions.

Other persons present on invitation at the meeting and who contributed to the discussion were: William H. Harris, Assistant Director of Exhibits, Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Advisor on the Economic Status of Negro, Department of Interior; Charles E. Hall, Specialist in Negro Statistics, Bureau of the Census; Jesse P. Thomas, Southern Field Director, National Urban League and A. Maceo Smith, Secretary, Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce.

## Decide Crime Is More Destructive Than War

Jacksonville, Fla., March 26—(By Page M. Beverly for ANP)—That "Crime is more destructive than War" was the decision of the judges in a debate on the subject held here Thursday night with William Norris and H. S. Richardson representing the affirmative and Frank Donaldson and Leroy Washington, the negative.

The debate was held under the auspices of the St. Stephen's A. M. E. Church of which Rev. C. A. Gibbs is pastor and the judges were Joseph H. James, Attorney J. Menard Lewis and Arthur Payne.

## Colonel Robinson Asks Negroes To Aid Ethiopia

Mobilization of Red Cross units with five doctors, 10 nurses and 20 first aid men for service in Ethiopia was asked of American Negroes by Col. John C. Robinson, Chicago flyer now head of the Royal Ethiopian Flying Forces, in a letter received here this week.

Such mobilization, Robinson declared, would do more good in uniting the colored people of America and Ethiopia than anything undertaken in the next 50 years. There are at present few doctors to care for the many injured along the African front.

In pointing out the dire need of such units, the flyer said it required from two to three weeks to get the injured soldiers to hospitals because of the poor modes of transportation and for that reason medicine having a pain-killing effect is needed badly.

Ethiopia has an almost inexhaustible supply of manpower, Robinson asserted, but lack funds to equip its soldiers with machines of war. Nearly every male above 10 in the country's 15,000.000 population is a soldier.

## Youth Is Jailed As Imposter

Macon, Ga., March 26 (ANP)—Charged with soliciting funds under false pretenses, Richard Kelly, a 17 year old youth was held here in jail without bond following his arrest on Tuesday morning.

Police stated that young Kelly has been plying his "trade" for several weeks, soliciting funds for Ballard Normal School, which is supported by the American Missionary Association. Many of his victims have contacted the police and Tuesday morning when he made a call on His Honor the Mayor and laid before him his plea for funds he was placed under arrest.

The youth had letters, purported to have been written by the officials of Ballard Normal School, on his person when he was arrested and contended that he was authorized to solicit funds for the institution. Officials at the school, however, denied that he was so authorized and that a campaign was being conducted.

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## GREAT DROUTH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

effect in this direction, but the indications are that this was a somewhat feeble gesture compared with the vast sweep of nature. Nature, through the agency of the great drouth, effected more curtailment in a week than the whole AAA could in a year. At the height of the 1934 dry period, one could see the crops curtailed hourly by the sun and the lack of moisture.

**Farm Depression Worst in 1932**

In 1932, when the farm depression was at its worst, the income of farmers was $5,337,000,000. While not all of the 1935 crops are yet marketed, estimates made on the basis of those which have been indicate that the income from the 1935 crop will amount to $7,800,000,000 Here is an increase of $2,463,000,000 or not far short of 50 per cent. While this is far short of the peak of farm income of $12,000,000,000 reached in 1929, the farmer is in a relatively good position because the prices of the things he must buy are much lower than they were in that year.

## SPIRITUALS BASED

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Mississippi Legislature just closed.

Among the large costume social affairs planned for pilgrimage visitors on Tuesday evening is the "gypsy ball" at Longwood, home of James and Merritt Ward, and "the ball of a thousand candles" at Elms court, the home of David McKittrick.

Both Longwood, the unfinished dream house of days of the War Between the States, and Elmscourt the stately antebellum mansion house, are show places of Natchez. The unusual appearance of Longwood and the beautiful antique furniture and appointments of Elmscourt make them among the show places.

In extending welcome to pilgrimage visitors, Mrs. W. H. Hale, president of the Garden Club, has given the following statement on the origin of the pilgrimage:

"The Natchez Garden Club welcomes the visitors to our ancient and beloved city with all the warmth and hospitality of the old South. We are opening to you the doors of the past that you may live with us once more the gracious and leisure life of a bygone day Descendants of those lords and ladies of an era of culture whose renown has become legendary will envision to you once more the romance of our golden past.

"Approached by roads worn deep in the cliff by the tramp of countless feet and overhung with Spanish moss swaying the forces of a changing world, her beautiful ante bellum mansions circle her about like a girdle of precious gems. In her magnetic atmosphere, the ladies of the Garden Club recreate each year the proud days of long ago.

"The pilgrimage is only five years old, but is growing rapidly in grace and beauty. We owe a large debt of gratitude to the late Mr. James K. Lambert, editor of the Natchez Democrat, for the interest created in the magnificent old homes through the splendid series of articles written by Mrs. Edith Wyatt Moore, then a member of the Democrat staff. These histories of the old Natchez homes aroused so much interest throughout the state that when the State Garden Club's convention was held in Natchez in 1930, and it was impossible to have a tour of gardens due to a severe freeze, the guests asked to be shown the homes of which they had read

"Their admiration and appreciation was so great that the members of the Natchez Garden Club, with the enthusiastic encouragement and support of Mrs. Robert Henry, who was then president of the Garden Clubs of Mississippi, conceived the idea of making the tours an anual event.

"In 1931, under the administration of Mrs. Percy Benoist, president, the first pilgrimage was held, with Mrs. Balfour Miller as the chairman. Since then the pilgrimages have grown into importance. We have visitors from every state in the Union and some from abroad. That part of the funds which the Garden Club realizes is used for civic improvement.

"The present project of the club is the rehabilitation of Ellicott Hill, one of the oldest inns on the Natchez Trace, under supervision of Mrs. Ferriday Byrnes and her committee of Garden Club members. The American flag was first unfurled over this inn by Captain Andrew Ellicott, an emissary of George Washington, in 1797. Such notables as Louis Phillipe, who was later to become king of France; Aaron Burr, whose unquenchable ambition was to be his ruin; Bennerhassett and many others whose names figure in American history, have gathered under its hospitable roof."


### Woman's Home Mission Literature

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## PINE SHORTAGE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

pine lumber is a staple commodity and will always be available."

"We have largely passed the stage of harvesting overripe virgin forests," he said, "and are well within the everlasting cycle of adapting to public needs rotating crops of pine trees. Since this is true we must preserve to the greatest possible extent for private enterprise, fee ownership of our prolifically reproducing Southern pine forest lands.

"It of course is true," he said, "that some mills will close operations and that others temporarily will reduce their capacities. The great majority, however, will continue in business at the old stand for a great many years if indeed not permanently. As their timber growth increases with better fire protection and selective cutting their operations will expand."

Speaking before the advertising and trade extension committee, S. P. Deas, declared the industry faces its brightest prospect in several years in their residential market.

He said the soldiers' bonus payment furnished "an untapped market" and estimated that 25 per cent of that money could go into the building and remodeling of homes.

## FEDERAL BUREAU

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

exhibit of corn-production machinery developed by the bureau and the Iowa experiment station at Ames. Among exhibits were the basin-forming lister which checks erosion and holds moisture, a new auxiliary snapping roll for mechanical pickers which lessens shelled corn waste, new methods of using check wires on corn planters, and plow attachments such as trash shields and the self-aligning disk jointer. Tests show the latter reduce draft 10 to 15 per cent.

# Gen. R. E. Wood Lauds Results of The New Deal

Times, Chicago, Wednesday, February 16, 1936.

Praise of the present administration, particularly for its abandonment of the gold standard and the work of the Farm Credit Administration, by Gen Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. was on the records of the Economic club today.

Gen. Wood and Dr. Henry C. Taylor, director of the Farm Foundation, addressed members of the club at a banquet last night in the Union League club. Fred W. Sargent, president of the North Western Railway Co., presided.

"In the spring of 1933, the position of American agriculture as a whole, was desperate," Gen. Wood said, "The first remedy applied was a monetary one—we went off gold and the dollar was devalued. In two months, cotton went from 6.35 to 8.95 cents a pound, wheat from 45 to 75 cents per bushel, corn from 24 to 46 cents and wool from 17 to 24 cents.

"Not enough credit has ever been given to this first and very important act of the present administration.

"The Farm Credit Administration has been doing a splendid and wise job in the refunding of farm mortgages. Farm taxes have dropped from $601,000,000 annually in 1929 to $400,000,000 in 1934 and with a drop in interest charges, there has been a total decrease of nearly $400,000,000 in such fixed charges.

"I believe we are emerging from the depression—the worst in our economic history. I believe our course is upward and will continue upward for some time.

Dr. Taylor urged encouragement of international trade to provide foreign markets for this country's agricultural produce and reduce the urge abroad to achieve agricultural independence.

"The right form of international co-operation will lead to international peace and relaxation with respect to production of the instruments of warfare," Dr. Taylor said.

The Old Age Pension law is now working in Missouri. Several of the race farmers in that state have filed their applications for aid under this act.


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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 15, 1936 No. 4.


# Colored Farmers and Land Owners Increased-Tenants Decreased 1930 to 1935

## Farmers To Get $1 to $5 Per Acre

### The Nashville Tennessean Tells of Practices of Soil Building at U. T. Extension

Rates of payments for soil building practices by Tennessee farmers, under the new agricultural conservation program will range from $1 to $5 an acre, C. E. Brehm, U. T. extension service director, said yesterday. Approval of the rates for the east central region, in which Tennessee is located has been announced by J. B. Hutson, regional director, in a bulletin to the U. T. extension service.

The rates, considered important in being made public at this time, when farmers are filling out work sheets, giving their plans for this year, follows:

For alfalfa, sericea or kudzu, $2 an acre; red or mammoth clover, $1.50 an acre; for alsike, sweet, white, bur or crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, annual lespedeza, $1. an acre.

These rates are approved for plowing or discing under any of the specified crops as green manure after the crop has two months' growth.

For soy beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet clover or lespedeza plowed under between June 1 and October 1, 1935, 50 cents an acre.

For crimson clover, Austrian winter peas or vetch plowed or disced between March 1 and June 1, 1936, $1.50 an acre.

For rye, barley, wheat, Italian rye grass, winter oats or mixtures of these plowed or disced between March 1 and June 1, $1 an acre.

For sudan grass, millet, sorghum or sowed corn plowed or disced between January 1 and October 31, an acre.

For forest trees planted on crop land or non crop pasture land between January 1 and October 31, 1936, $5 an acre.

The rate of payment for applying land will range from $1.40 to $2 per ton.

Terracing, with construction to give adequate protection against erosion, 40 cents a hundred feet, but not to exceed $2 an acre.

Subsoiling to a depth of at least 18 inches, $2 an acre.

No payment will be made where labor seed, trees or other material used in connection with any practice are furnished in whole or part by a state or federal agency.

In his announcement of the various payment rates, Mr. Hutson said that the money to be thus disbursed could not cover the cost of putting the soil building practices into effect but that they would "go far toward meeting these costs and should induce farmers" to participate in the program.

—Nashville Tennessean.

## SOIL SAVING PLAN GIVEN

### Will Sow One Million Acres in Grass Seed

By Enoch A. Norem

Mason City, Iowa.—More than 1,000,000 Iowa acres are estimated to have been taking out of grain crops this spring and put into grass, indicating the swift progress of the soil conservation program.

Corn acreage in the state this year will be approximately the same as of 1935, the number of acres going into grass approximating the acreage taken out of production by the AAA program last year. There will be more corn, however, then in 1934 when a large reduction in acreage was effective under the government program.

**Grass Seed Goes Up.**

Conservatives estimates place the amount of land taken out of soil-depleting crops and sown to red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa and timothy in each of the 99 counties of Iowa at from 10,000 to 12,000 acres.

All over the countryside farmers have been at work sowing grass with other spring crops. Grass seed has jumped materially in price.

It is estimated that 75 per cent

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## U. S. Seeks New Preventive For Spotted Teeth

**Communities with Flourine in Water Increase**

Washington, D. C. —(AP)— An increase of 130 in the number of communities where flourine in drinking water is causing mottled enamel in children's teeth led the United States public health service today to renew its interest in a possible new preventive.

Dr. H. Trendley Dean, dental surgeon of the national institute of health, said the number of affected districts had increased from 195 in 1933 to 325 in 1936 in 25 states.

"There is little doubt," he added, "that surveys in South Dakota and New Mexico and further surveys in Texas would largely augment the number of endemic areas known at the present time."

Consistent drinking of water containing more than one part of fluorine in one million parts of water will result in the mottling or permanent dark spotting of the permanent teeth of children during their formation, Dean said.

Dr. George R. Sharpless of Henry Ford hospital, Detroit, Mich., reported recently, however, that he had been able to prevent mottled enamel formation in rats by the use of aluminum chloride, a common sal of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## AUSTIN W. CURTIS' DISCOVERY

### Young Scientist Finds Soap Properties in Seed

Tuskegee, Alabama — (AP) — Magnolia blossoms, long associated with white-pillared mansions, mint julep and the romantic conception of the old South, soon may have more than a sentimental value.

A discovery by a young Negro scientist. Austin W. Curtis, Jr., of Tuskegee institute, has opened a new, if less nostalgic, possibility for magnolia growing states.

Working in the argicultural research laboratory already made famous by his Negro superior, Dr. George W. Carver, Curtis has pro-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## TRIBUTE PAID TO MEMORY OF LATE DR. JOHN HOPE

### Interracial Commission in Memorial Service Honors Charter Members And Former President

Atlanta, Ga., May 1—Dr. John Hope's part in organizing a fellowship for better race relations and his long service to the cause of interracial goodwill were recalled and praised at a memorial session held by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation at its annual meeting here on April 15. The exercises were attended by several hundred persons, including members of the Commission, the family of the late president, and faculty members and students of Atlanta University and affiliated colleges. At the time of his death Dr. Hope was honorary president of the Commission.

Addresses were made by two men who had long been Dr. Hope's friends and co-workers in many enterprises, Dr. Channing Tobias of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, one of the founders and former president of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Music was fur-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## Gnats Kill Stock

Memphis, Tenn., May 5—(AP)—Dense swarms of buffalo gnats, bred during high water stages this Spring have killed approximately 40 horses and mules during the past few days in Shelby County, Ed Grashet, county seavenger reported. Grashet said the gnats appeared last Sunday.

—Age-Herald.

## COTTON EXPENSE SETUP

### Defended by Sen. Bankhead of Alabama

Washington, (AP)—Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) Tuesday defended the American Cotton Cooperative Association in filing a minority report on the Senate investigation into the expenditures by the federal government for cotton cooperatives.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) and Townsend (R., Del.) filed the majority report last month. McKellar filed the report in behalf of Bankhead who is ill.

Senator Townsend (R. Del.) Stated that he supported neither the majority nor minority reports, explaining he had signed the majority report only to enable it to be published. He stated that he had not attended the hearings and had not read the McKellar report nor that of Bankhead.

The Alabamian wrote, "It does not appear as stated that capital loans to American Cotton Cooperative Association and its affiliates have been recklessly or wantonly made or that those whom the president has entrusted with responsibility for the affairs of the Farm Credit Association have been recreant to their trust."

## Salt Baths Will Keep Skin Firm And Healthy

By Alicia Hart

"Salt water baths do a good deal to keep skin on the body firm and healthy," a reducing expert said recently. "I always advise my clients who are losing weight rapidly to take at least three of them a week. These keep skin from sagging or wrinkling as weight is lost.

"First of all, one should take a warm, soapy shower. Then, for twenty minutes, soak in a tub of lukewarm water in which four pounds of rock salt have been dissolved. When you get out, do not rinse, but pat yourself dry with a coarse towel. Allow the salty film to remain on your skin for about an hour. Then rinse."

For skins which feel uncomfortable and dry after hours of exposure to summer sunshine, this same expert recommended glycerine baths. You simply pour one pint of glycerine into half a tub of tepid water and soak in the mixture for fifteen minutes. Afterward, rinse in clear water.

Of course, plain milk baths are marvelous skin softeners. After a regular bath, dip a large cotton pad in sweet milk and pat your skin from head to foot. Leave on for an hour. If you like or, rather if you can afford it, pour milk into the bathtub and soak in it. Buttermilk is a fi-

softener and a mild bleach as well.

Speaking of bleaches, better use fresh lemon juice on knees, elbows, feet, and hands about once a week. If your skin is dry, always smooth on cream or oily lotion after you have rinsed off the bleach.

—Nashville Banner.

## Department of Commerce Bureau of Census Report

### Compilation of Data From Statistician's Survey Released at Washington

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Negro farm owners made rapid increase from 1930 to 1935, according to the report released by the Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census here recently. Supporting this the South reported three hundred and eighty-one colored farm managers in 1935 and eight hundred twenty-nine in 1930. "There is a volume of Negroes in the United States from 1920 to 1932 on file in all depository libraries" said the report. Copies of the Department's findings were sent to the leading newspapers throughout the United States. It is estimated that there are more than eight hundred fifteen thousand colored farmers in the entire United States.

The following is the Department's statement:

"Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census announces an increase, during the five years 1930 to 1935, of 4,046 farms operated in the South by colored owners, i. e., by Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other non-white races. Increases in colored owners were reported for Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia, Delaware, and Tennessee. However, South Carolina and West Virginia were the only southern states to report increased acreages for colored owners. There was a decrease of 69,986 other colored farm operators, including 448 managers, 24,489 croppers, and 45,049 other tenants. During the ten years 1920 to 1930 there was a decrease of 35,570 colored farm owners in the South.

From 1930 to 1935 the land in farms of all colored operators in the South decreased by 2,219,482 acres. This represented a decrease of 945,216 acres for colored owners, 86,362 acres for managers, 492,415 for croppers, and 695,489 acres for other tenants. There was a decrease in the average number of acres per farm for both colored and white owners in the South, accompanied by a proportionate decline in the value of owned farm land and buildings.

In the North and West the number of colored farm operators—all tenures, increased in the States comprising the New England, the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central, the Mountain and the Pacific geographic divisions. The number of white farm operators increased in each geographic division and in each State."

# CO-OPERATION

**Many farmers and consumers are exploring the cooperative way of making and marketing their necessities as a two-way route to a greater purchasing power and a better living. Farmers look to cooperative purchasing to cut their costs of production and to gain for themselves a larger share of consumers' dollars. Consumers look to cooperation to cut their living costs and to make possible greater consumption of farm products. From time to time we will report some of their cooperative activities.**

Within one life-time cooperative marketing by Ohio farmers has grown from a few cheese factories doing a few thousand dollars of business into State-wide organizations handling nearly $100,000,000 worth of farm produce each year, states a report from Ohio State University.

MILK cooperatives alone handled more than 100 million pounds of milk last year. Ohio farmer elevator companies now do a business of more than $35,000,000 annually. Cooperative livestock commission associations now handle Ohio livestock on the Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati markets. Cooperatives for selling eggs and potatoes under brand name have recently been organized.

OHIO farmers claim that through cooperation they have improved markets and made a better living for themselves.

* * *

EASTERN States Farmers Exchange, one of the largest purchasing cooperatives of the country, last year completed a $300,000 addition to its cooperative feed mill in Buffalo, added 6,000 farmers to its 62,000 membership, and did a business of over $14,000,000, according to a recent annual report. Savings of $100,000 on last year's business have been returned to members. Another $50,000 was voted to be set aside for expansion. In its 17 years, this cooperative has made possible for its members savings totaling over $2,000,000.

* * *

GASOLINE and oil, important items in farm management and household budgets, has become a major item in cooperative business done by farmers. One retail gas and oil cooperative in Greely, Colorado, credited with being the largest of its sort at least in this country, last year saved its members $93,000 on purchases of 1,800,000 gallons of gas. In 15 years it has returned to its 1,700 members almost $750,000 in patronage dividends.

* * *

COOPERATING farmers are throwing their strength behind the organization of city consumers' cooperatives. Pennsylvania's very active Farm Bureau Federation sets aside some of its funds to organize city cooperative outlets for many farm products. Ohio's Farm Bureau Federation voted last year to extend services of its affiliated cooperatives to city consumers. The Nebraska Farmers Union, recently in annual convention, resolved:

"That the harmonious relationship existing between the consumer groups and the marketing and producer cooperatives be cultivated and increased, and that we request our officers and directors to formulate plans and authorize them to promote such plans for a consistent working relationship between such cooperative associations, all such to be in the interests of both rural and urban associations, and in accord with the promotion of the cooperative movement as a whole."

* * *

SIXTY retail cooperatives in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, have carried cooperation back into wholesale purchasing. They are members of the Pacific Supply Cooperative, organized a little over 2 years ago. Members of this wholesale cooperative last year distributed 7 million gallons of gasoline, 108 thousand gallons of lubricating oil, 700 thousand gallons of Diesel and stove oil, and $40,000 worth of miscellaneous goods, including tires, batteries, feeds and other farm supplies.

* * *

BUSINESS done by regional wholesale members of National Cooperatives, Inc., in 1935 amounted to over $25,000,000 and net savings made by member wholesales were close to $620,000. Approximately 1,000 retail cooperatives in 21 States are served by the 11 cooperative wholesale associations affiliated with the national organization. These associations include the Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wisconsin; Consumers' Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Missouri; Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Farmers' Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minnesota; Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Columbus, Ohio; Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Indianapolis; Farm Bureau Services, Lansing, Michigan; Pennsylvania Farm Bureau. Cooperative Association, Harrisburg; Consumers' Cooperatives Associated, Amarillo, Texas; Pacific Supply Cooperative, Walla Walla, Washington; and Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, New York City.

* * *

"COOPERATIVES are not an automatic method of solving problems," warns the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. "They require management, devotion, and time, for accounts must balance in cooperatives as in any other enterprise. Those who want to spend their incomes effectively will find cooperatives a help, provided they are looking for a cooperative way of living."

WORKERS employed in a chain of 11 consumer-owned cafeterias in New York City come in for their share of benefits. One of the rules of this cooperative is that the salary of the highest paid executive may not exceed five times that of the lowest paid employee. During the 2 years the NRA restaurant code was in effect, it is reported, this cooperative paid out $10,000 more than was required under the code provisions.

BUSINESS done by Consumers' Cooperative Services, which started 17 years ago with one small cafeteria and now has a chain of 11, two of which were opened during the depression, totals over $434,000 a year. More than 4,000 New York consumers are owners of this business. They hire their own chefs and managers, scale quality to meet their tastes and pocketbooks, and every 3 months pay themselves a dividend on food they have eaten.

* * *

AMERICAN cooperatives, many of them still in their teething period, look to Great Britain where cooperation, now 90 years old, claim a membership of 7,632,721. One out of every 7 persons in Great Britain is a member of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society which is aiming at an increase of 220,000 members this year. Goal in volume of business this year is well over one billion dollars.

* * *

FARMERS in 23 counties of Ohio have organized cooperatively for the purchase of electricity at economical prices. In two counties 533 miles of rural electric lines are already under contract and are to be completed within 150 days. Total cost of these 533 miles of line, including construction of substations, transmission, and distribution service, wires to houses, transformers to the poles, and meters furnished, will be $504,000, which has been borrowed on a 20-year loan from Rural Electrification Administration at 3 per cent. The lines will be mortgaged to the Federal Government until paid for. Only members of the cooperative may use these lines. Current will be furnished at the rate of $4.95 for the first 100 kw.-hr. and $7.95 for the first 200 kw.-hr. To aid members to utilize their electric power in their homes and on their farms, the cooperative organization has taken steps to furnish electrical equipment of all kinds at economical figures.

### YOUNG CONSUMERS

Nearly 50 million of America's consumers are under 20 years old. That means almost 4 out of every 10 people in the country. Today these young consumers are playing a vigorous part in our trends of consumption. Tomorrow they will provide the direct demand which America's producers must meet.

THIS new generation is already the product of a set of nutrition ideas and practices entirely different from the ones on which their parents grew up. Already these changes are registered in statistics of acreage planted to new crops, in carload shipments moving from new producing areas to new markets in new seasons. Eating habits now developing will determine the way future farmers plan their crops and use their land.

THIS page is to be a meeting place between farmers and their important younger customers. News from school and home and laboratory and farm about what is interesting and helping young people as consumers will be printed here.

—YC—

SPRING FEVER shows up at an inconvenient time in the school year. Just when extra spurts of pep are needed to round out the year in class work, to go out for the spring play, for spring football practice or baseball or track, even our usual quota of ambition seems suddenly to be missing.

NUTRITION experts advise students who find themselves in this plight to look to their diets. Wintertime is likely to be a period of short-changing our bodies in many of the elements they need, particularly in foods like fresh fruit and green vegetables which are not so cheap or plentiful then. Cold weather whets appetite for sausage, and pancakes and sirup, for candy and hot chocolate, leaving milk and salad trailing along behind.

TO FEEL adequate to the demands of school life, you need an adequate diet. Here is the framework on which to build this adequate daily diet:

Plenty of milk
(at least 1 pint, perferably 1 quart a day)
Plenty of fruits and vegetables, including
1 green leafy vegetable (like spinach) a day
1 raw fruit every day
Meat or egg or fish (one serving a day)
Fill out with what you like, but go slow on sugar.

ATHLETES will want to add calories in the form of cereals and potatoes and sweets. Girls who take most of their exercise in spectator doses will probably go heavier on the salads than on the fats and starches and sweets, remembering that one chocolate malted milk with ice cream adds up to 700 calories—a quarter of her total daily calory needs—and even a chocolate caramel makes its contribution of 50 calories.

WHETHER pep, endurance, speed, sparkle, or beauty seems your special spring-fever lack, the reason may go back to the same dietary lack.

### U. S. SEEK NEW

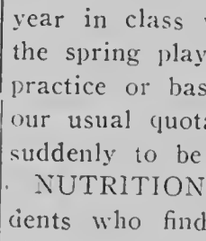
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

aluminum.

The effect, he added apparently is a simple exchange of the fluorine and chloride in the aluminum molecule, the product being aluminum fluorine which is not absorbed in the rat's digestion.

Scientists are hopeful the same reaction will hold true for human beings.


## MANHOOD LOSS?



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# Consumer-Farmer Briefs

FROM WASHINGTON

LIFE INSURANCE is the latest offering of the insurance cooperatives affiliated with the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. March 1 was the day Ohio cooperators could start buying cooperative life insurance, and other States will soon get theirs. Besides that, the insurance cooperatives boast as results of their 1935 expansion program: Over 49 thousand more automobiles insured by affiliated cooperatives in 8 States through the Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Cooperative; members of cooperatives added more than 15 million dollars to their fire protection during the year, doubling the coverage of the Farm Bureau Mutual Fire Insurance Cooperative; and cooperative auto insurance which only farm cooperatives once had a chance to get was extended to consumers' cooperatives in cities in the 8 States in which the Farm Bureau Cooperatives are operating: Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, and Vermont.

RELIEF families who otherwise could not have had the milk and cheese and butter received 23 million dollars' worth of dairy products between August 1933 and February 1936. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by authority of Congress, bought the food in places where the supply was threatening to push down farmers' prices, and turned it over to relief agencies for distribution. In the two and a half years in which the program has been going, this two-way relief has included nearly 75 million pounds of butter, 18 million pounds of cheese, nearly 16 million pounds of dry skim milk, and 47 million pounds of evaporated milk.

AAA

CITRUS PROGRAM for California and Arizona has swung into its third year of operation. The program, developed and continued at the request of a majority of the growers and shippers of grapefruit and oranges, aims to prevent low prices to growers by regulating shipments so that quantities moving into commerce correspond with the market requirements

INCOME to growers under the program increased one-fourth during the first year of operation over the value of the crop the year before. Of course the program must share part of the credit for this boost with the fact that consumers had more money to spend for citrus fruit in 1934 than in 1933. The biggest crop on record came along in the season of 1934-35, presenting a problem in the matter of getting the fruit to market without flooding it and thereby cutting down returns to growers. Under the program this bumper crop brought in about 63 million dollars to growers, almost a third more than the income of 1933-34.

FLORIDA CITRUS shippers have developed a marketing agreement which has received the tentative approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. Under its terms regulation of weekly total shipments of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines would be possible by means of limiting the amount of lower-grade fruit going to market.

20,000 GROWERS in Florida depend on citrus sales for their incomes. During the last few years they have been selling more fruit and getting less money for their labor and investment. While they have raised their production from an average of a little more than 20 million boxes in the 5-year period 1925-26 through 1929-30, to an average of 30 million boxes in the 5 seasons ending 1934-35, they received for the much lower production in the first 5 years an average income of about 22 million dollars, a drop of more than one-fourth. The proposed marketing agreement is designed to make the greatly needed improvements in this marketing situation.

AAA

ELECTRIFYING news from farm cooperators: 5,387 miles of cooperative electric wiring is the plan of 20,000 farmers in 62 counties organized under the Rural Electrification Division of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation Cooperatives....Electricity will light 1,700 farm homes in Miami and Shelby Counties. Ohio, for the first time in May when the cooperative lines in those counties are due to be finished.....2,200 homes in Boone County, Indiana, will see the light of electricity when the first line, now under construction, is hooked up under the banner of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative.....20 electric cooperatives in Minnesota and Wisconsin get engineering service and technical assistance from the Midland Cooperative Wholesale.....Consumers' Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Missouri, has embarked on a special department of rural electrification to help local cooperatives with electric projects.....Stories like these will add to the tale of 85,000 newly electrified farms in 1935, will help take the remaining 85 per cent of our farms out of the dark and semi-dark.

AAA

FRESH LETTUCE, peas, and cauliflower grown in western Wisconsin will be covered by a new marketing agreement developed at the request of 90 per cent of the industry in that area, now tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and at this writing in the hands of the industry for signature. If approved by the industry, this agreement will provide that when supplies of lettuce, peas, or cauliflower seem too heavy to sell at a price that will bring growers a reasonable return, lower grades and unpopular sizes will be kept off the market. If this does not suffice, then the total shipments are to be limited on a pro-rata basis. Each grower would limit his shipments in proportion to the limitation of the whole area, in accordance with an allotment assigned him by a Pro-ration Committee composed of six growers, six handlers, and a thirteenth member chosen by the two groups. When only the lower grades are to be kept off the market, the agreement provides that shipments be graded on the basis of U. S. Department of Agriculture grades.

AAA

WATERMELON consumers who last year learned to expect the average melon on the market to be good, may continue to be optimistic this year. The marketing agreement now in effect worked to prevent gluts on the melon market by keeping lower grade melons out of shipments. Only in emergency situations were shipping 'holidays', lasting up to 48 hours, used to keep supplies from glutting the markets and causing price collapse and waste. Present prospects are for a new agreement based on the same principle. This agreement, with certain revisions based on practice, received tentative approval signature by Secretary Wallace and has now gone to the producers in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, where it applies and where the vote of two-thirds of the producers in the area is necessary for final approval and the administrative order putting it into operation.

AAA

COTTON in the roads you ride on is the newest market prospect for cotton growers of the South. Under the appropriation allowing 30 per cent of the customs receipts to be used in various ways to help agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture has allocated ove a million dollars to tests of cotton fabric to determine its usefulness as a reenforcement membrane in bituminous surface-treated highways and for cotton mats for use in curing concrete highways.

EXPERIMENTS in Texas and South Carolina have shown the way, but testing on a large scale is the only sure proof of practicability. This appropriation will make it possible to have at least three projects in each State. About 80,000 cotton mats will be available to State highway departments for demonstrations. Up to 1,000 miles of highway may be built under the terms of the fund's allocation. To make a sure test, it will be required that each of the three fabrics now considered most suitable for the purposes shall be used in each highway, and that one section be made without the fabric in order to show the difference in duration and cost of maintenance.

AAA

GRADING is paying the potato grower, according to a report by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Farmers noticed that graded potatoes, shipped in from other States, often got the best returns on the market, so they set up their own cooperative grading and marketing organizations in some of the big potato counties, and the movement seems to be spreading. To cover the cost of the service, growers pool their crops. Grading demonstrations held by extension specialists of Pennsylvania Sate College help growers to bring their potatoes up to grade requirements. Inspectors of the Bureau of Markets at various shipping points say that growers have been able to raise their take by 10 to 30 cents on a hundredweight when they use the graded method of selling.

## CONSERVATION

**A New Farm Program—Giving Farmers of the Country New Inducements to Conserve Our Soil Wealth—Has Been Launched... What Does It Hold for Consumers?**

THREE years ago, when it took two truckloads of farm products to buy what one truckload bought in pre-war years, the farmers were hard pressed to keep ahead of the sheriff. Congress said to them, in effect, through the Agricultural Adjustment Act:

IF YOU will cooperate, the National Government will help you out of your depression by organizing with you a program to control the production of certain farm commodities which have been selling at prices ruinous to you. By controlling this production nationally—and this will mean restricting your output of these commodities until excess supplities are used up—you can lift up farm prices and receive, in addition, benefit payments for cooperating.

MORE than 3 million farmers decided to take a chance. At the beginning of 1936, when they came to chalk up results, they found that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)


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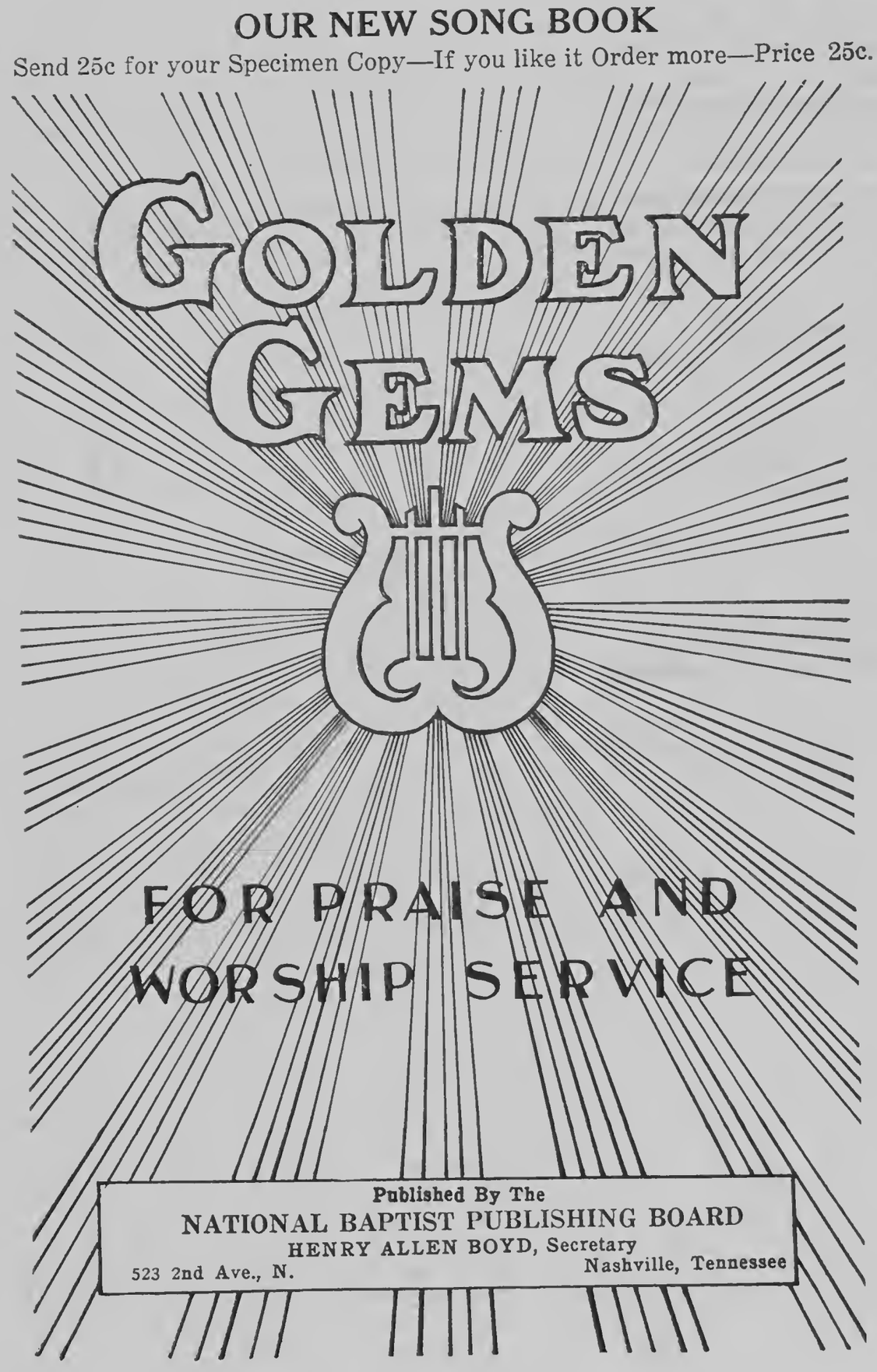

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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## Pack Away Your Winter Woolens

**Science Collaborates with Common Sense to Keep Your Winter Things Whole for Next Year's Use.**

Moths, like everyone else, have their special tastes and distates. Knowing their likes— and especially their dislikes—can mean the difference between serving them well while your wardrobe takes the consequences, and vice versa.

**Warm Weather** is the first item on the list of things that make moths comfortable. That's why cold storage is one of the sure measures used for commercial care of valuable rugs and furs. That's why springtime is precaution time. In homes whose indoor climate is equable the whole year round, every month is open season for moths. But the biggest moth months are from May to July and during September and October.

**Dark Seclusion** is the next factor in a moth's happiness. The moths you see flirting with danger around the candles are not the villians of the piece. The real guilty parties lurk in dark corners or where the light is dim. Actually even they are not the ones who do the dirty work. They merely select the quiet dark spot, and lay their eggs where their minute worm larvae can hatch in the midst of undisturbed abundance.

**Diet** which moths go in for is wool, fur, hair, feathers, and everything made from these animal products. Remember that this list includes the bristles in a shaving brush, the felts in the piano, upholstered furniture, and the hairs of the family cat and dog. The less processed—the closer to the natural state—are the materials, the better moths like them. In regular dyed woolen fabrics they show their most avid appetite for soiled places.

**These** three moth predilections taken into consideration, the wise consumer draws the conclusion that winter clothes lying idle in dark closets during the spring, summer, and early fall are just asking for replacement. But depriving moths of their ideal set-up is not enough to guarantee that your woolens survive for another winter's wear. Complete moth control calls for constructive measures.

**Vigilance** is the first suggestion from entomologists in the Department of Agriculture to consumers who would conserve their wools and furs. There is no known way to mothproof things once and for all time.

**Cleanliness** is the best safeguard. Moths are not likely to be a problem in clothes that are thoroughly brushed every 2 weeks, or rugs and carpets that are electric-vacuumed.

**Rule** for preparation for the big spring wool-retirement calls for washing or dry-cleaning everything you can. Items that can't be squeezed into the dry-cleaning and laundry budget can at least get a thorough sunning and brushing and beating on the clothesline to remove any eggs that may have found a nest there.

**Tight Packaging** must follow immediately with no margin for danger. Gummed tape can seal the paper package, the cardboard hat box, the hole around the hanger in patent clothes bags, and make the closing of a trunk or closet moth-tight. For sure safety the package can include some of a tested insecticide.

**Smells** do not kill moths, nor even discourage them. Tests in the Department of Agriculture show that even the most deadly of the moth-killing chemicals do not repel moths when the fumes are not strong enough to kill them. The only way to make the vapor effective is to keep enough of it corralled in a tight container —package, box, trunk, or closet.

**Killing Chemicals** recommended for use are naphthalene, paradichlorobenzene, and gum camphor. One pound of one of these chemicals spread in folds of tissue paper through the layers of clothing will protect a trunk full of clothes. Three or four pounds sprinkled on shelves and floor will protect a whole closetful if the door is sealed tight. Protection lasts only as long as the crystals or flakes or balls are present in sufficient quantity, for it is their evaporation that makes the gas that kills the moths.

**Garment Bags** are as useful as they are tight but only for keeping moths out, once the contents are free of them. Fancy treatments can make the bags smell queer but cannot kill the destructive moth larvae. Paper bags thoroughly sealed, the tiniest openings closed, will serve to keep outside moths outside.

**Cedar Linings** in closets as we usually see them are not enough to protect clothes. The fragrance of cedar alone does not kill moths. To be really effective, a cedar closet must be tightly built with red heart wood and closed by doors that clamp shut on felt or rubber gaskets. Cedar chests are recommended for storage, partly because they are usually of tighter construction than ordinary trunks, and partly because if they are thickly enough lined and kept closed the emanation from the cedar is strong enough to kill the newly hatched larvae of clothes moths. Since it is not equal to the job on grown moths, the experts stipulate the regular cleaning, brushing and beating prelude to storage. The ordinary "cedarized" boxes and bags cannot be depended upon.

**Kerosene Pyrethrum** sprays, sold in most drug stores under trade names, are effective for killing moths in any stage of their development if the spray actually comes in contact with the moth. Professional exterminators with power sprays can make their coverage quite complete, but sprays applied with the ordinary hand sprayer cannot be forced into many of the cracks, beneath carpeting, or behind baseboards where some of the insects are in hiding. Floor cracks filled with lint are quite impervious to hand sprays and protect the insects burrowing beneath.

**Worthless** prescriptions for moth control include dustings of allspice, angelica root, pyrethrum steams, air-slaked lime, powdered sulphur, quassia chips, borax, colocynth pulp, eucalyptus leaves, white helebore, sodium bicarbonate, salt, lead carbonate, lead oxide; dashes of cayenne pepper, black pepper; tobacco extracts containing nicotine; sprayings of formaldehyde, 1 to 10; red cedar leaves or lavender flowers scattered in the clothing.

**Gadgets** sold to hang as moth-insurance in ordinary open-and-shut closets cannot do the trick.

**Moth-Proofing** solutions now on the market cannot make a garment immune to moths permanently or absolutely. Among the better solutions are those containing fluorides and rotenone. If used with thoroughness, they go some distance along the way to this goal. Those made of arsenic are not recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

**Fumigation** by methods of professional exterminators will kill moths For this and other latest complete information on the subject write for the Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1353, "Clothes Moths and Their Control," for sale for 5 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

## Vegetables (Fresh)

**Spinach** prices declined 0.9 cent a pound and carrots 0.3 cents a bunch from February 25 to March 10. Lettuce increased 0.3 cents a head.

**Price Movements** of these vegetables were seasonal. This year's heavy spinach crop moved to markets in large quantities during the last week in February and the first week in March. Shipments continued heavy during that month and by March 21 they were almost equal to the total for all of last season. Texas is providing most of the spinach on the market, shipping almost twice as much each week in this March as it did last year.

**Most** of the lettuce coming to market now is from Arizona. Imperial Valley Shipments were practically ended by the last week in February. Heavy movements of Arizona lettuce did not start until the second week in March. Receipts during the first 10 days of March were low.

**California** spring lettuce is not expected to move in volume until April. Wet weather retarded growth in February, but the crop is now in good condition and should prove fair quality lettuce.

**Production** of spring lettuce in the second early States is expected to be slightly larger than last spring's crop and 22 percent above the 1928-32 average.

## Fruit

**Orange Prices** stepped up 0.2 cent a dozen and banana prices 3.2 cents a pound during the 2 weeks from February 25 to March 10. Apple prices remained unchanged.

**This** is the season for increasing orange prices, due partly to increased demand for oranges by consumers. The demand for oranges reaches its peak in May and then declines to a low around July. In July many varieties of fruits are available and these replace the higher-priced oranges.

**California** valencia or summer oranges will start moving to market in April and May. The crop this year will be 7 million boxes smaller than last year but it will be the second largest on record. The total orange crop for the 1935-36 marketing season is below last year's record crop, but it will be above average.

**The** apple market during March was weak and demand for apples slow. During the first week in March the trend in wholesale apple prices was slightly downward for no special reason except the large supply of fruit which is nearing the end of its keeping season. Storage holdings are fairly large for so late in the season.

**Strawberries** are now increasing in supply and selling at lower prices. Heavy rains in Florida have reduced crop prospects and the yield there is expected to be about 15 percent below last year. Louisiana production is expected to be about one-third larger than last year but still a little less than average. Louisiana supplies about one-half of the early strawberry crop.

## Science Looks at Soil

**Experts of the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils tell about soil nutrients and the Forces that Undermine Soil Health**

Soil is a dynamic substance. It has not existed forever, but was created and is continually being modified by forces acting upon and within it, slowly building it up from the parent rock of the earth, slowly making it what it is.

**For** millions of years the original rock of the earth has been worked upon by heat, cold, rain, wind, ice, and chemical and organic forces, which cracked, ground, dissolved, burned, upheaved, mixed, and transformed the rock material until it became the finer granular mass, partly permeated with organic material, which we call the soil.

**The** resulting substance is not merely "solid" or mineral. A loam soil in good condition for plant growth is, by volume, about one-fourth water, one-fourth air, and about one-tenth organic matter. In a sense, it may be said to swim, and breathe, and live.

**Plants** and animals, bacteria, molds, lichens, moss, algae, worms, insects, all have played and continue to play their part in mixing and investing the soil with nutrients which make it the matrix for plant growth.

**The** various elements that make up the soil have their necessary functions in the growth of plants.

**Nitrogen,** phosphorous, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulphur, and iron are elements found in the soil which are needed to nourish the plant. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are also essential. It is further believed that certain other elements, in minute amounts, must be present in all normally fertile soils.

**Organic** Matter, as it decays through bacterial action, is of great importance in providing the plant roots with chemical compounds of these elements in suitable forms. Water in the soil and carbon dioxide from the air furnish the carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen required by the plants.

**Water** also dissolves plant nutrients from the minerals and makes them available to the plants, and itself provides the moisture needed for their life. Plants, like animals, can assimulate solid food only when it is in solution.

**Considered** together, the compounds of the various elements that compose the soil make it a porous, crumbly mass, which is yet sufficiently firm and compact to provide physical support for the plant, allowing the roots to penetrate and grasp the soil material and thus support the body and leaves of the plant that are thrust above the ground.

**Above** ground, through the action of light and heat, the leaves of the plant are able to take in from the air oxygen and carbon in the form of carbon dioxide (and to a small extent, nitrogen) and transform these elements chemically into the starches and sugars which make the chief foods of the plant and the cellulose which forms the basis of its cell structure.

**But** the soil provides the foundation and the nutrients needed to support the whole plant and make its above-ground life possible.

**Because** the soil is not a fixed, inert substance, but a dynamic active one, it is readily subject to improvement or destruction, depending on the condition affecting it.

**Forces** that made it are acting upon it still, and some of these forces are as capable of destruction as they are of building up the soil.

**When** man arrives on the scene, with his plow and cultivator and with his specialized needs, he becomes a potent factor in either helping natural forces to build up the soil, or in greatly accelerating their capacity for destroying it.

**He** can actually hasten nature's process of improving the soil. Careful tillage, the planting of grasses and other soil-replenishing crops, fertilization by animal or other products, may steadily improve the fertility of land. Scientists believe, for example, that the soil of England is now immensely better than it was when the Romans first appeared on the island. This has been due largely to the fact that much of the land has been kept in hay or meadows, the effect of which on the soil has been more beneficial than the original forest coverage.

**On** the other hand, many may in a few years destroy the work of centuries in the building of soil. His crops may continually use up the organic and mineral nutrients of the soil without replacement.

**His** cultivation of the soil, in keeping large areas loose and open to sun and air for long periods of the year, may cause excessive oxidation (or slow "burning") of or-

ganic matter, depleting the soil of this necessary material.

**His** cultivation of slopes and hillsides, in removing the cover from the soil, may allow large quantities of the soil to be washed away into streams and rivers. His cultivation of semiarid lands may, from time to time, allow the topsoil to be blown away by wind.

**This** last effect of man's activity, called erosion, is by far the most rapid and serious in depleting the resources of the soil. The Soil Conservation Service estimates that it takes only about 3 years of tilling moderately steep slopes in the rolling Corn Belt of northern Missouri and southern Iowa to lose an inch of topsoil which had taken the slow process of nature at least 400 years to produce. On a steep slope the inch of topsoil may be lost in 1 year, or even by a single rain of the "cloudburst" type.

**The** top 6 or 7 inches of soil is of peculiar importance not simply because it is the top layer, which the farmer can "get at," but because nature has long been preparing these 6 or 7 inches for plant growth. It is this layer which has slowly been permeated with decayed organic matter, and made loose and workable by the action of animal and plant organisms—that is to say, properly processed by nature for healthful plant growth.

**In** the case of certain soil types, particularly those deposited to considerable depth by water, a high percentage of organic matter may exist through many feet of soil depth. But in the case of most soils —those formed from the parent rock or clay underneath—it is only the top layer which contains sufficient organic matter and readily available plant food for effective plant growth.

**Scientists** find that for these soils which make up the large area of cultivated land, organic matter diminishes at a very rapid rate as lower levels are reached. Thus, if the soil down to 6 inches contains 6 percent of organic matter, from 6 to 12 inches it may contain 3 percent or less of organic matter, and at 36 inches it usually contains less than 1 percent. There is, also, less available plant food, generally, in the material beneath the topsoil.

**Therefore,** when the rich top layer is washed away, the fertile part of the soil is virtually gone, and the usefulness of the area for farming has been greatly diminished or essentially destroyed.

**The** damage that is caused by washing away of the soil is further increased by the fact that the loss of soil proceeds at a more and more rapid rate the longer it continues. This is because less moisture can be absorbed by the heavier soil material underneath, and less vegetation can be grown by it to hold the soil in place. Experiments show that on some of the most important types of agricultural land in the United States, the rate of erosion on sub-soil is from 1 1-2 to 4 times as great as the rate of erosion on surface soil.

**Sheet Erosion,** while the slowest form of soil-washing, is the most dangerous because it is least apparent in its initial stages and because it is the most prevalent form of erosion. This form of erosion takes place on all unprotected slopes with every rain heavy enough to cause water to flow across the fields. It is estimated that 45 percent of the land area of the United States, exclusive of cities, has been affected in considerable degree by sheet erosion.

**On** certain types of soil, as sheet erosion progresses, the surface water is likely to concentrate in channels, and as these channels become more defined, a more acute form of erosion begins, called gullying.

**Even** when little washing away of the soil takes place, land that is intensively cultivated may lose a great deal of its fertility through the draining away of valuable mineral elements which dissolve in water. Rainfall on bare fields, loosened by cultivation, even when the fields are almost flat, may soak through soil, dissolving the mineral nutrients, and eventually carrying them into streams and rivers. This is called leaching.

**Some** amount of leaching is, of course, inevitable. But it is increased by practices of farming which leaves a large proportion of the land bare of cover for long periods of the year, and can be decreased by greater use of grass and cover crops.

**Muddy** streams have long been telling the story of soil wastage over a wide area of the United States. Few people realize that the muddy condition of most streams is not, in a true sense, "natural."

**Except** in arid regions, the spring-fed way is the natural way for streams to obtain their water. Rain falls on land covered with trees, grass, bushes, and a spongy, absorptive, and protective cover of vegetable litter. It slowly seeps down through this spongy, matted cover and finds its way into underground channels. Thence it wells up clear, through springs, into streams and rivers. It has served its function of watering the roots of plants without carrying away particles of the soil into the rivers.

**Rain** falling on bare loose soil is only partially absorbed. The unabsorbed part runs off over the surface of the land, carrying particles of the topsoil with it. Water and sediment flow into the streams, making them run muddy, and carrying millions of tons of soil into the ocean every year.

**Instead** of clear streams, fed by underground springs or by grassy runlets, and flowing relatively steadily throughout the year, surface-fed streams are alternately swollen with muddy flood waters and dry or shallow during the summer months.

**Failure** of excessively cultivated lands to hold back the rainfall, therefore, means two kinds of losses. There is loss caused by too much water flowing into rivers at a given time, and this means flood damage, and tremendous loss of topsoil. It also means silted river channels and reservoirs.

**Soil Conservation** is basic, then, to flood control, and to moisture conservation as well as to the maintenance of soil wealth.

**Recurring** dust storms, too, are evidence of wasted soil resources and misused land. Dust storms occur when land is continually cultivated in regions where rainfall is too sparse to produce regularly an adequate growth of vegetation to protect the ground. When a period of drought arrives, as in 1933, 1934, and 1935, the topsoil which is no longer stabilized by natural grasses or cultivated crops, becomes exceedingly dry and powdery. In this condition, it is easily swept up by wind, blown in drifts of increasing size, and carried in dense clouds into the air.

**A Country** of verdant lands, with spring-fed streams flowing clear through every season, is a beautiful picture.

**It** is a picture which cannot fully be realized. Civilization, for good or ill, makes demands on the land which necessarily alter its pristine character. The needs of a populous nation require breaking of the heavily-matted sod, intensive cultivation of large areas, lumbering of forests, and cutting of hills to build roads and railways.

**These** activities may be carried on in either a destructive or a conservative way. It would be impossible, of course, for 125 million people to live on the land and interfere as little with its natural conditions as if only the native animals or a few hunting tribes lived on it. But the needs of this number of people may be met without progressive exploitation of the land's resources. The land wealth of the United States is great enough that its present and prospective population may live upon it at a high level of existence for an indefinite period, provided the wealth of the soil is conserved as it is used.


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## Tops Of Roses Should Be Pruned

If you receive roses from the nursery and find they have not been pruned off at the points trim back the tops, leaving stalks six or eight inches long before you plant them.

A rose bush is correctly pruned back to three or four canes or branches, with several buds left on each cane. All weak or crossed branches should be removed entirely, as well as any dead ones.

Before planting a rose bush, examine its roots to see if any are broken, and if so, trim them off. If at root is exceptionally long trim it even with the rest, otherwise it will be difficult to handle when placing in the ground.

—Nashville Tennessean.

## Four Colored Men At Boulder Dam

Las Vegas, Nev., May 1.—Four Negro workers were employed this past week at Boulder Dam following protests against the layoffs on March 1 of all the ten colored men who were then employed. On Mar. 1 the Bureau of Reclamation took over the Dam from the contraction companies and in cutting down the crews managed to fire all the colored men.

The men who were employed this past week are working under considerable difficulty, however, and are not being treated the same as other employees. In the first place the proportion is grossly unfair. Out of 1,100 employees on the pay roll, four are colored. In the second place the Bureau of Reclamation furnishes bus transportation from Boulder City to the Dam to white employees but does not haul the Negroes. Third, white people may live in Boulder City, but Negros are barred from this government-owned town and must live in Las Vegas. This means that colored workers have to furnish their own transportation from Las Vegas to the Dam each day, a total of about 30 miles each day. Incidently, ever since the Dam was started in 1931 Negro and white workers have never been hauled in the same bus.


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## CO-OPERATION

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

farm prices now had a purchasing power nine-tenths as large as in pre-war years, instead of one-half. They found their gross income in 1935 was close to 3 billion dollars greater than in 1932. They found returns for their labor, capital, and management were larger than for any year since 1929. They found, too, that they were getting a larger share of the national income than they had received at the pit of the depression. These gains to the farmer were not a lump-sum charge against the rest of the Nation. They both reflected and promoted greater income among all classes.

ON January 6, 1936, the Supreme Court said, in effect, to farmers: The National Government has no power to control the production of agricultural commodities, because it is not so written in the Constitution. Your production-control program, as it has been operating, must cease. Processing taxes, out of which you have been receiving benefit payments, must cease, too, because they have been instruments used to promote the production-control program. The National Government can, however, give you money provided it is for a purpose which promotes the general welfare.

ON March 1, 1936, Congress said to the farmers, through the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act: To promote the general welfare of the people of this country, we ask your cooperation in the conservation of the soil. Agricultural adjustment, which we recognized as an emergency measure, has made it possible for you to embark on a long-time program, the fundamentals of which have long been considered by the Department Agriculture and were announced by the President last year.

AS a Nation we do not own the farms, but we need your produce. We must depend on you to use your lands so that not only this year but next year and for many years to come we shall have sufficient to eat and to wear.

IF you are to continue to feed and clothe our people, Congress continued, a stop must be put to losses of soil from your farms. Experts say that at least 400 million dollars worth of soil is being washed away each year. Already 50 million acres have been ruined for further cultivation. Another 100 million acres are badly eroded and 100 million more are threatened.

WE are losing this valuable soil because you farmers, forced to compete with each other, uncertain of your hold on your property, and struggling to make enough money, have been unable to or were uninterested in caring for your lands as you should.

YOU have been raising too much of the kind of crops which exhaust the soil and too little of the kind that rebuilds soil fertility. You have not always repaired your land or planted your crops so as to prevent rivulets of rain water from washing away good soil or from causing deep gashes in the earth. You have not been saving or rebuilding enough wood lots to serve as windbreaks against dust storms and to keep good soil rooted down. You have been overgrazing your animals on grasslands and many acres are now being eroded.

IF YOU, individually and not in cooperation with each other, were to try to improve your farming practices, you might find your efforts too costly or ineffective. The job is one for all farmers. The National Government, therefore, will make it easier for you to conserve your soil. We will allow money from the public treasury to be paid among you according to evidence you show that you are using your land wisely, and for administration, out of a fund of 500 million dollars.

PLANTING time is planning time again, this year as it was 3 years ago. This new program, passed by Congress—a program which has new objectives, and new methods—is being pondered on today in millions of farm homes.

EQUALLY important is its significance to consumers. The new Act marks the beginning of a national effort to save, instead of waste, our most essential resource. Whatever shortcomings this program may prove to have as operation gets under way, it will at least have served to emphasize anew that ownership of land must be in trust to the nation and that those who use the land must be economically enabled to keep that trust.

ONLY 75 years ago, as a Nation, we owned three-quarters of the whole area of continental United States. Today we own one-quarter, but these are lands held as forests, parks, reservations, or used for reclamation, national defense, or other purposes. Relatively only a thimble full of this nationally owned soil might be used for agricultural purposes.

IN those 75 years, we gave away one billion acres to individuals, to corporations, and to States, with lavishness and impatience. To those who promised to fell the forests and till the soil we said: Take them; they are yours to use or dispose of as you wish. The Nation needs settlement and revenue and it gave away lands to increase both. It handed over the rights and privileges of private ownership and retained only the right to tax, the power of eminent domain, and the police power.

It is to these private owners we must look now for the conservation of our soil which has been both used to our gain and abused to our loss. Three-quarters of a century ago our farm lands were producing food and clothing for only 31 million consumers. Today they are feeding and clothing 127 million consumers, but every year now more than 3 million tons of soil are washing and blowing away from the fields from which we must continue to obtain these necessities. This is enough soil to fill a train of freight cars long enough to go around the earth 19 times at the equator. Such losses, if ignored, cause irreparable damage over the years .

SOIL can be used and yet conserved, provided the right farming practices are followed. Why these practices have not been observed in the past is due to many economic causes. Some of our land was obtained and has since been bought by people who wished to speculate in its values, not to keep it as a source of income to be passed down to their children and grandchildren. Speculators in land have little interest in its long-time conservation. Impatience to expand their acres, increase their production, utilize labor-saving machines, have cost many farmers their whole property. From owners they have become tenants, and tenants who are unsure of their tenure have little interest in conservation. Over half of our farmers operate some leased land, and 42 per cent lease from others all the land they operate.

OTHER reasons lie behind soil wastage in the past—the roving spirit; the relatively greater comfort of city, as against country, living; "keeping up with the Joneses", and so on.

SOME farmers fortunately placed have always practiced good farming methods which have conserved the soil and maintianed its fertility. Many more know what good farm practices are, but have been stopped from becoming practitioners of soil conservation by increased costs or decreased immediate returns. Farmers, who try to be conservationists and find their neighbors are not, are apt to lose out.

THIS has been so since the beginning of farming in this country. It has been even more true since the World War. In the 20's and through depression years until 1933, falling prices and high costs forced farmers to exploit their soil as hard as they could so as to make enough to pay their debts. Loss of foreign markets, which had been such price boosters during the War and for a few years after, forced down prices in the late 20's. Unemployment and wage cuts in cities at home made farm prices take a further nose dive in depression years.

AGRICULTURAL adjustment during the past years put a stop to this overworking of the soil, by making it more profitable to produce less. During those years, when farmers were limiting their production to commodities which were needed at home, instead of producing also for foreign markets which no longer wanted their produce, farmers had a better chance than they had ever before to put into practice some of the conservation rules they knew about.

MAJOR objective of agricultural adjustment was to lift farm prices to "parity." A byproduct of that objective was a beginning at soil conservation. Through the AAA, farmers in 1934 and 1935 were encouraged to shift the 30 to 35 million acres, which previously had been used to grow crops bringing only poverty prices, into grasses and legumes which are good for the soil. Farmers had their first practical lesson from this experience in the wisdom of cooperating togther in their production and conservation plans.

CONSERVING those gains in income, won under production-control programs which are no longer possible, and conserving and extending those good farm practices started cooperatively under those programs, are the two major objectives of the farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

ROUTES to those objectives are various. Chief among them is reducing the number of acres planted to soil-depleting crops and increasing the number of acres planted to soil-conserving crops. But soil is lost to good use not only when the minerals in it are taken out by crops which humans eat and not replaced by fertilizer, but when the soil is allowed to was or blow away. So other routes to soil conservation depend on better methods of planting, building ponds and dams, extending wood lots, and so on. These improved farm practices, too, must take their place in such a program.

BETTER income for farmers, once the State programs are in operation, is to be measured in terms not of parity in price but parity in income.

PUTTING the new program into practice for this year means quick action, for planting time is here. Already regional conferences have been held to give farmers, farm organization officials, and agricultural experts, an opportunity to recommend to AAA how the program should be run. Local and national officials are busy at work, setting up standards for land use which will in the soil-conservation needs of each farming region. Later in the year, farmers who can show that they have met these standards will receive payments. In 1936 and 1937 these payments will be made by AAA directly to individual farmers who comply with the conditions laid down in the matter of the conservation of the soil of their farms, unless the State-aid plan provided in the Act becomes operative before 1938. From 1938 onward, money from the National Government will be paid to States which will then be responsible for its distribution to individual farmers. Only those States which want to participate and which submit plans satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture will receive Federal funds.

THESE are significant changes in the direction of the new farm program. Economists in the Department of Agriculture figure that the 1935 per capita farm income—including benefit payments—had a purchasing power equal to 83 per cent of the pre-war income. Non-farm income had a purchasing power of about 93 per cent of pre-war. Farmers, last year, were about 10 per cent below income parity with other people in the country. Without benefit payments they were nearly 20 per cent below.

FARMERS' new program goes still further to take consumers' interest into account. The new Act gives consumers a definite assurance that, so far as the Act is concerned, there will be no reduction of supplies below consumers' normal needs.

YARDSTICK for "normal" is taken as the 10 years, 1920 to 1929. These years cover a brief period of depression, a longer period of "prosperity," which touched higher levels of production and consumption than we had ever known before. They do not include years of drought, such as the past 2, when despite the best intentions many farmers could not produce normal quantities of some foods.

CONSUMERS have been eating an average of about 1,450 pounds of food a year per person. During the years 1920-24, the average was somewhat less, 1,422 pounds. In the next 5 years, it increased to 1,474 pounds. During the depression years, 1930-33, the average dropped to 1,454 pounds. The per capita average of the 1920's to be used as a measure of normal consumption is 1,450 pounds.

BACK in the 20's, farmers were playing a losing game in providing consumers with these 1,450 pounds, but the reason was not that consumers could not pay a fair price for this quantity of food but that they could not pay a fair price for all the food which farmers produced.

DURING those years, farmers produced not only for domestic consumption but for a foreign market which had largely disappeared. What they could not sell abroad


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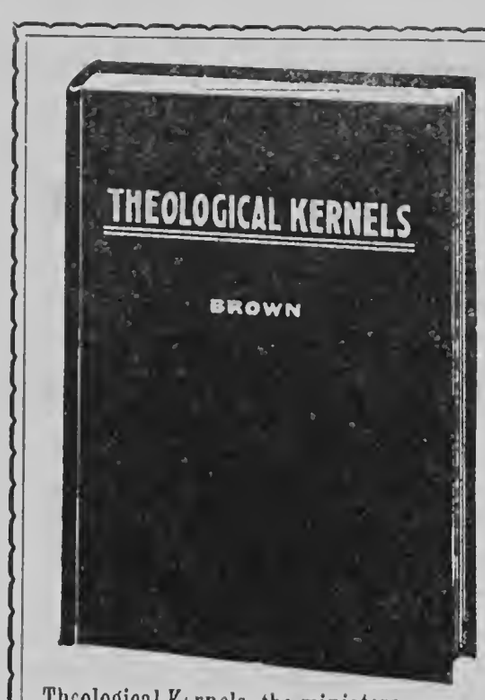


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stayed at home and depressed all farm prices.

UNDER the AAA, farmers cut down on their production of the extra pounds for foreign consumers and by doing so were able to raise the price of food sold at home. Under the Soil Conservation Act they can continue to measure their production to fit consumers' needs at home, but the law provides that no powers under the Act shall be used to encourage farmers to produce less than average requirements.

TOTAL food quantities consumed in the years 1920-29 would not be enough for our present population, but the Act takes account of the increase in the number of consumers. In 1920 there were about 106 million consumers in the United States. By 1935 the number had stepped up to almost 127 million.

NORMAL consumption at which the Act is aimed is the per capita amount. To get a total figure for normal consumption the per capita amount would have to be multiplied by the number of consumers there are now in the country.

FOOD HABITS, in some cases, have changed since the 20's. Consumers obviously do not want farmers to continue to produce the same amount of a particular food which has either lost or gained greatly in consumer favor since those years. These days we are apparently eating less cereal products and potatoes than in the yardstick years—about 16 pounds per person less. On the other hand, our consumption of fresh vegetables has increased some 16 pounds per person. Milk and cream consumption has stepped up 14 pounds. We eat more eggs, too.

MANY changes in eating habits have come about because consumers know better how to plan a balanced diet. Some have resulted from better transportation making it possible to load our city markets with fresh fruits and vegetables all year round. Some are due to better refrigeration, which has improved the quality of perishable foods sold and so increased their consumer appeal.

STILL other changes are due to the luck of low prices. During the last half of the 20's we are, on the average, 10 pounds per person more pork and lard than we ate before the war, and the reason was largely because pork had become so cheap. Consumers' gain, however, was at a serious cost to hog producers. War-time foreign demand for pork products had encouraged farmers to boost their hog production. The habit stuck, long after the export market was gone. All that pork was thrown on the domestic market to be sold at what it would bring, and farmers took the loss.

WHEN farmers measure the normal supplies which consumers expect from them under the new farm program, they will take into account all such changes in population, eating habits, and export business.

NORMAL consumption, as measured by the 20's or any other year past or present, is a workable yardstick for farmers now, but neither farmers nor consumers look to that as the ideal permanent goal. Recognition that present consumption levels might be raised has been made in Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, passed in 1935 and still in effect, which provides that certain tariff revenue may be used to expand domestic consumption of farm products.

MILLIONS of consumers, even in our flushest years, have not had enough to eat or enough of the kind of food that builds strongest bodies. According to one estimate, a third of all nonfarm families in the United States in 1929 had less income than required in order to buy the kind of diet that would give them a satisfactory margin of safety, without stinting on other necessities.

ANY ideal standard would provide food stuffs enough to give every one an adequate diet. Ideally, farmers should produce all the varieties and quantities of food necessary to supply that amount. There is probably not a farmer in the country who would not welcome the chance to step up his output to that standard, provided he were assured, in return, an adequate income.

TWO MAJOR stumbling blocks lie in the way of putting such an ideal standard into practice. One is that consumers do not now—nor did they even in 1929—receive an income large enough to buy the foods required for an adequate diet for everyone. The second is that by requiring farmers to produce such quantities at prices which consumers could now afford to pay, we would be forcing farmers to continue to overwork their soil and to neglect good farming practices as they have been forced through economic pressure to do in the past.

TO consumers there is a large difference between these two parties. The first means getting the price of a truckload up to the point where it will buy as many shoes, shirts, cars, blankets, and pay as many debts, taxes, wages, and so on, as it did in pre-war years. The second means getting a farmer's purchasing power to the point where it was in pre-war years in relation to the purchasing power of people not on farms.

LIFTING farm prices to parity in some cases would require cutting down severely on the amount produced. Cutting down too far on the amount of food consumers can buy means boosting the price so high that some consumers have to go without or all consumers have to cut down on what they buy.

SERIOUS questions for farmers as well as for consumers loom up when quantities of food are reduced below normal needs. Obviously, if a farmer can sell two truckloads of farm produce and clear $100 apiece, rather than one and clear $150, he is going to be better off. He is going to have a bigger income to spend on the shoes and suits his family needs.

MORE dollars coming in are cause for rejoicing, but we can't eat dollar bills; they can't keep us warm; they can't amuse or educate us. What we are after is the food and clothes and movies and books they will buy. Being able to buy more counts for more than getting a bigger pay envelope.

## "BREAD BASKET" OF WORLD TURNS TO DAIRY FARMS

Crookston, Minnesota —(AP)—The "bread basket of the world"—the Red River valley—is turning to the milk pail to maintain farm incomes.

Driven from wheat fields by three years of dust storms, drouth, and rust, and by this year's cold spring, farmers are diversifying their crops to put diarying in a leading role.

"The dairying outlook," said Fred R. Crane, former agricultural development agent of the Great Northern railroad, which under James J. Hill tapped the "bread basket" 50 years ago, "is good. Feed is plentiful and cheap, and prices for milk and dairy products are fairly steady at a good level."

Old-timers, however, are not ready to see wheat abdicate.

# WILL EXHIBIT IN NORWAY

## Periodicals From Publishing Board Going To Europe

## Secretary Boyd Has Secured Space in Convention Hall in Oslo

When the Sunday School forces of the world meet in Oslo, Norway the representatives from foreign countries will have the privilege of seeing a complete line of publications manufactured at the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant at Nashville. Secretary Boyd is already arranging for this exhibit and display. Periodicals for the Sunday School, beginning with the Picture Lesson Cards and going through to the Sunday School Lesson Commentary, will be neatly bound, placed upon cardboard so that they may be set upon easels in the exhibition hall. Copies of the twenty song books and three Anthems will be forwarded, and a number of books for ministers and Bible students will also be sent.

The Publishing Board sent such an exhibit to Tokyo, Japan where it received a blue ribbon and prominent mention. It was repeated when the Sunday School forces of the world met in Los Angeles, Calif., where the National Baptist Publishing Board's booth attracted the attention of thousands, so that the board's management felt that such an exhibit should be installed at the Twelfth Convention which opens on the morning of July 6th in the Scandanavian capital known as Oslo, in the country of Norway.

The shipment is already being crated to go to New York where it will join the exhibits of the other publishers of this country that they might all be forwarded to the World's Convention Exhibit Hall.

# CHURCH BOARD OF PRESBYTERIANS HITS CHILD LABOR

New York, May (CNA)—The Southern plantation system which systematically keeps young children out of school to tend the fields and harvest cotton, and child labor in all its ugly ramifications throughout the nation, was vigorously assailed at the close of a two-day conference of the Presbyterian church of the United States held at the Presbyterian Church Building, 156 Fifth Avenue.

In a digest of the mended report of the committee on Social and Industrial Relations, headed by the Rev. Dr. T. Gurthis Speers of Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, the board said:

"The use of children as wealth producers should be condemned for folly and injustice, and in the future the demands of industry should not be allowed to prevent any child from securing the full opportunities of education as a human being and a citizen."

To date the Catholic Church is the only religious denomination to come out openly and brazenly in defense of the economic exploitation of children.

## Twelve Get Jobs In Navy

The following twelve (12) men were enlisted in the U. S. Navy as Mess Attendants Third Class at the local Navy Recruiting Station, 405 Custom House Building on May 2, 1936, and transferred to the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va., for a period of recruit training. After completing this preliminary training they will be granted leave of absence, if practicable, to visit their homes, and will then be assigned to duty on vessels of the U. S. Fleet.

Charles Shelton, Victoria, Tenn.; John Maxwell, Jr., 1919 Cedar St., Nashville; Rollie Grandberry, Jr., Williston, Tenn.; Emmit Currie, Brownsville, Tenn.; Percy Wilson Williams, Memphis, Tenn.; Booker Turnage Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.; Curtis Azoras Burke, Memphis, Tenn.; George Russell Lynk, Arlington, Tenn.; Fentress Otis Lumpkin, Kerrville, Tenn.; Luster James Sheard, Memphis, Tenn.; Nathaniel Clay, Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Chalton Lynk, Arlington, Tenn.

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The National Baptist Convention of America at its Washington, D. C. session, the Sunday School Congress and Executive Board said they wanted me to represent the denomination at the World Convention in Oslo, Norway this year. I accepted the election and am preparing to make the voyage over seas. It will enable me to meet the representatives of the nations of the world and find out the Religious needs of the Darker Races of the world. Do you favor such a program and trip? Will you allow the people of your church to express themselves in a collection or donation? If so, you will be helping your denomination in a forward Religious work that will make for good in the "Kingdom Building" program we have worked out. Let every individual have an opportunity to express themselves. Be it little or much, send it to me. I will send a receipt and a letter of thanks and use the money sent in to make the trip.

### AUSTIN W. CURTIS' DISCOVERY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

duced an aromatic oil from magnolia seed, which he said possessed many of the soap-making properties of palm oil.

In a partial report on his experiments with magnolia seed, Curtis said the new oil "gives a soap that lathers freely and has the softening effect of the palm oil."

Hundreds of tons of magnolia seed are available for use in the southeast, the partial report pointed out in discussing commercial possibilities of the discovery.

Another possible use for the oil is seen by Curtis in its aromatic qualities, which suggest the possibility of it being utilized as a base for perfumes.

Discovery of the oil occured during experiments with various flowers, fruits and seeds grown in Alabama and adjoining states. Water color pigments, ranging from a bright crimson to a deep green and several shades of brown were developed from horse chestnuts, osage orange chips, peanut hulls, tomato skins and orange peels, Curtis said.

These pigments, he explained, cannot be used in commercial paints, since they will not mix with an oil base.

A Cornell university graduate. Curtis conducted his experiments in the midst of preparation for an exhibit of the numerous discoveries of Dr. Carver, noted for products derived from sweet potatoes and peanuts. Tuskegee institute is the country's largest school for higher education of Negroes.

The exhibit will be on display at the Texas centennial.

—Nashville Tennessean.

### TRIBUTE PAID TO MEMORY OF LATE DR. JOHN HOPE

(Continued from Page 1)

nished by Morehouse and Spelman students directed by Prof. Kemper Harreld. Dr. E. McNeill Poteat, Jr., president of the Commission, opened the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Dr. Tobias paid high tribute to Dr. Hope as a teacher and as one widely connected with educational altruistic and religious movements of national and international scope. He was not a man to accept honor and shirk responsibility," said Dr. Tobias, "but one who spent himself freely for every interest with which he was connected." Much of Dr. Hope's high ambition, determined purpose, and fine spirit, Dr. Tobias attributed to his early associations in Augusta with great spirits of both races.

Dr. Jones spoke feelingly of a warm personal friendship going back through many years. He lauded Dr. Hope's faith in his own people which prompted him after graduation to come back South and work among them. He praised also his faith in the best of the white race and his willingness to work with them for mutual upliit.

"John Hope believed that there is in people of both races that which responds to the best," said Dr. Jones, "and in that faith he rendered an imperishable service to human life. I charge you tonight, by the blessings of his spirit, that you emulate his faith and his courage, and so help to make his dreams come true."

### SOIL SAVING PLAN GIVEN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

of the farmers in this vicinity entered the soil conservation program this spring, with many more planning to come in next year when they will be able to adjust their farms to the new program. Insurance companies and other landlords are generally heartily in favor of the plan that will conserve soil and reduce the possibility of producing a surplus of grains.

**Live Stock Better Fed**

The result of the program will be not only conservation of soil but better pastures and better appearing live stock, according to County Agent Marion E. Oslon of Cerro Gordo County. From 70 to 90 per cent of the pastures in this section, he said, have been overgrassed in recent years.

"Cattle will be better fed," Olson added. 'The use of more grass will bring about a balance that is essential in the production of live stock, a balance that we have been more and more in need of for several years."

To get the maximum of benefit under the soil conservation plan a farmer must seed at least 15 per cent of his soil-depleting crops, such as corn and oats, into hay land.

Operations of farmers this spring indicate that the soil conservation program is reasonably effective as successor to the invalidated AAA program. While the other brought time of dire emergency the feeling is growing that the present program is the right track to solumore ready cash to the farmer in a tion of the agricultural problem for Iowa.

—Nashville Tennessean

### THIRTY MILLIONS FACE STARVATION

Shanghai. — (UP) — Thirty million inhabitants of the remote, mountainous Szchuan province on the Tibetan frontier are starving and have only grass and bark to eat dispatches from the interior said today. Some people, desperate, were reported to be eating corpses.

Floods, droughts, earthquakes and Communist warfare have combined to bring disaster to the province. Many thousands are seeking to migrate over the inadequate roads.

—Nashville Tennessean.

## Fragrance Added To Gardens By Certain Plants

Many plant flower beds for color and decorative masses, kitchen gardens for utility, herb gardens for savor, but only a few plant for perfume in the garden.

Women of Martha Washington's time knew how to save the delicate scent of rose petals by putting them in jars with salt, or they made a potpourri of different flowers. They gathered damask, roses, and lavender and dried them to make linen drawers sweet, or used violet water.

It is possible to plant shrubs and vines and flowering annuals and perennials to add to the fragrance of the garden—roses, English violets, carnations, and little clove pinks, and some of the fragrant peonies, say floriculturists in the United States Department of Agriculture.

The perfume garden is so planned that one group of planting is succeeded by another, each with its own appeal, such as sweet alyssum, mignonette, pinks, perennial phlox, sweet heliotrope, stock and some of the nicotianas. Nasturitiums have a spicy fragrance. The leaves of rose geranium are both fragrant and spicy and may scent a fingerbowl or flavor a mild jelly.

Many shrubs are delightfully fragrant—the reddish velvety "sweetshrub" or Calycanthus; lemon verbena; lilac; and mockorange, called Philadelphus or syringa in the North, Carolina cherry in the South; the butterfly bush (erroneously called "summer lilac") from China, whose long dropping rich violet blooms give off deep fragrance all summer. The sweet-scented, summer-blooming honey-suckle vine of the South is the naturalized Japanese honeysuckle, Lonicora japonica. The beautiful and fragrant Chinese and Japanese wisteria, and various sweet spices of clematis.

## ELECTION RESULTS IN FRANCE ALARM ITALIAN FASCISTS

New York, May 7 (CNA)—Election results that will affect the future of the Negro peoples of Ethiopia and this country by giving world-wide impetus to the fight against Fascism with its war- mongering and race hatred theories were reported last week from France and Spain, where the forces of fascist reaction suffered severe set-backs.

In the French national elections, the People's Front scored a decisive victory over the reactionary coalition which has been supporting Mussolini's robber war against Ethiopia and holding up the application of oil sanctions in the League of Nations. The French Communist Party which has vigorously condemned Mussolini's war of plunder made especially sweeping gains, causing grave concern to Mussolini, according to advices reaching here from Rome.

Only 179 of the 618 election districts achieved definite elections, necessitating run-off elections in 438 districts. With nine Communists elected in the first elections and 60 more topping the remaining People's Front candidates in as many districts, it is believed that the Communists will obtain at least 40 and possibly 60 deputies in the next Chamber after the second ballot. There were only ten Communist deputies in the last Chamber elected in 1932.

It is estimated that the French Socialist Party will obtain 80 seats in the new Chamber, and the Radical Socialists about 70. Both parties are members, with the Communist Party, of the People's Front.

In the Spanish elections for presidential electors, the People's Bloc, consisting of the Socialist, Communist and other left-wing parties, decisively defeated the clerical reactionaries. The Left Front parties named 240 of the 311 electors elected. The electors and the 473 members of the Spanish Cortes (parliament) will name the President at a joint meeting on May 9. The People's Bloc has a majority in the Cortes.

The defeated Spanish right wing parties have strong sympathies with Mussolini't aim in Africa.


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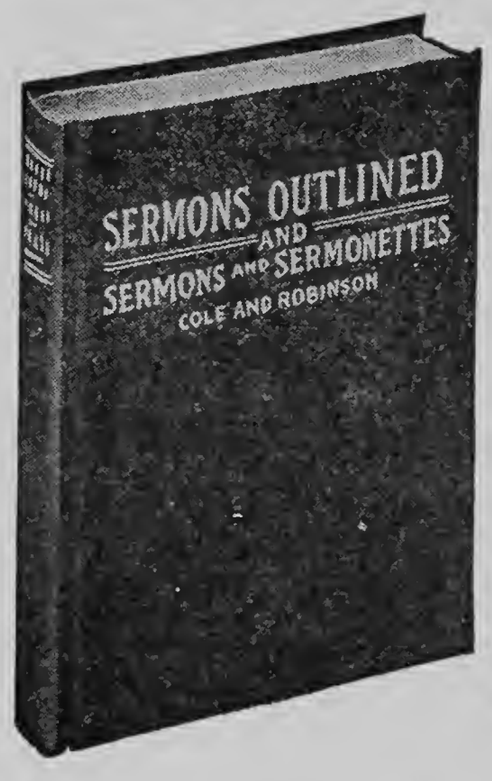


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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 15, 1936 No. 5


# Government Buying Farm Lands in Arkansas

## 25,931 ACRES IN STATE UNDER R. A. OPTION

Sixty-nine options on 25,931 acres in the Sixth Region of the Resettlement Administration have been assembled, it was announced yesterday at the office of T. Roy Reid, regional director. Three hundred and twenty-five tracts, aggregating 93,732 acres, have been appraised.

Sixty-nine options on 25,931 acres in the Sixth Region of the Resettlement Administration have been assembled, it was announced yesterday at the office of T. Roy Reid regional director. Three hundred and twenty-five tracts, aggregating 93,732 acres, have been appraised.

The average price per acre on all lands appraised at or below the optional price is $26.96, making the average cost on the average to be bought for each resettlement family $1,671.52.

**Status of Projects**

The status of land acquisition and planning on resettlement projecets in Arkansas follows:

Wright plantation— All land has been optioned and options accepted. Abstracts have been sent to the Department of Justice, Washington. Detailed plans for 42 four room houses, 53 five room houses and 11 six-room houses have been forwarded to Washington. A survey party is staking out the farm plants.

Lake View—Options on 5,594 acreas have been accepted and abstracts are in the Department of Justice. Plans for 35 four-room houses, 43 five-room houses and nine six-room houses have been sent to Washington and surveyors are staking out farm plants.

Lake Dick—Options on all land to be purchased have been accepted. The place is leased by the Arkansas Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and is being farmed by its clients. Preliminary subdivision plans were forwarded to Washington April 14. House plans will be ready about May 9.

Campbell farm— Options on 2,323

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## PEANUT VINE MEAL FED TO LIVE STOCK

Little Rock, Ark., June 10.—Peanut vine meal, made by grinding peanut vines and nuts in a hammer mill, has been used for feeding stock by Bradley county farmers during the shortage of grain feeds for the last two years, reports J. A. Hemphill, county agent. I. F. Ferguson of Hermitage has been using the meal as a hog, mule and dairy feed for some time. Recently he decided to use it in poultry feed. He reports that the chickens seem to like the peanut vine meal as well as alfalfa meal. The peanut vines and nuts are harvested and piled around stakes in the field to cure, then stored in a barn or dry place for winter feed.

# J. P. Davis Addresses Conference of Negro Extension Workers and Farmers

## SUB-AVERAGE WHEAT HARVEST IS FORECAST

### Agricultural Department Predicts Yield of 482,000,000 Bushels Gain Over Last Year Winter Wheat

Wheat production of 482,000,000 buhels considerably above the 1935 production but far below the 1928-32 average, was forecast Wednesday night by the agriculture department in warning of a threat of widespraed crop damage by drought.

The 1935 production was 433,000,000 buhels. The 1928-32 average was 618,000,000.

The crop reporting broad said that during May heavy general rains benefited late crops and ranges in the southern part of the great plains area from Central Nebraska nad Northeastern Colordo to the Rio Grnde. However, in much of this area, the board said, winter wheat was too far dvnced to be benefited.

With the exception of the 1934 drough yer, the board said the present June 1 condition was the lowest or ecord for spring wheat, oats, barley and rye.

Because of drough, the Piedmont section of the Carolinas nad Georgia have ragged stands of cotton and much of the planted sced had not sprouted Jnne 1.

The board said adequate moisture

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## MAY COTTON CONSUMPTION BETTERS LAST YEAR'S MARK

Cotton consumed during May was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 530,799 bales of lint and 64,670 of linters, compared with 576,762 and 61,450 during April this year and 470,412 and 64,583 during May last year.

In consuming establishments 1,090,077 bales of lint and 239,556 of linters. compared with 1,190,413 and 250,061 on April 30 this year, and 974754 and 231,376 on May 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,237,082 bales of lint and 57,276 of linters, compared with 6,020,526 and 62,543 on April 30 this year, and 6,580,599 and 49,416 on May 31 last year.

Imports for May totaled 19,891 bales, compared with 12,629 for April this year and 10,423 for May last year.

Exports for May totaled 351,734 bales of lint and 21,053 of linters. compared with 352,710 and 12,532 for April this year, and 277,977 and 21,910 for May last year.

Cotton spindles active during May

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## COTTON EXPORTS FROM HAITI MOUNT

Washington, June 13—Exports of cotton from Haiti have increased steadily in recent years, according to a report from Vice-Consul Joseph H. White, Port-au-Prince, made public by the commerce department today.

Shipments abroad of Haitian cotton in the crop year 1934-35 amounted to 13,500,000 pounds compared with a 20-year annual average of 9,150,000 pounds. Cotton ranks as Haiti's second most important money crop, following coffee, and accounts for approximately 15 per cent of the country's total exports, the report states.

The boll weevil was discovered last year in several cotton areas and seriously affected production, the report states. The Haitian government has taken energetic measures to restrict the spread of the pest in unaffected districts. The Saint Marc district, where approximately 40 per cent of the entire crop is grown, has thus far been entirely free from the boll weevil, it is pointed out.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## FORMULA IS LISTED FOR WHITEWASHING

Whitewash on brick, stone or concrete walls is coming more and more into favor. A good mixture used by the United States government on its lighthouses follows:

Slake 40 pounds of quicklime with boiling water keeping it covered. Strain, and add a pack of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix well and let stand for several days. Use as hot as possible. Fifty-two lbs. of hydrated lime can be used in place of quicklime.

## IZARD INCREASES LESPEDEZA

Farmers of Izard county have seeded approximately 6,675 acres of lespedeza since January 1, 1936, using more than 80,000 pounds of seed This is an increase of more than 100 per cent over last year, reports G. I. Gilmore, county agent. The increase can be accounted for in two ways, the county agent says, one being the successful use of lespedeza demonstrations in the county last year. and second, the new soil conservation program. About 1,225 acres of this lespedeza were sown for hay purposes, 5,250 for pasture, and 250 for soil building.

## STARVATION DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR

### Woman Cooked for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in Washington

Boston, Mass. — Mrs. Frances Ann Whiting of Cambridge, once a slave, recently celebrated attainment of the aged of 104 years, according to a story in the Boston Evening Transcript. She is not sure of the exact day of her birth, it was so long ago, but is as vigorous and zestiful as many a woman half her age.

Mrs. Whiting was born on Bentley plantation in Virginia, as were her parents. She worked in the master's mansion, while her brothers worked in the fields. These two brothers fought for the South— and never returned from the war. Her father, devoted to his white master, served the South in the war by going around with a team and getting food and supplies for the soldiers.

"I can remember," she said "when we used smoked glass and could see from our plantation the smoke and gunfire from the Gettysburg battle field. Those of us who were farsighted could see the fighting and the fallen soldiers. We could hear the stirring martial music that was the only thing that spurred

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## SOIL PROGRAM MODIFIED TO AID DRY AREAS

Washington, June 13 (AP)—Secretary Wallace modified the agricultural conservation program for the Southern Region today to allow payments for additional cotton base acreage planted to soil-conserving crops or diverted to soil-building practices.

The changes had been asked by Senators and Representatives from the Southeast as aid for farmers hit by the drouth. Although the modifications are not limited to drouth areas. Cully A. Cobb, director for the Southern Region, said they should be of particular benefit there.

Two changes were made. One eliminated for small producers the restriction to a maximum of 35 per cent the amount of the base acreage for which diversion payments will be made. It allows producers with a base acreage of five or less acres to receive full payment for diverting up to two acres.

The other amended the provision that payments for a county as a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## NEGRO FARMER AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION

This is truly a most auspicious occasion. For my part I am especially happy to endeavor to add some humble expression of gratitude and hope on the part of the 651,000 farmers of our racial group operating 28 1-4 million acres located in the nine States that make up the Southern Region.

Harking back to the earliest days of slavery, and coming down to the present time, America and more in particular the South, has made great and rapid strides in so many particulars. Business and commerce thrive and flourish; education and economic advancement has continually been moving onward and upward.

Interwoven as has been the welfare of the colored people with the welfare of the white people in America in general, and the South in particular, there the whites have succeeded the blacks have succeeded. And where the white neighbor has failed, the colored neighbor has found himself deep in the mire of despondency. Success of one race has meant the success of the other race. It has been ever thus, and apparently as if written in the stars, it shall ever be that the two races dwelling side by side under the guidance of the Divine Providence are to go onward and upward together or else if one fails all fail.

When the history of America is written, to my mind the most beautiful chapter will not be that of the heroes whose blood stains the battle fields for liberty; the most glowing chapter will not be that of song or story of scenic beauty of this great land with its towering mountain peaks, as if arms outstretched towards heaven, nor of the calm and beautiful rivers slowly meandering their way through

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## DECREASE IN POTATO, CABBAGE CROPS SEEN

Washington, June 12—An early potato crop 12 per cent smaller than in 1935 and 27 per cent smaller than the five-year average was forecast today by the department of agriculture. It reported that the Eastern seaboard drouth had "seriously" affected the production now ready to move to market from North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

The department said the drouth also had hurt the cabbage crop and that it would be 22 per cent less than the 1928-32 average. Late potato production in Nebraska and New Jersey was not included in the predictions and comparisons.

# THREE BODIES EXPRESS GRIEVANCES TO PLATFORM COMMITTEE; PLAN TO URGE SAME IDEAS ON DEMOCRATS

## National Bar Association, "Independents" And N. A. A. C. P. Get Hearing On Lengthy List Of Vital Questions

Cleveland, O., June 18—(ANP)—Although the hearings before the credentials committee during which herculean efforts were made to secure the seating of various "black and tan" delegations, drew large crowds of colored political leaders, only a half dozen were present at the perhaps more important resolutions committee session.

This latter group which draws the platform upon which the party will run this year represents, if the long view is taken, values of more importance than the seating of delegates. The delegates pass out of the picture at the close of the convention, but the platform to which the party is committed, while frequently overlooked and sidestepped after the November elections, nevertheless is on its face a binding obligation committing the party to work for the achievement of whatever planks or principles it espouses. .

### Three Groups Act

Three groups were represented during the resolutions committee public hearing: the National Bar Association, an independent political group and the N. A. A. C. P. Charles C. Calloway of Kansas City read the bar association plea for inclusion of effective Negro mention in the platform. The bar association brief, which was drawn up by President George W. Lawrence and past presidents C. Francis Stradford and Jesse Heslip, is in substance:

Abolition of property and educational qualifications for voting and the substitution of universal suffrage in both state and national elections; safeguarding of the Negro's civil rights in every state, if necessary by constitutional amendment; Negro representation on the federal bench and in the various state judicial offices; representation in all branches of the government and the substitution of fingerprints for photographs in civil service applications to avoid racial discrimination: enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Atty. Francis E. Rivers of New York City presented a proposed Negro plank after a stirring plea for the platform makers to remember that the party could not hope to go to the people in the campaign unless it took a foursquare stand upon all the problems facing America. He pointed out that the needs of the Negro under the government were not Negro problems alone but the problem of America.

His plank follows:

1. "Our Colored Citizens—The Republican Party pledges itself to the securing and maintenance of equal opportunity and rights for our colored citizens, and favors the protection of their economic status, and Governmental intervention wherever possible, to accomplish their fullest integration into employment in the gainfully occupied life of the United States, in particular in private industry, agriculture, business, emergency agencies and Civil Service.

We condemn the present Democratic New Deal policies which tend unquestionably toward the regimentation and ultimate elimination of the colored citizen from the productive life of America, compelling him to become solely a ward of the Federal government."

2. "Anti-Lynching—We favor the enactment of a .Federal Anti-Lynching law."

3. "Suffrage—We denounce the wholesale disfranchisement of colored citizens in the South by the Democratic Party, and we urge the enactment of Federal legislation guaranteeing the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

4. "The Constitution and the Supreme Court—We reaffirm our faith in the Constitution of the United States and express our confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Supreme Court.

5. "Civil Service—We advocate the elimination of discriminatory practices under Civil Service, such as the requirements for submission of photographs of eligibles for appointment, thus disclosing their racial identity."

6. "Denunciation of New Deal administration of relief, social security and housing—We condemn the present discriminatory administration of relief, social security and so-called 'low cost housing' under the 'New Deal' and we oppose the allocation of Federal funds for relief, social security and low cost housing to States guilty of racial discrimination. in the disbursement of such funds, so long as such discrimination continues."

The Committee claims to represent the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia with a combined registration of more than 700,000 bona fide active colored Republicans.

Harry E. .Davis, former Cleveland Civil Service commissioner, read the N. A. A. C. P. proposals which he said would be presented to both the Republican and Democratic conventions in similar form. The N. A. A. C. P. thus lost perhaps whatever of partisan party appeal their planks might have possessed as campaign documents but the appeal against lynching was a stirring one. It said:

1. "We unequivocally pledge ourselves to passage at the earliest possible time of federal legislation against lynching and enforcement of that legislation after it has been enacted into law.

2. "We pledge ourselves to the abolishment, wherever it may exist, of discrimination against the Negro in the apportionment of relief.

3. "We pledge ourselves against discrimination in employment on all projects financed, in whole or in part, by federal funds; and we further urge upon congress the passage of legislation, to which we pledge our support, specifically prohibiting, with appropriate penalties, discrimination in employment on such projects, based on race, creed or color.

4. "We advocate that congress enforce the 14th and 15th amendments and take whatever steps are necessary to end the disfranchisement of Negro Americans even to the extent of reducing the representation in the congress of those states which deny the ballot to Negro Americans because of their race.

5. "We urge the substitution of finger prints for photographs as a means of identification in the United States Civil Service.

6. We deplore the present discrimination in the apportionment of federal funds for education.

7. We pledge ourselves to oppose vigorously any and all attempts to exclude Negro Americans from the benefits of social welfare legislation such as old age pensions, unemployment, social security and other such legislation."

The cause of the Negro was thus presented to the platform makers. Members of the committee reporting personally said that what was included depended upon the length of the platform. No definite statement was secured from the Landon forces, however, who were reported to be in actual charge of the platform fashioning.

## New Film Shows Horror

New York, June 5—The full horror of lynching with its effects upon law and order is shown dramatically in the new talking picture "Fury" to be released this week by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Representatives of organizations interested in fighting lynching including the N. A. A. C. P. saw a pre-view here May 27th and pronounced the film a powerful factor in educating the country to the danger of lynching. The picture opened at the Capitol theatre in New York today.

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To stop looking for friendship and to start being friendly?
To be content with what you have and to stop whining for what you have not?
To cease looking for someone to help you and to devote yourself to helping others?
To consecrate your life to the service of an imperfect Church and to remember that Christ chose twelve imperfect men to be His disciples?
To accept Jesus Christ as your Saviour and let your life be an outlet for His joy, love, and peace?

—Author Unknown.


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## SALUTE TO THE "WONDER BEAN"

**Human food, forage crop, factory raw material, and soil builder.... these are the attributes of SOYBEANS, one of nature's most versatile crops.**

HOU TSI, one of the gods of agriculture, according to Chinese legend, wishing to give humans a superior food, planted a soybean seed. His seed prospered and from its increase grew great crops which for more than a hundred generations have supplied a valuable source of tissue-building-and-repairing food to people who have never known the taste of cow's milk and seldom tasted meat.

CENTURIES before there were any written records, soybeans were an essential food of Orientals. Ancient Chinese books recount more than 400 ways of preparing them. Decades before we turned curious eyes on them, soybeans were used for important industrial products. To Occidentals, they now come as something like a Twentieth Century wonder.

RICHEST of all vegetables in protein, soybeans are given a white mark by nutritionists for their potential aid to consumers with small budgets who want to keep their family diets in balance.

TO INDUSTRY soybeans are even more of a wonder bean since science has revealed the dozens of ways in which they can be used as factory raw material.

FARMERS, struggling with feed problems for their livestock, with soil impoverished by other crops, are learning the great value of his protein food for animals and the soil-building qualities of the plant in restoring nitrogen to exhausted earth.

WITHIN the century, from an almost unknown plant, American farmers have made soybeans a major crop, and production, in response to food, factory, and farm demand, is now expanding faster than with any other agricultural crop.

MORE VERSATILE a bean has never been known to science From the seed comes meal and oil. Out of the meal can be made flour for use in infant foods, macaroni, breakfast foods, bread, and cakes. Soybean oil meal provides feeds and fertilizer for farm use Out of the oil can be made soap, enamels, varnishes, paints, salad oils, cooking fats, linoleum, printing inks, and lubriating oils.

NOR does the list stop there. Lecithin—useful to bakers and confectioners —is still another valued byproduct Celluloid, and even glycerine, can be made from soybean oil. From the dried beans come soy sauce, soups, sprouts, roasted beans, a vegetable milk in liquid, powdered, or curd form. To these and other uses science is adding constantly.

SO MULTITUDINOUS are the uses of these beans, the wonder is that they had not long ago become an important agricultural crop in this country. That development had to wait on science. Only certain types will grow in certain soils and climates. Research into these type and soil relationships takes time and money—rare resources of the average farmer.

A NEW ENGLAND clipper, back from trading along the China coast, brought the first soybeans to this country. That was in 1804. Then there were botanical curiosity, and fashionable houses grew the beans in their gardens. From gardens to a national crop has taken over a century and a quarter.

UNION soldiers in the Civil War, lacking many of the more common foods, were given soybean "coffee," but aside from that brief emergence into the front lines, nothing much was heard of soybeans from their arrival in this country until 1890 when the Government began experimenting with them. These early Government experiments showed soybeans were a fine soil builder when plowed under, and made fine forage for livestock. Farmers were urged to plant more for these purposes.

ANOTHER WAR, IN 1915, encouraged explorations into the use of soybean oil. A shortage of cottonseed in the South coincided with a surplus of soybean seed in North Carolina Mills dependent on cottonseed oil turned to soybeans for some of their supplies. War conditions which forced large exports of meat and boosted food prices provoked some more researches by the Department of Agriculture into new cheap sources of proteins for human consumption.

SLOWLY and gradually over the years, soybeans have won through to their present recognition as a valuable aid to good farming, a commercially worth-while crop, a useful human food, and a source of raw materials for industry. To State experiment stations, together with experts of the Department of Agriculture, must go most of the credit.

PROTECTIVE foods, modern nutritionists have drilled into occidental minds, are a necessary part of any diet if bodies are to attain their greatest growth and maintain their maximum strength. Daily calory requirements of the average American are around 3,000. At least half of these needed 3,000 calories, according to one eminent authority, should be provided by protective foods.

WESTERN world consumers fruits, vegetables, eggs, and dairy products are the protective foods par excellence. Soybeans now come to claim rank with these foods because they are rich in high quality protein, rich in minerals and rich in vitamins. Often they have the additional virtue of being cheaper sources of some of these food values which ordinarily come high.

WITHOUT benefit of modern nutritional knowledge, millions of consumers in the Far East, forced by economic necessity to an almost exclusively vegetable diet, have compensated for a shortage on animal foods by the consumption of soybeans. Compensation has come in part because soybeans furnish a protein equal in quality to that found in meat, milk, and eggs.

NO TWO foods are exactly identical in their protein, which is composite of substances, called "amino


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acids," containing nitrogen. Proteins in foods vary in the kind and amount of the amino acids they contain. To build bodies and keep them in working order they must have the kind of proteins that are efficient or "complete." Almonds, eggs, lean meat, milk, all have complete proteins. So do soybeans which sometimes, as in the case of many eastern people, are the only source of efficient protein within pocketbook reach.

KEEPING mineral rich foods in the diet and keeping the diet within budget limits, too, challenge the best of planners. Minerals are among the major necessities of a balanced diet, yet many of the foods rich in them are expensive. Soybean flour, on the other hand, is both a rich and a cheap source of such minerals as calcium and iron.

Government experiments on a certain kind or soil showed that when soybeans were cut for hay and roots were left in the ground, the yield of wheat per acre was 3.5 bushels greater than no soybeans were grown. When the entire soybean crop was turned under for fertilizing the soil, the yield of wheat was 6.6 bushels an acre greater than when the soybeans were cut for hay.

BUILDING bones without calcium in the diet is as making glass without sand. Calcium needs are imperative if bones are to grow straight and teeth strong. Soybean flour scores again, this time as a cheap source of calcium.

LECITHIN, a phosphorus-like substance found in vital organs tissue of humans, is still another constituent of soybeans. Important as a transporter of fat around the body and a builder of tissues of fat deposits, lecithin has commercial uses too. Bakers use it to improve shortening effects. Confectioners add a little to candies to make them glossier, or to gumdrop to keep them from hardening. Egg yolk used to be the chief commercial source of lecithin until soybeans were found to be cheaper. One pound of soybean flour contains as much lecithin as 4 to 6 eggs.

VITAMINS have not passed by this extraordinary bean. Tests show that it is a probable source of Vitamin A (the good-general condition vitamin); a good source of B (the "appetite" vitamin); and G (the "anti-pellagra" vitamin). Bean sprouts can claim C, the scurvy-fighting vitamin. Flour made from the beans with only light heat treatment retains their Vitamins A and B. Solvent-extracted flour loses practically all Vitamin A which is found in the oil instead of the flour.

NEGATIVE virtues are sometimes the most commendable for consumers who must guard against certain nutrients in food. Soybeans, unlike most beans are shy on starch. For this reason they are recognized as a good food for people needing a low starch diet. For some years food companies have had on the market forms of soybeans flour prepared for such special diets.

OTHER BEANS take honors in carbohydrate supremacy, and many foods, such as white flour, cornmeal, macaroni, bread, and sugar, are better sources of these energy-giving nutrients than is soybean flour. Energy-giving quality in food, however, comes not only from carbohydrates but also from fat and protein. Since soybeans rate grade A in these two, soybean flour as a source of energy is no laggard.

LITTLE wonder, then with such qualities to commend them, that food experts look upon soybeans as a useful addition to the diet of families in areas where animal products are scarce or where pocketbooks are slim, and particularly of families on relief who must stretch their dollars farthest.

BLOCKING their more extensive use as a green vegetable has been the limited development, until recently, of varieties suitable for consumption in this form. Between types of soybeans there is as much difference as between types of corn; some are good for eating, as a green vegetable, some not so good. A few years ago the Department of Agriculture sent its experts to the Far East to bring back seeds of green vegetable varieties. In the past 2 years experiments on these seeds have been going ahead with success, and farmers are planting more and more of them each year.

NUTTIER, richer in flavor than tender lima beans, soybeans would probably rate highest in popular favor in the green, rather than the dried, form. Their pods are tough and the beans are difficult to shell, but if the pods are first boiled for 3 minutes they will shell readily. The oriental way, more piquant, is to boil them in water flavored with soy sauce or salt, and then eat the bean directly from the pod. Some beginning has been made in canning the green beans, and those who have tried it praise soybean salad.

GREEN soybeans sometimes can step in and fill a breach when other fresh vegetables fail. Because of different maturing dates, soybeans can spread the green vegetable season for farm families which cannot afford fresh vegetables shipped from distant places. Because soybeans resist drought better than many other greens, they are a good insurance for farm families where that weather misfortune may descend.

DRIED bean uses read like a bill of fare, from soup to nuts, though of course no nutritionally wise planner would include only one food in even the simplest and cheapest diet. Between the soup and nuts, however, could come baked soybeans, flavored perhaps with soy sauce or Worcestershire sauce which now-a-days is frequently a soybean product. Next might come a salad of beans sprout, either cooked or raw, and dressed with a soybean salad oil (sole exception to the dried bean menu). Salad might be touched off with a bit of soybean curd, also a dried bean product Candy made with the roasted beans could even top off the meal with a soybean beverage or even with soybean milk.

"MILKING" dried soybeans is an achievement learned from the peasants of the Far East. Compared with cow's milk, soybean milk contains most of the same food substances but, pint for pint, only one-sixth as much calcium, less fat, and no milk sugar. Its protein, though more "efficient" than any other vegetable protein, is less in quantity and not equal in quality to proteins in animal milk.

FLOUR, so far, s the major food use of soybeans. An unpleasant beany taste in soybean flour used to weighi against its more extensive consumption. Now science has removed that blemish, and made possible refinement of the flour so that it will keep fresh and sweet. Wheat flour must always be combined with it to give the bread, cakes, and cookies the texture desired.

GREEN and dried seed uses only begin the amazing list of character roles which soybeans can play in human lives. Two other big parts come when the oil is extracted and oil meal is left to work upon. Both the oil and the meal can be used for human food and industrial uses.

FROM SALAD OIL to doormats, soybean oil is capable of supplying a hundred needs, only a few of which are listed. Perhaps its greatest demand will come from industry which is finding the oil and its derivatives adaptable for many purposes. Soybeans are credited even with sinking ships in the World War when glycerine, obtained from soy soap manufacture, was resdistilled and made into high explosives. From meal come glue, paper sizing, and plastics. One important automobile firm has made notable experiments with soybean accessories.

TOPPING all their variegated uses, soybeans have in the past and probably will continue for some time to have their major usefulness on the farm. More farmers are coming to learn the value of soybean meal for their livestock and poultry, and for fertilizer, soybean hay and soybean pasture for livestock and poultry, and finally soybean plants, plowed under, for soil improvement.

HOW GOOD a job is done by soybeans in improving the soil depends on the inoculation of the plants, how much of the crop is returned to the soil, and the effect of the roots on the mechanical condition of the soil.

TO DO their best work as a soil builder soybeans must be plowed under. When the AAA classified crops for the 1936 soil conservation program, it put soybeans under the "soil-building" class, for which special are to be made, only when the beans are harvested for grain—so that the seeds can be used for human food or for industrial purposes, or for hay—for animal food—then soybeans are classed as a "soil-depleting" crop, with two exceptions. In the South, where farmers more frequently plant soybeans between rows of other crops or graze them off, soybeans are a "soil-depleting" crop only if they are harvested for crushing. In other cases in the South and in some East—Central States they can be counted "soil-conserving" or "soil-building", depending upon the handling of the crop.

PRODUCTION of soybeans has been leaping ahead on the farms of this country. Fifteen years ago it is doubtful if 50,000 farmers had ever grown as much as an acre in a separate crop. In 1935 more than 600,000 farmers were in the business of producing this bean. Less than 500,000 acres were grown in the United States prior to 1917. Last year close to 5 1-2 million acres were planted, encouraged in part by the drought and in part by AAA. Soybeans on about half of these acres were harvested for beans or used for grazing; on the other half they were used for hay or silage, or were turned under for soil improvement. Production of the beans in 1925 was only 5 million bushels. The 1935 crop was more than 40 million bushels.

INCREASES in production are coming along at such a pace that science has had a new job laid at its doors—the job of helping industry and consumers to keep pace with the output of soybeans. Last month the United States Department of Agriculture and 12 North-Central States opened a cooperative soybean industrial research laboratory at Urbana, Ill., to find

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)


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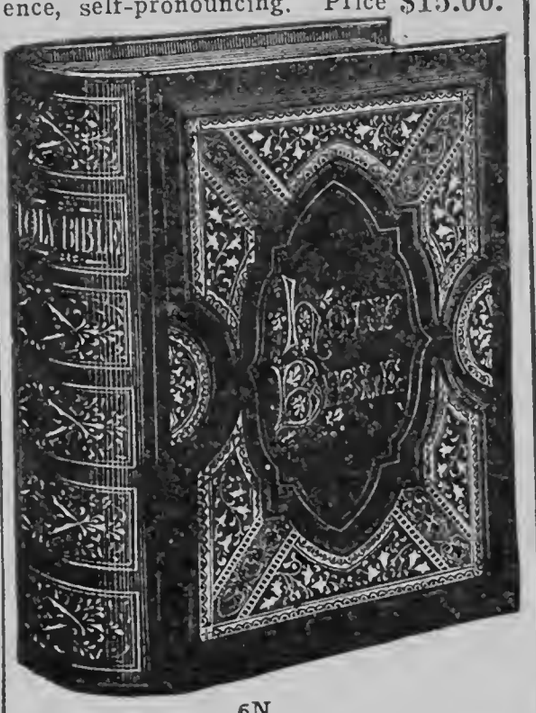


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**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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## SPEECH DELIVERED BY JAMES P. DAVIS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE OF NEGRO EXTENSION WORKERS AND FARMERS AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 10 AND 11, 1936

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

meadows green and beautiful to the sea; the most brilliant chapter of American history will not be the chronical or magnificent structures whose lofty towers and great business blocks occupy space of our cities, nor will it be alone of the splendid culture ornate learning and unequalled attainments of America's sons and daughters in music, art and literature, but to my way of thinking, when the historians of the future shall begin to chronicle the epoch of the men and women who have made America what she is today and which is to be tomorrow, the one chapter, the outstanding chapter of this American history will be that chapter which relates the true story of the fine comradeship, of the undying loyalty, of the unswerving courage (even while laboring under the greatest disadvantages ) displayed between the loyal southern white man and the faithful, self-denying man of color whose labors have done so much—working side by side to make America grand. This loyalty, this sincere friendship, these untiring efforts on the part of the Negro is by no means new. It had its incipiency back in the dark days of slavery, where even then notwithstanding his vile servitude, in conditions over which the black man had no control, the Negro's contribution was not even then one merely economic. During the war between the States, back home on the great plantations of the Southland attending those farms, caring for the operations of the agricultural investment, were the hordes of colored farmers, laboring then, not for themselves, for they did not own themselves, but these black agriculturists labored for the protection, for the preservation of defenseless women and children—the wives and daughters of their white masters, into whose hands and care the flowerhood of the South had fallen. And, until this day undying credit will always be due this great mass of slave labor, who with their blood, brawn, muscle and heroic courage gave every care and protection to these defenseless women, who at that time needed defense.

Following slavery, the economic conditions naturally changed. Schools sprang up and education brought many new and needed ideas. But the great ideals inculated in the breast of the loyal black men and black women have never changed.

During that period just referred to, there was never a time that the honor of any white family was violated by one of these men, black though they be, who were left behind to guard and defend them.

And on down through the years each and every Negro man, woman and child, can take particular pride in the fact that notwithstanding besetting handicaps which have befallen them, "stony though the road he has trod" never for once has the black man of this country lifted his hand against the flag, nor proven traitor to his counrty.

So today, as a Negro farmer and descendant of the far South, I am most happy to come and acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the greatest of all presidents, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and those far-seeing gentlemen in charge of the Southern Region, Director Cully A. Cobb and his Assistants, Hon. W. P. Camp and Hon. E. A Miller, who are doing more for the farmer than the executives of any other administrations of the past to make it possible for them to improve their standards of living, educate the children and live in comfort on the farm. That today, for the first time, the Negro farmer is being given the deserved consideration that of any other American, which he has long ago merited and justly deserves.

The main objectives of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act recently passed by Congress are, to preserve and improve the soil and reduce the wasteful and unprofitable methods now practiced by many of the farmers of our racial group. The annual average acreage of farm crops for the United States total around 400.-000,000 acres. Fully three-iourths of this volume is now being planted in soil-depleting crops. To continue in this direction would mean wreck and ruin for the American farmer. As a result of an exhaustive survey by specialists in the Department of Agriculture, it is necessary to increase soil building and soil-conserving crops by at least 30,000,000 acres. In order to aid and encourage the farmer to cooperate in the promotion of this new program, two types of payments will be made to producers who voluntarily participate. These payments are known as the soil-building and soil-conserving payment.

To become eligible for these payments the producer must file an application with the County Committee for grant, but first execute what is known as a work sheet, showing name of operator, location of the farm, number of acres in certain crops and yield for each crop as of 1935. This information will be used to determine the basis for the grant.

The Community Agricultural Conservation Committee of the County Association composed of three members of the Association and residents of the community will assist applicants in preparing their work sheet and application for grant. This Committee will also make recommendations for payment and have the power to investigate the acreage and production of all crops.

Soil-depleting crops are classed as follows:

Corn, including both broom-corn and sugar-corn, cotton, tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes, rice, sugar cane, commercial truck and canning crops, melons and strawberries, peanuts when harvested as nuts, grain sorghum, sweet sorghum and millet, small grains, such ar wheat, oats, barley and rye.

Soil-conserving crops are listed as:

All winter legumes, which include vetch, winter peas, clover, alfalfa, soybeans (except when produced for seed) velvetbeans, cowpeas and lespedeza, peanuts when pastured and grass mixtures including Bermuda.

Soil-building crops are, annual winter legumes, which include vetch, winter peas, clover turned under as green manure crop, biennial legumes, including alfalfa, weet clover and annual varieties of lespedeza, summer legumes, including soybeans, velvetbeans and cowpeas, if left on the land, winter cover crops when turned as green manure and followed in the summer by an approved soil-conerving crop.

The acreage in soil-conserving crops added to the acreage of soil-building crops make up maximum soil building payment for the individual farm.

The rate of soil-building for a farm is fixed by the State Committee for each State and approved by Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Henry A. Wallace.

The soil-building payments are to be made to the producer.

The soil-conserving payment is to be divided: 37 1-2 per cent to the producer who furnishes the land, and 12 1-2 per cent to the producers who furnishes the work-stock and implements; the remaining 50 per cent to be divided among the producers in the same proportion they are entitled to share in the proceeds, resulting from the production of soil-depleting crops, as indicated in the operating agreement. Where two or more persons are entitled to receive payment under the grant, check will be drawn payable to each individual.

The rate of soil-conserving payment for diverting acreage from cotton will be approximately 5 cents per pound of the normal yield of lint cotton per acre, for tobacco 6 cents per pound of the normal yield for flue cured or burley, 5 cents per pound of the normal yield for flue cured or burley, 5 cent per pound of the normal yield for Ga.-Fla. type known as 62, 3 cents per pound of the normal yield for Ga.-Fla. type known as 45, and any other grade, for peanuts 1 1-4 cents per pound of the normal yield per acre for the farm, for sugar cane grown for production of sugar, a rate equal to 12 1-2 centr per hundred pound raw product, provided, there is grown on the farm in 1936 on crop land, an acreage of soil-building crops equal to not less than 50 per cent of the acreage of sugar cane grown on the farm in 1936.

The rate of payment on rice varies from 20 cents per hundred pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice to an amount of 5 per cent less than above-named amount for each one per cent by which such 1936 rice acreage exceeds 80 per cent of such rice base acreage.

Under the new farm act the owner of a farm means a person who actually owns the land and which is not rented to another for cash, or a fixed commodity payment, or a person who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or the person who is purchasing land on installments for cash or a fixed commodity payment. A share tenant is the person other than the owner or share cropper who operate a farm without direct supervision of the owner and who is entitled to a portion of the crops produced on the farm or proceeds thereof.

A share cropper is the person who works a far min whole or in part and who receives for his labor his share of the crops or proceeds thereof.

A farm means all tracts of farm land, 3 acres and upward, in the same county under the same ownership and operated in 1936 as all or a part of a single farming unit by the same operator.

## MAY COTTON CONSUMPTION BETTERS LAST YEAR'S MARK

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

totaled 22,828,888 compared with 23.-123,536 during April this year and 23.040,788 during May last year.

## SOIL PROGRAM MODIFIED TO AID DRY AREAS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

whole may not exceed 25 per cent of the county's base acreage so as to allow individual producers to be paid for diverting the full 35 per cent regardless of the total diversion for the county.

The first of this year, the Department of Agriculture estimated that there were 11,637,000 horses in the United States.

## WORTH $2,556 AN ACRE

**Census Bureau Estimates Highest-Priced Farm Land in Country Is In District of Columbia**

The District of Columbia has been revealed as having the highest priced farm land in the United States by the census bureau in a late announcement.

In 1935 there were 89 farms in that region, worth $2,556.47 an acre and with an average lsited value of $80,708 each, the censsus bureau reports.

The bureau further revealed that farming is gradually dying out in the district. For in 1930 there were 104 farms there, compared with the 89 now.

## STATES SHARE IN BONUS PAYMENTS

How the various states will share in the distribution of the huge bonus funds is shown in the tabulation below. The figures were prepared by the American Legion.

| State | Number | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 50,867 | $26,888,528 |
| Arkansas | 43,849 | 21,993,238 |
| Florida | 39,539 | 21,921.858 |
| Georgia | 58,588 | 32,262,946 |
| Louisiana | 53,885 | 27,849,762 |
| Mississippi | 36,802 | 19,308,411 |
| Missouri | 111,706 | 60,820,922 |
| North Carolina | 63,926 | 34,622,162 |
| Oklahoma | 67,181 | 35,202,766 |
| South Carolina | 35,747 | 19,316,831 |
| Tennessee | 59,009 | 32,497,536 |
| Texas | 148,771 | 83,696,221 |
| Virginia | 63,132 | 36,811,791 |

## NOTE INSIDE OF EGG LATEST FEAT OF HEN

In Kansas City, American Butter Co.'s president, L. H. Smith astonished his friends by cracking open normal-looking egg out of which fell a hollow cork out of which Mr. Smith took a note written to himself, says: Time

To prepare the trick, Robert E. Phillips, Jr., postgradnate student of poultry husbandry at Kansas State College, had busied himself anesthetizing hens, inserting in their egg duets hollow corks containing notes to Mr. Smith. Finally a hen laid an egg with a cork.

## PAMPHLET LAUDS FARMS

**Vice President of Union Central Life Completes Booklet**

Oulining the advantages of farm life, J. C. Hatfield, assistant vice president of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., has completed a four-page pamphlet entitled "Cottages for Kings."

Mr. Hatfield points out that 30 per cent of the population of the nation live on farms or homey farm villages. "Most of these people seem infinitely happy in their snug cottages surrounded by acres of life-sustaining soil."

"To live like a king, one does not necessarily need vaults filled with gold," he points out. "One needs only to stand in the center of a plot of land and be able to say, 'this is all mine—this is my home—it affords shelter at all times and this land shoulders the needs and wants of my family and myself."

Movie Aetor Lee Tracy punched cattle in Colorado when he was 18 for his board and $30 a month.

## MOWING THE COTTON CROP

A population of perhaps 3,000,000 in the South Atlantic states, particularly the Carolinas, is dependent on the growth of lint cotton. But the textiles for which this particular kind of cotton is most suitable are no longer in great demand. To substitute some other crop for the unwanted cotton is impossible.

What is the solution? Grow cotton cheaply—so cheaply that it can be used by other than textile manufacturers—suggests Professor Frank A. Cameron of the University of North Carolina. He would simplify the cultivation process, do away with picking, mow down the whole cotton crop to within a few inches of the soil, recover oil from the seeds, reduce the residue, stems and all to pulp. Result: Alpha cellulose, for which there are many uses. Credit is given to Nicholas W. Dockery, a former student of the University of North Carolina, for pioneer experimenting on his mother's plantation in Richmond county, N. C.

Dr. Cameron crowds and starves the plants, this to hasten growth. Not length of fiber or yield per acre is his goal, but the maximum number of bolls ripening at one time and a maximum amount of oil and cellulose for the investment.

There is reason to think that a scrubby plant, with a spindly stem and large development of lint and seed, will do. But whatever the plant, the boils must ripen at one time and in the shortest possible period.

### CARRY OVER COTTON CUT 12,500,000 BALES

Washington, June 10.—With cotton consumption establishing a new high record, the Agricultural Economics Bureau today estimated the world carryover August 1 would be about 12,5000,000 bales, compared with 13,624,000 a year ago. The 1923-32 average was about 10,155,000 bales.

American cotton carryover was estimated at 7,300,000 bales, compared with 9,000,000 a year ago and 10-year average of 6,000,000.

Most of the world consumption increase this season, the bureau aid, has been in manufacture of American cotton.

### COTTON QUALITY IN 1935 LOWER

Cotton ginned from the crop of 1935 was lower in grade and sligthly shorter in staple than that ginned from the crop of 1934, according to the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics.

The bureau of census reported 10,417,237 bales ginned from the 1935 crop. All of this cotton was reported as American upland with the exception of 17,622 bales of American-Egyptian.

Of the American upland cotton, 28 per cent was white and extra white, strict middling and better in grade, compared with 48 per cent in the 1934 crop and 29 per cent was middling which is about the same as the proportion for last year. There was appreciably more spotted cotton than the year before—20 per cent, compared with 13 per cent in 1934.

Nearly 13 per cent of the 1935 crop was shorter than 7-8 inch in staple, but only eight per cent of the 1934 crop was of these lengths. About 15 per cent of the 1935 crop was 1 1-16 inches and longer in staple compared with 18 per cent last year. The proportion of cotton ranging from 7-8 inch to 1 1-32 inches was about the same each year.

The proportion of untenderable cotton increased from 10 per cent in 1934 to 20 per cent in the crop of 1935.

### 80-YEAR-OLD NATURALIST CONDUCTS OWN 'FUNERAL'

#### 1000 'Mourners' Eat Picnic Lunch After He Gives Oration Requesting Pyre at Death

DANVILLE, Ill., June 16—L. F. Bailiff, 80 years old, conducted a funeral for himself yesterday.

Some 1000 "mourners" stood under the trees of his farm in Warren County, Ind., and heard him deliver an hour-long oration during which he requested that when he died they lay his body on a pile of logs, set them afire and go forth without weeping. After the "funeral" they opened their picnic baskets and ate.

Bailiff, a retired school teacher and naturalist, declared "There is no god but nature." He wanted no minister "prattling" over his bier, he said. He composed his own sermon with this as the theme:

"To know one's self is wisdom, to govern that self is strength."

Asked for his views on the hereafter, he said: "I don't know where we go from here and I don't care. Whether to Heaven or Hell, I haven't had time to figure out. I do all the kindness I can here and I'll take my chances."

### 92 Cents for First Kansas Wheat

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.—Two carloads of Kansas wheat, first of the new crop for sale on the open market here, was auctioned off today on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Bidding was spirited and the wheat sold at 92 and 95 cents a bushel.

### Terraces $21 Per Mile.

Seven and one-fifth miles of terraces were constructed recently on the 553-acre farm of B. B. Logan, Hartman, at an average cost was $21 per mile. Most of Mr. Logan's upland farm has washed in deep gullies. By using two teams with slips, four men filled the gullies where the lines crossed to make it possible to drive machinery over. After the terrace was finished with the machinery, the surveyors staked the fills to be made and the men with the slips filled the low planes to the required height. Some of the fills measured 10 feet from the bottom of the gully to the top of the hill, said Earl F. Goodwin, assistant county agent in Johson county.

### RADISH SHIPPER AT JONESBORO SECOND LARGEST IN WORLD

Special to the Gazette.

Jonesboro, June 6.—An unsung Arkansas industry's magnitude was disclosed here this week when it was revealed that W. T. ("Tom") Lane, Jr., of Jonesboro is the second largest shipper of radishes in the world. Mr. Lane has been handling the Buffalo Iisland radish crop for 15 years. His place in the radish shipping world was ranked second by E. E. Peer, representative of the Ferry-Morse Seed Company of Detroit, who was in Jonesboro this week.

"A shipper near Corpus Christi, Texas, is the largest shipper in the world," Mr. Peer said. "He usually uses about 40,000 pounds of seed. Mr. Lane is second. He uses about 20,000 pounds. Over five tons of radishes were shipped by Mr. Lane this year.'"

Mr. Peer had only the highest of praise for Buffalo Island soil. It's one of the richest spots in the world. You have a real 'garden spot' in your county," he said, declaring that truck farming should be an important part of the county's agricultural program.

# NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE BATTLE FOR RELEASE OF YOUTHS UNDER SAMUEL LEIBOWITZ

## Noted Group Looks With Suspicion On Efforts Of Prosecutor Knight's Desire To Get The Boys A Lawyer

New York, June 18—Replying to an announcement from Alabama of the formation of an Alabama Scottsboro Committee, the Scottsboro Defense Committee with headquarters in New York City yesterday issued the following statement through its chairman, Reverend Allan Knight Chalmers, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church:

"This committee is in full charge of the Scottsboro case as it has been since its formation. At that time all of the various organizations believing in the innocence of the Scottsboro boys and having as their aim the acquittal and freedom of the nine youthful victims of injustice united their strength in this committee. In doing so, we agreed to draw into this committee or into cooperation with it other organizations and public spirited citizens who might share our aims and purposes.

Several outstanding organizations and many prominent citizens of northern and southern states have responded by giving us their support in one form or another. It was and is our natural desire that organizations and citizens of Alabama should have a high place in sharing this grave responsibility and participating in this service of the cause of justice.

The formation of an Alabama Scottsboro Committee to add its strength to the defense of the boys is not in any sense at cross purposes with our efforts. On the contrary, we most cordially welcome its formation.

We do not know how it happens that Lt. Governor Thomas E. Knight, Jr., special prosecutor, appears to have possession of correspondence between friends of the defense nor by what right he undertakes a premature announcement of the formation of an Alabama committee for the aid of the defendants but it is to be presumed that Mr. Knight's motives are those of prosecution. We state most emphatically that Mr. Knight shall have no part in determing counsel for the boys whom he has prosecuted for more than five years for a crime of which they are innocent.

Samuel S. Leibowitz is chief counsel for the Scottsboro boys and there is no basis for any impression to the contrary. In the final analysis the legal conduct of the future trials will rest in the joint discretion of this committee, the defendants, their families and Mr. Leibowitz.


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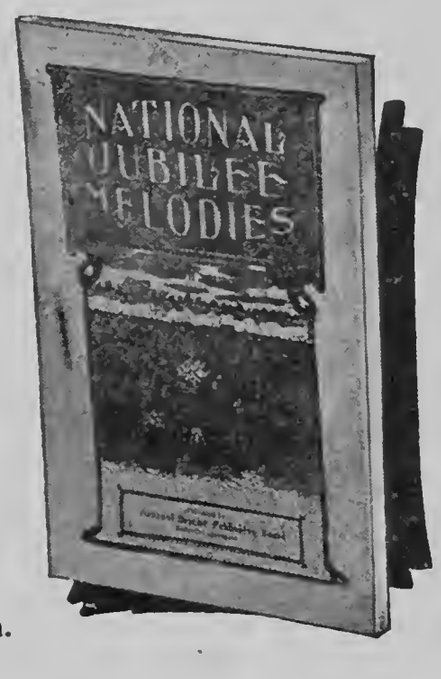


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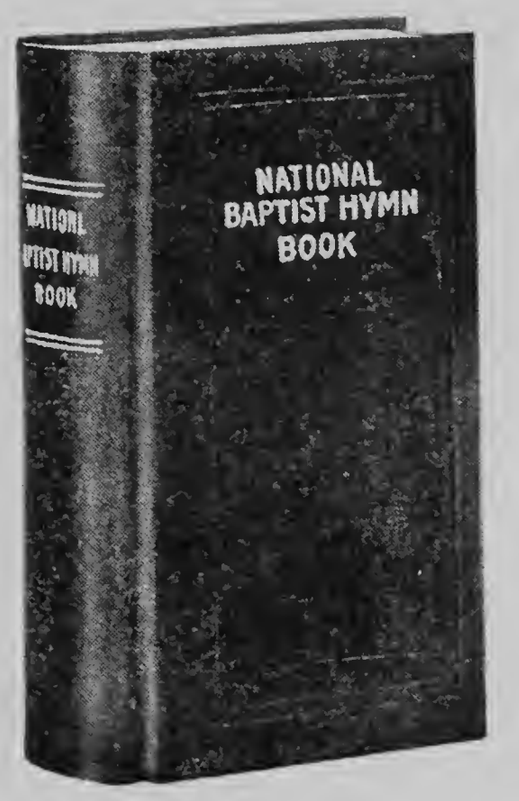


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## HOW TO SET OUT SWEET POTATO PLANTS

If sweet potato plants are set in the field when the ground is very wet they are likely to set more potatoes than the plant can very well support, hence we have a lot of small potatoes that are of little value, though if the season is very favorable we will have an enormous crop of fine tubers. The same result follows when the plants are watered when the land is a little too dry, some of the plants will give a good crop; some that set only one tuber will have a very large potato; and some will barely live, making two or three small potatoes, while some will die, this makes a very unsatisfactory crop. The best results are had when the plants are set without watering, when they do not wilt down too badly and stay wilted too long. Should there be a prolonged drought just after the plants have gotten a good start, the roots reach out some distance from the plant in search of moisture, then should there be a good soaking rain, the roots attempt to make potatoes their full length, hence we have long, stringy potatoes fit only for hog feed. Plants set with a transplanter when the soil is wet are sure to be flat and otherwise ill shaped if there is a prolonged dry spell during the growing season. Plants that are set sloping will produce a better crop than if set vertical. Plants that are set very deep are likely to set more tubers than they can carry to a good size, and the ones from the lower buds are likely to be mere strings. The best potatoes grow from the roots that put out from the nearest the top of the soil, which means that very shallow cultivating and hoeing is best.

## CLOSES SUCCESSFUL YEAR UNDER VERNON

### High Churchmen at Commencement Pledge School Their Support

Kansas City, Kansas, June 18—(By the Continental Press—The thirty-seventh annual Commencement exercises of Western University were brought to a close Thursday, June 4th before an overflow audience in the university auditorium.

The Commencement day exercises ended a week of activities at the historic Quindaro institution and proved a fitting climax to the excellent series of programs rendered during the Commencement period.

Bishop W. T. Vernon, superintendent of the State Industrial Department at Western University was in charge of the exercises. A gorgeous procession led by the Western University band, under the direction of Prof. Guiou H. Taylor wended its way from Grant hall to the university auditorium. Accompanying Bishop Vernon in the procession were: Hon. Homer Hoch, Chairman of the State Corporation Commission, former Congressman and Commencement Speaker, J. J. Rhodes, State Treasurer; W. A. Bailey, editor of the Kansas City Kansan; Bishop J Arthur Hamlett, Bishop Noah Williams; the faculty; the graduating classes and other distinguished guests. The processional was a dignified spectacle. The robes, caps and gowns of varying hues and colors indicative of the degrees and departmental graduates lended splendor to the occasion.

To the graduating classes, Mr. Hoch advocated "an open mind, a responsive heart, determined will and purpose," as necessary "highways along which to travel." The message was forcefully delivered, and abounded in epigrams and scintillating thoughts and statements which gripped the audience from beginning to end. Thunderous applause interrupted the address at several points and he was greeted by a prolonged applause at the conclusion.

Remarks were made by Bishops J. Arthur Hamlett, C. M. E. Church and Noah H. Williams recently assigned Bishop of the A. M. E. Church; W. A. Bailey, editor of the Kansan and State Treasurer J. J. Rhodes.

Bishop Williams pledged wholehearted support of the nine annual A. M. E. Conferences over which he presides and "harmonious cooperation to the limit of his ability in the development of Western University. He announced his plan to operate a divinity school as the church side of the university, leaving the state to operate the other departments. He said, "I was Bishop Vernon s campaign manager when he was elected a Bishop in 1920 and I have never had cause to regret my support of him since then. Bishop Vernon is a full fledged Bishop, as much as I am a Bishop and he was relieved at his own request to develop and do his work here at Western University. He is eligible and like to be given an episcopal district assignment whenever he desires it or when it becomes necessary. I intend to work with him in the development of this institution. I have nine annual conferences running from here to the Pacific ocean and they are all open to him. I have absolute confidence in Bishop W. T. Vernon now as I have always had." Significance was attached to Bishop Williams' promised support due to the opposition which was offered the operation of the school by his predecessor.

Bishop Hamlett in response expressed appreciation on the part of the Board of Trustees for the support promised Bishop Williams. State Treasurer Rhodes and W. A. Bailey paid glowing tribute to Bishop Vernon and those who had supported him in his administration in the affairs of the State Industrial Department at Western University.

There were thirty-nine persons in the graduating classes, there being sixteen from the junior college, eleven in high school; two in printing; two in commerce; one in carpentry; two in high school home making and five in college food and clothing. The list of graduates follows:

Junior College:—Marjorie Calhoun, Opal Rutherford, Sarah Maddox, Naomi Hollis, Helen Lewis, Florence Robinson, Mary Graham, Willie Powell, Edna Hollis, Louise Agent, Arvil Lovett, Hazel Gantt, Rosavelt White, Donald Richardson, Almer Story and Hazel McCray. High School —Clara Humphress, John Underwood, Granville Harris, Mary Underwood, Corinthian Clay, Mary Arnold, Odessa Sims, Alpha Grigsby, Mary Creal and Leon Adams. TRADES—Printing: Cecil Hercey and Mazelma Mott Commerce:—Eldridge Williams and Mazelma Mott. Carpentry:—Samuel Burton. High School Home Making:—Lillian Wilson and Mary Underwood. College Food and Clothing:—Oree Thomas, Louise Agent, Mable Richardson, Willie Powell and Brooksie Canady.

The announcement that for the first time in the institution's history the school had been placed on the accredited list and that diplomas were signed by the Chairman of the State Board of Administration as well as the Superintendent, President of the Board of Trustees and heads of departments brought the most prolonged applause of the day's exercises. The student body of the present year is the largest since Bishop Vernon served the institution several years ago.

**Prominent Visitors**

Among those who occupied seats on the platform were: Bishops J. A. Hamlett and Noah W. Williams of the C. M. E. and A. M. E. Church, respectively; Drs. W. B. Brooks, T. H. Wiseman, F. J. Peck, E. R. Vaughan, I. S. Wilson, W. T. Biggers and J. W. Williams of the A. M. E. Church; C. E. Chapman, L. E. B. Rosser, A. C. Bailey, L. A. Story, and B. J. Gamble of the C. M. E. Church; D. A. Holmes, S. W. Bacote, J. W. L. Underwood of the Baptist Church, G. D. Hancock of the M. E. Church; B. J. Whitlock, rector of the Episcopal Church; Prof. W. T. White, J. J. Rhodes and Hon. Homer Hoch. In the audience all of the professions of the city were well represented. Drs. I. M. Miller, I. M. Gill, J. E. Dibble and several others represented the medical profession; Profs. J. H. Collins, M. H. C. Collins and Fred K. Douglass. Many of the prominent visitors were accompanied by their families. The attendance throughout the week is said to be the largest in the past fifteen years.

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MAKES ITS USUAL GESTURE

### Belatedly Decides to Investigate Peonage in Arkansas

Memphis, June 18—(ANP)—According to officials of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Attorney General Cummings has ordered Sam E. Whittaker, special assistant to the Attorney General, attached to the criminal division, to come into the strike area of Arkansas to make an investigation of reported violations of the peonage statute and forced labor. This action came as a result of a request from the National Committee for Rural Social Planning. The committee charged that District Attorney Fred Isgrig of Little Rock, Ark., was not the proper person to make the investigation due to his local connections with planters involved.

James Myers of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America left New York this week for Little Rock. He will make an investigation of the strike situation for the Federal Council.

Following is a telegram sent to Attorney General Cummings on receipt of the news given above:

**Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.**

**Associated Press reports that a special investigator is being sent to investigate violations of the Federal laws against Peonage and Kidnapping. We are prepared to lay before him a number of cases of violations of those laws, and will see that he gets the evidence from our people.**

**(Signed) H. L. Mitchell, Executive Sec. Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.**

## SECRETARY ICKES TO ADDRESS ANNUAL N. A. A. C. P. MEETING

### Popular Member of the Roosevelt Cabinet to Speak June 29th

New York, June 12—Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Department of the Interior will deliver the principal address at the opening of the 27th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. in Baltimore, Maryland on the night of June 29, it was announced here today.

Mr. Ickes, whose work has touched more colored people than any other government department with the exception of that of Harry L. Hopkins, is expected to deal with the problems of colored Americans, and to explain how the New Deal is attempting to include them in the various plans for recovery. It is expected that the address will be broadcast over a nation-wide radio network.

The conference will be welcomed to Baltimore by Mayor Jackson for the city and by Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch. Also speaking on the opening night will be Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board of directors, who will give a report of the year's work.

On Tuesday, June 30 the speakers will be Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university, who will discuss relief problems; and John Brophy, secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who will talk on industrial unionism and the Negro worker.

Wednesday night, July 1 will be N. A. A. C. P. youth night with Miss Marjorie Penney of Philadelphia, Franklin Bourne of Columbia University, Martin L. Harvey of the Christian Youth Council of North America, and Miss Juanita E. Jackson of the N. A. A. C. P. national office as speakers.

On Thursday, July 2 Charles H. Houston, in charge of the campaign against educational inequalities will discuss the courts as a means to remedy school conditions. Friday evening July 3 will see the presentation of the 22nd Spingarn medal to the late Dr. John Hope. The award will be accepted by Mrs. Hope. Sunday afternoon at the closing session of the conference, the speakers will be Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, co-author of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, and Walter White, secretary of the association. The Sunday meeting will be preceded by a parade of delegates and Baltimore organizations and citizens.

In the daytime meetings delegates will hold group discussions on various topics including: consumer cooperation; lynching; legal defense; labor problems, including sharecropping; the use of the ballot; fascism; education; and N. A. A. C. P. organization problems. Among the discussion leaders will be Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore; Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham, Ala.; John P. Davis and George Rycraw of Washington, D. C.; William H. Hastie of Washington; Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago; Mrs. Estelle P. Dye of Baltimore; R. D. Evans of Waco, Texas; Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma City, Okla; C. H. Hamlin of Wilson, North Carolina; and others.


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# FROG FARM STARTED NEAR CAMDEN

Arkansas Gazette

(Special to the Gazette)

Camden, June 13—Raising bullfrogs for marketing is being undertaken for the first time in this section of the state by the Ouachita frog farm, located on the old Millville sawmill pond, about 14 miles from Camden, by Louis Hendricks and Ed Chidester of Camden.

J. E. ("Gene") Stearns of Amarillo, Texas, one of the few survivors of the original Princess Pat regiment of the World war, is the frog expert in charge of raising about 20,000 "croakers." Stearns knows the frog business from leg to frying pan, and back. He s traveled around the world, having served in several branches of military service and at one time was a member of the Third and Fourth London Scottish regiments.

The Millville pond is ideal for such an industry. The pond is about 100 yards wide and a quarter mile long. It is fed by springs. Stearns has a house on the bank where he lives and tends to his frogs. Five large tanks on the bank and two huge fenced in ponds are where the frogs grow.

It requires about 14 months for the egg to become a full grown marketable frog, according to Stearns. In the largest pond are the breeders. He has 38 pairs of these. There are around 4,000 frogs in this pond. This does not include the eggs or first stages of tadpole. Stearns removes the baby frogs from this pond into the first tank and they remain there until about 14 or 15 days old. Then they are removed to another tank when they become nine to 10 weeks old. In two weeks they are removed to another tank. Finally, they are moved to the other large fenced in pond and there they remain until they are sold. Stearns must watch these frogs carefully and make sure that the frogs of the same age are always in the same ponds. A large or adult frog will devour younger ones.

Some of the frogs reach a length of 23 1-2 inches from toe to nose and many weigh over three pounds. The cow frog is larger than the bull frog. It requires about 100 days for the frogs to develop from eggs to full developed frogs. They must be fed and cared for in order to fatten up. They are fed crayfish, crickets, grasshoppers and other insects. Stearns has a special crayfish pond he uses to raise food for his pets. He is trapping insects and has a large container he keeps them in. At feeding time, the spectator is given a real treat watching the small frogs devour a crayfish twice its size. They gulp them down whole. Queer to say, the frogs will not touch a dead crayfish or a dead insect of any kind. They wait until it moves before striking it. If it remains motionless for any length of time they will not bother it.

Stearns keeps an accurate check on his frogs and can tell you almost the exact number of frogs he has in all the pens. Of course, some may escape to the pond proper but at night with the aid of a large dip net, he goes out and captures the wanderers. Croaking season comes just before the mating time, according to Stearns and when the frogs stop croaking, the hatching period sets in.

The ordinary sized frogs bring $3 per dozen in Camden. either dressed or alive.

The "Jumbos" bring $6 a dozen. The entire frog is sold and in many instances is shipped alive to Northern and Eastern cities where hotels, restaurants, etc., feature the Southern delicacy. The live frogs are placed in large refrigerators or cooling units and kept for months.

Although it requires much patience and care to nurse from tadpole to saleable size in 14 months, the price warrants it. To the ordinary Southerner, a bull frog is something to go gigging for every season and to eat on camp hunt, but the growing of these for market represents a new industry that nets a good profit because the demand is always great.

# ATLANTA UNIVERSITY GRADUATES ADVISED TO LOOK FORWARD

Atlanta, Ga., June 9—(Special)—In a plea for a new spirit of scholarship which will look forward not backward, and be concerned more with changing realities than with fixed ideas, Donald Slesinger, until recently professor of law and associated dean of social science at the University of Chciago, yesterday told the graduating class of Atlanta University that their aim must be to create a future world for themselves. Following his address, which was heard by an audience that virtually filled spacious Sisters Chapel, degrees of Master of Arts were conferred on a class of 21 and Master of Science on two.

Boldly striking out against the traditionalism and empty formalism of most present-day scholarship, Mr. Slesinger declared that graduate education to day consists largely of the passing on of ideals, not experiences, which give the holder a specious sense of truth." While much field work in the social sciences is being carried on, such as studies of slums, of delinquency, and the way courts operate, most of these studies, he thought are directed by persons who have no feeling for their material and consequently have no intuition about it. The result, he found, is often a tiresome elaboration of the obvious."

Speaking especially to the graduating class of Atlanta University, Mr. Slesinger recalled that they as students during the depression years had been exposed to misery and hunger, and said: If you can only keep that in mind as you construct your syllogisms and read your columns of statistics, you will be on the way of creating a real science out of the pain you suffered. When you interpret the curves of the elasticity of demand for cotton, never forget the aching muscles and sweating backs that produce it. When you make spot maps of delinquency in metropolitan areas, remember the boys and girls, with the marrow scarce formed in their bones, who spin the cotton sweated from the fields. Your sciences are human sciences, not the juggling of figures, and the neat fitting in of proposition to doctrine. That, too, has to be done, but with men and women, boys and girls in mind, not symbols."

Declaring their inspiration lay in America today, Mr. Slesinger called on the graduates to create, not recreate. Their contribution, he said, is to form the new American culture that will be a blend, no matter how they try to purify it. Instead of trying to reconcile what they are doing with what has been written, through, or painted in the past, he urged the graduates to look ahead and ask what would be thought of their work three hundred years hence.

"When that time comes" he said the men and women who are now being traditionalists and fighting to maintain their status will have been forgotten, and the high places given to trail blazers, to those who were concerned at all costs with understanding the truths of their day. If that way is pard, it doesn't matter for there is no way of making your lives soft. The world into which you and your university was born was not created for you. Nothing remains then, but to create a future world for yourselves. And that takes knowledge and spirit, and the calm assurance of and faith in your eventual triumph."

The exercises of the morning were preceded by an academic procession to Sisters Chapel, and were opened with the singing of "Holy Spirit, Truth Divine," and a prayer by Reverend John C. Wright, pastor of the First Congregational Church. The address was preceded by the playing of the Lento movement of Dvorak's American Quartet by the Kemper Harreld String Quartet, and was followed by a spiritual by the Morehouse College Quartet. The candidates were presented to Acting President Florence M. Read by John P. Whittaker, registrar of the University, and the degrees were conferred by President Read. The Altanta-Morehouse-Spelman chorus sang "Praise Ye the Lord" (Randegger), and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. James M. Nabrit.

Degrees of master of arts were conferred upon the following young men and women: Violet Alice Garrett, New Iberia Louisiana, biology; Lila Moore Brown, Brunswick, Ga., economics; George Russell Finley, Atlanta, economics; Marian Amelia Allen, Atlanta, education; Charles Morgan Clayton, Decatur, Ga., education; Annie Belle Hatcher, Atlanta, education; Howard Lafayette Johnson, Atlanta, education; Sadye Mae Watson, Atlanta, education; Lillie Sirmans Weatherspoo, Columbus, Georgia, education; Ethlynne Elizabeth Holmes, Albany, Ga., English; Augusta Victoria Jackson, Brooklyn, New York, English; Augusta Juanita Johnson, Cartersville, Ga., English; Emma Ophelia Weathers, Rolling Fork, Miss., English;; Lois Elaine Greenwood, Atlanta, French; Ellihu Quinten Norris, Atlanta, history; Emma George Wesley Wesley, Corzet, Virginia, history; Robert Alexander Bonner, Altanta, mathemattics, William Floyd Crawl, Sumter, South Carolina, mathematics; Franku Geneva Foster, Florence, Mississippi, mathematics. Bonita Golda Harrison, Fort Worth Texas, sociology, and Pouise Dephia Davis Shivery, Atlanta, sociolog.

Degrees of Master of Science were conferred on the following: Birde Lucile Scott, Seneca, South Carolina, biology, and Henry Cecil Ransom McBay. Mexia, Texas, chemistry.

## Paralytic Held On Liquor Charge

Jackson, Miss., June—(ANP)—Jesse Gilmore, a paralytic who hasn't been able to walk for 11 years, was arrested at a downtown Negro poolroom last week when officers found two pints of liquor in his wheel chair. Three more pints were confiscated in a search of his home. Gilmore is paralyzed in both legs and hips.

# TEN TUSKEGEE GIRLS GET READY FOR BIG OLYMPIC TRY-OUTS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 8,—Ten young women, members of the Tuskegee Institute track and field squad, promising Olympic prospects, are practicing daily in the Alumni Bowl under the watchful eyes of the Institute coaching staff. If these young women are able to undergo the rigorous training schedule they will take part in the Final Olympic tryouts and the National A. A. U. Championships which will be held at Providence, Rhode Island, July 4. The party is scheduled to leave the Institute the last week in June for Providence.

The star of the team is Jeanette Gipson, 17 years of age, a native of Tuskegee, Ala. This little girl weighs 105 pounds and runs the 100 meters in 12 seconds flat. She is also a member of the relay team, running at anchor.

Gertrude Webb, 17 years old, niece of Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, runs the 50 meters in 6.7 seconds. She broad jumps 17 feet and runs the 100 meters in 12.8. She is a member of the relay team. Her weight is 103 pounds and she is 4 feet and 8 inches tall.

Vesta Crayton, 17 years old, weighs 106 pounds. She is 4 feet and 10 inches tall, runs the 80 meter hurdles in 12.5 seconds, broad jumps 16 feet and 7 inches and runs the 100 meter in 12.5 seconds. She is also a member of the relay team.

Jessie Abbott, 17 years old, 5 feet and 8 inches tall, weighs 118 pounds, runs the 100 meter in 13 seconds. She is a member of the relay team.

Mabel Smith, 18 years old, is 5 feet and 7 inches tall, and weighs 118 pounds. She broad jumps 17 feet and 8 inches; high jump 4 feet and 10 inches and runs the 200 meters in 26 seconds.

Mamie Hardnett, 19 years old, weighs 115 pounds, is 5 feet 6 1-2 inches tall. She high jumps 4 feet and 11 inches and runs the 80 meter hurdles in 13.5 seconds.

Cora Gaines, 19 years old, weighs 120 pounds and is 5 feet and 7 inches tall. She runs the 80 meter hurdle in 13 seconds and high jumps 4 feet and 10 inches.

Florence Wright, 20 years old. weighs 150 pounds. She is 5 feet and 9 inches tall and puts the shot 40 feet, throws the discus 110 feet and the javelin 115 feet.

Azzie Smith, 18 years old. weighs 115 pounds. She is 5 feet and 8 inches tall and throws the baseball 240 feet.

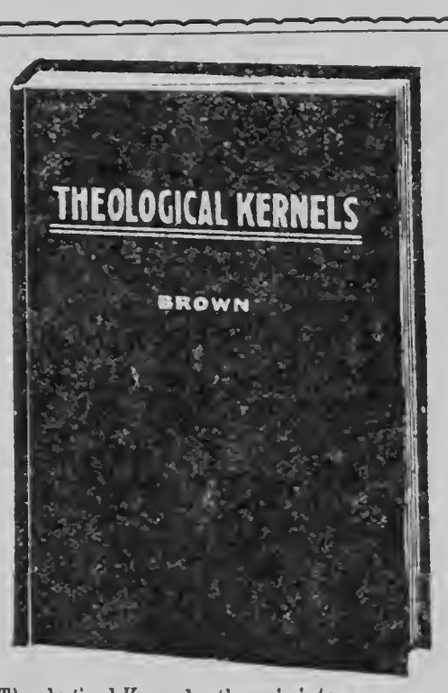
Lula Hymes, 18 years old, weighs 110 pounds, and is 5 feet tall. She runs the 100 meters in 12.5 seconds, the 50 meters in 6.4 seconds, broad jumps 16 feet and 6 inches. She is a member of the relay team.

# TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE LEADS IN EXHIBITS AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Dallas, June 18—(ANP)—The first truck loads of exhibits to arrive at Dallas to be placed in the Negro exhibits buildings were assembled at Tuskegee Institute under the direction of President Frederick Douglass Patterson. In charge of these two truck loads of the exhibits and serving as pilots for the motorcade were Arthur P. Mack, in charge of steam engineering, and Matthew Wood, a member of the agricultural faculty of that institution.

So important and valuable were the Carver and Curtis section of the exhibit that Dr. Carver consented for his products and discoveries to be assembled only under condition that his assistant, A. W. Curtis, should accompany the exhibit to Dallas and supervise the installation.

Exhibits have also been received from the State of West Virginia. Advance information indicates that exhibits are on the way, having been crated and shipped from practically every state in the Union and most of the educational institutions in the South.

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## SALUTE TO THE "WONDER BEAN"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

new industrial uses and improve present known uses, to test for the best varieties for industrial uses. At present some 35 soybean mills and a number of cottonseed oil mills are crushing soybeans for oil and oil meal; 20 concerns are manufacturing soybean food products; 15 mills are making soybean flour, and more than 50 factories are turning out various industrial products.

RECIPES for curious consumers who are unfamiliar with this product have been published by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture in a mimeographed bulletin, "Soybeans and Soybean Products for Table Use," which will be sent free to anyone addressing that Bureau. Another food source of general information is "Soybean Utilization," Farmers' Bulletin No 1617, which can be bought for 5 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

## GOVERNMENT BUYING FARM SEEDS IN ARKANSAS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

aeres have been accepted. Also leased by the corporation and farmed by its preliminary subdivision plans under way. Work on house plans will begin immediately.

Central Arkansas Valley (infiltration)—Ten options have been taken on 1,0267 acres on which appraisals have been made. Plans have not yet been developed for these scattered farms.

Western Arkansas Valley (infiltration)— Twenty-four tracts, aggaggregating 3,145.3 acres, have been optioned and appraised.

Crowley's Ridge (infiltration) — Twelve options have been taken on 2,117 acres of appraised land. Boundary surveys are being made.

Northwest Arkansas (infiltration) —Fifteen tracts, totaling 2,149 aces, have been optioned and appraised. Fifty-four options have been taken on 7,299 acres and 40 tracts, totaling 5,52 acres have been appraised.

### Other Accomplishments

The report on farm tenats purchase a project for farmehs who have not been on relief or the rural reettlement program, showed 16 options obtained on 2,436.7 acres in Arkansas.

Under the land utilization program 297,045 acres had been optioned and 285, 521.47 acres accepted in the region. In Arkansas 169,687 acres had been optioned and 162,56.-35 acres accepted. The other land is in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The labor report for April 24 howed 4,413 men employed at security wages on the 10 utilization projects in the region, of which 2,582 were in Arkanas.

Farm debts totaling $511,484 were adjuted in 392 Arkansas cases. A eases. A total reduction of $151,-958 was effected and taxed aggregating $11,219 were paid.

## SUB-AVERAGE WHEAT HARVEST IS FORECAST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

still was lacking in a large portion of the area east o fthe Mississippi and in northern portions of the great plains.

If dry weather continues in these areas there is danger of extensive crop failure, the board said. On the other hand, it added with the exception of the large acerage of winter wheat abandoned and some fields was cotton and tobacco where no stand was obtained, there has been little actual loss of crops to date.

## STARVATION DAYS OF CIVIL WAR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

those gray and blue uniformed men on."

The sprightly centenarian also recalled Harper's Ferry, although she never saw John Brown.

### Always Food Was Scarce

"It was the time that food and shoes were scarce in our town. I went over to Harper's Ferry to get shoes and it was then that John Brown was hanged. I went past the place of the hanging, but at that time, I guess I was more interested in shoes."

To Mrs. Whiting the civil war is as yesterday, so vividly does she remember it—the men of both armies marching wearily past the dirt road by the plantation— the starvation everywhere, the never-ending sounds of fighting. She says she was in Leedsburg when it was boomed and remembers how the houses shook and saw the great torn places in the streets.

But the memory is a pleasant one. "There was a very pretty lady in the house with me at the time of the bombing," she laughs heartily, and when the bombing came nearer the house she became panicky and, woman-like rushed to a flour barrel. She thrust her head in— I suppose she didn't care about the rest of her when the bombs came near!"

### Freed When War Ended

When the war ended Mrs. Whiting was freed. She went to Washington and, working as a cook, served some of the great statesmen of the day, Senator Sargent and Congressmen whose names are now past history. She knew Col. Stevenson, a Confederate soldier, because had so often visited the plantation, later marrying the granddaughter of the house. She was in the capital when Lincoln was hot and grieved because of the loss.

This woman who has seen so much in her life is perfectly healthy. "Why not?" she retorts. "I have worked hard and constantly all my life, I have eaten good food; I have enjoyed living." She still cooks the dishes that made her a famious cook in Washington years ago.

### Motors Appall Her

Restaurants with their peculiar way of cooking food, modern machinery and modern food that is of much poorer quality than that of a generation ago, she finds intolerable. Most of all, she resents automobiles. "Ugly things— what under this sun is more beauitful than a fine of span of horses!"

Mrs. Whiting, until a year ago, was the most active person in the neighborhood. Then both her feet got frostbitten and the toes were amputated. It made her lame, but still undaunted, she goes about home in her yard, holding herself upright by broomhandles or by pushing a chair in front of her. She cooks dishes to tempt the most stubborn palate, using her limitless Southern lore, and likes most of all to have visitors call and tell her news.

Mrs. Whiting lives alone, still getting a great deal of pleasure out of living, and looks forward confidently to more birthdays.

## COTTON EXPORTS FROM HAITI MOUNT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Experts employed by the government are reported to have developed a native cotton which is somewhat similar to Sea Island cotton. Seeds of this selected cotton have been distributed to Haitian farmers in increasing quantities. The bulk of the Haitian cotton exported at the present time consists of a mixture of selected cotton and the ordinary short fiber, the report shows.

Although it is probable that Haiti could substantially increase the volume of its cotton export trade over the present figure, in view of the appearance of the boll weevil and the character of the native farmer it is not believed that Haiti will become a serious competitor of cotton-produeing countries in the near future, according to the report.

# COLORED SERVANTS IN MIAMI, FLORIDA BEING PERSECUTED

## All Workers Forced to Give Fingerprints at Police Station

**Miami, Fla.**, June 18—(By Marty for ANP) Miami's reign of terror against Negroes, which began last March with an attempt to force labor into the bean and celery fields at 60 cents a day in many eases, came out into the open this week with an official recommendation from the Director of Safety that Negro servants be fingerprinted and registered at the police station. Alexander Orr and Robert Williams, city commissioners, hastened to add to the recommendation that "this measure is for Negro servants; it is unnecessary to subject white women working at barbecue stands and in homes to this embarrassment."

Last March 21 the sheriff's office sounded the bell for the beginning of the campaign for persecution when two carloads of Negroes were taken off the streets and from their homes, and given the alternative of working on farms under a forced labor condition or serving six months on the roads. An effort to make this action a state law had been defeated a year previously when a delegation of unemployed whites and Negroes marched into the state capitol and demanded that the proposed law be scrapped.

Miami has been noted for several years for its practiee of forbidding Negroes to be found in the white sections of the city after dark. Previously the penalty for violating this "law" was a handling by the police. The new proposals, however, would force those servants who have business in white areas to "carry identification cards showing their photograph, fingerprints, name and address." The fate of those without the identification cards can only be guessed.

## ORGANIZATION URGED BY FARM EDITOR

(Arkansas Gazette)

(Special to the Gazette)

Russellville, May 5—Only by the political strength and bargaining power that comes through organization can American agriculture approach its place in the economic world, Dr. Tait Butler, editor of the Progressive Farmer of Memphis, Tenn., declared here today as the principal speaker at an Agri Day program at Arkansas Polytechnic College.

"Four things are necessary to assure the future of United States agriculture: To secure and maintain economic justice for agriculture in its competition with other industries; more efficient production, especially through greater soil fertility and larger per acre yields, control of the production of non-perishable surplus or export crops, and the co-operative, or more efficient marketing of farm products," Dr. Butler said.

### New Deal Opponents Scored

Scored the opponents of the New Deal farm program, Dr. Butler said: "I must admit the AAA is unconstitutional, but I don't believe it was before the decision by the Supreme Court. The most unconstitutional thing about the AAA was the decision itself.

There are always more people in rags because of overproduction of farm products than because of any attempt by the government to curtail or control production," the editor declared in answer the adverse criticism of the cotton and corn-hog reduction programs.

"Agriculture is naturally handicapped by the inability of its workers to exercise control over the volume and quality of their products," the speaker continued. "For this reason, in no country has unaided agriculture been able to keep the economie pace with commerce and industry.

Every farmer should belong to a farmers' organization in which he can help in choosing his representatives to fight for his economic rights. If agriculture is to hold what it has gained in the last decade, and especially in the last three years, it must not only hold its present militancy, but must increase it somewhat in proportion to basic importance of the industry to the general welfare and in proportion to the numerical power of its numbers.

Stressing the need for greater efficiency in agriculture, Dr. Butler said:

"The consuming world never has and never will afford the inefficient production anything more than the hardest sort of a plain living. Even full economic justice to agriculture from our governments cannot insure a successful agriculture, unless agriculture increases its efficiency in production and the marketing of its products."

In conclusion, Dr. Butler said: "The system of selling farm products now largely in vogue, whereby an outsider buys the products from the producer as cheaply as he can and resells them to the consumer for as much as he can, has never proved satisfactory to producers in any industry. So long as this system is in vogue, farmers will continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water."

### Parade Precedes Assembly.

A parade, held preceding the assembly, opened the ninth annual Agri Day program at Teeh, fifteen floats carrying out the Arkansas centennial idea, under the supervision of Charles Evans, chairman of the Pope County Centennial Commission, were entered. First prize on floats was awarded the Tech agri float, which portrayed better homes and agriculture. Second and third places were awarded to the Ozark National Forest and the Arkansas Power and Light Company, respectively.

A. R. Rogers, director of the centennial, spoke on the Tech assembly program. and at a civic luncheon held at the American Legion hut.

Following the luncheon, open house was observed on the Tech campus. Other features of the afternoon program were a baseball game, Hector vs. Teeh, and a pageant depicting the history of Arkansas.

## HORSE 39 YEARS OLD IS STILL IN COLLAR

St. Joe, Ark.,—"Old Sam," 39 year-old bay horse belonging to J. H. Duncan of Choctaw, who had owned him and used him on the farm continuously for 33 years, having bought him as a six-year-old from Sam Stephens, who had acquired him as a colt, trading for him a "side of meat," is still in service.

Only two years ago, Mr. Duncan then 75, cultivated a 15-acre crop with the old horse. This spring "Old Sam" had helped prepare the garden. There were eight children in the Duncan family, and "Old Sam" was the first horse ridden and handled by them all. In late years his glossy coat became streaked with gray.

The only time "Old Sam" ever "cut up" seriously was when the first aeroplane landed in a field near Choctaw and not far from his pasture, several years ago. As the plane circled low, Sam jumped the pasture fence and sought refuge in the timber, where he remained in hiding for three days.

## RA HOMESTEAD PROJECT CALLS FOR 120 HOMES AT TUPELO.

Tupelo was assured of a homestead project today by T. Roy Reid of Little Rock, regional director for the Resettlement Administration.

The projeict, for white people, will be on a 350-acre plot outside the city limits. A 50-acre selection will be occupied by Negroes.

A total of 120 new homes will be built to replace those destroyed in the April tornado. The two units will cost about $35,000.


## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

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Girls' Auxiliary Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.

Children's Band Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.

Secretary Books for all Organizations, $1.00.

Pledge Charts for each organization @ 50c.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE TENN., JULY 15, 1936 No. 6.


# Government Project For Negroes

## LAND TO BE DIVIDED INTO 91 TRACTS OF 40 ACRES EACH

Negro tenants and sharecroppers will be given an opportunity for land ownership in the state of Arkansas by the Rural Resettlement Division of the U. S. Government.

A 600,000 dollar project about 15 miles south of Helena in Pillips county Arkansas has been decided upon.

The land is to be divided in 91 tracts of 40 acres each with a home, barn and other improvements.

Officials will select the farmers after a trial period, and if the farmers are worthy, they will be given the opportunity to buy their farms over a period of several years.

The Resettlement Administration also plans to build a community center with commissary, administration buildings, cottongin, school and community building, repair shop, grist mill and hospital.

The farm houses will be of various design and size and the cost of construction will vary in price from 1,075 to about 1200 dollars each.

It is said that work on the buildings will be started sometime in July.

## California Cotton Choppers Protest Recent Wage Cut

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., May 8—Citizens of both races in Kern county, who are members of the Allied Workers' club, have launched a vigorous protest against the new wage cut which was recently made by the San Joaquin Valley Cotton Grower's Association. None of the workers was represented when the wage cut was made.

The workers are now getting only 20 cents an hour or 75 cents per acre for clear fields for cotton chopping. The Allied Worker's club is demanding 40 cents an hour as a minimum wage. The workers have sent out a stirring appeal for an investigator. Protests were made of the recent discrimination in laying off some Race workers.

—M. F.

## R. H. LEADERSHIP HELD BY REGION

Resettlement Administration headquarters announced yesterday that for two consecutive weeks the Sixth Region had led all others in accomplishment.

Director T. Roy Reid said that since February the region, comprising Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, has climbed from eighth to first place among the 12 regions in the weekly progress report prepar-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

# *Charleston, Mo., Gets Annual Convention*

## LOOK TO PLATFORM FOR CROP INSURANCE

### Says Plan is Needed to Relieve Government

#### DROUTH DEMANDS HEAVY

**Tugwell Orders Resettlement Officials To Make Loans To Cotton Farmers in South Carolina and Georgia**

Washington, June 24.—With new requests being made for drouth relief, agriculture department officials looked to Philadelphia tonight to see if the final draft of the Democratic platform would contain a certain plank advocating crop insurance.

They said a crop insurance plan to tie in with the new soil conservation program was needed to relieve the government of the heavy demands for financial assistance which has been made on it since 1930.

Crop losses from this year's drouth are increasing daily in the north central states, officials said, noting that a four-point emergency program calling for the expenditure of between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 in that area was agreed upon yesterday.

Today Rexford G. Tugwell, resettlement administrator, announced that he had ordered resettlement officials to make loans to cotton and corn farmers in South Carolina and Georgia.

**Two Proposals**

Two separate proposals for crop insurance were taken to Philadelphia by Secretary Wallace and Senator Pope, Democrat, Idaho. Under Wallace's proposal, the insurance plan would be directly linked with the $500,000,000 soil conservation-subsidy payment program which, officials said, already had acted indirectly as crop insur-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## NEGRO FARM MEETING AT PRAIRIE VIEW TEXAS

There will be a four state meeting of Negro farmers, educators, ministers and extension agents from Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas at the Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas, Aug. 12. A special program has been arranged, and visitors will be given a real Texas barbecue in the afternoon.

Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace, Director Southern Region Soil Conservation, Cully A. Cobb and several other prominent governmental officials will speak.

Prof. C. H. Waller, State Leader of Extension Work in Texas is in charge of the program, and says there will be not less than five thousand in attendance.

## DR. H. A. BOYD INVITED TO MAKE SPECIAL ADDRESS

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd who is now in Norway attending the International Sunday School Association has been invited to make the principal address at the big farm meeting to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, August 14. Farmers, educators, ministers, agricultural leaders from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina will attend. Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace, Dr. L. A. Tolley, Administrator Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Honorable Cully A. Cobb, Director Southern Region Soil Conservation, all of Washington, D. C., will make special talks to our farmers.

This will no doubt be the largest gathering of Negro farmers and their families ever held at any time in this country. A special committee is now at work perfecting plans that will permit them to comfortably care for the thousands of visitors that will attend this gathering. Statistics show as follows:

| No. Farms Operated by Negroes | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 91,275 |
| Georgia | 73,285 |
| Florida | 12,764 |

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## Farmhand Pay Gains Reported For Spring

**Salaries Are 11.78 Higher Than 1935 Throughout Nation**

Farm hands in the United States received $1.78 more a month durin the spring of this year than they did in 1935, the United States Department of Agriculture announced yesterday. An increase in employment was also reported.

"During the spring farm wages with board average $20.89 over the nation, compared to $19.11 during 1935," officials reported. "This compared with $35 during 1929 and $15 in 1933.

"A preliminary estimate indicates that about $400,000,000 was paid to hired labor on farms in 1935, with a prospect that the pay roll this year will be considerably higher because of the increase in labor and wages.

"From 1924 to 1929 the pay roll for farm hands averaged about $900,000 a year. The low was reached in 1933 when only $352,000,000 was paid. In 1929 there were about 2,555,000 hired hands on farms in the nation against 1,770,000 last year," the report said.

## SHARECROPPER RELIEF PLANS ARE OUT LINED

### Regional Director Gives Views of Tenant Problems

T.Roy Reid regional director of the Resettlement Administration, expressed the belief in a statement today that "a permanent, family-sized, owner-operated farm program of the government," was the answer to the sharecropper problem in eastern Arkansas and elsewhere in the cotton South.

He said funds available to the Resettlement Administration could provide only "a demonstration of the possibilities of rural resettlement," naming absentee-ownership of land, and lack of owner-interest by tenants on large plantations as the real cause for the strife that has recently stirred eastern counties in this state.

The root of the trouble he described as "the collapse of the tenancy system.

"The current controversy between landlords and workers in eastern Arkansas focuses attention upon a growing agricultural evil and the need for a changed land policy, if agriculture is to survive," he said.

**RA Disinterested in Quarrel.**

"The Resettlement Administration is not interested in either side of the current quarrel, but it is concerned with the underlying causes of the disaffection and with what it believes to be the only so-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## TENANT FARMERS DEMAND RIGHTS FOR COLORED

Muskogee, Okla., May 8—Reversing the usual attitude of whites in the South toward Negroes, the Oklahoma section of the Southern Tenant Farmer's Union, holding its first state convention here on April 25, went on record as demanding equal rights for Negroes and adopted a resolution two clauses are of significant interest to Colored workers. They are: (1) We demand equal rights to all workers and farm labor with special privileges to none, and (2) We demand the repeal of the unfair and discriminatory sales tax, and the substitution of a tax on incomes and inheritances to take the place of the tax on consumers.

Convention support for the Negro workers in Waggoner county in

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## N. F. C. F. SESSIONS WILL BE HELD OCT. 26, 27, 28

Chicago.—The main offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc., announces that the next convention will be held at Charleston, Mo. The dates are Oct. 26, 27, and 28th. The main sessions will be held in Currin Hall. Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. H. A. Wallace and Hon. Cully A. Cobb director of Southern Region Soil Conservation have been invited to speak.

As usual there will be several hundred dollars worth of valuable prizes awarded for best exhibits, farm products, sewing, canning and baking.

Local citizens in and around Charleston have already started activity in arranging to take care of the delegates and visitors. Special rates will be granted on all railroads.

## West Tennessee Farm Will Get Cotton Basis Payments

Memphis, Tenn., July 2—Rezoning of the 21 Tennessee counties west of the Tennessee River to a cotton payment basis instead of a tobacco payment basis in the new federal soil conservation program which will bring "thousands of additional dollars" to West Tennessee farmers, was announced today by Mrs. Amy Brown Miles, acting State National Emergency Council director.

When zoning was announced by the Departmet of Agriculture in April Mrs. Miles said Tennessee was listed in the East-Central region with a tobacco basis of payment, rather than in the Southern or cotton states region.

## FARM MEETING AT TUSKEGEE

Ministers, educators, extension agents and farmers from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina have been invited to attend a meeting at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., August 14. Many matters of interest to the Negro farmer and his family will be up for discussion. The principal address will be delivered by Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. T. M. Campbell, field representative has appointed committees to look after every phase of the program and care for the thousands of visitors who will be in attendance. Special excursion rates have been granted by the railroads.

# Helping the Farmer to Help Himself

## Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

For many years the American people have regarded farming as the one activity certain to yield at least three square meals a day and a place to sleep at night. Many thought the farmer was never threatened with starvation, even though there were years when he did not make any money.

This idea was proven false during the depression, when more than a million farm families were forced on relief. The Government had to feed these families to keep them from starving. It was during this period that the Government learned that in most cases it is far better to help the farmers help themselves than to give them direct relief. It was shown that a small loan, better land, and good farming methods would put many of these distressed families on their feet permanently.

The Resettlement Administration is the Government agency now carrying out this program of aid for needy families. Resettlement is extending loans and providing agricultural guidance to enable low-income farm families to become self-supporting. The purpose is to enable individual farm families to get a new start under more favorable conditions on the farms they now own or rent or on nearby lands. This part of Resettlement's program is called "rehabilitation."

—.1.—

**What Does "Rehabilitation" Mean?**

"Rehabilitation" means to restore or reestablish. As the Resettlement Administration uuses the word, it means simply making loans to farmers to help them get back on their feet. In emergency cases it means providing more for food and proper shelter until they are able to provide for themselves.

—.2.—

**Who Are Being Helped Through Rehabilitation?**

Farm owners, farm tenants, share croppers, farm laborers, and other persons with farm background who need help and cannot obtain reasonable credit from any other agency are eligible for aid.

—.3.—

**How Can a Farmer Go About A Loan**

A farmer who desires a loan from the Resettlement Administration should apply to his County Rehabilitation Supervisor, his County Agricultural Extention Agent, or to the local public welfare office in his county.

— 4 —

**For What Purposes Are Rehabili- Loans Made?**

Rehabilitation loans are made for the purchase of necessary farm supplies, livestock, household needs, feed, seed, fertilizer, for payment of rent, taxes, and for food.

— 5 —

**How Long Before A Loan Must Be Paid Back And What Is the Rate Of Interest?**

Loans are made for periods of from 2 to 5 years, depending on the purpose for which the money is used. For example, a borrower may be given 5 years to return money used to buy a horse while money lent to buy feed for the horse would have to be repaid within 2 years, as the borrower should be making his own freedom within that time. The rate of interest on all rehabilitation loans is 5 per cent per year..

— 6 —

**What Security Is Requested For The Loan?**

The borrower gives a note on his personal property, on property to be acquired through the loan, or on his prospective crop. A loan is not made unless there is good reason to believe that the borrower can pay back hte money through the operation of his farm management plan.

— 7 —

**What Is A Farm Management**

It is a plan worked out by the farmer, the County Agricultural Extension Agent, and the County Rehabilitation Supervisor. They decide which crops can best be grown on the farmer's land and how he can make the most money from his farm. As part of his farm plan, the farmer is shown how he can raise his own food and feed addition to cash crops. In this way he can live better and pay off his debts quicker than by using all his land for one crop. It is interesting to note that many farmers do not need a loan after their plans have been worked out by the county supervisor.

— 8 —

**Are Loans Made To Groups?**

Yes; under certain conditions. Many good farmers are forced to work inefficiently because they lack the right kind of equipment. Resettlement seeks to remedy this situation by making loans to individuals to enable them to join with their neighbors in buying heavy farm machinery which all of them can use. The borrowers, for example, may cooperate in the purchase of a hay baler just as they have long cooperated in the loading of a carload of chickens when no farmer had enough poultry to fill a car. These loans are chiefly for cooperative activities of families aided by Resettlement, but other farm families in need of the same services are urged to join in whenever a cooperative arrangement is started in their community. Loans may also be made to cooperative groups and associations for the purpose of helping rehabilitate the members provided such loans are not available from other established credit agencies.

— 9 —

**How Can The Farmer Be Expected To Repay A Rehabilitation Loan ..If He is Already Heavily in Debt?**

If the farmer is already in debt, the Resettlement Administration tries to do something about it. Volunteer committees, called Farm Debt Adjustment Committees, have been organized to help debt-ridden farmers. These committees met with the debtor. They try to have the debt scaled down, or to get the debtor more time in which to pay off the debt, or to find a new creditor. This service is available in every county to all farmers who are in debt and threatened with foreclosure.

For further information write Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

—

SR 2

(United States Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Adjustment Administration)

**MAKING THE MOST OF THE HOME MARKET**

**Adapted from an address by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace before a meeting of farmers at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, May 4, 1936.**

Highlights.—While industry has looked almost entirely to the domestic market, agriculture has had to look in considerable part to the foreign market. Industry has asked and obtained high protection for its goods in the home market, while agriculture could get very little benefit from such protection except temporarily ,and after a year of unusually bad weather.

The peak of imports caused by the unprecedented drought of 1934 was reached in 1935. Imports of oats have been negligible since May 1935. Imports of corn have receded rapidly since November. Imports of rye have been insignificant since August. Imports of butter reached their peak in April 1935, and since July have been below the 10-year average. Only wheat imports have continued in unusual amounts, because the 1935 crop was badly damaged by rust disease.

The real question is, Are farmers going to accept the high tariff idea as a cure-all for agriculture. All through the twenties farms asked for a real program for agriculture that would enable them to meet the situation of surplus acres, and they got high tariffs. Agriculture was not helped, but harmed.

To sell abroad we must buy abroad, particularly more industrial products. But tariff on such products are now so high as virtually to create domestic monopolies.

While time and money spent by industrialists in opening up new uses for agricultural products are a fine contribution to the general welfare, this industrial-use program in itself does not seem to be a solution to the farm problem.

For agriculture, the real hope of making the most of the home market does not lie in cutting off a few imports, but in building up the purchasing power of city consumers. Agriculture benefits from increased industrial activity and from measures designed to put purchasing power into the hands of the large numbers of people who still have almost none. This is agriculture's great stake in the national welfare.

**Americans Proud of Their Home Market**

The United States has long been proud of its home market as the broadest and wealthiest single market for goods in the world.

There has, however, been difficulty in working out equitably the ideal of a preeminent domestic market. While industry has looked almost entirely to the domestic market, agriculture has had to look in considerable part to the foreign market. Industry has asked and obtained high protection for its goods in the home market, while agriculture could get very little benefit from such protection, except temporarily, and after a year of unusually bad weather. Industry also obtained great advantage from the corporate form of organization as a means of exploiting its markets more efficiently, while agriculture in its very nature could make little use of this powerful instrument.

**Farmers' Market at Mercy of World Prices**

Since 1920 farmers' troubles have largely grown out of the unprotected export position of farm products. The collapse of the World War market, coupled with a high industrial tariff policy and great foreign indebtedness to the United States and coincident with a shift on the farms from animal to tractor power, left American farmers with some 50,000,000 excess acres under cultivation. The products of these acres could no longer be sold profitably abroad, and when they piled up at home they smashed prices on the home market as well.

Since 1933 the Government has grappled with the task of helping farmers to adjust exportable surpluses to demand, and thus to keep them from weakening both the home and the foreign market.

Many nations have felt it necessary to adopt nationalistic policies, setting up quotas, embargoes, domestic subsidies, and the like on farm products. Through its high tariff policy the United States has joined in making international trade difficult, although this country is now not a debtor nation, but a creditor nation, and needs to enable foreign nations to send goods to the United States to pay their debts and to pay for United States exports. Recently, a beginning toward increased foreign trade has been made through reciprocal trade agreements and farmers have more to gain through this policy, if it is wisely carried out than has any other group. The progress has, however, been necessarily slow, and many Americans have lost faith in expansion of the foreign market as a way to renewed prosperity. They believe we should concentrate on the home market instead, with agriculture as well as industry taking the nationistic view.

It is entirely reasonable that American farmers should want to make the most of their great home market, but the question still remains, How can they really do so?

A number of answers are suggested.

Some people, observing the increase in farm imports during the last 2 years, are saying that the thing to do is to cut out all imports of farm products that can possibly be grown in this country.

Another suggestion is that we set up a 2-price system with no production control, and sell the export part of our crop at low prices abroad, and the domestic part at a higher price at home, with the Government or the farmers themselves absorbing the difference.

Other people urge the encouragement of new industrial uses for American farm products.

Let us examine these proposals.

**An Embargo on Farm Imports?**

What about farm imports? Have they damaged the domestic market and domestic prices? What is the relationship between farm imports and farm prosperity? Would farmers benefit if, by high tariffs or an embargo, we cut out all imports of those products which American farmers themselves can produce?

The Department of Commerce reports that during 1935 this country imported a total of $1,106,000,000 worth of products classed as agricultural. This sum is a good deal less than the 10-year average of 1 2-3 billion dollars, or the 20-year average of 1 3-4 billion. In 1929 we imported over 2 billion dollars worth of agricultural products, and in 1920, nearly 3 1-2 billion dollars worth.

The 1935 total, like the others, included coffee, rubber, raw silk, tea, cocoa, spices, bananas, and similar commodities, none of which is produced by American farmers. These products accounted for more than one-third of the total value or about $483,000,000.

There were left then, some $623,000,000 worth of agricultural products, partly or wholly competitive, imported in 1935. The largest item in this total is sugar, amounting to $134,000,000. This country has a high protective tariff on sugar, as on many other items such as wool and some of the oils.

The increases in imports of competitive items, including those on which there are high protective duties, are due partly to improvement in the purchasing power of consumers in the United States, which brought about a return toward normal volume in imports of those items that we regularly imported before the depression.

But the most important single factor in the increased importation of


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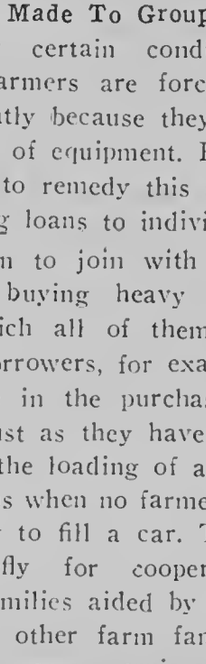


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many items has been the drought of 1934.

It was the worst drought in our history. It caused a reduction in our total feed supply, compared with normal, of some 50,000,000 tons, or about one-half. The corn crop alone was cut down by a billion bushels. The adjustments in corn and wheat acreage through the Agricultural Adjustment Act were negligible in comparison with the reduction due to the drought.

In the 18 months from July 1934 to December 1935, during which time the drought shortage was most felt, feed imports represented only about 7 percent of the drought reduction.

All these imports paid the usual tariff duties—25 cents a bushel for corn, 16 cents a bushel for oats, 10 percent ad valorem for wheat unfit for human consumption, and so on. Only on hay brought into the drought-affected area at the urgent request of farmers in the Northwest, was the duty removed.

**Imports Returning to Normal**

The peak of imports caused by the drought was reached in 1935, the months differing with the different products, and depending on when the new crops were harvested. Since then imports have greatly receded and, for most products, are now practically normal. Imports of oats have been negligible since May 1935. Imports of corn have rapidly receded since last November; in March of 1936 they were 66 percent less than in the same month a year previously. While rye tariffs are proportionately lower than tariffs on other grains, rye imports have been insignificant since August 1935.

Imports of butter reached their peak in the late winter of 1935; in the last half of the year they amounted to only a little over a million pounds, which is below the 10-year average.

Imports of wheat have continued into 1936 because the United States spring-wheat crop of 1935 was greatly reduced in both quantity and quality by serious rust damage, and therefore did not offset the drought shortage. The bulk of present wheat imports is of hard spring wheat, brought in to meet domestic requirements for this type of wheat, and paying the usual duty of 42 cents a bushel.

A drought twice as bad as any other that has occurred since the Civil War, resulted in imports of corn representing only about 2 percent of the average United States production; of wheat, a little over 3 percent; of beef, including canned beef, 3 percent of average slaughter; of pork, one-tenth of 1 percent of average production; and of butter, 1 percent.

The situation caused by the drought of 1934 is now pretty well over, although its effect on livestock marketings will be felt for another year. Imports brought about by the situation have receded and are receding, and will soon be back to normal.

The increased imports were due to an absolutely unprecedented condition. There is no point in viewing the farm imports of 1935 which were caused by the drought of 1934, as reflecting a normal situation. It is wholly misleading to compare the situation in 1935 with the situation in 1932, without regard to production figures for the 2 years. Both farm and industrial imports were low in 1932, in fact, the lowest in a generation.

**What Do Imports Do To Income?**

This leads to a consideration of the relationship between farm imports and farm prices, and between farm imports and farm income. When farm prices drop after a period when imports have been coming in, it is almost never because the imports caused the decline in domestic prices.

Imports are attracted over the tariff by unusually high domestic prices, and to keep on attracting imports the price has to remain high. The tariff really works for the farmer in such a situation.

But what is the usefulness of the tariff to farmers during a year like 1932? In that year imports were certainly kept out. Imports of corn were only 400,000 bushels. But corn was selling for as little as 10 and even 5 cents a bushel in some of the Corn Belt States, and of what use was the 25-cent tariff on corn then? Wheat sold for 28 cents a bushel and of what use was the 42-cent tariff in that situation? Butter sold as low as 14 cents a pound while being "protected" by a 14-cent tariff. Hogs sold for $3 a hundredweight and less, and of what use was the $2 tariff?

In 1935, after a year of extreme drought, imports were large. But farmers were receiving an average of 58 cents for corn, $1 for wheat, over $10 for beef, $8 for hogs, over 30 cents for butter. Cash farm income stepped up from less than 4 1-2 billion dollars in 1932 to almost 7 billion dollars in 1935.

The right tariff level for any farm product is another question. When protection is so high that prices rise to very high levels, the result is either that consumption is reduced, or more producers enter the field and eventually bring about overproduction, so that the benefit is only temporary. Protection ought to be applied equally to both agriculture and industry and in such a way that those branches of agriculture which have long been in the export market, are not harmed.

For most American farmers, 90 percent of the time, the farm tariff does not mean a thing either way. During the other 10 percent of the time, after unusual weather, the tariff is effective, as shown by the coming in of a few imports, and it means farmers are getting good prices for their products.

**Tariffs Harmed and Did Not Help Agriculture**

Are farmers going to accept the high-tariff idea as a cure-all for agriculture? All through the twenties farmers asked for a program for agriculture that would enable them to meet the situation of surplus acres, and they got high tariffs. The result was that agriculture was not helped, but harmed. Farmers had to buy in a protected market and sell in an unprotected market. In 1932, with surpluses three times the normal volume, corn at 10 cents, hogs at $2, wheat at 30 cents, what did the tariffs mean?

Farmers wanted a program that would protect their home market from the price-smashing weight of surpluses that could not be sold either here or abroad. They wanted an equivalent of industry's tariff. In 1933 they got at least a start toward such a program, with adjustments in acreage financed by processing taxes that were somewhat the equivalent of industry's tariff. Farmers began to see their way to a balanced relationship with industry, so that agriculture as well as industry might obtain just benefit from the home market.

Farmers have more to lose through nationalistic policies, than any other group. In 1936 farmers are cultivating probably 35 to 45 million acres to produce things which will be sold abroad. If all imports that can be produced in this country were shut out, the most land that would be required to produce those imported products in this country would be perhaps 10 million acres. It wouldn't be good sense to risk having to leave 35 to 45 million arces idle in order to try to gain a market for 10 million acres Other countries do not want to accept our products if we will not accept some of theirs. They are able to put up trade barriers overnight to keep out any of our products that they do not want.

**The Real Farm Problem**

With normal producing weather this year and next, extraordinary things could happen to supplies and prices of farm products.

This is the central farm problem. American farmers would like to see their remaining foreign markets improved, but great surpluses of exportable farm products should not be allowed to wreck the domestic market and price in the future.

To meet this situation it is suggested that we discard all checks on production and adopt a 2-price system, or export bounty, which would be a straight subsidy of production. This, some believe, would enable farmers to send surpluses abroad at lower prices, while selling the domestic part of the crop at home at higher prices.

For a given commodity, and for a short time when certain foreign conditions are favorable, this plan can work. However, as a long-time policy applied on a large scale, the dual-price or export-subsidy system would bring more grief than benefit to farmers and to the Nation, particularly if it were used in place of some control over production.

Underwriting the export market in this manner would surely bring into production an increasing acreage of the commodity affected. Increasing production would mean increased export surpluses which in turn would require higher and higher subsidies to maintain price. Finally, the policy would result in the economic insanity of virtually giving away to foreign nations a large part of our wealth and soil fertility.

Besides, it is extremely probable that we could not get rid of huge surpluses in this manner, no matter how big the subsidy, especially if at the same time we refused to accept imports.

Use of export subsidies by nations is really international price cutting. It is a form of cut-throat competition that ruins everybody if it is carried far enough. The only kind of international trade which is worth anything on a large scale and in the long run, is the kind that trades goods and services for goods and services.

**Reciprocal Agreement Policy**

Efforts by the State Department to work out better foreign trade conditions through a reciprocal trade agreement policy, when compared with congressional tariff-making, constitutes a much fairer approach, at least from the standpoint of agriculture. In this new approach every item on which an import duty reduction is proposed, receives careful and scientific study that takes into account the significance and effect of any duty reduction, from both the national point of view and that of the industry involved. Under the old approach the rates of duties on particular items were determined primarily by relative political strength and bargaining skill of contending interests. In such a set-up agriculture was manifestly at a disadvantage since most of its major branches are on an export basis or so close to it that they are not in position, under ordinary weather conditions, to benefit from increased import duties.

Agriculture has obtained real benefit from the reciprocal trade agreement policy. Though temporary adjustments by certain producers may be required, farmers as a whole group have much to gain from it.

Another suggestion for bettering the market for farm products is to encourage their greater industrial use. Industry already buys more than 40 percent of its raw materials from the farmer. It buys cotton for making clothes and other products, it buys tobacco, it buys corn for starch, for sirup, and for other products, it buys soybean oil for paints, varnishes, and other industrial uses. The Department of Ag-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)


PULPIT AND FAMILY BIBLES

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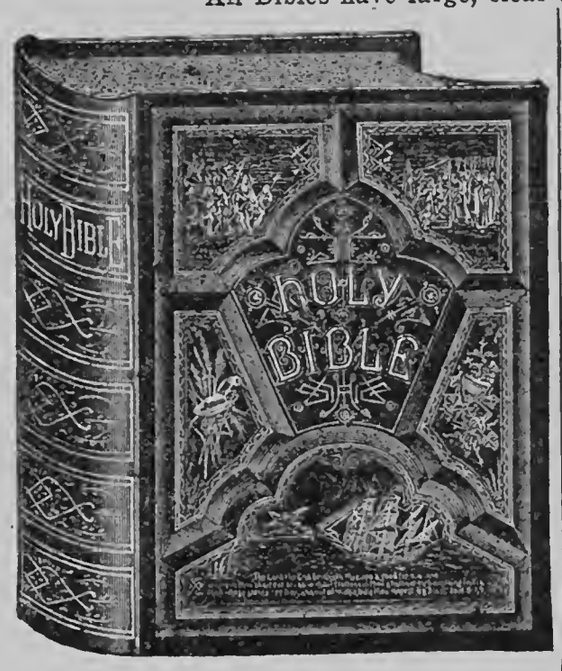


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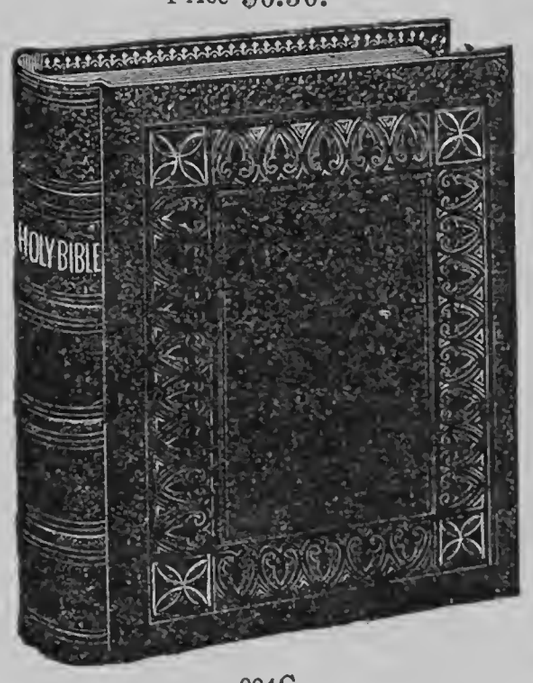


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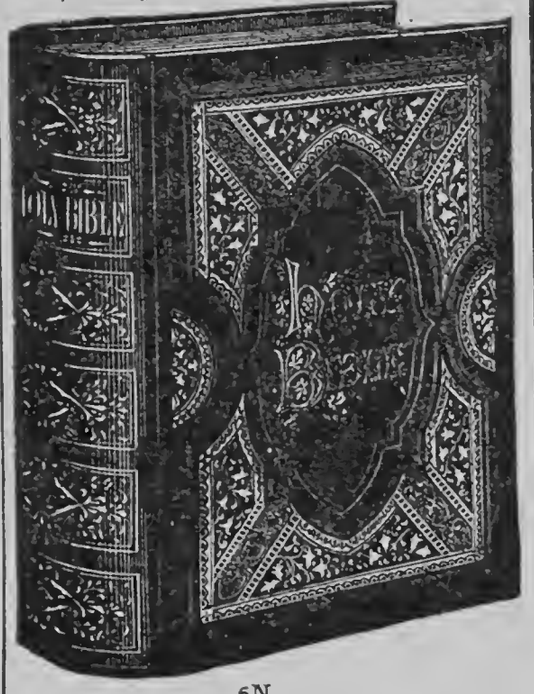


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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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## THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1936

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1936 there were four lynchings. This is the same number as for the first six months of 1936 there were four lynchings. This is the same number as for the first sir months of 1935, and 2 less than the number 6 for the first six months of 1934.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; attempted rape, 1; murder, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 3.

## Farm Notes

Farmers throughout the southern belt have been complaining of the drought this year. Statistics from the Weather Bureau show 1894-1895, 1901, 1910, 1914 and 1930 were exceedingly dry in many sections of the country, but no year since the Weather, bureau, nearly 70 years ago started recording day-to-day precipitations, has had such generally deficient rainfall in April, May, June and July as 1934.

There are more than 6,000 known species of insects of economic importance in the United States according to Dr. Ressler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Damage caused to agriculture and its products is more than two billion dollars annually. Animal diseases account for a loss of two hundred fifty million, and animal losses due to insect damage are estimated to be in the neighborhood of one hundred fifty million yearly.

The insect pest creating the largest loss is the boll weevil, which inflicts annual damage of over one hundred sixty million dollars on the cotton crop.

Farmers should be careful in buying only the best quality of seeds. It is poor economy to buy any kind of seed because it is cheap. Generally seeds are offered at a low price because they are old or because of impurities.

When buying, be sure to get a statement of the percentage of germination and of the date when the test was made. And again, be sure you buy only those seeds which you know are adapted to your locality.

Chickens raised on farms in the United States in 1933 numbered 662-550,000 at an average value of 42 cents per chicken at the farm.

Eggs produced on farms in 1933 numbered 31, 813,000,000 valued at $359,471,000 dollars or an average of a little over 13 cents per dozen at the farm. Estimated value of other poultry on farms in 1929 was turkeys 479,115,000, ducks 12,212,-653, geese 6,643,746 dollars.

Soy beans prices continue on the grade with sales of number 2 yelow in Chicago on June 30th up to 96 cents per bushel. This is a new high for the season and 11 cents above the level which prevailed early in the month.

Whipporwill peas will be in good demand this winter and next spring. Our farmers should anticipate their requirements for soy beans and peas well in advance of their needs.

Reports from the offices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Inc. Chicago reflect much activity among the members in preparing to attend the next annual convention. Several valuable prizes will be offered for different farm products besides for canning, sewing, etc.

Charleston, Missouri, Nashvlle, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., are bidding for the convention.

Announcements as to the city that will be selected will be in the next issue of the Modern Farmer.

## Hamilton Sights Victory in Fall For G. O. P. Ticket

Chicago, Ill.— Gov. Alf M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox, Republican nominees for President and Vice President, respectively, have in the month since their nomination at Cleveland taken more than one and one-half million voters away from President Roosevelt and appear assured of 272 electoral votes six more than necessary for election.

This is the opinion of John M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican national committee, as set forth in a statement made public yesterday by the G. O. P. committee's national headquarters in Chicago. It is based, the statement reads, on copyrighted statistics compiled by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

**Poll Shows Turn of Tide**

"On the basis of the institution figures," read the Hamilton statement, "President Roosevelt's strength has slumped about 4 per cent since the Landon nomination. In total votes this means that Landon and Knox have taken between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 votes from Mr. Roosevelt.

"The figures of the institute show that on the basis of electoral votes Landon actually is leading the nation. Director George Gallup of the survey gives him 272, with a number of states marked doubtful.

"These figures apparently are the first taken by the institute since Landon was nominated. The trend is significant because Republicans have not yet started their campaign. It therefore is a spontaneous expression of confidence in the Republican candidates and their program of dealing fairly with all voters, especially the common man."

**Trend Followed Nomination**

The chairman, who arrived in New York City last night said the institute's poll is only one of severed statistical indications that have become public substantiating his lief that a Republican trend set in as soon as the Cleveland convention nominated Landon and Knox.

"Judging by the information coming into Republican national headquarters," the statement continued, "the common humanity of Gov. Landon has impressed itself upon the people of the nation in an unmistakable manner.

"People are realizing that he knows how to keep his promises, that he is of and for the common people, and that instead of adding to the burden of taxation imposed upon the common man, whether it be in the city or on the farm, Gov. Landon can be depended upon to deal with governmental deficits as ugly things they are.

**Greater Gains Are Seen**

"When the Gallup survey indicates that states like Ohio, Coroda, Minnesota, New York Pennsylvania Illinois, Indiana, and Montana are definitey enough for Landon as to give the Republicans the edge there can be little doubt that when further polling of the voters is done there will be shown an even greater swing from President Roosevelt."

The poll, according to the chairman, supports his conviction that Landon and Knox undoubtedly will carry New York in spite of the Democratic political maneuvering which has been going on there. He added that all the states listed by Dr. Gallup as in the doubtful group will be safely Republican and that some of those listed as safely Democratic will be found in the Republican column on Nov. 3.

Col. Knox is leaving Chicago tomorrow nigh tfor Topeka, Kans., where he will confer with Gov. Landon on Wednesday on campaign plans.

**G. O. P. Meeting Here Today**

Republican state leaders will meet today in the LaSalle hotel to make plans for a united drive to return Illinois to the Republican column in the November election. To the meeting, which was called by Perry B. McCullough, state chairman, have been invited the chairman of the 102 county committees, the state central committee members, and all the state candidates.

Besides mapping coordinated plans for the Republican campaign in the stite, arrangements will be made for the participation of downstate Republicans in the official notification of Col. Knox of his nomination for Vice President. The notification will be held in the Chicago Stadium on July 30.

Illinois Republican nominees for congress will meet in Peoria on Thursday to make plans for coordinating their activities. Wayland Brooks, Republican nominee for governor, has been invited to the meetng.

## Report Early Planted Corn is Spoiled Over Wide Area

Reports of damage to the corn crop are increasing. Messages from various parts of the leading producing states to Chicago commission houses yesterday indicated a considerable part of the early planted acreage had been injured beyond recovery. "White caps" are now being found in a great many fields, indicating tassels and upper leaves of the plant are burnt and pollenization of the ears will be imperfect.

According to B. W. Snow, crop expert, the corn crop has reached and passed the limit of its endurance over wide areas from Oklahoma and Kansas to Indiana, so that irreparable damage has begun. When this point is reached, he says, crop deterioration proceeds at cumulative rate.

The bulk of the Iowa corn acreage can recover and produce a good crop with normal temperatures and moisture, according to the weekly report of C. D. Reed, head of the Iowa weather bureau. There has been no rain in 30 to 42 days of a agricultural importance in large areas in western Iowa.

Earliest planting corn has been forced too rapidly and as fast as tassels appear they are burned white and the silk on the ears is seared and made unreceptive of pollen, while the late planted corn, which has not developed a deep root system, dries up and vanishes. The yield of corn is estimated to have been reduced 10 per cent from the 10 year average, but owing to the increased acreage as compared with 1935 the crop might be estimated at about the same as the 373,000,000 bushels produced last year.

"Following several years of partial crop failure, the northwest is facing this season a crop calamity of unprecedented proportion," says the Van Dusen-Harrington company of Minneapolis. "The benefits to be derived from the limited territories which can still produce a fair crop are greatly overshadowed by the losses in the extensive areas which produce the major portion of the northwest's spring sown crops.

"In most of South Dakota, in at lease two-thirds of North Dakota, and in all of eastern Montana small grain crops are definitely a complete failure."

Unless the province of Alberta receives rain and lower temperatures the spring wheat crop this year will probably be one of the poorest in recent years, said a report from R. O. Cromwell, crop expert, to Lamson Bros. & Co. from Calgary. In smallest yield in the last ten years was 92,534,000 bushels in 1929.

H. C. Donovan, crop expert, in a report of Thomson & McKennon from Mac Leod, Alberta, estimated the three Canadian provinces would do well to equal the 260,000,000 bushels produced in 1935 unless there was a quick change in weather conditions.

Soy bean prices continue on the upgrade with No. 2 yellow selling yesterday at $1.26 per bushel at Chicago, a new high level for several years and nearly 42 cents above the level which prevailed early in June. Despite the sensational advance in prices, local interests reported it was impossible to buy any material quantity of beans from the country. No 2 yellow corn sold in the sample market at 92 cents per bushel, a new high for the season.

Cash corn in western Kansas, according to a report from F. F. Thomson, a Chicago grain man, to James E. Bennett & Co., is selling around $1.05 per bushel, while farmers can secure wheat from country elevators at 75 to 80 cents per bushel This disparity in prices is said to have resulted in considerable wheat being fed to livestock.

Drouth and heat prevails in southern Russia and cables yesterday reported the spring wheat crop was in very poor condition, while yields of rye will be small.

## Certain Colors Retain Heat, Tests Disclose

A scientific test, made with black, white, and green wooden paddles and a small sunlit snowdrift, proved in an interesting way how certain colors have the power to absorb and retain heat. The black paddle sunk deep into the drift while the white one stayed practically on top and the green one remained halfway between the two. By tests such as these, scientists have discovered that radiators painted in light tints allow the radiation of more heat than ones painted in the dark shades which retain the heat instead of allowing it to pass through.

## Simple Way to Keep Poultry Water Clean

A practical and simple way of supplying his poultry flock with clean water has been devised by C. C. Smith, Lake City, reports John J. White, assistant county agent in Craighead county.

Until recently Mr. Smith had nothing but open water vessels in which trash and dirt collected. Now, eight pound lard pails have been ingeniously transformed into closed containers for clean water. Holes about two inches square were cut three inches from the bottom of the pails. The top can be removed from the pail, and filled with water up to the bottom of the holes. The poultry flock can drink from the container with ease, and the water is kept free from trash and contamination.

# Helping The Farmer

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

riculture has made important discoveries in new industrial uses for farm products. In cooperation with the experiment stations of the leading Corn Belt States it has recently established a soybean industrial utilization laboratory at Urbana, Ill. It is supplying funds for experiments in the use of cotton in road building.

Although time and money spent by industrialists in opening up new uses for agricultural products are fine contributions to the general welfare, this industrial-use program in itself does not seem to be a solution to the new farm problem. Experimental activities are slow. It is not likel ythat a sudden industrial discovery will open up the need for the products of 30 to 40 million acres and solve the farm problem overnight.

**Farmers Are Part of "The Home Market"**

Grim experience has taught agriculture to be realistic about the problem of achieving and maintaining the home market for its products. Farmers have learned that they themselves and the industries directly dependent upon agriculture comprise a large part of the home market. They know that nothing is gained but everything is lost by extreme tariff measures which do not protect the home market, but do bring retaliatory amputation of export outlets, backing up of farm products at home, wrecking of American farm prices, crippling of farm buying power, and actual ruin of the home market, instead of building it up.

Applying the test of practicability to the various suggested alternatives, we may fairly classify into two main groups the workable measures offered to enable agriculture to make the most of the home market.

The first group includes those measures designed directly to maintain a balanced agricultural supply situation in this country, to avoid piling up price-breaking surpluses, and to substitute sound and economic land use for exploitive methods that exhaust the agricultural plant.

The functions of the agricultural adjustment programs included reducing surpluses, restoring balance to supply, raising farm prices, and helping to restore a home market to American industry. The reciprocal trade agreements are part of a general effort to remove barriers to international commerce, to revive world trade, reopen foreign outlets for farm products, and improve supply conditions for our basic farm crops.

In the present agricultural conservation program farmers are making another approach to the supply problem, for a long-time as well as an immediate point of view. The reasons for ruthless exploitation of soil have often been economic—under pressure of extreme supply and price fluctuations farmers have alternately been forced by ruinously low returns and induced by boom conditions to mine and sell the fertility of their land or to turn under millions of acres of grasslands which should have remained in sod. To the Nation and to the individual farmer it is important that production and prices be stabilized, and that the productivity of farm land be maintained.

While the agricultural conservation program will be of immediate assistance in stabilizing supplies, it is not a direct production-control measure. The drought helped to dissipate surpluses, but normal weather would bring surpluses again, and would require the utilization of production-control measures by States, in the way left open to farmers. The year 1938 is sure to see an experimental effort by farmers to meet their supply problem through cooperation of the States. The farm surplus problem is not abolished, nor has agriculture's interest in a balanced supply stiuation evaporated. Agriculture will fight against recurrence of the surplus condition that ruined farmers in 1932.

**Measures for Enlarging Demand**

The second great group of measures available to protect and increase agriculture's stake in the home market includes those which bear upon the demand side of the farm problem. They comprise all those means by which this country is attempting to extend buying power to vast groups of citizens who now have little or no buying power, and to open the great market which could be opened in this country if the 10 or 11 million people now unemployed were working, had incomes, and could buy the goods of farm and factory. Besides the jobless, great numbers of others have incomes so low or so uncertain that they can buy only meagerly.

The great problem of an industrial nation is to assure distribution of the fruits of industry back to the masses of workers. Mass-producing industries can function steadily and successfully only on a basis of mass consumption. Otherwise goods pile up, purchasing power becomes concentrated in a few hands, and civilization is shaken by recurrent plagues of unemployment and depression.

**Industrial Recovery Helps Farmers**

Revival of the purchasing power 30,000,000 farming population has resulted in great improvement in activity and employment in a good many industries. Conversely, the successful revival of industrial activity, the distribution of the products of industry among the masses of the people, the protection of the people's savings, and the stabilization of employment mean to farmers a healthy and growing home market for their products.

Gains have already been made in this direction. During the first 3 months of 1936 farm income from the sale of products was over a billion and a half dollars, an increase of 20 per cent over the income for the same months of 1935. Benefit payments are not included. The recession in farm income and rural retail business that followed the Hoosac Mills decision has been succeeded by new gains as farm confidence has been restored, benefit payments have been resumed, and the price situation strengthened.

This increase in farm income came about not through higher prices, but through the ability of consumers to absorb a larger volume of farm products at a reasonable price, through increased purchasing power.

The trend of income to farmers follows very closely the trend of factory pay rolls. The incomes of consumers, and the sums they spend for dairy and livestock products, follow an almost identical trend. Both reached a low point in 1932, and both had increased by approximately one-third by the beginning of 1936. The same general rule holds, though with variations, for other farm products. Now that factory pay rolls and consumer purchasing power are increasing, farmers are benefiting in a rather striking way, since the margin taken out by middlemen tends to remain fairly constant, and additional consumer expenditure therefore goes quite largely to the producer.

**Agriculture's Stake in National Welfare**

The real hope of attaining and maintaining a great home market for American agriculture actually lies in keeping a healthy farm supply situation; in opening and keeping open the channels of international trade, so that surpluses of our great basic commodities will not back up on the domestic market; in conserving soil resources by sound production of sufficient supplies and not in wasting these resources by reckless overproduction of price-breaking surpluses.

On the demand side, agrculture's interests are served by building up the home market. Agriculture benefits from increased industrial activity and from measures designed to put purchasing power into the hands of the large numbers of people who still have almost none. This is agriculture's great stake in the national welfare.

## 1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN BRIEF FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION

(This leaflet outlines the procedure to be followed by farmers in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Additional details may be obtained from the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program—Southern Region, Bulletin No. 1 Revised, Bulletin No. 2, and from county agents or committeemen.)

**Things Participating Farmers Should Do**

1. Attend community meetings.
2. Become members of county associations.
3. Vote in election of community committee.
4. Fill out work sheets and assist committee to determine 1936 soil-depleting bases.
5. Plant a part of their soil-depleting base acreages to soil-conserving crops.
6. Carry out approved soil-building practices. .
7. Make application for payments on the prescribed form.

The Agricultural Conservation Program was designed to carry out the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936. The primary purpose of the program is to conserve and improve the Nation's farm land.

The program encourages every farmer to participate in the conservation of our national agricultural resources. Farmers may qualify for payments by increasing the acreage in crops that conserve or build up the soil, and by adopting practices that improve hte soil. The program, although national in scope, has been adapted to local conditions.

In organizing the program, community meetings were held and community committeemen elected; County Agricultural Conservation Associations were formed and county committeemen elected. A State committee was seleced o see that the provisions of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program are carried out in each State.

**KINDS OF PAYMENTS**

**Class I, or soil-conserving, payment.**—This payment will be made to the farmer who in 1936 devotes a part of his base acreage of soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops or uses.

**Class II, or soil-building, payment.**—This payment will be made to the farmer who in 1936 carries out one or more approved soil-building practices on his cropland or pasture. .

A farmer may qualify for either or both of such payments.

**HOW FARMERS QUALIFY FOR PAYMENTS**

1. **Fill out work sheets.**—The work sheet provides spaces for a description of the farm, for recording the acreage and yield of crops harvested in 1935, and for the producer to record the acreage that is


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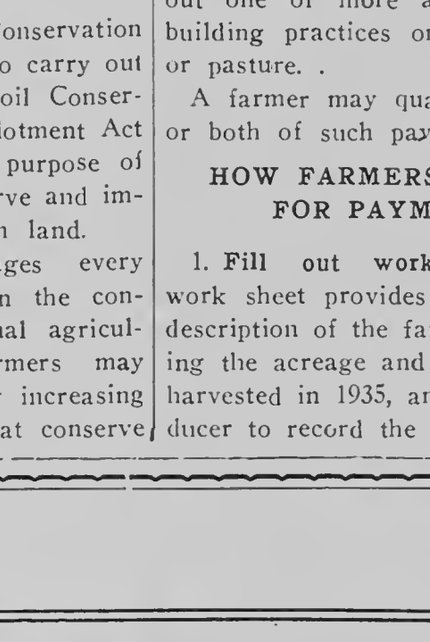


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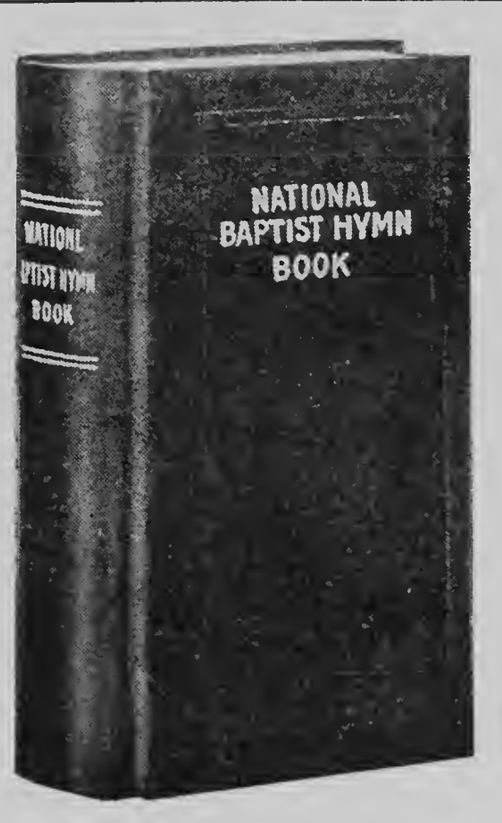


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usually devoted to each crop and the usual yield of each crop. These spaces should be filled out under the supervision of a community committeeman or the county agent. Filling out the work sheet does not bind the farmer in any way. It is necessary, however, that a work sheets is to be returned to county committee if an application for payment is to be made at a later date.

2. **File work sheets with county committee.**—A copy of the approved work sheets is to be returned to each farmer after the committee has gone over the work sheet and has adjusted the bases established for the special soil-depleting crops and for the group of general soil-depleting crops.

3. **Adjust farming operations** in keeping with the purposes of the program.

4. **File,** on a prescribed form, **application for payment** with county committee.

### HOW LAND USE IS CLASSIFIED

Cropland is land from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1936. It also is all other land in orchards or vineyards which had not reached bearing age on January 1, 1936. It is important to note that cropland does not include land which has been in permanent pasture since January 1, 1930. A farmer's cropland will be classified under two headings—soil-depleting and soil-conserving.

The following crops are classed as soil-depleting:

Corn, cotton, tobacco, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, sugarcane, truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries; peanuts if harvested as nuts; grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, millets, small grains harvested for grain or hay; and soybeans if harvested for crushing.

Cropland devoted to any of the following uses is classified as soil-conserving crop acreage:

Annual winter legumes, includvetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, and sericea; summer legumes, including soybeans (except when produced for seed for crushing), velvetbeans, crotalaria, cowpeas; and annual varieties of Lespedeza.

Peanuts, when pastured.

Perennial grasses, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet or grass mixtures, also Sudan grass.

Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures, winer pastured or not, if turned as green manure, or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.

Forest trees, if planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

Acreage devoted to the following uses will be classified as neutral:

Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, nut trees, idle cropland, cultivated fallow land (included clean cultivated orchards and vineyards), wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc., and woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934. .

### HOW THE SOIL-DEPLETING BASES ARE ESTABLISHED

The soil-depleting base acreage is established by the county committee from the data furnished by the producer. In most cases the soil-depleting bases will approximate the bases that could have been established under the 1936 adjustment programs. If no cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, or sugarcane for sugar grew on the farm in 1935, the base will approximate the acreage planted to soil-depleting crops in 1935. The acreage held out of production of a particular soil-depleting crop under AAA programs will be incluled in the bases of such crops. Other adjustments may be made if the producer's soil-depleting base or bases are unusually high or low due to weather or other factors.

The total soil-depleting base for a farm includes all the acreage ordinarily planted to soil-depleting crops.

The general soil-depleting base represents all soil-depleting acres with the exception of those planted to cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice and sugarcane for sugar.

The soil-depleting base for cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts will approximate the bases that would have been established for these crops under the 1936 AAA adjustment programs, but adjustments may be made to correct inequities. The base for sugarcane will be the acreage planted to the crop in 1936, unless the acreage planted will with normal yields exceed the quota established for sugarcane. In that case the producer's base acreage shall be his pro-rata share of the acreage needed to produce the quota.

The base rice acreage for any producer in 1936 will be the acreage assigned to him in 1935, subject to adjustment to correct inequities.

### RATES OF AND LIMITS ON CLASS I PAYMENTS

The Class I, or soil-conserving, payment will be made on land shifted from soil-depleting base acreage to a soil-conserving crop or use.

The rate of payment for cotton base acreage planted to soil-conserving crops in 1936 will be 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of the farm.

The rate of payment for tobacco will be: Burley and Flue-cured, 5 cents per pound; Georgia-Florida type 62, 6 cents per pound; Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other wiwll be 1 1-4 cents per pound.

The rate of payment for peanuts will be 1 1-3 cents per pound.

The rice payment will be 20 cents for each 100 pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice if the acreage planted to rice in 1936 is between 85 per cent and 100 per cent of the producer's base rice acreage. Deductions will be made if the acreage planted in 1936 is less than 85 per cent or more than 100 per cent of the base. The domestic consumption quota is that percentage of the producer's average rice production which is required for domestic consumption.

The sugar payment will be 12 1-2 cents per pound for each 100 pounds of sugar normally produced on the sugarcane base acreage.

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base acreage to soil-conserving crops will be based on the productivity of the land in the farm.

The above rates are subject to a pro rata revision either upward or downward; however, the rates shall not be inceased or decreased by more than 10 per cent.

Class I, or soil-conserving, payment may be made on diversion up to 35 per cent of a farm's cotton base, but the payments for a county or group of counties may not exceed 25 per cent of the cotton base for the county or group of counties.

The maximum class I payment for tobacco will be on 30 per cent of a farm's tobacco base; for peanuts, 20 per cent; and for the general soil-depleting base, 15 per cent. A producer might divert additional acreage, but he would not receive class I payments for so doing.

### RATES AND LIMITS ON CLASS II PAYMENTS

The class II, or soil-building, payment as set forth in Southern Region Bulletin No. 2, will be made for practices which actually improve the soil. These payments will be made for seedings of legumes, turning under green manure crops, establishment of permanent pastures, planting of forest trees, liming, terracing, and the application of acid phosphate on specified soil-conserving crops and pastures. Other soil-building practices may be approved to meet special local conditions.

The class II, or soil-building, payment is limited for each farm by the soil-building allowance for that farm. That allowance is the most that the operator of a farm can receive for soil-building practices on that farm. The limit for the soil-building allowance is computed on the basis of $1 an acre for each acre that the farmer devotes to soil-conserving crops in 1936, unless he has less than 10 acres, in which case his maximum soil-building allowance is $10.

### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

Deductions will be made from the payments to the farmer unless he has an acreage in soil-conserving crops in 1936, equal to the sum of 20 per cent of the base acreage of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts; 40 per cent of the sugarcane base acreage; 25 per cent of the rice base acreage; and 15 per cent of the general soil-depleting base acreage after the acreage needed for production of food and feed to meet his home farm needs has been deducted.

The deductions for each acre that the farm falls short of the minimum soil-conserving acreage will be one and one-half times the per-acre rate other class I payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base. If the class I payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is $6 per acre rate the class I payment for farm would be $9 per acre.

Deductions will be made if the producer's plantings in 1936, of crops with special bases exceed the bases established for these crops, or if the sum of the soil-depleting crops planted exceed the total soil-depleting base. The amount of the deduction will be the excess acreage times the rate of payment for diversion from the base which has been exceeded.

### DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The division of payments between landlord and tenant will be:

37 1-2 per cent to the person furnishing the land;

12 1-2 per cent to the person furnishing the work stock and tools;

50 per cent to be divided in the same proportion as the crops or the proceeds from crops on which class I payments are made, are divided.

A change may be made in the division of payments if it is recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

## About Tenantry

Upton G. Wilson says in the Reidsville, N. C., Review that North Carolina has 141,000 tenant farmers and that it should be the aim of the state to make them all landowners.

It is doubtful if North Carolina or any other state could make landowners of all tenants for the simple reason that many are not qualified to be landowners and many who are qualified prefer to remain tenants.

Capital outlays, taxes, insurance and maintenance of buildings and lands constitute something of a burden on landowners. A great many tillers of the soil prefer that the other fellow shoulder this burden while they pursue the peaceful ways of tenantry undisturbed.

## $198,000 Resettlement Site Purchase Made

CONWAY, ARK., June 27.—Comprising 6800 acres which eventually will be the site of a 100-home project, the Resettlement Administration has completed the purehase of the Wright plantation in Jefferson County near Pine Bluff, paying $198,000 to the Deming Investment Company, Oswego, Kan. The purchase is the first big one by the Resettlement Administration in its national operations.

R. O. Deming, eompany president, said the farm is too large to be operated as a single unit under the tenant system. He predieted that other large eotton plantations in the South will be found unprofitable and will be broken into small farms for those who aetually do the farming.

## ITALY "BROKE"

Dallas, Texas, July 23 (C)—The Dallas Morning News, commenting on "Italy's Trade" in an editorial, says Italy, "poor in natural resources" and "almost bankrupt from the expense of the Ethiopian war," now "seeks to add to its national income by increasing foreign trade."


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## "Home, Sweet Home" First Sung By Payne At Indian's Funeral

(St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat Sunday Morning, June 28, 1936)

**Author Under Surveiliance as Insurrectionist at Time.**

Kentwood, La. New light on the sometimes disputed origin of John Howard Payne's old favorite, "Home, Sweet Home," is cast by the family recollections of Mrs. Frank Barnes of Kentwood and by newspaper clippings in her possession, says a correspondent of the Times-Picayune, New Orleans.

This old song, long of such significance to wanderers and to dancers, was not first sung in Payne's opera, "Clari; or the Maid of Milan," produced in London, England, in 1823, as has been generally believed, but according to a story told to Mrs. Barnes by her mother, Mrs. O. M. Dobbs, a native of Gainesville Ga., it was first sung at a place called "Red Hills of Georgia" during the burial of an Indian chieftain who committed suicide over the grave of his wife and child, about 1820.

**Song Wins Freedom**

Payne's wanderings had brought him South and he was at the time held on an Indian reservation under surveillance on a charge of preaching insurrection to the Indians. The Governor of the reservation was Gen. W. N. Bishop, great-grandfather of Mrs. Barnes.

The General heard Payne humming the song at the graveside and questioned him about it, finally telling him, "I am going to set you free, for no man who can compose like that can be guilty of the crime of which you are accused."

What called Payne South to the reservation at the Red Hills of Georgia is not known, but his appearance there was in accord with the wanderings which carried him over Europe and America and across the sea several times.

Payne was born in New York on June 9, 1791, "of fine old New England stock." He spent his childhood in Long Island, living in the home he later immortalized. Experiencing a strong tendency toward the stage, he founded and conducted a little paper called the Thespain. The New York Evening Post reprinted one of the Thespani's articles, and Editor Coleman, astonished to find the writer a 15-year-old boy, aided Payne in financing an education at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Brilliant Success**

Somewhat against his father's wishes, Payne went on the stage and experienced a brilliant but brief success, making his debut at the Drury Lane Theater in London in 1813.

Payne's talent, however, strangely flagged. He withdrew from the stage and began his wanderings, supporting himself by writing, adapting and translating.

## Actors and Tomatoes

ABINGDON, Va., June 24,—The success of an actor still is measured in terms of onions, eggs and tomatoes offered by the audience—it's the proportion that's different.

Robert Porterfield and the actors in his barter theater, summering here, report bountiful supplies of vegetables, fruits and poultry contributed by the neighbors who attend the performances. Nothing is refused.

## Tenant Always Be Poor, Say

ROCK HILL July 10,—South Carolina club women, holding their 21st annual club institute at Winthrop today turned their discussions to agriculture, the relations of industry and farming and the problems of "youth and the farm" and the "tenant system."

With Mrs. J. L. Williams, of Greenwood county, president of the South Carolina Council of Farm Women, presiding, William P. Jacobs, president, of Presbyterian college, spoke on "The Place of Agriculture in South Carolina."

Strongly urging better marketing conditions, he stressed the importance of improved methods for distribution of farm products in this state and section.

J. Roy Jones, commissioner of agriculture, gave a survey of his department.

**Explains Objectives**

Dr. D. W. Watkins, of Clemson college, director of extension work in South Carolina explained the objectives of the new farm program.

"It is not enough to stop producing so many acres of soil-depleting crops," he said. "The farmers must continue to grow a reasonable acreage of such crops in order that an adequate supply will be available, but at the same time should grow a larger than average of soil-conserving crops.

J. E. Tiddy, of Columbia, assistant to the vice president of the Production Credit corporation spoke on "Youth and the Farm."

Dr. W. H. Mills, of Clemson college, told the club women "nothing more important in education is being done in South Carolina than your work to inspire interest in public affairs."

In discussing the "tenant system" he said the tenant of a farmer was caught between economic laws by which "wages tend to fall and rent tends to rise. The tenant farmer has always been a poor man and always will be," he said, "The only solution for this is a stationary or declining population."


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## Meeting Tomorrow of Illinois Farm Debt Adjustment Group

**State Committee Named by Horner in 1933 Said to Have Saved 4700 Farms**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.,—June 24.—The State Agricultural Conciliatory Committee, which claims to have saved 4700 Illinois farms from foreclosure proceedings, will meet in annual session here Friday.

Organized in October, 1933, the committee appointed farm debt adjustment committees in every county in the state to arrange amicable settlements between farmers and their creditors. The past year the state committee has co-operated with the Rural Rehabilitation division of the Resettlement Administration to aid tenant farmers in need of financial help.

Members of the Governor's State argricultural conciliatory committee are Walter W. McLaughlin, director of the Department of Agriculture, chairman; Hudson Burr, Blooming-Illinois; John M. Crebs, Carmi; C ton; H. C. M. Case, University of V. Gregory, Chicago; C. E. Hopkins, Pontiac; William E. Tanner, Kankakee; Z. L. Linton, Springfield; John G. Oglesby, Elkhart, and George F. Tullock, Rockford. Others attending the Friday meeting will be B. W. DeBord, state conciliator representing the Governor's committee; O. B. Pace. Farmer City, state supervisor, and Perry S. Richey, Champaign, regional chief of the farm debt adjustment division of the Resettlement Administration.

## Big Plantation Acquired By RA

Pine Bluff—A lease transferring the Wright plantation formerly operated as a part of the state penal farm system to the Resettlement Administration was recorded in Pine Bluff Thursday.

The Resettlement Administration has purchased the Wright plantation from W. W. Bowman and his associates in the Deming Investment Company for a reported consideration of $198,000 and deed has been executed and now is up in escrow pending payment of the purchase price.

The lease recites that it was made for the purpose of permitting the RA to begin operations on the plantation which will be colonized with small farmers. The rental on the farm from March 24 to December 31, 1936, is $2,000 but will apply on the purchase price if the Resettlement Administration completes payment by December 1.

The RA already has begun work at the plantation under the direction of Ben Reives, formerly of Marianna, who is superintendent.

A crew of about 25 carpenters and laborers under the direction of George H. Barton, construction foreman. now is engaged in repairing and remodelling buildings on the farm and a further construction program has been planned.

A number of Negro farm families have been assigned to the farm by E. T. Miller of the U. S. Employment Bureau in Pine Bluff and farming operations already are under way.

## U. S. WOULD STABILIZE NAVAL STORES CROPS

**Payments Offered Operators for Curtailment of Areas in Production.**

Joseph C. Kircher, southern regional forester, announced yesterday a program to stabilize the naval stores industry through payments to operators to curtail production and to promote conservation.

He said, the program will be inauguarated immediately by the United States forest service and that co-operation on the part of producers will be entirely voluntary.

A meeting of forest service officials and representatives of the industry will be held at Valdosta on July 8, at 11 o'clock; in the town hall at Savannah on July 9, 10:30 o'clock; at Jacksonville on July 10 and at Pensacola, on July 11.

**Wallace Authorized**

Kircher said Secretary Wallace authorized the program following a conference with Robert M. Newton, of Wiggins, Miss., representing the American Turpentine Farmers' Association.

"The program is simple," Kircher said. "Producers desiring to co-operate will cease chipping on 25 per cent of the faces on or before July 15 and will remove the cups on or before August 1.

"The cups to be removed must be in solid blocks, otherwise government checkers will be unable to inspect on the reduction that has been made. Operators and factorage houses will be furnished with "work sheet" forms on which to report the reductions. These forms will be submitted to the regional forester at Atlanta."

## 500 WOMEN TO GET JOBS ON PROJECT

NEW YORK—Approximately 500 Harlem women will be given employment as seamstresses by the newly opened sewing center at the 369th Regiment Armory.

Sixty-three hundred women employees of the Works Progress Administration's women's division met in the armory, at 143rd Street and Fifth Avenue, Tuesday afternoon to celebrate the opening of the divison's ninth center.

About 150 women are already assigned to the project.

**8,500 Employed**

Mrs. Sarah S. Dennen, director of the women's division, state that the division which began last fall with 120 women now numbers 8,500 women in the five boroughs.

About 3,500 of these are employed in the sewing centers, and the remainder in a variety of projects including hospital help and the home care of chronic invalids and old age security clients.

**Show Garments**

The garments made by the women of the sewing project, which are distributed free to needy women and children on the relief rolls, were exhibited in a fashion show in which the models ranged from very small children, to housewives and included a large variety of dresses useful in the home and for work and street wear.

A brass band from the WPA Federal Music Project played for the fashion show and later for a short period of dancing in which the women and a sprinkling of men, who had occupied all the seats in the armory's balconies and a block of camp chairs on the floor, took part.


## MANHOOD LOSS?

Help Your Glands by Using Dr. Holloway's Vigor Treatment. Special gland medicines—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women. You have tried the rest, now try the best. The Doctor's own private prescription. Don't be satisfied until you have tried VIGOR. Feel young at 70. Price $1.00; double strength, $4.00. If C. O. D. postage extra.

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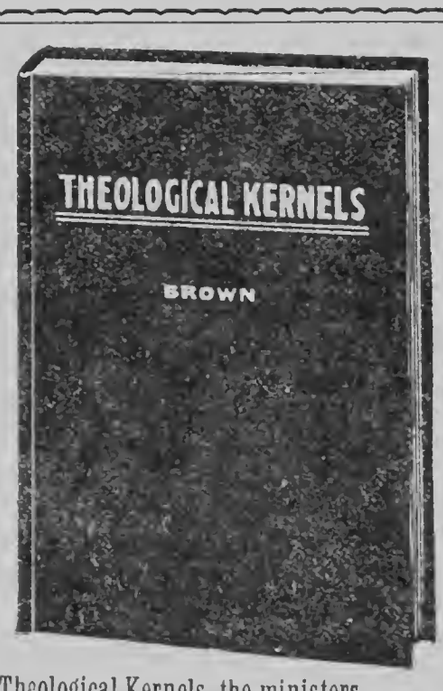
## Knoxville Doctor Dies Suddenly

Knoxville, July 23—(ANP)—Funeral services for Dr. W. F. Flack, who died suddenly in his offices Wednesday, were held at Logan Temple A. M. E. Zion church of which he was a member Tuesday afternoon. He had served as physician to the city-schools for a number of years, was a member of Phi Delta Sigma fraternity and a civic leader in Knoxville.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## SHARECROPPERS RELIEF PLANS ARE OUTLINED

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

lution of the problem.

"The present conditions provide fertile soil for Communist and Socialist agitators, and the result of their agitation is bitterness without any progress whatever toward a settlement of the differences between landlords and workers. However sincere the agitators may be, it should be obvious even to the casual observer that their methods do not constitute the proper approach to a solution of the farm labor problem."

He said "their methods" made the mistake of assuming the landlord was making enormous profits from "greedy exploitation" whereas "a recent survey shows that the landowner in recent years, far from making a profit has actualy lost money through his farm operations.

"More than one-half of the farmland in the United States is operated by farmers who do not own it. Recent studies show that the crop yield on rented farms is consistently lower than that of owner-operated farms.

**Little Farmer Security.**

"About 10,000,000 farm people in our country have little security or stability, as a result of farm tenancy. The average tenant changes farms about every third year."

He said that "both the landlord and the farm worker are victims of a system and the only solution is to change the system."

"The funds available to the Resettlement Administration are sufficient only to provide a demonstration of the possibilities of rural resettlement. But there is no reason why its methods should not be embodied in a permanent, family-sized, owner-operated farm program by the government.

"Such a program would end such situations as now exist, not only in eastern Arkansas, but all over the cotton South, and would bring about the development of a rural civilization embodying a higher standard of living and a better developed and more stable community life than has been possible under a system characterized by land speculation absentee landlords and migratory tenants."

## Tenant Farmers Demand Rights For Colored

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

securing the right to vote was pledged by Howard Kester, secretary of the Central Defense Committee of the Union. Oklahoma is one of the few southern states granting the right of suffrage to members of the race.

Anything worth having is worth sacrificing for. If you can not compete with your neighbor in styles and comforts and at the same time get the substantial things you desire, such as education, a home of your own or a permanent position, you had better postpone styles and comforts until these more or less substantial things have been accomplished. Be wise or you will be otherwise.

—William Henry Huff

## Look To Platform For Crop Insurance

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ance in some drouth areas.

Outlining the insurance plan, officials said that, for instance, if a farmer were entitled to government payments of $10 an acre for land taken out of production in the soil conservation program, he would be offered perhaps $6 an acre with the remaining $4 going into an insurance fund.

If the farmer produced a normal crop on the land, under cultivation he would not be entitled to benefits beyond the $6 an acre already received, but if from natural causes his crop failed his insurance premium would entitle him to perhaps $15 or $20 an acre.

Wallace and his aides are understood to favor recognition of drouth lss as a cnstantly threatening agricultural disaster, and to have immediately available flexible means for meeting the menace as a regularly constitute part of any national farm program.

## DR. HENRY ALLEN BOYD INVITED TO MAKE SPECIAL ADDRESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

| | |
|---|---|
| Mississippi | 169,006 |
| South Carolina | 76,537 |
| **No. Acr. Cultiv.** | |
| Alabama | 3,903,659 |
| Georgia | 5,333,181 |
| Florida | 488,585 |
| Mississippi | 5,545,452 |
| South Carolina | 4,933,292 |
| **No. Negro Farm Owners** | |
| Alabama | 15,709 |
| Georgia | 10,561 |
| Florida | 12,764 |
| Mississippi | 21,288 |
| South Carolina | 18,394 |
| **No. Acres Owned** | |
| Alabama | 1,053,710 |
| Georgia | 838,573 |
| Florida | 266,064 |
| Mississippi | 1,592,580 |
| South Carolina | 795,077 |

Farmer—front page

## FRA Leadership Held By Region

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ed in Washington.

Regional accomplishments which he said affected every county in the three states included: Rehabilitation of 45,497 low income farm families with small loans totaling $6,186,442 and with unpaid commitments of $2,980,384; optioning of 590,630 acres of land unfit for farming at a total purchase cost of $3,248, 268, and employment at security wages of 4,300 men to develop these lands for forestry grazing game refugees and recreation. Optioning of more than 100,000 acres of fertile agricultural land for the resettlement of about 2,000 deserving families on farms which eventually they will own; adjustment of debts of thousands of farmers permitting them to keep their farm homes under financial conditions they can meet.

## Sunstroke is Fatal to Hillsboro, Ill., Farmer

Hillsboro, Ill., July 16—Special)—Fred Singler, 58, Irving township farmer, died in Hillsboro hospital today from sunstroke. He was overcome while threshing on his farm yesterday.

## Church Loans Now Available Up To $50,000

**Federal Funds May Be Used for Repairs or Additions**

Clergymen are expressing their pleasure over the amendment to the national housing act, which permits the extension of modernization funds to churrhes by private financial institutions in amounts up to $50,000 under the terms of the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration.

These funds must be used for property improvement and may cover such items as repairs, alterations, building of additions, installation of heating, lighting and plumbing systems. They may also cover landscaping, laying of walks or driveways or installation of kitchen equipment, and the purchase and installation of eligible machinery and equipment when the amount for this purpose exceeds $2,000.

Loans must be repaid in monthly installments over a period up to five years.

Commenting on the amendment, Rabbi Joseph L. Pink of Buffalo, N. Y., termed the new regulations "very helpful," He said:

"I am glad to learn that church properties are now included among those eligibles for Class A loans under the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration.

## Powerful New Locomotive Exhibited

The Illinois Central System in connection with Railroad Week, yesterday placed on exhibition in the Central station, Roosevelt road and Michigan avenue, its new 2,000 horsepower Diesel-electric freight locomotive, the largest single unit Diesel locomotive in the country.

The locomotive, which was delivered to the railroad yesterday by its builders was reported powerful enough to haul a train of more than 150 freight cars. Its maximum safe speed is 62 miles an hour. It is 60 feet long, 15 feet 6 inches high, and 10 feet 2 inches wide.

The engine was built by the Busch Sulzer Brothers Diesel Engine company of St. Louis at a cost of about $200,000. It shortly will be placed in service in the Chicago terminal of the Illinois Central.

## $250,000 Federal Aid In Grasshopper Fight

Columbia, Mo., June 27.— A federal appropriation of $250,000 and the assistance of an entomologist been allotted Missouri for grasshopper control work, it was announced here today by Dr. Leonard Haseman, state entomologist.

The funds will be used to purchase 1000 tons of Bran, mostly from local mills, and 10,000 gallons of sodium arsenite, Dr. Haseman said. S. B. Walker, Kansas City, will have charge of securing the brand he said.

The arsenite and brand will be shipped in carload lots to central points for distribution in counties needing aid. Fred Butcher, United States Department of Agriculture specialist, has been sent to cooperate with the entomology and extension departments of the Missouri College of Agriculture in controlling the crop pests.

## Grasshopper Army In South Dakota

Gettysburg, S. D., July 11,—(AP)—A voracious grasshopper army levelled remaining vegetation today in this drought-scarred north central South Dakota region, where farmers face the greatest water famine in memory.

Fields adjoining roads north of Gettysburg were a picture of desolation after the insect incursion.

"Drought has ruined my crops and now the grasshoppers are getting the ruins," despaired W. H Wordman, proprietor of a stock farm nine miles north of Gettysburg. "The sky was dark with them a day ago."

Thirst-crazed wild rabbits swarmed the barn on the Wordeman place and many lay dead about the yard, bait for thousands of tantalizing flies. Chickens and turkeys huddled, panting, in the shade offered by the buildings.

"The hoppers are even entering the house," the farmers continued, "And you can't leave clothes hang out on the line. It's terrible. On top of it all I expect foreclosure and will have to ship my cattle out for pasturage. I only pray I'll get them back."

The vegetable garden of Wordeman, in common with other farmers of the devastated area that extends northwest were burned crisp. The temperature on the house thermometer showed 120 degrees yesterday.

Adjacent to the north is Walworth county where Farmer Fred Perman of Lowry, hauling water by truck six miles for his stock said: "It's the worst drought and grasshopper scourge in my career."

At Mound City, to the north, there is a dam the most popular place from mites around in Campbell county, but the crops are in the same parched condition as further south and North Dakota border. The garden of the city folks have been destroyed by grasshoppers and blister beetles.

Beyond the North Dakota line in Emmons county there is no change. The yellowed grass stretches on and on a desert of burned vegetation where a sea of lush-green wheat waved years ago.

## Strawberry Checks For $400,000 Mailed

**Sum for Shipments from Kentucky County.**

Paducah, Ky., June 24. — Between 3,500 and 4,000 strawberry checks amounting to $400,000 made payable to members of the McCracken County Growers' Association were placed in the mails Monday night, according to E. S. Brager, secretary and sales agent of the association.

The checks represented payments to growers for Dixie Aromas shipped by the association sales agents during the 1936 season. Good prices were received, but the yield this year was one of the smallest in many seasons, only 290 cars having been shipped.

Berries shipped prior to and including May 14 brought $4 a crate; berries shipped from May 15-21 shipped from May 22-28 brought $3.05 and those shipped during the remainder of the season brought $2.60.

## Farmers Trickling North

New census figures just issued show:

1. Colored farms in the United States have decreased 61,0000 in the past five years.

2. Practically all of this decline occurred in the lynching belt of the South.

3. Georgia lost 13,000 colored farms and 10,000 share-croppers, Arkansas 8,200 farms and 5,000 sharecroppers, Texas 5,000 farms and 11,000 sharecroppers, North Carolina, 7,000 colored farms and 4,800 croppers.

4. While colored farms and farm operators decreased in the past five years, the census figures show the number of colored farm owners increased by 4,000. But 69,000 farm tenants left the soil and 2,400 sharecroppers went along with them.

5. Where did they go? Some of them went to the cities. Others came North to farm, quitting Dixie forever.

6. There are 200 new colored farms in West Virginia, 600 new ones in Montana, 800 in New Mexico, 1600 in Arizona, 200 in Washington State, 1400 in California, 200 in Ohio, 150 in Winconsin.

7. By geographic divisions, the census shows: 3,000 new colored farms in the Mountain States alone; even New England has 250 new colored farms that weren't there five years ago.

Over half the farm workers in Mississippi are still colored; two-fifths of those in South Carolina ant Louisiana are colored. One-fifth of the farm work in Georgia, Arkansas, Virginia, Alabama and North Carolina is done by us.

But the census shows that colored farmers are leaving the South. The migration to the North and West is just a tricke now, with a promise of becoming a larger stream.

Well, why should we stay in Dixie where lynching, jim crow disfranchisement and rotten schools are the rule? This is a free country, why not move North,


## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST 15, 1936 No. 7.

SEP - 4 1936

# Resettlement to Help Negro Farmers

## TOTAL OF 341 NEGRO FAMILIES

### Will be Resettled by the Resettlement Administration

A total of 341 Negro families or approximately 1,700 persons will be resettled on productive farms in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas by the Resettlement Administration.

Two community resettlement projects are designed especially for Negroes. One is at Lakeview, near Helena, Arkansas, and the other is at Mound Bayou, Mississippi, a strictly Negro town in the Delta section of Mississippi. The farms are of the same size as those being purchased for white families, and the houses are of the same design and comparable in all other respects.

A recreational lake, complete with camping nad picnic facilities, is being constructed especially for Negroes in two of the land utilization projects, one near Mariana, Ark., and the other near Starkville, Miss.

Of the 4,000 persons employed in developing ten land utilization projects in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,316 are Negroes and are heads of families that would otherwise be on relief.

Our "breakdown" on the rural rehabilitation program is not complete and will not be complete for several weeks. However, the state director for the rural rehabilitation in Arkansas advises that approximately 1,918 Negro families have received loans totaling $604,170 for which to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## NEEDLE WORK IS FINANCING WATER SYSTEM

Money made from home sewing has been used by Mrs. Roy Fincher, member of the South Lakeside Home Demonstration Club. Lake Village, to buy paint, calcimine, and paper for her new house, according to Miss Evelyn Hogue, Chicot county home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Fincher has won first place in the county house dress contest for the past two years, and this year won second place in the afternoon dress contest. Because of these achievements, she has gained a reputation for doing high quality sewing, and has as much work as she can take care of. She has made $67 from sewing since January 1.

The amount spent on the paint, calcimine, and paper came to $4.50. The remaining $62.50, and the money she will earn in the future, Mrs. Fincher plans to install a water system and bathroom. A kitchen sink and electric pump are to be installed as soon as Mr. Fincher has finished with the crop this year.

The Finchers live on the bank of Lake Chicot, and plan to use the lake as the source of their water supply.

# Large Crop Forecast For North Ark.

## FRUIT JUICES ALL JELL WITH APPLE PECTIN

### Easily Made and Saves Disappointment, Says Specialist

In grandmother's day the top notchers of the housekeeping profession were those who could store away rows and rows of glasses of perfect jelly for winter use. In those days it was not an easy accomplishment to make a perfect glass of jelly, because the basic principles of jelly-making were not understood, said Mrs. Ruby Mendenhall Smith, extension economist in food preservation.

Fortunately, those guess-work days are over, Mrs. Smith continued. The present day makers of jelly maintain a high standard of perfection because the modern methods are simple and well known, she asserted, adding:

"The quantity of pectin in the fruit juice was what kept our

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## ILLINOIS CO-OPERATIVES

While President Roosevelt's special commission to study cooperatives have surveyed Danish agricultural societies, the Co-operative Trading Co. of Waukegan, Illinois, has issued a statement for the first half of 1936 showing sales volume and membership gains, says the Associated Press. Owned and controlled by 2,250 consumers and some 60 producers, the 25-year-old Waukegan organization—one of the oldest of its kind in the nation—claimed an increase in sales of $25,244 to $328,945 and in membership of 188 to the 2,250 for the first six months of this year as compared with the same 1935 period. "And with such a good start we should have one of our best years in net profits," said Jacob Liukku, general manager. In 1935 the net profit was $19,345. Total sales were $631,408. The society, operated on Rochdale co-operative principles, was founded by Finns in 1911.

## SAVES CUCUMBERS AND TOMATOES FROM DROUTH

Dr. Marvin Hunter, Choctaw, has successfully irrigated the tomatoes and cucumbers in his garden during the dry season, reports Miss Dorothy Beuse, Van Buren county home demonstration agent.

Dr. Hunter has tramped the middles in his garden full of hay, packing it down with a small amount of soil. He then turns the hose on the rows and allows the water to seep down beneath this straw mulch. He says this usuccessfully holds the moisture in the soil over a long period of time.

## SODIUM ARSENATE EFFECTIVE ON LOCUSTS

Washington —A campaign against locusts in Argentina has proven that sodium arsenate is effective in poisoning this pest which is credited with destroying approximately 30 per cent of the country's annual agricultural crop, a report from American Trade Commissioner J. D. Walstrom, Buenos Aires, made public today by the Department of Commerce reveals.

The ministry of agriculture of Argentina has recommended the use of more and larger machines to spray and sprinkle sodium arsenate during the autumn and winter when the locusts have to cross the desert regions, and again in the spring when they are on their way back south. The minister is reported to be working on a plan which will establish a central agency to direct future campaigns, the report states.

Many methods have been used in Argentina in combating the locust plague but so far none have been wholly successful. One of the most common methods has been the erection of sheet steel barriers to divert the locusts into trenches where they can be destroyed, it was stated.

Most of the damage is done while the locusts are in the "hopper" stage and before they are able to fly.

During the past two years the minister of agriculture of Argentina has been experimenting with locust meal, as a fertilizer, the meal being made by grinding the dried bodies of locusts. Considerable progress has been made and it is anticipated that between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of locust meal containing 9.66 per cent of nitrogen, will be available for export during the current season.

## COTTON CARRYOVER OFF NEARLY 2,000,000

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange releases the following:

The world carryover of American cotton was placed at 6,732,000 bales in the annual report of Secretary Plauche of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. This compared with 8,728,000 bales last season.

World consumption was placed at 12,405,000 bales, compared to 11,325,000 last season.

Exports, including that sent to Canada, were 6,257,000 bales, compared to 5,038,000 the previous season.

The total supply of cotton in the hands of government agencies, was 3,216,000 bales. This compares to 4,581,000 on the same date last year.

Gross consumption of cotton by southern mills during the last season amounted to 5,587,000 bales, compared to 4,514,000 for last season.

## BUR CLOVER BIG HELP FOR COTTON

Fordyce—The value of bur clover as a soil building crop is being demonstrated on the farm of R. N. Goza, six miles west of Princeton on Highway No. 8, according to H. K. Sage, country agent.

A large field has been planted in cotton, with no commercial fertilizer of any kind used. One-half of the field had been planted to bur clover which was turned under. On that part of the field the cotton stalks are considerably larger, the cotton is more heavily fruited, and there are lots of almost mature bolls, and the cotton shows no effects of the drouth.

The crop on the land where there was no bur clover does not compare with the other crop at all.

There is considerable interest among farmers of Dallas county in this demonstration, and Mr. Goza has been asked by several farmers to save the seed from his clover to help them get a start on their lands.

## 10 ACRES OF BERMUDA PLANTED IN FOUR DAYS

A 10-acre permanent pasture is being established on the farm of Earl Kilpatrick, Lee county, according to Willard H. Ballard, assistant county agent, with Bermuda grass as the base and lespedeza and white clover added.

The land was disked so that hay could be cut, and two large funnels were placed in front of the rear wheels of a wagon, which was pulled across the field. Pieces of sod were dropped through the funnels at intervals of 20 inches. As the sod hit the ground it was pushed into the soil by the wheels of the wagon. The rows of sod were placed about two feet apart.

The disking and sodding was completed by three men in four days. After the field was sodded, 12 pounds of lespedeza and five pounds of white clover per acre were sown.

## TCHULA PLANTATION SOLD

Lexington, Miss., August 1.—Sale of the Horeshoe Plantation near Tchula in Holmes County to E. R. Seward of Eden was announced today by Morris Lewis, Jr. Retirement of approximately $121,000 in bonds through a cash transaction is embraced in the payment price

The plantation is one of the largest in this section and the purchaser is a leading delta planter. It was formerly owned by Mr. Levy and Sons of New Orleans and is rented to J. E. Gwin of Keirn until December, 1938

## BALE OF COTTON PER ACRE EXPECTED IN AREA

Jonesboro, Ark., August 1.—The section of eastern Arkansas between the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers will average more than a bale of cotton per acre if favorable weather conditions continue, according to Houston Bowers, district field representative of the Resettlement Administration.

"Crops in Northeast Arkansas look better at this time than I have ever seen them before," Mr. Bowers said. The record cotton yield for this section was in 1926 when the average was more than a bale an acre and farmers say that the prospects are better now than they were during the same period that year.

Mr. Bowers said that a large percentage of the early corn already is made and that hay and pea crops are in fine shape. Rain is needed in some sections of sandy land over this area.

"Resettlement clients have taken on new life with the excellent crop prospects," Mr. Bowers said. "The majority will be able to make their RA loan payment on schedule without difficulty."

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS

"Industry is constantly conducting scientific investigations to find new and better methods of production," says an editorial in the Utah Farmer (July 15). "Agriculture also has its investigators. One of them may be your neighbor. If he consistently grows a better crop of sugar beets than you do, there is much to be learned from him in that respect. If he can produce better gains per day on his cattle and lambs, he has information that should be worth a great deal to you. Get acquainted with your neighbor, it may be a profitable friendship. Other investigators for agriculture are provided by the county, state and national government. The county agent is a valuable source of information. He not only knows what is going on in your immediate neighborhood, but is informed on what is taking place elsewhere. The information that is accumulated at his office is done with the purpose of being of service to you. The state and national governments provide experiment stations and farms. The best scientists in the field are at work at these stations in order that you might cut production costs and increase the profits of your farm. The information available is yours for the asking."

# COTTON VALUE INCREASED $2 TO $7 PER BALE BY DRYING, FEDERAL SCIENTISTS REPORT

With the proper use of commercial drying machinery at the time of ginning, and with good ginning, government scientists find that they can increase the monetary value of cotton as much as $2 to $7 a bale, although the operating costs of the drying process amount to only 20 to 50 cents a bale. The drying was done in a dryer worked out by a government expert, and directions for making one can be had in a bulletin printed on the subject.

An estimate made by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economists and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering—during a recent year not considered unusual with respect to weather conditions—indicates that approximately one-third of the cotton 1 1-16 inches in staple length and about one-fifth of that shorter than 1 1-16 inches was more or less damaged in the ginning process as a result of too much moisture in the seed cotton.

The moisture content of seed cotton has a pronounced effect on the smoothness with which it is possible to gin the lint, successively lower preparation being associated with increases in moisture content, engineers explain. The unfavorable effect of ginning cottons with excess moisture are intensified as the staple length of the cotton is increased and as the seed roll density is changed from loose to light.

### Longer Cottons Gain Most

In the experiments reported, the Department of Agriculture experts used 69 varieties of American upland cotton, selected from the 1931, 1932 and 1933 crops. Average grade improvements, or the combined influence of generally smoother preparation and occasionally brighter color and reduced leaf, as a result of artificial drying, were more pronounced for the longer than for the shorter cottons.

Drying at a temperature of 150 degrees F. showed grade benefits ranging, on the average, from about one grade for either length group having 16 per cent or more moisture, to approximately one-third of a grade for the longer cottons having 8 to 11.9 per cent and the shorter cottons having 12 to 15.9 per cent moisture. Cottons having a moisture content below these respective limits did not show enough grade improvements to justify drying.

### Heat Must Be Controlled

With the experimental conditions employed, the amount of moisture decreased only slightly when the drying temperature was greater than 150 degrees Fahrenheit. However, average fiber strength was not weakened by drying the tested seed cotton samples at temperatures ranging as high as 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

In many cases, the drying temperatures above 200 degrees were associated with a shortening of the staple to the extent of 1-32 to 1-16 of an inch. On a basis of these findings, the department does not advise a drying temperature to exceed 150 degrees, except for very wet cotton, and then it should seldom if ever, exceed 200 degrees. And the period of exposure should not be longer than that recommended.

The tests reveal also that the critical temperature is reached sooner with short-staple or lower moisture-content than with long-staple or higher moisture-content cottons.

The percentage germination of seed from the lots of seed cotton dried at test temperatures was not affected adversely. In fact, in some instances the dried seeds showed somewhat better germination.

Facilities for artificial drying at the gin permit cotton picking to be continued during damp seasons, and in fields of heavy foliage sooner than otherwise would be desirable. An opportunity is afforded by this means to handle cotton which heretofore has been left unpicked because of inadequate means for conditioning and ginning.

### Allows Continuous Operation.

Artificial drying of green, damp or wet seed cotton also enables the gin-


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ner to operate continuously without loss of time due to choked gin stands and breakdowns, which frequently occur when damp or wet cotton is ginned under ordinary conditions. The investigators found a reasonable increase in ginning capacity at no loss of quality to the product, and a slight reduction in power requirements.

Ginners in 16 of the 19 cotton-producing states have installed the vertical drier for seed cotton, which was designed by C. A. Bennett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that approximately 350,000 bales of the 1935 crop were ginned and dried successfully by this method.

Widespread interest of growers and ginners has prompted the bureau engineers to work out different methods of installation to obtain wider application in ginning. Now, the process of drying seed cotton artificially, also developed by bureau engineers, is used successfully in horizontal revolving cylinders as well as the vertical dryer, or combined with the operations of distributing, cleaning and extracting.

### Dryer Simple in Design.

In the process the cotton is treated with a continuous current of hot air, the temperature and period of exposure depending upon the amount of moisture in the seed cotton as well as on the design of the drying machinery.

The vertical dryer designed by Bennett is regarded as simple in design and economical in operation. The drying tower has no moving parts and the seed cotton is carried through it by the continuous blast of hot air.

The dryer automatically adjusts the period of exposure to a certain degree, as cotton containing little moisture is carried through much more rapidly than heavier damp cotton.

Complete information regarding construction, operation and advantages of the vertical seed cotton dryer are contained in Miscellaneous Publication No. 239, "The Vertical Drier for Seed Cotton," by Bennett and F. L. Gerdes, of Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It may be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents a copy.

## WHY DO FOODS SPOIL?

### Molds

The appearance of molds is familiar to us all because they usually grow on the surface, at least when they form their fruits or spores. These black or white or variously colored spores are formed in such abundance that their fuzzy mass is very plainly visible to the naked eye. They grow readily in, and on the surface of, such materials as breads, fruits, vegetables, jelly, cheese, sour milk, and even leather and cloth in the form of "mildew." Their spores or "seed" are blown about in the air, and are always ready to grow on the surface of jelly, preserves, and many other foods which have been left exposed Molds, however, do not give much trouble in canning by modern methods.

### Yeasts

Household yeasts are also more or less familiar to most of us, because one of the wild yeasts has been "tamed" or domesticated and is used either in the form of "Yeast cakes" or in some liquid form, for the making of bread. This same yeast is also useful in starting the process of vinegar making. There are many kinds of yeasts. When any kind of years grows in jelly, perserves, or canned products, its presence is highly objectionable because the fermentation which it brings about destroys the attractiveness and wholesomeness of such foods, so far as ordinary table uses are concerned However, yeasts (like molds) are usually killed by heating for a short time, and therefore give little trouble in canning.

### Bacteria

The destruction of bacteria is an altogether different matter. There organisms are very much smaller than are yeasts and molds and are much more likely to cause trouble in canning. Bacteria are so small that it would take over ten thousand of them of average length, placed end to end, to measure one inch.

There are always micro-organisms of one kind or another present on the skin or rind of fruits and vegetables Bacteria, Yeasts, and molds are found to a greater or less extent in the air, in natural waters, on our own skin as on all animal bodies in the soil, and in dust. If we are canning food which we expect to keep perfectly for a period of weeks, months, or even years, we must make every effort to see that we do not allow any bacteria, yeasts or molds to remain in the can to grow on the food in the sealed container and spoil it All utensils and materials must be kept as clean as possible, and must be carefully handled to prevent the entrance of dirt and bacteria or other organisms, so that the chance of spoilage will be greatly lessened. Bacteria multiply with astonishing rapidity, especially in a warm, moist place. Many bacteria, yeasts and molds cannot grow except in the presence of air or oxygen. Other bacteria grow very well in the sealed can, although practically all of the air or oxygen has been removed.

### Sterlization prevents Canned Food Spoilage

Since many very common kinds of bacteria can live without air, it is desirable to apply sufficient heat to foods which are sealed away from the air to kill all such bacteria; or at least, all of those which can grow in the canned food material. When we succeed in killing all bacteria present in a given space or on a given article we say that we have sterilized it; just as the surgeon sterilizes his gown and instruments by boiling or steaming or baking them for a long time or at a very high temperature, or by the use of certain chemicals. Absolute sterilization is however, difficult to attain, because of the unfortunate circumstance that many bacteria and highly resistant bodies called spores can from every minute. The spores are capable of surviving for long periods of time in spite of unfavorable conditions.

The bacterial spores are so well protected that they can endure extreme temperatures for considerable periods. The spores of some bacteria have been found to resist the temperature of boiling water for thirty-eight hours. Of course, no one would think of cooking young, tender vegetables for that length of time. Fortunately, most of the spores commonly found on fruits and vegetables appear to have much less resistance to heat.

Dog Catcher—Do your dogs have licenses?

Small Boy—Two of them have just been washed, so they haven't any; but the dog we got this morning is just covered with them.

## FARM COLD STORAGE

Jonas Howard, author of an article on cold storage, in American Fruit Grower (July) says: "...Of unusual significance during the past year is the development of individual grower-owned and co-operative cold storage units. In the background of this development are the introduction of reasonably priced cooling units and refrigeration systems, the expansion of government credit and the extension of electric facilities. That the farm cold storage is a profitable investment for the grower is shown by the experience of Otto Klenk, a progressive grower in Sparta, Mich. 'The storing of apples has kept black ink on the ledger of our fruit farm.' Although first quality fruit goes into the Klenk storage, which has a capacity of 11,000 bushels, last year a portion of the storage that was being held open for winter varieties was used to store windfalls for a better price after the other windfalls in the section had been 'dumped' on the market. There has also been a striking change in the method of handling apples from harvest to market during the past 10 years in the New England apple area, according to the studies made by William R. Cole, extension specialist in horticultural manufacturers at Massachusetts State College. In 1925 the total commercial crop of apples for the New England area was approximately 6,000,000 bushels. The cold storage capacity, which was concentrated almost entirely in the large cities, was about 1,600,000 bushels. The total commercial production for 1935 in this same area was 4,275,000 bushels. The cold storage capacity was approximately 2,850,000 bushels, made up of the same, 1,600,000 bushels city capacity and 1,250000 at country points."

## INCOME FROM EIGHT ACRES OF POTATOES WAS $868 IN CLEAR

Good labor returns for an eight-acre crop of Triumph potatoes were received this year by Arthur C. Wear of Farmsville community, Bradley county, according to R. D. Setzler, county agent.

The potatoes were planted in wide rows, thereby reducing the number of plants per acre, the cost of seed, and the cost of fertilizer. The seed, fertilizer, and spray material for the field cost $102.47, the entire cash expense of producing the crop.

From the field Mr. Wear sold 28,108 pounds of potatoes at an average price of $3.10 per hundredweight, giving a gross return of $971.35. This amount less the cost of producing the potatoes, leaves a labor income of $868.88.

Mr. Wear marketed his potatoes through the Bradley County Truck Growers' Association and took an advantage of the f. o. b. selling privilege. Throughout the season this method of selling netted him from 50 cents to $110 per hundredweight more than the cash buyers were offering he said.

"I am sure that this field, planted to potatoes, made more money that would have twice the acreage in cotton," the grower commented.

### Grew 9-Pound Cabbages

While many of her neighbors suffered from the recent drouth, Mrs. Ben Roth, of Goldman community, Arkansas county, sold cabbage to her neighbors and to Stuttgart grocers. Mrs. Roth has grown some heads that weighed nine pounds. Mrs. Roth explained that irrigation and fertilization were responsible. The cabbage were watered from the rice canal at no extra cost, relates J. H. Dean, county agent.

## SOY BEANS AT TOP ON GRAIN EXCHANGE

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Soy beans grading No. 2 yellow sold on the Chicago Board of Trade today at $1.40 a bushel to arrive, track Chicago, highest price they have achieved since reaching the status of a full fledged commercial crop. Later bids of $1.42 were made for that grade.

The advance in soy beans this season has proceeded almost uninterrupted from the 1935 low of 79 1-2 cents per bushel in March. In June the new farm utility crop sold at 87 1-2 cents.

The sensational upturn, caused by a scarcity of supply, has made the soy bean today the most expensive, bushel for bushel, of crops listed for trading on the Chicago grain market.

Decreased production in the United States this year, particularly because of drouth, and a dearth of supplies on farms, coupled with an unusually broad demand from domestic and foreign interests, has tightened the market.

## VINEGAR TAKES 3 TO 6 MONTHS

### Use Only Sound, Matured Apples, Advises Food Specialist

Vinegar making will accompany the apple harvest in many Arkansas farm homes. Cleanliness and absence of contamination during the entire process are of greatest importance, advises Mrs. Ruby Mendenhall Smith, extension food economist. All utensils used must be kept clean and it is essential to use storage containers which will not give undesirable flavors or odors to the vinegar. Stone jars are suitable for vinegar-making in the home.

Almost all varieties of good ripe, sound apples contain enough sugar for vinegar making but winter apples are best because of their high sugar content, Mrs. Smith continued adding:

"Use only sound, ripe apples. Any decayed or bruised parts should be removed. Crush the apples and press out the juice. One bushel of apples ordinarily yield from two to three gallons of juice.

"Let the juice stand for a day or two in a vessel covered with a thin cloth to allow the pulp to settle. Drain the clear juice off into another container, but do not fill the vessel more than three-fourths full. Cover with a thin cloth and store in a warm room.

"The addition of one thoroughly dissolved yeast cake to each five gallons of juice will hasten the fermentation. Fermentation will be complete, as shown by the absence of gas bubbles, in from four to six days. Pour or siphon off the hard cider into another clean vessel. Avoid stirring up the settlings in the bottom.

"If a starter is not added to the hard cider the process of vinegar-making is very slow.

"One part of good strong vinegar to four parts of hard cider is the best proportion to use for a starter. Cover the vessel with a thin cloth to keep out insects and dirt and trash and allow to stand until a good strong vinegar is made.

"If a good starter is added and the juice is kept around 70 degrees F., the vinegar will be ready for use in from three to six months. The thin film which forms on the surface of the juice a few days after the starter is added is known as 'mother of vinegar' and special care should be used not to break or disturb this film.

"As soon as the vinegar gives a satisfactory acid test, siphon it off, bottle and pasteurize by heating to 160 degree F. Seal and store in a dark dry cool place to age. Vinegar is best after it has been stored for six months or a year."

## ACRE OF TOMATOES NETTED $144 IN SPITE OF RAIN SHORTAGE

M. N. Owens, farmer living in the Spring Hill section of Drew county, has demonstrated that good practices will pay with tomatoes as well as with any other crop, says Arthur F. Lee, county agent.

Mr. Owens reports that he grossed $165 from one acre of tomatoes this year. His cash outlay was $20.70, leaving a net income of $144.30. This return is unusual for so dry a season, the drouth coming just as the tomatoes were maturing, Mr. Lee pointed out.

Mr. Owens attributes his success largely to good seed bed preparation before planting, which included deep plowing, and cultivation. Cultivation was continued during the growing and harvesting season.

Mr. Owens has made it a practice to follow good soil conservation methods by terracing, plowing under legumes and returning as great a supply of humus as possible to the soil. This has enabled his soil to take and hold more moisture.

### Sunflower Seeds Fed Hogs

Sunflower seeds for hogs were found at the Missouri experiment station to have a feed value of $1.80 a cwt. when corn is worth 50 cents a bushel and tankage is $2.50 a cwt. However, the pork produced on sunflower seeds was rather soft and oily, it is stated.

## TURNIP KRAUT ANCIENT FOOD

### Long Made in Germany Where It Is Called "Sauer Ruben."

Europeans have long used fermented turnips, beans and other vegetables as well as fermented cabbage for sauerkraut. "Sauer ruben" is the German name for fermented turnips, an appetizing easily made food. Both spring and fall turnips may be used, but the fall crop gives better results.

Recent studies of sauer ruben by the U. S. Bureau of Chemisty and Soils show that the best-sized turnips range from 2 1-2 to 3 1-3 inches indiameter. This size produces a sauer ruben of superior flavor and texture compared with very small or very large roots. The sweeter the variety of turnip the better.

The investigators say that unpeeled shredded turnips produce a sauer ruben of superior quality resembling the texture of sauerkraut, more closely than when the turnips are ground or sliced. Peeling the turnips removes some of the sugar and results in a product with a very mild flavor, but low acidity and inferior keeping quality.

Slightly less salt than is used in making sauerkraut gives the best-flavored sauer ruben. When the fermentation reaches the desired stage of acidity the sauer ruben may be canned in tin, or kept in open stone jars with the surface completely covered by mineral oil; or it may be fermented from the start in glass jars and sealed wtihout processing as soon as the fermentation stops. Detailed directions for these three methods of treatment are given in a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The important feature in the entire process is to exclude air from the sauer ruben throughout fermentation and storing, says the department.


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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
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## SOUTH RICHEST IN RESOURCES, SOCIAL PLANNING GREATEST NEED, DR. ODUM DECLARES

By Howard W. Odum

Sherwood Anderson, once wrote, "The American South should be America's garden spot. It should be one of the very lovely lands of the world." In the same vein, a geographer said the South is "one of the two regions on this earth, and only two, which eventually will outdistance all others as to the number of people they will support by agriculture and factory production.. Above all other regions, they are the gardens of the world." In the middle 1920's, Walter Lippmann asserted that "everything that was ever possible for civilized man is possible here," and a few years later, at the crest of regional and national achievement, he risked the statement that "the adventure of American life today is in the South."

What are the bases for such statements?

First of all are the geographic factors. In contrast to other regions of the nation that are sometimes parched by dust and drouth, the Southeast has abundant rainfall and ever-flowing streams, and its long growing season in a favorable climate may well serve as vivid reminder of that abundance which is so commonly taken for granted. Of the 55 per cent of the nation's area with a frostless growing season of six months or more, the South has more than two-thirds.

**Fabulous Resources**

Yet climate is only one factor in the South's natural wealth. The geographer and economist can point as well as to coal and iron and phosphate and hundreds of other minerals; sticks and stones of fabulous quality and quantity for the fabrication of great buildings and for the construction of roads and bridges; energy and power from streams and oil and gas; sea-water minerals and tidal power; iodine and phosphorous and nitrogen wealth; parks and playgrounds in the mountains and at the seashore, summer and winter resorts, play places of a nation; sanctuaries for wild life; grasses and cultivated plants to feed men and animals and land; millions of game animals, for commerce and recreation; and immense number of domesticated animals on farms and grazing land.

The range and quantity of the South's human wealth may be indicated by the fact that the region has educated and sent away to do the nation's work something like four million people. It is a land of predominant youth. It has higher birth rates than any other region of the nation, and it will continue for many years to be a source of supply for the cities and other regions of the nation.

Such are the bases for the judgment of geographers and publicists and ecoonmists that the region is the garden spot of the world. But what have we in the South done with our resources?

**Soil Fertility Wasted.**

In the first place, we have made of our two greatest resources, rainfall and land, the two greatest drains on our wealth. The combined forces of rainfall and single-crop agriculture have eroded lands, filled streams, ruined the great bottom lands, and wasted untold amounts of soil fertility, threatening to turn this garden spot back to the briar patches and rabbits. Of the nation's nearly 150,000,000 acres of eroded land, approximately 97,000,000 acres are in the South. No one has estimated accurately the immense losses of nitrogen phosphoric acid and potash, not only through removal in crops but by leaching and erosion. The resultant picture shows poor lands for poor men, with vast gullies and gulches, wagon-wide and tree-deep, and great stretches of land marred like some battlefield; promise of impotence for either agriculture or industry.

And how does the artificial and usable wealth of the South compare with its resources? Well, here are some indications: The South has the lowest average income in the nation's lowest farm income; the lowest wages, the lowest values of farms and homes and factories; the smallest bank deposits, the smallest savings accounts, the smallest margin between tax moneys and public expenditures, the largest number of children to educate and the least to educate them with, an unfavorable balance of migration, an inadequate store of technology, and a lack of independence control of its own finance and resources.

**Farm Tenant Problem.**

And what of the people? The South boasts of the best people and complains of the worst. It has half of all the farm tenants in the United States. It keeps it Negroes "down" and thereby keeps down its white folks. It begs for wage differentials and maintains its people in low earning levels rather than train them for technical efficiency and greater achievements. The South has the highest illiteracy, the shorter school terms, the most poorly paid teachers and the most poorly equipped school houses in the nation. Its housing in many areas is below any American standard. Its home hygiene are below any reasonable norm.

The South has no technical university of the highest rank and no research laboratorics commensurate with its needs and opportunities. In fine, just as it lacks technology, wealth, and management to develop its boundless natural wealth, so it lacks institutional means to develop and conserve its human wealth. No matter what its potentialities are, therefore, the facts are that the Souh is a deficiency area of scarcity instead of a region of abundance.

If we should classify the region's excellencies and its deficiencies in terms of this chasm between possibilities and realities, the result would be somewhat as follows: Of the five fundamental sources of wealth, the South excels in natural wealth and human wealth; it lags in technological, wealth, artificial wealth and capital, and institutional wealth. Or to chraacterize the region in another way: As to resources, it shows a superabundance; as to science, skills, technology and organization, it shows deficiency; as to general economy, it shows waste; as to culture, it shows richness, impaired by immaturity and hesitancy and relative retrogression in some recent aspects of the region's development.

Nevertheless, these are remediable deficiencies. The conclusion is justified that the way onward for the South can be plotted, though the task is difficult. All the necessary elements are present; they need only to be focused in the right ways. On the other hand, unless a definite change in regional economy can be brought about the prospect for the region is alarming. The South can ill afford to make many more mistakes in its choice of roads to follow. The answer must be found in a program of regional reconstruction well integrated with national cooperative arrangements in order to start the flow of new currents and processes, and to guarantee their continuance. This is the task of regional planning, American style, which is the greatest single need of the South today.

## ELECTRIC EYE TO GRADE MILK IS ANNOUNCED

The latest development toward the "dairymen's dream" of complete electrification, and electric eye that grades milk according to color, was announced today by the research laboratory of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station at Rutgers university.

Laboratory and field tests with the device have been so satisfactory that there is tangible promise of producing long-sought milk color traits in specific herds.

## Farm Notes

**The Farm Journal Says:**

**Electrocution of Poultry**

A machine to eletrocute chickens is the invention of Paul Oronato and Emil Weinaug, poultrymen of San Mateo county, California. This machine kills chickens painlessly, gives them a preliminary cleaning, then put them through a process that allows them to be plucked quickly without tearing the skin. All this at a rate of 750 birds per hour.

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A white giant hen on the M. L. Chaffin ranch near Corvallis, Mont., laid her eggs in the crouch of a big popular tree. Everything was fine until she hatched 11 lively chicks. Then the rancher had to get a ladder to bring the brood to earth.

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Mrs. E. H. Strawn of Clarendon, Texas owned a hen that laid an egg weighing half a pound, was 7 inches in circumerence and 8 inches long.

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**1,000 Eggs in Five Years**

Hens with a useful laying life of five years, producing 1000 eggs during that period have been produced by special breeding at the West Virginia Experiment Station by E. T. Wightman. This contrasts with the conventional "standard" hen, which is regarded as satisfactory if she has a two year laying life with 200 eggs a year. To produce such long-lived, high-yielding poultry strains, male as well as female birds have to possess the right hereditary factors. Since roosters do not lay eggs, Mr. Wightman had to keep the male birds until he could measure them indirectly by the performance of their daughters — which of course prolonged both the duration and the difficulty of the tests. (Science Service.)

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Mrs. S. W. Stice who lives near Blackwell, Oklahoma, placed 14 eggs under a setting hen, about a week later the hen was found dead on the nest. Week later some lusky cheeping chicks were found in the nest.

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**CURLY TOP STUDIES**

Western Canner & Parker Says:—

To produce a tomato with qualities resistant to western yellow blight, commonly known as curly top, is planned by Dr. Loran Blood, plant pathologist of the Utah State agricultural College, Logan. The main difficulty is finding a host plant. More than 800 varieties and strains of tomatoes have been tested and no resistance has been found to any marked degree. Twenty wild varieties have been imported from Mexico and tested, some of these show favorable signs of resistance. By careful crossing and hybridizing this resistance may be increased until a plant evolves which will have the power to resist western yellow blight, Dr. Blood believes. The plant breeding is being carried on at Logan, although trial grounds, under the direction of Dr. Blood, are at Hurricane where between 30,000 and 50,000 plants are set out each year to test for curly top resistance.

## TOMATO JUICE

Tomato juice, although the industry is only ten years old, ten million cases of tomato juice were sold last year.

Tomato juice is best made as follows:

Wash the tomatoes thoroughly. Remove the stem and any green or over-ripe portions. Put the trimmed tomatoes in a kettle and mash them with a wire potato masher. Heat until the juice begins to simmer around the edge of the pot. This occurs at approximately 150 degrees. Run the heated tomatoes through Sep-or-siv using the first screen. The tomato juice should then be brought to 180 degrees temperature or slightly under boiling point, Add one-half teaspoonful of salt to each quart of tomate juice. Fill into the cans as hot as possible. Close immediately and cook same length of time as canned tomatoes water cool.

Tomato juice is equally as suitable for feeding infants as orange juice. In preparing Tomato Juice for infant feeding do not use any seasoning, except a very small amount of salt.

Some home canner add a teaspoonful of lemon juice to each pint of tomato juice. This gives a very desirable flavor.

## TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

A very delicious cocktail may be prepared from tomato juice by using the following recipe:

To 1 pint strained tomato juice add 1 teaspoonful of salt.

2 1-2 teaspoons of vinegar, 1 1-2 teaspoons of lemon juice and 1-2 teaspoon of Worchester Sauce. Add 1 drop of Tobasco Sauce. Serve cold.

## GEORGIA'S TOBACCO CROP

The tobacco crop in Georgia during the past seven years brought the state around $62,000,000 which is as follows:

| Year | No. Pounds |
|---|---|
| 1929 | 89,670,000 |
| 1930 | 104,538,000 |
| 1931 | 60,881,696 |
| 1932 | 12,171,179 |
| 1933 | 59,853,963 |
| 1934 | 33,623.724 |
| 1935 | 71,826,352 |
| Totals | 432,564,914 |

| Av. Price | Total |
|---|---|
| 18.6c | $16,678,620.00 |
| 12.9c | 13,485,402.00 |
| 6.41c | 3,901,841.56 |
| 10.41c | 1,267,211.07 |
| 11.30c | 6,764,125.31 |
| 18.73c | 6.299,761.96 |
| 18.91c | 13,582,912.00 |
| Total | $61,979,873.90 |

## CORN NEEDS HUMUS

Soil without humus is dead. Corn won't grow on dead soil.

Without moisture corn burns and dries up. Humus helps to keep the moister in the soil.

Corn will not do well in cold soil. Humus keeps the soil warm.

Corn cannot thrive in hard, packed soil. Humus makes the soil loose.

Corn needs air around its roots. an early start in the spring.

Humus keeps the top soil, which contains most of the plant food, from washing away.

If we give our corn a square deal, it will give us a square deal.

## U. S. WILL AGAIN OFFER LAND TO HOMESTEADERS

Interior department officials said today they were preparing regulations under which homesteading —halted for more than a year under presidential order withdrawing all public land from entry— will be revived under carefully specified conditions.

The maximum claim will be limited to 320 acres and prospective settlers must select really good land that will not be in danger of abandonment. Insurance of the regulations has been delayed by Secretary Ickes pending decision on whether the grazing division or the department division of investigation is to verify assertions that the acreage is fertile enough and gets enough rain for cultivation.

**Large Acres Withdrawn**

The executive orders of November, 1934, and May, 1935 which together withdrew the entire 165,000,000 acres of unappropriate public land from settlement, are still in force. Amendments to the Taylor grazing act, however, were enacted by the last congress authorizing the secretary of the interior to permit homesteading on land be considered more valuable "for the production of agricultural crops than for the production of native grasses and forage."

Although land once more will be obtained for the asking and living on it—officials do not expect a revival of rush for homesteads expressed in the phase, "do a land office business."

Farmers who do not own land can write Department of Interior, Washigton, D. C. for full information as to homesteading government lands.

## WORLD WHEAT SHORTAGE SEEN

(Chicago Tribune Special to the Gazette.)

Chicago, July 25—The world is short more than a half billion bushels of wheat, estimates indicate. If consumers eat their usual amount of bread and cereal during the next 12 months, there will not be a single bushel left as a "nest egg' to carry over into next year.

There is a stronger demand for wheat now than at any time during the last five or six years. This nation, once one of the largest wheat export countries in the world, will be forced to scrape the bins to feed its own people and continue to bring in foreign wheat. Approximately 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, have been imported into this country during the last year.

**U. S. Second Largest Wheat Importer**

In the 1934-35 crop year the United States, for the first time since records were started in 1866, became a net importer of wheat. Today this country is the second largest importer of wheat, exceeded only by Great Britain including North Ireland. In the 1924-25 marketing year, farmers in the United States raised 259,000,000 bushels of wheat that were sold abroad, exceeding the exports of any other country.

Current production of wheat, totaling 4,639,760,000 bushels, plus 635,000,000 bushels left on hand, gives the world an aggregate supply of only 5,274,726,000 bushels.

This shortage, plus a normal carrying over of about 550,000,000 bushels, leaves the world 65,000,000 bushels short of its normal needs for the next year.

**Russia and China Included**

In these calculations Russia and China wheat figures—usually left out of most world summaries—are included.

During the five-year period from 1929 to 1933, this country produced more than 15 per cent of all the wheat grown, raising more than any other nation on the globe with the possible exception of Russia, for which accurate figures are not available.

This year farmers have experienced their second unprecedented drouth in two years. Today they are threshing a reduced wheat crop estimated to be approximately 638,000,000 bushels. This is 145,773,000 bushels less than the five-year average from 1929 to 1933. The normal consumption is about 650,000,000 bushels annually. The usual carry-over is in the neighborhood of 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels.

It is the opinion of Nat C. Murray Chicago authority on crop statistics that during the next year it will be a seller's market instead of a buyer's market with higher prices prevailing.

## FIRST BALE GINNED

Eudora, Ark., Aug. 4. — The first bale of cotton to be ginned in Arkansas was brought in by J. C. Hall. It was grown on the Lindsay plantation, and weighed 1600 pounds net. The bale classed 1 1-8 inch middling.

## Iotas Open New Chapter In Iowa

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 20 (By Dorothy Wheels for ANP)—Mrs Florence K. Williamson of New York City, Eastern regional director of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority officiated at ceremonies this week held at the Blue Triangle Y.W.C.A. which marked the opening of Alpha Delta Chapter of the sorority. Following installation of officers a banquet was held and later in the evening a reception was given honoring members of he new chapter.

Officers installed were Mrs. Susie Hart, president; Mrs. Ciara Johnson, first vice president; Adelyne Wilson, second vice president; Evelyne Brooks, recording secretary; Mrs. Gertrude North, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Beatrice Robinson, financial secretary; Mrs. Lena S. Wilson, treasurer and Dorothy Wheels, journalist.

## ATTEMPT TO FRAME NEIGHBOR PROVES HARSH BOOMERANG

New York City, Aug. 20 (ANP) —Had an 11 year old girl placed a three cent stamp on a letter instead of marking it "C.O.D." her attempts at vengeance on a neighbor who ordered the girl out of her yard might have come closer to success.

Angered, the girl wrote a letter to President Roosevelt and put the neighbor's return address on the envelope. The letter read: "Dear President: If you don't put $100 in the backyard of 196 South Sixth Street, you will be killed." Without a stamp, the letter was returned to the above address.

Police Sergeant Moregenroth questioned the girl. He said he'd decide later what to do.

June—Mother, we're going to play elephants at the zoo and we want you to help us.

Mother—What on earth can I do?

June—You can be the lady who gives them peanuts and candy.

## TWO PENNSYLVANIA THEATRES ABOLISH RACE SEGREGATION

Media, Pa., Aug. 14—The moving picture theatre here against which a suit was brought last March under the 1935 Pennsylvania eqaul rights law, has abolished all segregation which formerly existed in the house. Immediately after the trial of the test case last March, the theatre assigned one whole side to colored people instead of the few rows in the rear which had been previously assigned. Later in the spring the whole theatre was thrown open to colored people and the manager states that so far there has been only one complaint from a single white patron.

A theatre in Darby, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, which has been practising segregation for years, recently has permitted colored people to sit anywhere in the theatre.

He only fears men who does not know them and he who avoids them will soon misjudge them—Goethe.

Do not anxiously hope for what is not yet come; do not vainly regret what is already past.—Chinese Maxim.

Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be
The last of life for which the first
was made.—Robert Browning.

## GOVERNOR DAVEY OF OHIO SENDS STATE'S PRAISE TO JESSE OWENS

**Columbus, Ohio,** August 3—(ANP) —Jesse Owens, currently Ohio's foremost citizen and possible member of the state legislature within the next few months, was felicitated in a telegram sent by Gov. Martin L. Davey to Berlin immediately after the dusky sensation turned in his phenomenal triple win in the 1936 Olympics.

"As Governor of Ohio it is my pleasure to convey to you the congratulations of the people of your State for your brilliant achievements in the Olympic games.' the telegram read

Owens is currently being spoken of as a candidate for the state legislature and reputedly has the backing of the political bosses. Because of his popularity, victory at the polls is deemed a certainty. It is also understood that should he run and be elected, there would be no objection to his continuing as a student at Ohio State university which he must attend for another year before graduation.

Such a position as state assemblyman would also carry more honor than his present connection as page boy in the legislature through which he supports himself and wife. Several white athletes also have similar positions as page boys.

Should Owens be elected, his treatment would be in direct contrast with that accorded Eddie Tolan who became the first Negro double winner in Olympic history, setting new world records in the 100 and 200 meter sprints at Los Angeles. Several months after the games, it was "discovered" that the great Michigan atulete was unemployed and practically broke, whereupon he received a job as clerk in a recorder's office.

Immediately following his victory for the Germans in the shot put last week in which he established a new Olympic record, Hans Woellke was rewarded with a job as lieutenant of police conferred by Hitler himself.

## Drunken Motorist Lands In Jail

Williamson, N. C., August 30 (ANP)—He remembered faintly driving through Norfolk and taking a few drinks but that was all, said Olive Lane, of Boston, to local police when he woke up in jail Sunday morning without the slightest idea of where he was.

In passing over the causeway leading to Williamston, Lane tore down three posts and landed in a swamp. It required a wrecking crew four hours to get him out. He is being held on a charge of drunken driving.


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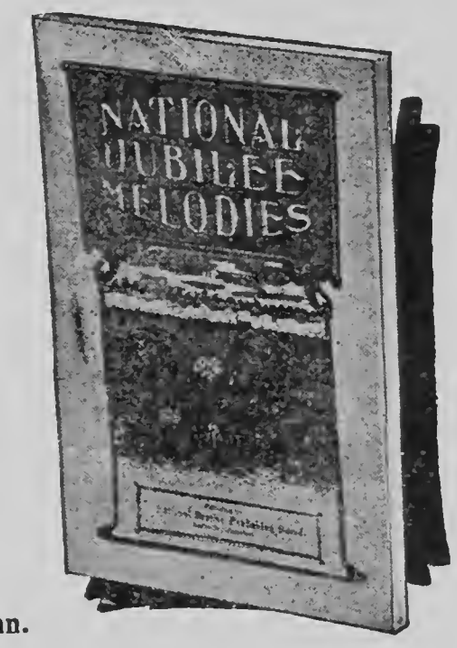


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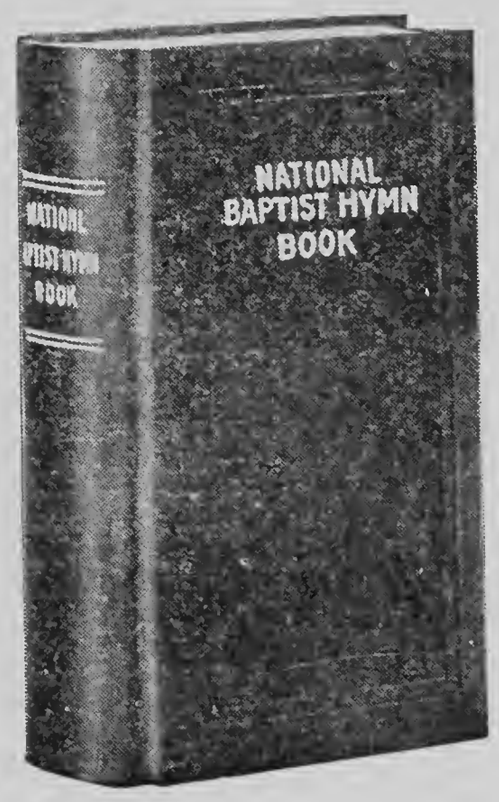


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## EGGS AND ROOSTERS JOIN WITH BANANAS IN KEEPING FOOD PRICES FROM SOARING

Price increases in fruits, vegetables and produce during the year ending yesterday in Freater Little Rock are shown in figures prepared by the Arkansas Democrat from price listings furnished by a Little Rock commission house. Excepting for eggs, roosters and bananas, most products show a definite increase.

Oranges per box wholesale today for $5, compared to $4 a year ago, and $4.75 two months ago. Lemons per box sell at $7.50 a box, the same as last year, and a 50 cent drop from two months ago. Grapefruit is up $1.50 a box today's price of $5 comparing with $3.50 a year ago, and $4.50 two months ago.

Bananas fell from $525 a year ago to $4.75 today. The price per crate June 1 was $5 Cabbages show a tremendous increase in the past 12 months, selling for $5.25 per 100-weight today and $2.65 a year ago. On June 1, this year, cabbages wholesaled for $2.50.

Price listings revealed that potatoes reached a high of $4.25 per 100-weight June 1, compared to $3.50 today and $3.15 a year ago.

Onions per 50 pounds sell for the same today as they did a year ago, $1.50. June 1 onions were $1.15. Green peppers sell for 15 cents a pound today, were 13 cents June 1 and a year ago, 10 cents Limes in four-quart baskets are $1 compared to $1 June 1 and 90 cents August 1, 1935.

Produce merchants revealed price of hens has risen in the 12-months period from 8 to 11 cents a pound to 11 to 14 cents while spring chickens and roosters remained about the same selling at from 13 to 15 cents and 6 to 8 cents a pound, respectively.

Eggs have fallen from 20 to 24 cents a dozen to 19 to 23 cents.

Hens dropped from 13 to 14 cents a pound to 11 to 14 and spring chicken from 17 to 22 cents to 13 to 15 cents in the past two months. Merchants said the drop was due to dry weather and lack of feed on poultry farms resulting in producers flooding the market with poultry.

A rise is expected in price of poultry by early fall, they predicted.

Managers of Greater Little Rock bakeries reported that no increase in price of bread had been made during the 12-month period, but that weight of loaves had been increased slightly.

## SNAKE STRIKE EXAGGERATED, EXPERTS HOLD

How far can poisonous snakes strike? About one-half to three-fourths their length, says the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. The greater distance is rarely reached even during times of extreme excitement, and the longer strokes have little accuracy. It is commonly believed that they strike their full length or greater distances.

In striking at an object a snake simply straightens out the S-shaped curves in its body with great speed, the federal scientists explain. When coiled it uncoils about half of the front part of its body and hurls that part forward from a looped position. The western diamondback rattlesnake, when excited, frequently raises its head 10 to 15 inches above the ground. From this position it strikes sideways and downward.

Poisonous snakes often misjudge distance in striking at objects. Venom flying from their fangs, when they strike at objects beyond their reach, accounts for stories of American snakes spitting poison. An African species really does this.

Reports of persons bitten by venomous snakes indicate that in most cases the victims were bitten on the legs or feet. High topped boots or heavy leggings therefore are an efficient safeguard against most attempts of snakes to bite. Waist-high rubber wading boots with inserted canvas shank gives good protection in swamps and lowlands.

## LARGER RICE CROP FORECAST THIS YEAR

Louisiana rice crop in four years was predicted today by William W. Reid, executive secretary of the Rice Millers Association. He said the other two states that make up the Southern rice area, Arkansas and Texas, also have increased production about 15 per cent.

"We look for a broader market this year than for some years past." Reid said. "The anticipated shortage and higher price for corn, beans, potatoes and similar staples will, we believe, turn more people to rice for their table."

The drouth that has ravaged most of the great farming areas of the nation has had little effect on rice crops, Mr. Reid said. Harvesting will begin around August 5, and reach its heighth by the middle of September.

## CANNING ROOM IN HER YARD BIG CONVENIENCE

A modern canning center, which takes the heat and muss of canning out of the house has been built in her yard by Mrs. L. E. Morris, member of the Brannon Home Demonstration Club, Quitman, reports Mrs. Dora S. Stubblefield, home demonstration agent in Faulkner county.

The canning center is 14 by 18 feet in size, and has a screened opening across the north and south sides. Wooden shutters serve the purpose of an awning in keeping rain and sunshine out. Large windows on the east and west sides of the room are glassed.

A counter is built across the south end of the room. A large stove and a furnace built around the wash pot serve for the blanching, heating and processing of the vegeetables.

The cost of this outside room, which serves both as a canning center and a laundry, was $11. Mr. Morris did all the work, and the shingles were made at home.

—Arkansas Democrat.

## PEACH TREE YIELDING FIVE VARIETIES BORE FRUIT TILL SEPTEMBER

An unusual and helpful demonstration in grafting and the production of fruits and berries, is being conducted by M. M. Dunn, Izard county farmer, who has a model two-acre orchard.

Mr. Dunn has an orchard of producing peaches. Last year he sold his peach crop to local markets and averaged from $2 to $3 a bushel for the entire crop.

Experimenting with unusual varieties is a hobby of Mr. Dunn. He has one large peach tree on which he has grafted and budded five different varieties of peaches and two plums. This tree bore friut from May until September last year, and each of the varieties made a normal yield.

Mr. Dunn is working with the county agent, G. I. Gilmore, to develop better fruit farms in Izard county. His whole orchard is a food demonstration as to what can be done with fruits on the rough land in Izard county, states the county agent.

## Kentucky State

### STATE COLLEGE HOLDS CONVOCATION

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 6—Announcements for summer convocation of Kentucky State Industrial College list eight Louisville and Jefferson County teachers among the sixty candidates for degrees to be conferred in the college auditorium Thursday, Aug. 13. The Louisville names are those of Virginia Alexander, Olive K. Boone, Hattie .Dainels, .Kathleen Dowery, Georgia Nugent, Alice Nugent, Luey C. Phillips and Henrietta Warren. Twenty-four other Kentueky counties and two other states are the homes of the other candidates whose names and home addresses follow:

Mamie Allen, Lexington; Edward Baeoyn, Hopkinsville; Esther Pall, Middlesboro; Thelma, Baughman, Pineville; Ida Belle Black, Midway, Princia Boner, Florenee Buckner, Luther Buckner, Hopk'nsville; Margaret Burdette, Lancaster; Clarence Cabell, Henderson; Frank Cannon, Nieholasville; Gladys Carter, Versailles; Lafie Coffield, Marion, Katie Coulter, Houstonville; John Cooper, Ashland; Green Curry, Glasgow; Mildred Edwards, Earlington; Eliza Elmore, Lexington; George Freeman, Cleveland, Ohio; Eleetra Gooduloe, Russellville; Wilhelmina Green, Bowling Green Minnie Hall, Paduean; Arthur Hawkins Shelbyville; Luey Herrington, Flemingsburg; Roy Higgins, Viceo; Frances Jackson, Richmond; Marian Jameson, Bowling Green; Lillian King, Harlan; Mary Lancaster, Lebanon; Vesta Martin, Trenton; Dona E.. Moore, Hickman; Sally Moore, Lexington; Alfred Moses, Hickman; Loretta, Mullins Lynch; Helen D. Noel, Madisonville; C. B. Nuekolls, Ashland; Garland Offutt, Lexington; Catherine, Pleasant, Lawrenceburg, Nettie Printers, Midway; Emma Rice, Hopkinsville; Carma Shaw, Paducah; Alyce Simpson, Frankfort; Harold Smith, Waukesha, Wis.; William Stone, Richmond; Wallace Strader, Burlington; Audra Tucker, Hickman; Annie Turner, Richmond; Karl Walker, Hazard; Aritha White, Richmond; Henrietta Woodson, Paduaeh; Estella Yates, Richmond.

The convocation address will be delivered by Dean Rufus E. Clement of Louisville Municipal College and degrees conferred by President R. B. Atwood.

## LATE GARDEN MAY INCLUDE BIG VARIETY

Wherever rain has moistened the soil, gardeners should now be at work on their fall planting; suggests Claude Woolsey, extension horticulturist. A wide variety of vegetables may be planted, and some of them are hardy enough to withstand light fall frosts, he said.

Among the crops Mr. Woolsey recommends for planting in July are the following:

Stringless green pod beans, Henderson's bush lima beans, pinto beans, early Detroit beets, Jersey Wakefield cabbage, Danver's half long carrots, Georgia collard, Lookout Mountain, triumph or cobbler potatoes, purple top rutabagas, Gulf State and Pritchard tomatoes, and purple top, seven top and louse proof turnips.

Desirable crops for planting in August include: Lucullus chard, Simpson lettuce, southern giant curled mustard, yellow Bermuda onion plants and bloomsdale spinach, Mr. Woolsey said.

White Globe onion sets and Prizetaker onion seed can be planted in September, the specialist added.

Other crops which can be planted in the fall garden are Chinese cabbage, Whipple's corn, Davis perfect cucumbers, Siberian kale, white Vienna kohlrabi, Alaska peas and scarlet globe radishes, according to Mr. Woolsey.

The following vegetables, he said, will stand a light frost: Beets, cabbage, carrots, chard, Chinese cabbage, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, onions, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips.

Succession plantings can be made with snap beans, beets, carrots, letture, mustard, radishes and spinach, the specialist suggested.

## COTTON EXCHANGE REVIEW

Cotton brought $1,000,000,000 to the South during the last season, the annual review of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange disclosed yesterday. It was the staple's largest money yield Issued by Henry Plauche, secretary, the report showed that 13.321,308 bales were sold in the year ended on July 31 for $762,-464,631. Cottonseed sales brought the total to $931,756,291. Benefit payments from the government pushed the total across $1,000,000,000. Not since the 1929-30 season when lint cotton alone sold for $1,211,217,737 has the South's money crop reached such proportions. (A. P.)

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT AMERICA'S LARGEST NEGRO HOTEL—VINCENNES

**VINCENNES HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois, located at 36th Street and Vincennes Ave. The most modern and up-to-date Hotel owned and operated by Negroes in America. Mrs. E. Barnett-Lewis, is Proprietress. Write for Prices and Rates.**

## RALPH HAYNE, AUTHORITY ON SWINE, SAYS:

The hog will produce more meat from 100 pounds of feed than will any other animal.

The hog will eat, and grow and fatten on more kinds of feed than will any other useful animal.

No farm animal multiplies so rapidly as the hog— we can start with one sow and have 200 hogs within three years.

Humus lets air into the soil.

Humus aids the germination of the seed and helps to give the corn

There are very few farms but what can and should produce enough pork to feed the farmer's family. There is no better meat than ham, sausage and bacon. Hogs are needed to eat chicken scraps and unmarketable grain and to make profitable use of skim milk and butter milk. Hogs mustn't be expected to live entirely on scraps and refuse. They must have other good feed.

Hogs are profitable when fed on the by-products of dairying. Hogs and cows make a good combination. When well managed the hog is one of the best sources of farm income. Hogs have paid for many a farm. We can sell hogs any time of the year and at almost any age and weight.

## CORN, AMERICA'S GREATEST CROP

Corn is the most important crop in American agriculture. It is grown in every state and can be grown with profit on nearly every farm. It brings in more money to the farmers of America than does any thing else, except dairy products, and it is necessary to the success of every dairy farm.

Corn is king of all farm crops

Corn and alfalfa form a balanced ration that is hard to beat.

Corn means a prosperous agriculture because it makes possible dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, and these are the profit makers, the mortgage lifters. They create cosy homes, happy families. They provide education for the children, home convenience for mother, peace and contentment for father. They make life worth living.

No other grain crop has so wide a range of possibilities as corn has, No other grain crop will pay so well for care and attention. No other grain crop has the capacity for responding to fertility and cultivation that corn has.

While our average yield of corn be only 30 bushels to the acre, with the necessary care and attention it can be made to produce over 100 bushels.

When wheat or oats are ripe there is danger of losing them even to the last moment as the result of rust or blight or storm. But corn, once matured, will wait days or even months, for the busy or overworked farmer, withuot suffering injury.

Corn produces three crops a year. Because of its big yield it produces what is equal to two crops of any other grain, and in addition, a crop of hay in the form of stover.

In addition to being a good money crop, corn is an important crop in other ways. It helps in the production of meats, dairy products, and poultry products and is an aid in diversified farming, on which permanent farm prosperity depends.

Corn is a cultivated crop and its cultivation helps to keep our land free of weeds.

## DIRECTIONS FOR CANNING CHICKEN

1. **Dress, clean, and cut up each chicken in the usual manner.** For convience in packing it, is well to place together the like pieces that is, all things in one pan, all backs in another, all legs in another, etc. Then, by taking a piece from each pile when packing, we make sure of having all parts of a chicken in each can.

2. Pack. If you are packing in a glass jar, put a thigh in the saddle and pack these first; put put the other thigh in the ribs and pack these next; put one leg in the can with the big end down and the other leg in the can with the little end down. The other pieces will fit in on top of these. If packing in tin start with the saddle pieces put a thigh in it and pile on top of it enough other pieces to fill the bottom of the can. Pack the giblets separately.

3. **Add one teaspoon salt to each** quart. Fill jor with boilding wa"er if the chicken is well packed practically no water can be added.

4 **Seal and cook.**

Glass jars.

a. Put on the rubber and cap. Do not fasten covers tight.

b. Sterlize 3 hours in hot water out fit; in the pressure cooker sterilize one hour with 10 to 15 pounds. pressure bringing pressure up slowly,

c. Remove jars; tighten covers: inverted to cool and test jonts.

Tin cans.

a Seal tight.

b. Sterlize the same in glass jars.

c. Remove cool Do not stack tin cans until they are cold, for if there are many cans, the heat is retained and the cans on the inside are over-cooked.

For canning fried chicken, brown each piece in hot fat before packing. Do not fry until tender, as the chicken will cook while being sterlized. Add no water. Sterlize three hours.

**Ways of Serving Canned Chicken**

a Simply heat and serve.

b. Beat an egg and thin it with milk; dip pieces of canned chicken in the egg-milk mixture, then roll them in cracker crumbs; brown in the oven.

c. Remove the bone and cut the meat into small squares for creamed chicken on toast, chicken patties, or chicken a la King.

d. Remove the meat from the bone and run it through the food chopped to make a sandwich filling.


# 'Hope Magazine'

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## IT IS A BILLION DOLLAR CASH CROP

In addition to being a part of the grow-your-own- living farm program, poultry is an important cash crop for farm folks.

The poultry census is taken only every 10 years. The last census showed there were in the United States, 360,000,000 chickens. They produced 1,656,000,000 dozen eggs. The year's production of chickens and eggs brought $1,048,000,000.

Th's is more than the value of oats about equal to wheat, only a little less than hogs, more than hali as much as cotton, and about two-fifths as much as corn.

Ninety per cent of this billion dollars goes to farmers or rather to farmers' wives These good wives spent it for groceries, clothing, lights, washing machines, rugs, pictures, books, phonographs. If we should take the poultry money out of a farm community, the country town merchants would wonder what had happened to their business.

## POULTRY IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE GROW-YOUR-OWN-LIVING FARM PROGRAM

Most of us have poultry. We like our eggs for breakfast and fried chicken every twice in a while. Poultry produces wholesome food which our family needs; this alone is reason enough for keeping it.

A farm without some poultry, a garden, and a little fruit is not a real farm. When farm business is good, the poultry and garden products more than feed the family and leave the money crop clear profit when farm business is bad, they feed the family and save the day.

The cow, the sow and the hen is a combination hard to beat in the grow-your-own-living farm program. Add a garden to this trio and the farm family slides along easily in a year of prosperity and is well-fortified to meet a year of adversity. The hen fits in with diversified farming — the only kind of farming that brings permanent success to an individual or to a community.

## PLANT FALL GARDENS NOW

A fine variety of garden products can still be grown in most parts of the south if there is normal weather during the remainder of the season. often the fall garden is better than the spring garden, experienced vegetable growers point out.

"Gardeners should not accept defeat from the dry weather which may have destroyed their spring efforts."

"They still have a good chance to produce an abundance of many kinds of vegetables."

String beans, cowpeas, kale, mustard and turnips are among the garden staples that may be planted in August with excellent prospects of success.

String beans should be planted at intervals through the season up to six weeks time before frost.

Cowpeas should be planted in the garden, or in the field along the edge of the cotton row to provide a nourishing stable for the table. The old time black eyed peas are best, but any variety will serve in an emergeniy.

Kale and mustard may be planted late as these vegetables will endure cold weather.

Carrots will produce a good crop if sown soon. Fall grown carrots are more likely to be tender than those started in the spring. Carrots can be stored in an outside pit and kept in good condition. They are especially valuable in the fall. Chinese cabbage is one of the newer vegetables. Like the common cabbage it may be served raw or cooked. Chinese cabbage can be planted during the winter months. Spinach also should mature before frost if planted during August.

To have cabbage head in the early fall or late winter, the early maturing varieties such as Charleston, Wakefield, or golden acre. For winter use Flat Dutch and Savoy are recommended.

Late August is also a good time to plant a fall crop of English peas and if planted on moist, fertile, well prepared ground, and the weather is favorable a worthwhile crop can be produced.

Since the growing season is short from August on, the use of fertilizer is suggested in order to speed the crops where it is needed.

The kind and amount of fertilizer to apply will depend on the fertility and general productivity of the soil. A complete fertilizer containing phosphoric acid ammonia and potash, usually fits all the needs of the garden. Many soils are deficient in potash especillay in the southern states. A complete fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent potash will give Al fertilizer contained 4 per cent nigtrgen, 12 percent phosophoric acid, and 4 per cent potash will give good results in ordinary garden soils. Where the soil is light, sandy, and low in postash, the percentage of this element should be increased.

Quickly available nitrogenous fertilizer gives good results on poor soils when one to three applications are made at intervals of ten to twenty days. An application of one-half pound to one hundred square feet is recommended. Carc should be used in applying nitrogenous fertilizer so as to not burn or kill the plants.


## MANHOOD LOSS?

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**5404 S. Parkway, Dept. 3, Chicago, Ill.**


Good results may be had by placing a small spoon of fertilizer on a ring around tomato plants about three week after they have been in the field. The fertilizer should not be placed too close to the plant.

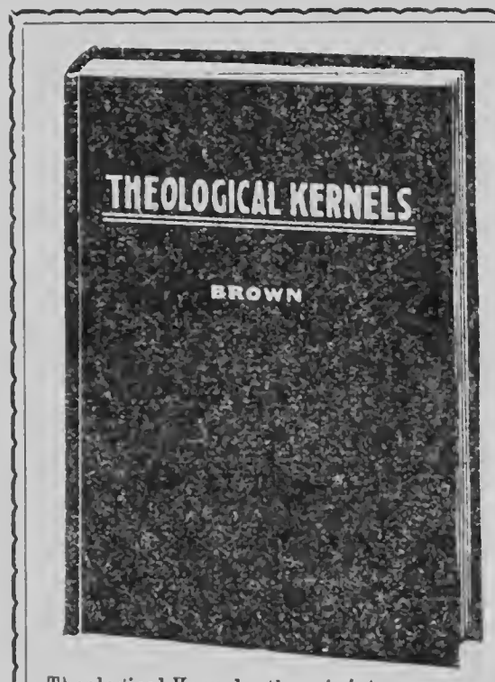
Vegetables such as lettuce, cabbage, spinach, kale, parsley, swiss chard, and celery are benefited by side dressings of small amounts of nitrate of soda at frequent intervals throughout the early part of the growing season.

## 1935 BEST RECENT YEAR FOR DAIRY FARMERS

**New York,** July 25 (AP)—Cash income from milk brought American dairy farmers $683,000,000 in the first six months of 1935, best return in five years, the Milk Industry Foundation announced today. The figures were around $28,000,000 ahead of the total income from milk in the same period last year, the report said.

## DANDELION GREENS

In the days of our childhood, most of us lived on diets consisting of vegetables buried in pits or cellar, together with fresh meat and the everypresent salt pork. With the coming of spring, the first dandelions to show the leaves above the ground were eagerly sought for as "greens." Little was known of canned foods and the necessity of vegetables in preparing a safe diet. Now canned foods have changed all of that. The housewife may go to her pantry shelves and secure home canned vegetables at any time of the year.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### FRUIT JUICES ALL JELL WITH APPLE PECTIN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

grandmothers guessing. Today, a splendid artificial pectin can be made from fresh apples, which, when added to any juice, will produce a prize-winning glass of jelly."

Thus the uncertainty of making jelly from delightfully flavored well-ripened fruits as peaches, pears cherries and strawberries which are deficient in natural pectin, has been eliminated, the home specialist declared.

Home-made apple pectin can be made from small and imperfectly shaped apples, Mrs. Smith explained Apples selected for making pectin extract should be fresh, tart firm, free from decay and worm holes and hard rather than mealy. It is useless to try to make pectin from fruit that is mealy, non-acid, or overripe, the specialist said.

**Use Cores and Peels**

The apples should be washed thoroughly, and stems and imperfect spot removed, Mrs. Smith advised. Never peel or core apples when extracting juice for jelly or for pectin. Slice thin, weigh, put in a large granite saucepan, and add nine cups of water for each four pounds of apples. Cover the pan and bring quickly to the boiling point. Boil rapidly for 20 minutes.

When the boiling in finished, extract the juice by straining through a flour sack or four thicknesses of cheesecloth. Do not squeeze the bag but let it drip until all the juice is drained out. When dripping is completed, remove the pulp from the bag, measure it, return it to the saucepan and add an equal amount of water for the second extraction of juice. Boil again for 20 minutes and strain.

Mix the two extractions and put in a large flat granite pan and boil rapidly until the liquid is reduced to one-fourth of its original volume; 35 or 40 minutes of fast boiling is generally required for this concentration.

The concentrated juice is a thick, syrupy liquid and varies in color from dark to light reddish brown, depending upon the variety of apples used, the color of their skins, and the length of time required for the cooking, Mrs. Smith continued.

If the pectin extract is not to be used at once, it should be poured while boiling hot into hot sterilized jars or bottles and sealed. When the liquid gets cold, there is a heavy white sediment in the jar. This sediment contains pectin; therefore the liquid should be stirred before using.

In making jelly, usually about five tablespoons of the extract is used with 3-4 cupful of sugar and one cupful of fruit juice.

Apple pectin extracts are very practical in Arkansas because apples are plentiful and cheap, said the specialist. Since spring and summer fruits that are suitable for jelly making were scarce, some of the fall fruits may be used successfully if combined with artificial pectin, she pointed out.

### RURAL RESETTLEMENT TO HELP NEGRO FARMERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

purchase mules, feed, seed, fertilizer and subsistence. In Mississippi, 3,139 Negro families averaging five persons to the family have received loans of approximately $784,750. No figures are available for Louisiana.

# MORE WHITES THAN COLORED VISIT "HALL OF NEGRO LIFE" AT DALLAS

## Up To July 19, Total of 83,000 Reported As Having Seen Exhibit At Texas Centennial

Dallas, July 30 (ANP)—From June 19 up to closing time, July 18, 83,000 persons had passed through the Hall of Negro Life, according to statement issued from the office of the assistant general manager at the Texas Centennial. The Negro building located near the Second Avenue entrance and adjacent to General Motors exhibit is proving by far to be one of the centers of attraction on the grounds. The type and character of the exhibits housed in this building shows the achievement of Negroes in the United States over a period of 100 years, giving a new light from what the Negro has done to the future of his broad possibilities. Although 95 per cent of the visitors to the Negro building are white, Negro attendance is gradually increasing.

The following is a list of quotations from prominent persons who have recently visited the building:

Mayor Sargeant, "The items to be witnessed in the Negro exhibit building are a true revelation to me. I urge each of us in the South to see this exhibit. It will lead to a better understanding of our races."

Senator Guffey, Pennsylvania, "The progress that the Negro race has made in this country in the past 70 years and which has been accelerated in the past quarter of a century is little less than miraculous. I am very glad to have had the privilege of seeing for myself these concrete evidences of achievement, rugged industry and artistic sensibilities."

Lieut. Gov. Woodhul, "I had no idea nor preconceived notion of the things the Negroes in America have done and are doing until I visited the Negro exhibits building."

Commssioner General Cullen F. Thomas, "Although I had a part in the creation of the Negro Advisory Committee, I had no idea in the beginning that the exhibits would so concretely show progress of the American Negro as it has. I am proud of the record made by Negroes and the Advisory Committee."

Executive Secretary Yeager of the United States Commission, "Your exhibits are simply marvelous."

President W. R. Banks, Prairie View college, "Not only are the exhibits representative, but well kept and the floors are scrupulously clean. The atmosphere around the building is not only fine and courteous, but inviting. I am happy over the progress of the exhibit in the building."

President Rhoads, Bishop college, "The interesting accumulation of rare objects of Negro achievement will do more for racial advancement than even anticipated by the Committee."

President Dogan, Wiley college, "Let me congratulate the Negro Committee on the fine work that is being done in connection with Negro participation."

President Clark of Southern university, "It is simply wonderful."

Will H. Kittrell, Centennial Assistant General Manager, "I am very much pleased at this unprecedented attempt to show the progress of the Negro race in America."

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cundee, Pittsburgh, Pa., "This is the most interesting building it has been my privilege to visit."

Z. S. Armstrong, District Administrator, NYA, "The interesting part of this exhibit is that all of the items are creative as contrasted to other exhibits on the grounds which are mechanical in nature."

Dr. S. W. Geiser, S. M. U., "This is my sixth visit to the building. Each time I come I find something new and interesting that I did not see on my previous trip."

Members of the Board of Education, Hawkins, Texas, "You mean to say that Aaron Douglas was a Negro. He must have had a lot of white blood. These are the finest pieces of art I have ever seen."

Members of the Board of Education, Dallas, "Where are the exhibits from the Negro public schools in Dallas? I am going to see about getting some of their exhibits in this building."

white person can come in this build-

Mrs. G. J. Byron, Fort Worth, "You have here the most attractive exhibit I have seen anywhere. No ing without going out with a higher appreciation of the Negro and his potentialities."

Chairman J. L. Clark, State Interracial Commission, "This is the most unique feature of the entire Centennial Celebration."

Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Dallas "I have visited most of the expositions in which Negroes have participated in the past 50 years. I am glad that Dallas is the host to the world so that this course in education on the Negros contribution to American culture can be given its widest circulation in the hearts of the South."

# BIRMINGHAM CHIEF OF POLICE PRAISE FOR FINE WORK

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 13 (C)—The Greensboro Daily News, in an editorial Saturday captioned "Novel Police Technique," say: "A Negro, who had been 'positively identified' by a young woman and her escort as their assailant, is free because the chief of police of Birmingham, Ala., introduced an innovation into the investigation of the case. The accused man probably owes his freedom, if not his life to the offical's 'check and double check' method of investigation.

"It is the usual procedure of law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations designed solely to accumulate evidence against the defendant or defendants. The Birmingham chief went farther than this; he assigned two detectives to search for evidence favorably to the accused prisoner while two other investigators were seeking information against the accused. After the facts in the case thus amassed by the investigators had been submitted to and studied by the police chief, who admittedly had been convinced at first of the Negro's guilt, he ordered the suspect released from custody.

"It is, indeed, encouraging to find manifestation of such a desire upon the part of the police to guarantee justice to innocent men while protecting society through conviction of guilty parties. Significant, too, is it that a southern city was the scene and a Negro the benefactor of this new technique in law enforcement. The Daily News, mindful of the hapless souls who have been improperly convicted of crimes committed by others, is hopeful that the Birmingham chief has set a precedent that will serve as a guide for law enforcement officers everywhere. Is it too much to contemplate the day, not far distant, when the policeman will visualize his sworn duty as an obligation to assemble all the facts in a criminal case? We have known of all too many officers who were more interested in getting a conviction than they were in seeing justice meted out."

## Hubbard Hosiptal, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Ten., Plans University Courses In Nursing Education

Arrangements have just been completed with Dr. George W. Frasier, President and Mr. George Irvin, Director of the Extension Division of Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado, for Professor Phoebe M. Kandel, R. N., Director of Nursing Education, to come to Meharry Medical College and give six weeks intensive courses in: "The Curriculum and Principles of Teaching applied to Nursing Education," and "Ward Management and Ward Teaching."

These courses have created unusual interest among the graduate nurses of the Southland because there are no opportunities in this section for Negro nurses to pursue advanced study in Nursing Education.

Meharry Medical College is the most ideal place to conduct these courses because of the facilities offered by the Hospital, College and Library. Fifteen graduate nurses have already enrolled for these classes.

Miss Phoebe M. Kandal will arrive in Nashville on August 27th and will begin classes on August 28th, 1936.


## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

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Graduate nurses who are interested will please communicate with Miss H. M. Lyttle, Director of the Nurse Training School, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

# BIRMINGHAM LIQUOR SELLERS SWEAR TO PAYING OFF "COPS"

## Four Patrolmen Laid off After Affidavits Are Filed

**Birmingham,** Aug. 20—(ANP) Three affidavits filed by Negroes charging pay-offs to Birmingham officers for the privilege of selling liquor in this prohibition state were part of the nine which resulted in the suspension of four patrolmen and two detectives last week pending action by the civil service board.

Mrs. Mary Jo Combs accused officer P. L. Stapp of accepting two $5 payments to drop liquor charge against her. One of the payments, her affidavit says, was made in Officer D. J. Ratliff's presence and the other while Ratliff waited outside in a police car. The officers had raided her home and found a quart of whiskey. An affidavit from her husband, George, corroborates her statements.

Alex Brown in another affidavit charged that Stapp and Officer J. R. Phillips raided his home for liquor and arrested him in December, but a week later came around and told him it would cost $5 to get the bond tore up so he would not have to go to court, and $3 a week to sell liquor in North Birmingham.

The remaining affidavits, similar in nature, were made by whites. Two private detectives worked on the case and secured the evidence.

## Steals Guitar From Church

**Memphis,** Aug. 20—(ANP) Members of the Lane Avenue Church of Christ kept one eye on the preacher Sunday night and another on Booker T. Bailey, 23, loitering under a window. So when someone passed a guitar to him, several began chase. After a short run Bailey was caught, arrested, and next day ordered to pay a fine of $15 or serve 15 days in jail.

# NINE WHITE POLICEMEN IN CHICAGO SUED FOR BRUTALITY TO PRISONER

**Chicago,** Aug. 20—(ANP) Nine white police, attached to the 48th Street Police station in the heart of the Southside, were named defendants in a $25,000 brutality suit filed for Orrie Branch by Attorneys George A. Blakely and Sidney A. Jones, representing the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

The officers from whom damages are sought include John Dawe, Peter Keeley, Michael Kelly, James Woulfe, Peter Mayer, Patrick Kelliker, Thomas Bellos, Frank M. Butcher and Harold E. Colander.

This represents what is called "one of the most shocking exhibits of police brutality ever brought to the attention of the association." On March 11, according to Branch, he was held up by two gunmen. A squad car containing Dawe and Michael O'Connel came by and the bandits opened fire. Branch was shot twice in his right leg and Dawe was wounded in the abdomen. Branch got a motorist to take him to 48th street station where he reported the incident and was accompanied by police to Provident hospital for first aid.

While at Provident, another squad car containing Woulfe, Colander, and others drove up. They arrested Branch, took him to the hospital where Dawe lay and asked the wounded officer if he was one of the men who shot him. When the policeman identified Branch as his assailant, the officers attacked the wounded man and fractured his jaw in two places, according to the complaint. He was carried back to the police station and charged with a breach of the peace which failed to hold up in court and resulted in his freedom.

Branch, 41 years old and married, was a WPA laborer up until the time of his injury.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1936 No. 8


# Farmers to Meet in Charleston, Mo.

## Four Thousand Families Placed Picking Cotton Crop

### MANY WILL HAVE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERMANENT WORK, SAYS ROOKSBERY

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,—Cotton pickers are being supplied plantation owners by the National Reemployment Service here as requests are received from plantation owners by the organization, W. A. Rooksbery, state NRS director, said today.

Approximately 4,000 families have been provided work during the cotton picking season through the state NRS, and to date no shortage of labor is known by the NRS to exist in the cotton area, Mr. Rooksbery said.

While many workers have been taken from WPA projects to meet demands of the cotton picking season, work has been provided many others by the organization which is serving as a go-between workers and owners.

Any person will be aided in obtaining cotton picking jobs by the NRS, it was pointed out. That organization's only policy in aiding is the guarantee of plantation owners that cotton pickers will be housed and arrangements made for food and transportation.

WPA workers, it was emphasized, will not lose their status with the WPA by taking cotton picking jobs

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

### RESETTLEMENT AID IS USED TO GROW SECOND BIBB BALE

The second bale of cotton sold in Bibb county this year and the first bale sold by a family of the Resettlement Administration was sold yesterday by Arthur Taylor, a farmer of the Rutland district.

Raised on a farm in Muscogee county and a railroad man for 13 years, Mr. Taylor was laid off several years ago, he says. After working on public relief for a few years, he finally moved to a farm

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

### OLDEST NEGRO FARMER DIES

Damian Mijares, a farmer colored slave and farmer died at the age of 130 in Cuba. A document gave his age as 30 years old when he was sold by one slave owner to another in 1836.

### 38 NAMED FOR FARM TENANT PROBLEM STUDY

#### Governor's Honorary Commission to Meet Next Month at Spa

Thirty-seven Arkansans and one former Arkansan prepared today to launch at the request of Gov. J. M. Futrell a study into the farm tenant problem in Arkansas and meet in Hot Springs on September 21, to discuss the situation as a move preliminary to the holding later of a Southwide conference with similar commissions from other states.

Governor Futrell yesterday announced his selection of aides to make the study of the sharecropper-farm tenant problem, which dates back to the war between the states 70 years ago.

Announcing appointment of 38 persons to his special state group, overnor Futrell said he was advising chief executives of all cotton growing states of the action and that he hoped to assemble the Dixie-wide conference by November.

The Arkansas commission, which will form the nucleus for the Southwide meet, was set up to examine the tenant problem with a view to evolving a solution designed to extend farm home ownership to field labor now working on a share basis.

**To Meet Next Month.**

Requesting the state group to held its first meeting on Sept. 21,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

### DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

A new experimental peach, known only as "87" is being harvested at Hammonton, New Jersey, for the first time, says a report in the New York Times. It promises to surpass in popularity the Elberta variety, for which this section of the state is famous. The peach, developed several years ago by the New Jersey Experiment Station, is a trifle larger than the Elberta, has less fuzz on its skin and ripens several weeks earlier. The fruit did not reach maturity during the last two years because of the severe early frosts, which destroyed the buds.

**CROP INSURANCE**

"By crop insurance is meant," says Eugene Butler in Progressive Farmer (September), "Insurance against nature's destruction by drouth, hail, or flood, rather than against man's shiftlessness or price fluctuations. And it has been suggested that the insurance premium be paid in the form of the commodity itself. It has been shown that one-third to two-thirds of the excess yield of wheat, if paid only in years of good yields, of which have covered cost of insurance up to 75 per cent of average yield in poor crop years. Such a plan would tie in splendidly with the ever normal granary plan, with crop insurance requirements serving as the bulwark against years of scarcity. It would also provide a form of price stablization, but no funds would be required to buy up the commodity....Produc-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

### THOMASVILLE, GA. REAPS BENEFITS FROM PEAR CROP

#### Pineapple Variety Finding Ready Market in East; Plant Going Full Blast

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Aug. 18.—a bumper crop of the delicious pineapple pears in this section, for which there has been only a limited sale in past years, is now finding an outlet through marketing channels as well as providing big scale operations for a canning plant.

The local canning plant Saturday advertised for 100 women to go to work Monday morning, and the number is being increased to 150 today, two shifts being used and the plant running at capacity to take care of orders.

Two carloads of canned pineapple pears are being shipped to a Kansas City broker and orders have been booked for other sections.

The local plant is absorbing not only what would be considered the surplus production of this crop but has purchased from one grower alone 20,000 bushels, and from other growers varying amount.

One grower last week shipped a solid carload of pears in crates to New York and is planning to send another car this week, if prices hold up. Trucks visiting the state farmers' market here likewise have handled many bushels.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

## AAA Invites Negro Agricultural Leaders to Aid Soil Conservation Program

Washington, D. C., September 3, —Negro Agricultural Directors of Land-Grant colleges in nine southern states have been selected as technical speaker on Soil Conservation during a series of thirty intensive meetings of Negro farmers in Southeastern and Southwestern regions. These meetings which have been arranged by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with Negro State Extension Agents and Land Grant College Presidents will begin on September fourteenth and continue through October ninth.

Negro farm population centers in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas have been carefully chosen for this series of conference, and their purpose is to acquaint Negro farmers with the government's fall program of soil rehabilitation and conservation.

The Ne ro agricultural specialists who have been invited to serve as speakers include: S. A. Haley, A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama; J. N. Carruthers, A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; J. R. Otis, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; B. L. Perry, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; F. M. Staley, Georgia State College, Savannah; C. V. King, Southern University Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Professor Bowles, A. and M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi; W. E. Simms, A. and M. College, Langston, Oklahoma; W. M. Buchanan, State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina; L. A. Potts, Prairie View, Texas.

Other speakers who will assist at several of the meetin"s include C. A. Cobb, Director Section, AAA; E. A. Miller Assistant Director, Cotton Section, AAA; T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, United States Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; James B. Pierce, Field Agent, United States Department of Agriculture, Hampton Institute, Virginia; James P. Davis, Field Officer, AAA.

### SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, OCT. 26, 27, 28

SPECIAL

Committee on arrangements for the Seventh Annual Convention National Federation Colored Farmers to be held here last week in October, is unusually busy perfecting arrangements to care for delegates and visitors. The session will be held at Currin Hall. Special committee has been appointed to secure homes for those who are to attend the three day session. E. A. Miller, Assistant Director Cotton Division, Department Agriculture, and W. A. Sherman Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Specialist, Washington, D. C., have been invited to make principal addresses on the opening day. Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tennessee, and Rev. J. C. Austin, Chicago, will also speak.

A special musical program is being arranged. The local citizens of Charleston will sponsor a ball on tht evening of 28. Orchestra from St. Louis has been engaged to furnish the music. Many prizes will be

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

### LESS MEAT IN STORAGE, JULY 1ST

With drought against fore.... shadowing a possible curtailment in meat supplies, the United States will have less stored meat to rely on than was available a year ago, according to figures released today by the Department of Agriculture.

July 1 storage supplies of pork were little changed from a year ago, but beef stocks were off sharply, as were lamb and mutton supplies. Lard, on the other hand, was ahead of the July 1, 1935, total.

Pork in storage in July 1, totaled 431,292,000 pounds, as compared with 440,618,000 on June 1, and 445,307,000 on July 1, 1935. The is 656,677,000 pounds.

Beef on hand July 1, totaled 41,225,000 pounds, comparing with

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

### OVER 3 MILLION FARMERS IN CHINA

There are 320 million farmers listed in China, 45 per cent of whom are independent farmers, 23 per cent semi-ndependent and 32 per cent on tenant farms. The cotton crop this year will exceed 16,000,000 piculs (about two billion pounds) as stated by the cotton control committee of the National Economic Council.

# HOW MUCH MILK?

Take it in whatever form you like, **some** milk—nutritionists say—should be included in the everyday diets of every family. Milk contains an abundance of calcium and other essentials which are likely to be deficient in diets without milk.

HOW MUCH milk is needed and how much is desirable depends somewhat on the makeup of the rest of the diet, but for most families between 3 and 5 quarts per person a week will provide a satisfactory allowance.

THREE quarts for the average family will do if it must. Five quarts is better. For the ordinary sized family, 3 quarts would allow 1 pint per child and 1 cup per adult. Five quarts would allow between 3 and 4 cups a child and 1½ to 2 cups an adult.

TWO years ago, committees of women in 59 cities, working with the Consumers' Counsel of the AAA, set about getting at the facts of actual consumption of whole and evaporated milk. They gathered reports covering one week in April or May 1934, from 28,966 families, some of whose children went to school in slum districts, some in industrial areas, some in middle-class or better districts.

FACTS which these women collected have now been analyzed, evaporated milk consumption has been translated into the equivalent of whole milk, and these are some of the results that stand out:

529 families reported that they bought no milk at all.

4,126 families reported that they purchased less than a quart a person weekly, and more than half of that quart represented evaporated milk.

More than two-thirds of the 28,966 families consumed less than 2 quarts per person weekly.

FAMILIES in only 8 of the 59 cities reported an average consumption of whole and evaporated milk as high as 3 quarts a week per person.

ALL but 5 percent of the families consumed an average of less than 5 quarts of these kinds of milk per person.

AVERAGE consumption for all 28,966 families was 2.44 quarts of whole milk and the whole milk equivalent of evaporated milk—18.7 percent less than the 3 quarts called for in emergency diets of 3 quarts a week and less than half of the adequate standard of 5 quarts a week.

RECOMMENDED standards include milk in whatever form. Reports gathered in the National Milk Survey refer only to whole and evaporated milk. They do not include such other forms as skim or dried milk, buttermilk, ice cream, or cheese, in which milk might have been consumed by these families. Conceivably in some instances the addition of these other forms might bring the amount of milk consumed closer to desirable standards. This must be a guess only, since no figures are available from which to estimate how much skim or dry milk or buttermilk are consumed by the average person; ice cream consumption by such families as are included in this study cannot even be hazarded. One careful estimate of the weekly per capita consumption of cheese puts the amount at only 0.08 pound.

OTHER limitations of data must be noted. No facts are known about milk which these families might have purchased and consumed away from home. With children, milk consumed at school should be an important part of the weekly quota, but from milk facts reported for public-school systems in 45 of the 59 cities it was learned that milk consumption at school for this group averaged only 0.15 of a quart a week.

SOMETIMES nationality and race make a difference in food habits. No information on these factors was collected. By the method of selecting the families, no attempt was made to get a completely representative picture of milk consumption by all families in each city. Families in extreme poverty, without children or too poor to have their children in school during those weeks, were not included. If there was any overemphasis of any economic group in any of the cities it was in the direction of low-income families.

NO DOUBT remains, however, after surveying the results of this study, and after making due allowance for its limitations, that the facts point to a **grave deficiency** in the average amount of milk consumed by a large number of families.

CONCERN over the dangerous hazards to health from underconsumption of milk was what led a committee of women from 12 national organizations to ask that this survey be made. During 1933 and 1934 Federal and State emergency relief agencies were reporting a large increase in the number of cases of malnutrition among children. This committee of women called on the Secretary of Agriculture in the spring of 1934 and asked his help in getting at the facts of milk consumption.

"WE are prompted to make this request," they said, "by the apparent grave under-consumption of milk, and wish to learn more concretely than has ever been done before how much milk is being consumed by those who need it most. We feel that the facts obtained in such a survey are vital to the solution of the milk problem and we are sure that it will arouse the widest interest of the women of the United States."

INSTRUCTED by the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake this survey, the Consumers' Counsel set to work. A list of 63 cities was drawn up; some large, some small (four cities later had to be omitted). Care was taken to include those which would show an equitable geographic distribution of the population of the country. Local committees of women were asked to help in distributing and collecting the questionnaires, and in tabulating the preliminary results. Local committees asked their municipal authorities to select three schools representative of a poor or slum district, an industrial area, a higher income district. Each school principal then received 250 questionnaires. Principals gave these questionnaires to children, selected at random, to take home and ask their parents to furnish the information, and then return the questionnaire to the school. A few families without school children were included in the number of questionnaires returned.

RETURNS from 28,966 families gave such data as these: The number of people in each family; the number of children of school age, from 5 to 16 years; the number of children under 5; purchase of whole and evaporated milk; the amount obtained which was not purchased. For 19,427 families, family incomes were reported. Included in this number were 9,728 families, each with 2 adults, some with no children, others with from 1 to 10 children.

HIGHEST consumption of whole milk and the whole milk equivalent of evaporated milk among all the 59 cities were reported by families in Reno, Nev., where the average amount consumed weekly was 3.42 quarts per person. Other cities reporting on average of 3 quarts or more were Boise, Idaho, Seattle, Washington, Fargo, N. Dak., Burlington, Vt., Boston, Mass., and Minneapolis, Minn.

LESS than a 2-quart average was reported for 8 cities, with the lowest consumption for all cities in Charleston, S. C., where the average, pulled down by low milk consumption by Negro families, was only 1.23 quarts. The other 7 cities were: Winston-Salem, N. C., Richmond, Va., Pueblo, Colo., Baltimore, Md., Gary, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

NORTHERN and western families showed a better record for milk consumption than did southern families, due in part probably to the larger number of dairy cattle and dairy farms in the former regions. Other factors such as income, the cost of milk, and ignorance of the importance of this food in the diet, too, bear on variations in milk consumption.

CITIES in Pacific Coast States showed the best average record. For the 5 in that region the average consumption was 2.75 quarts. Close second was the West North-Central area, where the average for 7 cities was 2.71 quarts.

BOTTOM on the list of those areas was the South Atlantic. Nine cities in this region reported an average of only 1.93 quarts a person a week. In none of the other 8 regions did the average consumption drop below 2 quarts.

ALMOST 80 percent of all the families reporting from South Atlantic cities showed they were getting less than 3 quarts a week. Nearly as large a proportion of families in East South-Central cities fell below this low level. Even in New England, West North-Central, and Pacific cities close to 60 percent of the families failed to get 3 quarts a person a week.

IMPORTANCE of evaporated milk varied greatly, also, from city to city. Consumption of milk in this form was reported from all cities. In three—Butte, Mont., Globe, Ariz., and Charleston, S. C.—the proportion of milk consumed as evaporated averaged from 37 to 39 percent of the total. In 10 cities, the average was less than 10 percent. These included: Fargo, N. Dak., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Burlington, Vt., Lawrence, Mass., Manchester, N. H., Oshkosh, Wis., Louisville, Ky., Washington, D. C., and Wichita, Kans.

EVAPORATED milk was a big item in the milk consumption of Negro families reported on in Baltimore and Charleston, S. C. Records from Negro families in the latter city showed that 45 percent of their milk was in this form; those in Baltimore reported 21 percent as evaporated.

BIG families, little milk; big incomes, more milk—these two important relationships run through the data which the families reported.

FAMILIES with the lowest consumption per person, it was found, were almost always families with the largest number of children. Put another way, this serious fact is still true: The greater the number of children, the less milk consumed on the average by each member of the family. Furthermore, families with low milk consumption per person were families with a greater proportion of children below school age, the period when a deficiency in milk can perhaps do most permanent damage.

RECORDS of 9,728 families each with 2 adults were studied to see how consumption of whole and evaporated milk changed with the size of the family. Largest per capita consumption was reported by such families who had one child. Their average was 3.06 quarts a week for each person. Families with 2 children consumed 2.93 quarts per person; with 3 children, 2.61 quarts. Almost without exception, with each increase in the number of children the per capita consumption decreased, until with families of 10 children the average was only 1.22 quarts a person.

EVEN if the 2 adults in each

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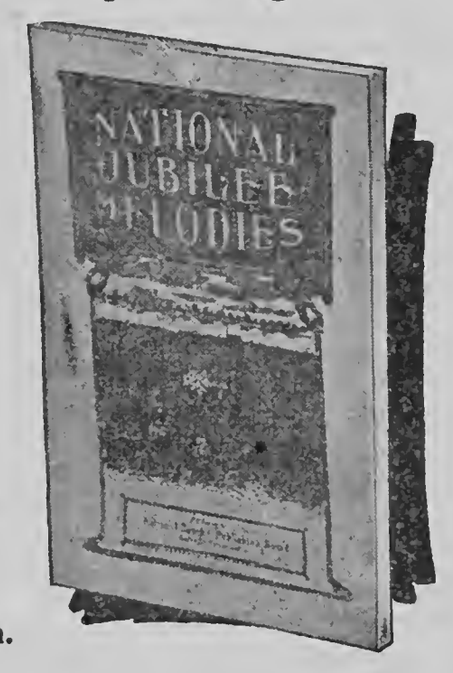


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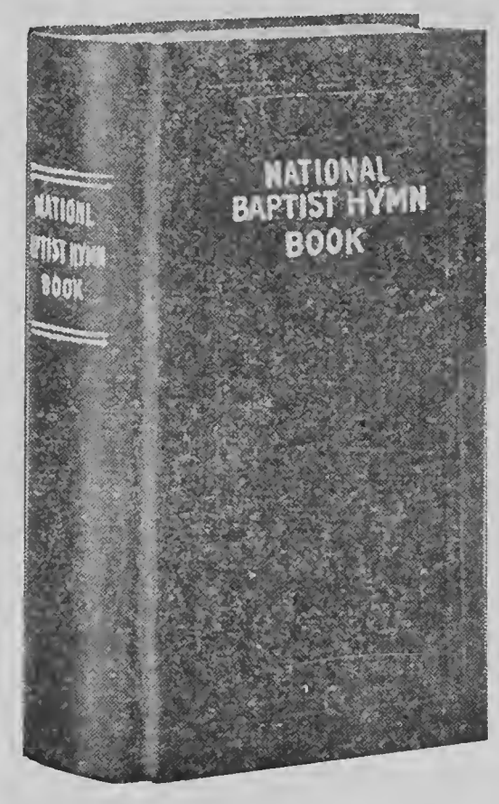


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## 38 NAMED FOR FARM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

to Hot Springs far removed from the troubled east Arkansas sharecropper belt, Governor Futrell named C. E. Palmer of Texarkana, south Arkansas newspaper publisher, as chairman of the honorary farm tenancy commission, to which other appointments will be made later.

On the same date, September 21, the federal grand jury will meet in Little Rock to study recently discovered evidence indicating possible violation of peonage laws in Arkansas cotton fields. George P. Jones, special assistant to the attorney general, recently was named by Attorney General Cummings to present the data before the grand jury.

Included on the list appointed late yesterday were sharecroppers, professional and business men, landlords, landowners, various federal agency attaches, educational and religious leaders. Futrell said all were named as individuals and not as representatives of any specific organization.

The state commission is designed to make recommendations to the legislature and state administration, said the governor, "and probably the federal government, for the improvement of the economic status of farm tenants, and extending farm home ownership among them."

### Ideas Are Invited

The chief executive invited anyone with definite ideas and plans for a solution to the problem to send them to the state commission, expressing the hope for an open minded group able to consider every phase of the farm tenant situation.

The chief executive has announced his intention of retiring from public life at the end of his present term in January, indicating a desire to devote his major effort in the last months of governorship to working out a solution for the tenancy question, a source of discord in the farming South since reconstruction days.

First announcement of his proposed Dixiewide meet recently brought from Southern governors expressions of interest and pledges of co-operation.

### Commission Members.

Named to the state commission with Mr. Palmer were:

Dan T. Gray, dean of the University of Arkansas, college of agriculture, Fayetteville.

Dr. A. C. Millar, Little Rock minister and editor of the Arkansas Methodist.

Donald Murray, Jonesboro newspaper publisher.

J. B. Watson, superintendent of the A. M. and N. College for Negroes, Pine Bluff.

T. Roy Reid, regional director for the Resettlement Administration, Little Rock.

C. C. Randall, university extension service director, Little Rock.

Floyd Sharp, state Works Progress Administrator, Little Rock.

J. W. Sargent, regional director for the Soil Conservation Service, Conway.

J. O. E. Beck, Hughes planter.

James Hammond, Memphis newspaper publisher.

Clyde Byrd, county judge of El Dorado.

Connie Bonslagle, university extension service, Little Rock.

C. T. Carpenter, Marked Tree, former attorney for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

V. C. Kays, president of A. and M. College, Jonesboro.

J. K. Mahoney, El Dorado attorney.

T. J. Gaughan, Camden attorney.

Rev. Ray L. Davis, Wynne Minister.

Carl Hollis, Warren, member of the state board of education.

M. L. Sigmann, banker of Monticello.

Charles T. Evans, Little Rock.

M. E. Melton, Texarkana Chamber of Commerce secretary.

Bob Hall, El Dorado Chamber of Commerce secretary.

Mrs. E. W. Frost, Texarkana, Democratic nominee for national committeewoman.

Mrs. Scott Wood, Hot Springs, former president of the Arkansas Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Col. T. H. Barton, El Dorado oil company president.

C. E. Dungan, Augusta attorney.

Charles Goslee, Hot Springs publisher.

Mrs. Winrfred C. Pope, Little Rock, manager of the magazine, Arkansas Farmer.

E. C. Morton, Heber Springs.

Joe Knight, Paragould.

Paul M. Pfieffer Piggot.

Horace Sloan, Jonesboro.

James Crane, Wilson.

A. Carlson, Turmann.

John Mitchell, Havana.

W. G. Padgett, Marion.

Harry Williamson, Hughes.

### Criticizes Futrell Action.

Memphis, Tenn. (AP)—H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, criticized as a "political gesture" today the action of Governor Futrell of Arkansas in naming a committee to study the sharecropper problem.

Mitchell said the governor had failed to give the union representation.

J. O. E. Beck, Sr., Hughes, Ark., planter named on the commission charged the union had given a false picture of eastern Arkansas, to the world."

"Governor Futrell's proposition is all right," he said. "Some people couldn't keep land if you gave it to them, but everybody is in favor of making it possible for the man who wants to work to buy a home."


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## HOW MUCH MILK?

(Continued from Page 2)

family had gone without milk entirely, the average amount of milk consumed, it is estimated, would have been below 2 quarts a child in all groups of 7 children and more and below 3 quarts in all groups of 5 children and more.

INCOME, too, obviously had much to do with the amount of milk families could buy. Large families were usually found to have low income. With pressure from both ends—little money coming in and heavy expenses—the chance for an adequate supply of milk did not come within reach of such families.

THE BIGGER the family purse, the better the chance for larger milk consumption is supported by the data collected from 19,427 families. (Other families did not report their income.) Families whose members were each getting less than 1 quart of milk a week had an average income of $13.21, which meant $2.04 for each person because these families had an average of 6.5 people in them. Over half, 55 percent, of the income of such families was spent on food and yet, either because milk was expensive in relation to the money available for food, or because the families were unaware of the importance of milk, the amount of whole or evaporated milk consumed was one-third only of the minimum amount the body should have even for emergency periods.

SEPARATE count of incomes was made of 9,728 families from whom records received were complete. In this group, the restricted diet level of 3 quarts per person a week was not reached by any of the families with incomes smaller than $25 a week and 57 percent of the families had incomes of less than $25.

COST of milk in relation to income apparently is not the only holdback on better milk consumption. The records of 52 families showed that, even with relatively high incomes of $100 a week and above, consumption of whole and evaporated milk averaged only 3.43 quarts a person, although most nutritionists recommend in their suggested adequate diets at least an average of 5 quarts of whole milk or its equivalent each week.

CITY by city, the records show the close relation between low milk consumption and low income. Such uniformity suggests that this condition cannot be due primarily to race, nationality, or climate. In Charleston, S. C., where the average consumption of all families was lower than in any of the 59 cities, families consuming less than 1 quart per person a week had incomes of less than $22; those consuming from 4 to 5 quarts a person had about $37 a week to spend. Reno, Nev., with the record for highest per capita consumption, shows that families in that city consuming less than 1 quart a week per person had an average income of less than $24, while those consuming between 4 and 5 quarts had incomes averaging about $33 a week.

THIS SURVEY did not attempt to get an answer to the question as to whether families would buy more milk if its cost, in relation to their incomes, was lower. That is a major question which needs answering.

WHATEVER proof can be found on one side or the other of this question, three vitally important facts stand out from the present survey: (1) Consumption of milk by thousands of families comes nowhere near an adequate standard for building and maintaining strong bodies. (2) The larger the family, the lower is milk consumption. Children in such families may be penalized for life because of lack of the important food nutrients in milk. (3) Low incomes go along with low milk consumption.

TWO YEARS ago, in launching the National Milk Survey, the Consumers' Counsel wrote: "I do not think that it is the moral responsibility of the Nation's dairymen to bear without help the burden of providing dairy products to that portion of the consuming population unable to pay a fair price for the dairymen's product. Society as a whole must recognize this problem of providing adequate milk supplies to needy children.

"THE PURPOSE of this survey," he continued, "is not only to measure the extent of the problem of underconsumption but to focus public attention on a grave national responsibility. Out of this effort we hope to see a quickened social consciousness on the part of consumers and all businesses interested in the distribution of milk to the needy for meeting at least the minimum milk requirements of all our people, no matter how poor."

## THOMASVILLE, GA.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

The canning plant operations rtsulting from this crop are giving employment to 150 workers, as well as resulting in a general daily volume of business aggregating about $1,500.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
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3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## COOPERATION

The first tractor to be designed by farmers and to be manufactured by and for farmers through cooperative organization has been on demonstration in recent weeks at various places in middle western States. This "CO-OP" tractor is built with a high compression motor, with six cylinders, an electric starter as standard equipment, and is intended to be run with high octane fuel. It has been built to be adaptable for all types of farm work.

"WE are tired," states an editorial in a prominent food trade journal, "of answering individual questions about the possible dangers in a movement toward cooperative consumer ownership of retail stores So, once for all, No!! We feel quite sure that this is just another spook that people insist on seeing under the bed.

"THE history of consumer cooperation shows that there are but two conditions under which consumer cooperation is successful: (1) When the sluggishness of competition amounts to monopoly. (2) When consumer agreement is necessary to establish a new item in trade. The latter is irrelevant. The former does not apply to our present food trade nor to many other trades.

"WHEN the Rochdale Society was started during the industrial revolution in England by 27 families who were so poor that they had to save for a year to amass their capital of about $140, the sluggish competition of that day was not geared to our present super-market speed. Established out of abject necessity, it was later adopted as a financial unit by British trade unions and became an integral part of their crusade.

"IN the early days of the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Farmers' Union, muddy roads and restricted buying radii caused local petty monopoly prices by retailers that farmers were oblige to break up by a system of cooperative purchase. When active competition was brought in by mail order catalogs and improved roads these stores were discarded. The limited number of essential staples handled successfully by these early co-ops were the very items that are now being generally used as loss leaders to draw customers into the stores. For a co-op to succeed now in competition with our throat-cutting loss leaders would be surprising."

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A GAIN in sales of over 20 percent in 1935 over 1934 is reported by the State Exchange of the Nebraska Farmers' Union. Business last year totaled $1,635,125, not including sales of its retail branches. Net savings on this volume were $71,805, a 15 percent gain over 1934.

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MARKETING wool cooperatively brought higher prices last year to growers who disposed of their supplies through the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, it is reported. They received an average of 55.48 cents a pounds, or 25 percent more than the price received by growers not in the pool.

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TRANSPORTATION costs from mid-Western sources of supplies are given as the reason behind the acquisition by the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., of a financial interest in the Southern States Cooperative mills, located at Baltimore, Md., and owned by farmers. These mills are able to take in coastal grain, molasses direct from Cuba, cottonseed from the South, and other material that must be brought long distances. Their manufacturing capacity is from 30 to 40 cars a day. All kinds of feed are produced for dairy, poultry, and hogs, and are made on open formulae. Farmer-members in the eastern part of Pennsylvania expect to look to this source for their supplies, while farmers in the western en buy "Farm Bureau Feeds" from the Farm Bureau Milling Company at Chicago, in which the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., is an equal stockholder with Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, and Wisconsin cooperatives.

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COOPERATORS are going to school. The Central Cooperative Wholesale, with headquarters at Superior, Wis., which did a business of over 2 million dollars last year and services 101 member retail societies, 54 of whose members showed a retail business exceeding 5 million dollars in 1935, is starting the organization of a National Cooperative College. The primary function of this college, it is planned, will be to train managers and employees for cooperatives. As a first step in this educational program an 8-weeks training school for present and prospective cooperative employees has been authorized for this fall. The training school is expected to be held in Superior, Wis., under the direct supervision of the Central Cooperative Wholesale and the Northern States Cooperative League.

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TWELVE Cooperative Institutes drawing students from 30 States, have been set up for this summer. Three of them will be held by the Eastern States Cooperative League. Featured in these summer schools will be general and technical courses on cooperation for students and prospective leaders, and special sessions on cooperative recreation and culture. A National Cooperative Recreation Institute at Columbus, Ohio, is planned for June 1 to 13, to be followed by regional recreational institutes in each section of the country. The Northern State Cooperative League will conduct its first cooperative institute at Maple Plains, Minn., from June 7 to 21, with similar institutes at Cloquet and Lake Eshquagama, Minn., and in upper Michigan later in the summer. The American Peoples School will hold a special Cooperative Leadership Summer School in New York City from June 27 to August 15. The Central State Cooperative League plans an institute at Ashland College, Grant, Mich., to run from August 30 to September 5. Two additional seminars are scheduled for Chicago and adjoining areas.

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A COMPREHENSIVE bibliography, the first of its kind, covering books and articles on credit unions has been announced for publication. It includes a list of more than 700 separate titles, covering material published as far back at 1857, but emphasizing particularly material appearing since 1921. Anyone interested in this form of cooperative organization will find this a convenient reference book. Inquiries should be directed to Clarke J. McLane, President of the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union, Washington, D. C. We pass on this information because of the many inquiries reaching the Consumers' Counsel regarding Credit Unions, which are the special charge of the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington.

## FOODS RICH IN VITAMINS

BEETS are most valuable for their leafy tops. Though more roots than tops are eaten, the contribution of the roots to nutrition is a minor one. Beet greens, if not cooked too long, in too much water, or with soda, make a striking showing on the food value chart. They rate as "excellent" sources of Vitamins A, B, C, and G, with very rich supplies of iron, phosphorous, and calcium besides, to say nothing of their delicious flavor. This time of year consumers are more likely to find beets sold complete with fresh tops. To be sure of the best in the market, look for young, fresh, tender, and clean leaves. Sometimes when they are flabby and wilting, their freshness can be brought back if it has not gone too far. If they are slimy, pass them up.

CUCUMBERS make their own modest bids for attention in the matter of food value even if their claim as a flavor accent is sufficient to give them place on any menu. Though the facts are not all in, they are known so far to provide—like all vegetables—small quantities of necessary minerals, the necessary fiber to help keep digestive tracts in order, along with a good supply of Vitamin C. In looking for cucumbers to slice for salad, favor the firm, fresh, bright, well-shaped ones of good color, avoiding the kind that are shriveled or withered, or overgrown and puffy. If there is a dark-sunken uneven place, it may mean decay which rules out that cucumber.

TOMATOES, one of the best gifts of nature to diet and the taste, whether fresh or canned, are at their best for flavor in the fresh state in June. Though not as potent as orange juice in Vitamin C, they rate as "excellent" for Vitamin C, and the same for Vitamin A, as well as "fair" in Vitamin B.

CHERRIES get their special recognition as a "good" source of Vitamin C, and of course need no recommendation as providers of dessert sweetness and "appetite appeal" in a healthful way. Whether you buy the sweet cherries for eating fresh, or the sour cherries for pies and canning, good quality shows in a bright fresh look, plumpness, and good color. To be ripe they should be plump and firm and the right color for the type, and juicy. If they are not ripe enough they may be small, hard, and not well-colored; if too ripe they look soft and dull, and the box may be stained because they are leaky. Look close for worm injuries, for decay in the form of small, brown, round spots.

BANANAS are a good source of Vitamins A, B, C, and fair source of G. and high among fruits in carbohydrates for fuel. Though they used to be libeled as indigestible they have come into their own lately, when ripe, as an early food for babies. If you buy bananas for immediate use you can often get bargains in the fully ripened fruit which is tinted with brown and flecked with small brown specks. Even though the skin is entirely brown, if the flesh is firm and not discolored the banana may be in prime eating condition. Ripening that has gone too far shows in soft and mushy flesh. Bananas with tips still green or those solid yellow or red from stem to stern can be bought for cooking or for further ripening in the kitchen.

LEMONS AND LIMES are traditionally excellent sources of Vitamin C, the scurvy preventing "tooth-nutrition" vitamin, but they are also a fair source of Vitamin B as well. Look for fruit that is heavy for its size. Lemons are usually better if they are a deep yellow color, while green is the color for limes. When limes are yellow they are likely to lack the tartness we like in them. Mold is equally taboo in both lemons and limes, but limes also suffer "scald" which shows in purple or brown-colored spots and lowers the price without necessarily lowering the value very much.

LEAN MEAT makes practically the same important contribution to nutrition, no matter what animal it comes from: The particularly useful protein for building and repairing body tissues; minerals, especially iron and phosphorous for healthy red blood; Vitamins B and G for stimulating the processes that help to keep us fit. Chicken is special in its "excellent" supply of Vitamin B. The dark meat of poultry is richer than the light in iron. Government grades help in selecting the choicest June meat. U. S. Prime or Grade A is the top grade you'll usually find on the market in poultry, lamb, veal, or calf.

EGGS rate high for so many precious nutrients that they are frequently good buys when they are not at their cheapest. June prices are usually only a little higher than their April low. Nutritionists urge that we find a place in the budget at least for four egg yolks a week for babies and young children. Eggs supply protein, fuel, iron, calcium, phosphorous, and are "excellent sources of Vitamins A and G"; also of the rare sunshine Vitamin D, especially at this time of year, and contain some Vitamin B.

BUTTER is most favored by nutritionists for its high supply of Vitamin A and also of Vitamin D, which does not come with the other fats we may substitute for butter. Extra supplies of these vitamins usually go into butter made at this time of year when cows are eating the green vitamin-rich pasture and living in the sunshine. Some dairy cows receive vitamin-enriched feed even in the winter and the resulting butter is also rich in vitamins. but this season's butter is most certain to have the extra vitamin value.

BUTTER GRADES are coming into use in some States and though they do not affect food value they do raise quality standards. In Oregon when compulsory grade labeling went into effect, less than a quarter of the butter was high enough quality to be marked Grade A. A year later, three-fifths of it was graded A, creameries were making less and less Grade B, and Grade C had almost disappeared from the market. It was no coincidence that consumers ate more and more butter during the year, even though at that time drought was driving butter prices rapidly upward.

GRADE A butter in Oregon is butter that by Federal standards would rate "92-score" or better. "93-score" is about the highest marking that butter ever gets. Though only a fraction of America's butter is graded by Government graders, all butter at wholesale is sold by score. Some manufacturers use the Government grading service and present it to consumers with the certificate of grade in the package. It is the best assurance consumers can find for purity and high quality in the butter they buy.

POTATOES present an exception to the usual rule of high quantity—low prices. The fact that the big supply of potatoes on the market in early summer is made up of two over-lapping season's potatoes—last fall's storage potatoes and this season's "new potatoes"—while prices are usually quoted on the new or more expensive kind, accounts for the discrepancy. Consumers who buy the old potatoes stored over from the Fall may still be able to make the rule work for them in the matter of low prices. The new potatoes will keep longer, making it more practical to buy in large quantity under the variety name that assures cooking and eating quality. The chief contribution of potatoes to the diet is fuel in the form of starch for energy.

## RIDING A CABBAGE BACK TO THE FARM

Tracing a nameless, unmarked, unticketed head of cabbage from the kitchen back to the farm it started from can one of the most difficult detective jobs anyone can undertake. No Cook's Tour agent is at hand to map the route. No Bureau of Missing Vegetables

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

# DAILY DIGEST SAYS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

tion control and soil conservation could be made a part of the contract for crop insurance by providing that a farmer's crop would be insured as to production of a specific number of acres, provided he planted the remaining acres in soil-improvement crops.

### U. S. COTTON STOCKS

The total stock of all cottons in the United States at the close of the cotton season just ended, on July 31, was smaller than that on any comparable date since 1930, according to preliminary figures issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It totaled approximately 5,477,000 bales, compared with 7,208,000 on the corresponding date last year and a maximum of 9,678,000 in 1932. (Press).

### ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT FOR PLANTS

Artificial sunshine in the home to bring on plants at any season, can be easily applied by means of an ordinary electric lamp, according to Jean Didier, writing in the monthly journal L'Europe Medicale, says a Paris report by Routers. So far the glass of electric bulbs has prevented the passage of ultra—violet rays, but M. Didier states that bulbs have now been produced the glass of which allows the rays to pass. This "integral" electric light resembles real sunlight and it is sufficient to employ an ordinary sixty-watt bulb, with special glass and reflector, placed a foot above the plant which is to be forced, for the plant to bloom at any season.

### MOSQUITO SPRAYING

Engineering News-Record (August 13) says: "In the series of articles on mosquito control, of which 'Control Technique and Organization', by Russell W. Gies, Department of Health, New York City, is a part, reference is made to the use of pyrethrum larvicide as a means of killing mosquito larvae and pupae in water where breeding is taking place. Quite recently this chemical has also been adopted for use as an insecticide in protecting outdoor gatherings from annoyance by adult mosquitoes. It is of general interest to describe the preparation and use of the oil pyrethrum extract emlusion os developed by Dr. J. M. Ginsburg, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick. The stock emulsion consists of the following ingredients mixed in the proportions given: kerosene, 90 gallons; kerosene pyrethrum extract (analyzing 2 percent pyrethrins) 5 gallons; sodium laurel sulphate, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons....."

### TO EXTEND LOANS IN DRY AREAS

W. I. Myers Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said yesterday, the Associated Press reports, that farmers in drought areas who owe money to FCA agencies will get extended time in which to meet their payments, provided their cases are meritorious. No blanket extension of interest payments is contemplated, he said. When the drought or grasshoppers have caused extensive crop failure and seriously restricted income, the FCA agencies will consider extension—treating each case on its own merits.

### RECORD TOBACCO SALES

The first three weeks' sales on the Georgia tobacco market brought farmers $17,585,270,27, the greatest sum in the history of the industry in the State, says and Atlanta report to the Baltimore Sun. Garland Bagley, statistician of the State Department of Agriculture, said sales totaled 81,586,758 pounds, or an average of 21.55 cents a pound. Some of the markets are still in operation, but the auction season will end throughout the belt within a few days.

### DIRTLESS FARMIING

Frank Thone, author of "Dirtless Farming" in Today (August 15) describes the experiments of Dr. W. F. Gericke, of the University of California, previously mentioned in the Daily Digest, as "tank agriculture." "The typical 'field' in one of Dr. Gericke's experimetal 'dirtless farms,' "says the author," is a shallow tank or basin, two and one-half feet wide, ten feet long and eight inches deep, made of metal, concrete or wood. Over the top is the 'seed bed.' It is a sheet of wire netting held rigidly by a wooden frame and holds a layer of excelsior, sawdust or peat moss, in which seed is sown or seedlings planted. The seed bed is kept moist by contact with the water in the tank below....To maintain a constant supply and the necessary concentration of each nutrient element with a minimum of trouble. Dr. Gericke puts the fertilizer salts into stoppered glass bottles with openings that will permit the contents to diffuse slowly into the water. He places one of these 'fertilizer units' in each tank. Strung along the bottom of the tank are thickly insulated electrical heating cables. This feature is almost as important in off-season production as the use of nutrient salts, for it makes possible the accurate adjustment of the temperature around the roots to exactly the point where best growth is promoted. This is the objective of warming the soil on greenhouse benches, too, but the method works better in a freely circulating medium like water than it does in the immovable soil....."

### URGES CROP INSURANCE

With one disastrous drought following another in quick succession during recent years, the prospects are that when the next session of Congress convenes there will be a demand for legislation providing for crop insurance under federal auspices, says the National Grange Clip Sheet (August 10). It is likely that the National Grange will favor such a plan if it can be put on a sound and self-sustaining basis. During recent weeks Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has advanced certain ideas in this connection. Under the plan the government would not charge a cash premium, but during fat years would take a certain percentage of the farmer's house it. In lean years the government would pay indemnities in the form of actual wheat.

### COTTON-PICKING MACHINE

Felix Belair, Jr., in a Stoneville, Miss., report to the New York Times, says: "A ponderous machine, 10 feet high, lumbered through a delta cotton field near Stoneville yesterday and in less than an hour picked more cotton with its moistened steel fingers than a man could gather by hand from daylight to nightfall.....It was estimated by W. E. Ayres, head of the agricultural experiment station at Stoneville and recognized cotton authority, that the Rust machine picked cotton at the rate of about 400 pounds per hour ....None who saw the machine in operation could deny its ability to pick cotton under conditions of crop and land such as prevail around Stoneville. Yet many went away skeptical and many were the objections voiced by planters and experts who came from all parts of the Cotton Belt to see what the machine would do....."

### TOP SOIL HOLDS MOISTURE

Drought in the South this year," says a brief article in Southern Agriculturist (September), "has taught farmers the importance of saving the soil. Where the topsoil had been well protected from erosion stands of cotton corn and other crops did not seem to be seriously affected by the drought. Where the topsoil had been lost through sheet erosion, the land was baked, and had a very poor stand. It is the first few inches of top soil which contain most of the organic matter and fertility necessary for plant growth and as erosion removes this top layer, the fertility and productivity of the land is diminished and is especially noticeable in years of insufficient moisture."

### TRIPLE CROPPING

An item in Farm Journal (September) says: "A....Newton Varner, Page County, Virginia, is going to show farmers of the Old Dominion that three crops can be raised on the same land in one year, and that a 17—acre tract can be made to bring a return of $1,760. A month ago he thrashed 680 bushels of dollar wheat, then planted the tract in beans for canning. He expects to get $400 for the beans. When they are gathered the 17 acres will again be sown in wheat

### PERSIAN CLOVER

"Persian clover (Trifolium resupinatum,) also called Shaftel, a new crop variety for the South, is rapidly gaining in popularity in that section," says Seed World (August 28). "This annual clover is used as a forage and as a soil-improving crop in northern India and in parts of Persia. It was first introduced into Louisiana in some imported White Dutch clover about 1924. At first Persian clover was considered a pest in the white clover fields as it kept them from producing only pure white clover, but its value as one of the best cover and forage clover grown in the South is gradually being recognized. According to W. T. Nolin, a grower of Persian clover at Hamburg, Louisiana, it has no equal as a hay crop. Mr. Nolin says: 'As a soil builder I have doubled my yields of corn after two years of this clover. The production of this seed this year was 35,000 to 40,000 pounds, most of which has been sold."

### RICE MEAL IN HOG RATION

E. W. Crampton of McGill University, reports in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, May) results of feeding rice meal in the hog ration. His summary says:"..... rice feed is a product which when properly used has considerable value for hogs, particularly for young growing pigs, where its high fat and low fibre are of special importance. Because of its tendency to produce soft carcasses when fed in excess, rations for fattening pigs should probably not contain over 25 of this feed. Larger allowances may also adversely affect feed consumption and hence reduce rate of gain on fattening pigs. The possibility of correcting the tendency toward soft fat by a 'hardening period previous to Marketing, thus taking advantage of the value of rice feed for the growing pig but avoiding its undesirable effects on carcass quality, would seem well worth investigating. Barley would seem to be a more desirable feed with which to mix rice feed than oats."

### SOY BEAN IN POULTRY RATION

In reporting experiments on preventing nutritional encephalomalacia in chicks by feeding vegetable oils, Marianne Goettsch and Alwin M. Pappenheimer say in part in the Journal Biological Chemistry, (July): "The experiments demonstrate that this nutritional brain disease is preventable by the addition to the synthetic diet of certain vegetable oils. Furthermore, the protective factor may be extraced, though not completely, by

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95 percent ethyl alcohol. This extract has been stored for a year in the refrigerator without losing its efficacy. It has also been shown that the antiencephalomalacic factor is present in the non-saponifiable fraction of soybean oil. Care must be taken to exclude oxygen during saponification, and to select the proper solvent for extracting the non-saponifiable fraction..A 200—fold concentration of the active substance has been obtained.... approximately 2.4 mg. daily per chick afford complete protection."

### TOMATO SICKNESS

"The part played by the eelworm, Heterodera schachtii, in potato sickness, is well known and more recently it has been shown that another strain of the same pest brings about beet sickness in the sugar beet," says an editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, July 18). "Now, according to Messrs. Johnson and Thompson, the tomato has also gone sick with the same trouble. It appears that the sickness is on the increase.... There appears to be but little doubt that soil sterilization is the best preventive. Chemical sterlizing agents—mercuric Chloride—have been tried with sati factory results, but in the long run heat will surely prove the best disinfectant. It has been claimed that potato sickness may be prevented even in soils heavily infested with eelworm by liberal dressings of a potassic fertilizer. In the case of tomato sickness, however, the authors state that cases have been observed on soils in which it is a common practice to apply sulphate of potash at the rate of two tons to the acre. Further investigations however are needed; for the more work is done on the subject the larger is the number of discoveries which fall into the category of deficiency diseases."

### PLOUGHING FOR GRASS

Notes For the Month in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, July) summarizes a paper by Professor R. G. Stapledon dealing with land policy as preparedness for war emergency. His scheme, he contended, "would assist to maintain a large and vigorous rural population; would, by increasing the supplies of fresh foods, such as milk, eggs and meat, tend to ensure the health of the nation; would help to safeguard supplies in time of war; and, incidentally, by employing more labour on the land, would invigorate the country side. Reclamation and land improvement, he said, meant the plough, and modern methods of getting the most out of grass also meant the plough. The only security the nation could achieve, as regards food, was to ensure that every available acre of the country should always be in fertile and ploughable condition, and every farmer skilled in the arts of husbandry. In peace we should produce all the milk, eggs, potatoes and vegetables we needed: in war, we could go a long way on a superabundance of these. If our methods of farming were right, we could in an emergency, easily and at once, concentrate more on cereals also wheat on wheat lands, rye and oats on other lands; the highest acreage would be ready for the plough, because, if land were ploughed periodically for grass, on a rational rotational system, it could be kept at a level incomparably higher than at the last war crisis."

### LONG DISTANCE SIRES

Veterinary Medicine (August) has a brief editorial note as follows: "Professor Prawochenski of the Zootechnical Institute of Borowina, Poland, recently had a lamb born to a ewe that he had impregnated with siminal fluid received from the Cambridge (England) University, School of Agriculture, 1500 miles distant. The seminal fluid was packed in ice immediately upon its collection and was used the third day following. The experiment demonstrates the widening possibilities for the future of using valuable sires to improve the quality of farm liye stock. At the reseach station at Cambridge, a calf was recently born from fluid kept under controlled conditions for three days, and a lamb from fluid four days old. New York can now be reached from Central Europe by air transport, in but little more than half this period."


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## LESS MEAT IN STORAGE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

51,134,000 on June 1, and with 55,653,000 a year ago and a five-year average of 42,344 pounds.

Lard in storage on July 1, was taled 1,123,000 pounds, against 1, 382,000 a month earlier; 2,376,-000 on July 1, of last year, and a five-year average of 1,866,000 pounds.

Lard in storage on July 1, was totaled 106,892,000 pounds, against 99,656,000 a month prior; 84,-680,000 on July 1, last year, and 142,398,000 pounds for the five-year average.

### PRESERVING FRESH MILK

After experimenting for more than ten years of German scientist claims to have perfected a method of preserving milk and other dairy products in a fresh state over long periods by the application of oxygen and controlled refrigeration, according to a report from the American Consul at Frankfort-on-Main to the Commerce Department. The process, which has been patented in Germany, said to be simple—oxygen being added to milk under low pressure. Milk so treated is stored in airtight containers made on the soda-water siphon principle. At the beginning of April sealed tanks of oxygenated milk were distributed to British and Dutch vessels for test and on July 14, one of the ships returned to a Dutch port with the report that it had presented the inhabitants of Capetown with fresh milk from Holland. While the Department of Commerce has not investigated the inventor's claims or looked into the economics of the reported discovery, tests conducted under official German control are said to prove that raw milk preserved by the new process for a period of two months was found to be in excellent condition.

### TAX FARMERS' PAYMENTS

The Treasury ruled yesterday that payments received by farmers from the Governments under the soil conservation act would be subject to the federal income tax. In a statement, it said: "Payments or grants made by the Secretary of Agriculture to agricultural producers, including tenants and sharecroppers....constitute taxable income to the recipients for federal income tax purposes." (A. P.).

## "THE OTHER HALF OF OUR FARMERS AND THE OUTLOOK FOR THEIR CHILDREN"

By Dr. O. E. Baker
Senior Agricultural Economist
U. S. Department of Agriculture

It may be said of American farmers, as Jacob Riis once said of the people of New York City, that one half does not know how the other half lives. In 1929, one of the most prosperous years since the World War, the census revealed that 49 per cent of the farms—practicially one-half—produced less than $1,000 worth of products, including those consumed by the farm family (fig. 1).* Twenty-eight per cent of all farms, nearly 1,800,000, produced less than $600 worth of products. The typical peasant farm of northern Europe produces more than this—indeed it produces probably nearer to $1,000 worth of products. Fifteen per cent of the farms in the United States, nearly 1,000,000, produced less than $400 worth of products. This is close to the Chinese level of production. Less than 200,000 of these were part time farms. Three-quarters of a million farms producing less than $400 worth of products constituted the principal source of income for more than 3,000,000 rural people in this fairly prosperous year.

Some years ago it was suggested, even by students of the subjects, that the purchase of these submarginal farms, to use a popular term, and the conversion of the land in these farms to forest or pasture would contribute notably to the solution of the so-called agricultural surplus problem. More recently, some of our statesmen have suggested such a program as a partial solution. But the census figures indicate that the 15 per cent of the farms that produced less than $400 worth of products contributed only 1 per cent of oll products sold from farms, and that the 28 per cent of the farms that produced less than $600 worth of products contributed only between 3 and 4 percent of the Commercial production. The purchase of the least productive quarter of our farms, apparently, might have no more influence on the surplus than a good rain in the Corn Belt. Even were the 49 per cent of the farms that produced less than $1,000 worth of products bought and converted into forest, it would have reduced the commercial production of farm products in the aggregate only about 11 per cent in 1929. The objective of the poor-land purchase program is not to reduce the surplus, but to conserve soil resources, raise the standard of living of the people now on these farms by giving them a better chance elsewhere, and lower the cost of providing them with public services, particularly schools and roads.

It is clear that the outlook for the youth on these poor farms is different from the outlook of the youth on the better farms, particularly the large and fertile farms of the Corn Belt and the Dairy Belt.

### Where the Other Half of Our Farmers Live

About 67 per cent of all the farms that produced less than $1,-

000 worth of products were located in the South—that is, south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and including Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas (fig. 1); whereas only one-half of all farms in the Nation are in the South. About 60 per cent of all farms in the South. and the census it should be recalled considers each cropper holding as a farm, produced less than $1,000 worth of products in 1929, as compared with 27 per cent for the remainder of the United States In New Jersey the proportion was nearly 25 per cent, slightly below the average for the North and West.

In reality, the line that separates the regions in which the less productive farms are more numerous from the regions in which the more productive farms dominate does not follow state boundaries. Several counties in northern Virginia should be included in the region of larger farms, measured by the value of products, whereas most of the counties of western Pennsylvania and many in eastern and southeastern Ohio belong to the region of smaller farms (fig. 2). Indiana south of the Wisconsin glaciation and most of southern Illinois, also practically all the Ozark region of southern Missouri, but only the southeastern half or less of Oklahoma, and the eastern third of Texas belong in this region of low production. One outlying area will be noted, i. e., the cut-over portions of Northern Minesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. On the other hand, in the peninsula of Florida and in the Coastal counties of Texas and Louisiana a fairly high average value of production per farm will be noted. In 1929 the Great Plains region had a high average value of products per farm.

In the two major regions of small farms, and we should keep in mind that the upper Great Lakes region is almost insignificant in number of farms compared with the southern region, are located nearly three-fourths of all the farms in the Nation that produced less than $1,000 worth of products in 1929, and within these regions such farms constitute more than two-thirds of all farms.

### Why Are These Farms Less Productive?

Both physical and social factors have induced the lower productivity of these farms in the South and the upper Great Lakes Region. In the upper Great Lakes Region the growing season is short and the soil generally poor, while he cost of clearing the land is heavy. In the South, the mild winter and unfrozen soil has permitted leaching of the soluble salts from the soil during this season when vegetation is nearly dormant and in no condition to hold the salts as they become available; while the heat of summer favors bacterial action and hastens the decomposition and destruction of the organic matter or humus. Moreover, the rain fall is heavy in winter as well as summer, leaching the soil and inducing erosion. This erosion has been further facilitated by the crops grown —corn and cotton principally, both intertilled—thus exposing the soil to the rains during more than half the year. In much of the South the surface of the land is hilly or rolling, which retards the use of machinery. Finally, came the cotton boll weevil, with its devastating consequences, at least temporarily.

In a recent classification of the soils of the United States into five grades, it was found that there was practically no excellent soil in the South outside the river bottoms, and very little good soil, while even the acreage of fair soil was generally exceeded by that of poor soil; and in two states the area of almost non-tillable exceeded that of poor soil. Speaking generally and with notable exceptions, the South has the poor soils of the tropics.

Turning to the social factors, one of the most important is a high birthrate and natural increase (fig. 3) which has promoted subdivision of the farms. Another very important factor has been the absence of a successful cotton picker, which has retarded the use of machinery for other farm operations. The correlation between the amount of power available per farm and the value of the products is extraordinarily close (fig. 12 and 13).' Apparently one man, with one horse or mules, produced about $900 worth of prodcts prior the depression, and each horse power added generally about $100 to the value of his production.

Growing out of this low value of products per farm has been a tenant system, a credit system, and educational system, and a social system, entirely aside from the race problem, that have hindered agricultural progress.

### Migration From the Farms

Because of these and other factors, 60 per cent of the migration from farms of the Nation during the decade 1920 to 1930 was from the South (fig. 7).* Georgia and Texas each lost over 500,000; South Carolina and Kentucky over 300,000. Measured in percentages of the 1920 farm population, it appears that the net migration during the decade exceeded 30 per cent in South Carolina and Georgia, and exceeded 20 per cent in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas. (fig. 4.). Even in the North and West the net migration ranged between 15 and 20 per cent of the farm population in 1920 in most states. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and California, however, there was a net movement to farms. In the United States as a whole, apparently nearly half the youth left the farms during this decade of urban prosperity, with the result that the farm population decline more than a million.

But with the coming of the depression, the migration from farms rapily declined, because of inability of the youth to find employment in cities, while the movement back to the farms continued (fig. 5). In 1930 the movement to and from farms almost balanced. In 1931 the net movement to farms apparently exceeded 200,000 and in 1932 rose above 500,000. But in 1933, partly because of the Civil Works Program, the net movement from farms was resumed, amounting to more than 200,000 in this year, also in 1934. The estimates for 1935 have not been made, nor are the 1935 census figures on farm population yet available.

## MOTHER OF TWINS EXCELS PREVIOUS MILK RECORD

Three tons of milk in three months time, is the 1936 accomplishment of Irene. At present she is giving more than 80 pounds a day.

Sired by the Institute's King Korndyke Hermes, this cow has been one of the foremost producers in the Shellbank herd for several years. Her milk yield in 1934 was 13,649 pounds, and in 1935, 15,082 pounds. This milk was produced under ordinary farm conditions of two milkings daily. No special forcing was done.

Her present feed consists of abundant pasture, supplemented with 18 pounds of grain.

Irene very obligingly gave birth to female twins last January. Both calves are healthy and thrifty.

—Agricultural News.

## HAMPTON ASSISTS VIRGINIA EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Agricultural specialists from Hampton Institute again contributed to the popular two-day extension schools sponsored by the Negro Extension Service throughout Virginia this year. Carried on every winter since 1926, these special programs have had a remarkable influence on the farm practices in rural Virginia.

The more any one member attends these schools, the better he realizes that improved methods in agriculture will enable him to get ahead.

The principal topics discussed this year were the government's soil conservation program, year-round gardens, home beautification, the family cow, poultry, swine production, and agricultural engineering. The last is fast coming to the front as a subject of major interest.

The schools have changed the thinking of the farmers to the extent that they are asking broader questions that lead to very significant discussions.

—Agricultural News.

## BEEF FEEDING PROJECT GIVES VALUABLE EXPERIENCE

As a feeding experiment, Hampton bought six long yearling Hereford steers last October and fattened them for market during the succeeding months at a slight gain.

The animals were kept in comfortable quarters, and fed a balanced ration of corn, peanut meal, and hay. When purchased they averaged 820 pounds each. The average rate of gain during the ensuing months was 1.9 pounds per steer each day.

The first steer was butchered February 6, and the other killed in lots of one or two during the following month. When dressed they aggregated 3588 lbs. or approximately 59 per cent of their live weight. Students had the experience of observing and assisting with the killing demonstrations.

The dressed meat was sold to the campus meat market. At first, 12 cents a pound was the highest price attainable, but when the customer discovered the superior quality of the grain fed meat, the demand became so persistent that the local market offered a premium of two cents a pound for all the remaining meat.

The project provided valuable educational experience but the margin of gain was very small.

The financial summary of the project follows:

**Receipts**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dressed meat sold: | |
| 280 lbs. at 12c | $ 33.60 |
| 3308 lbs. at 14c | 463.12 |
| Hides: 372 lbs. at 4c | 14.88 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | $511.60 |

**Expenses**

| | |
|---|---|
| Initial cost: | |
| 4930 lbs. live wt. at 7c | $345.10 |
| Transportation | 22.50 |
| Total feed cost | 141.42 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | $509.02 |

—Agricultural News.

## JARRING CURCULIO IS FOUND EFFECTIVE PRACTICE

The plum curculio, which looks very much like a boll weevil with bumps on its back,' is the cause of most wormy peaches and plums

It is not particularly difficult to control if the lead arsenate sprays recommended by your experiment station are properly applied. Those farmers who lack efficient sprayers will do well to try the jarring process used by the Horticultural Department at Hampton.

Jarring can readily be accomplished by spreading a large piece of muslin or other cloth under the tree, and then jarring or shaking the branches. If this is done and adult curculio arc on the tree they will double up their legs, fall to the ground, and play "possum" for a few moments. They can then be picked up, dropped into kerosene, and destroyed.

As each adult female will lay from 100 to 500 eggs, it is recommended that all peach, plum, and cherry trees be jarred regularly every few days from the time the blossoms begin to fall until six weeks thereafter.

All of the small fruit which drops to the ground during May and June should be gathered promptly and completely destroyed. A large proportion of these "drops" contain curculio worms, which if not destroyed, will enter the ground. and be ready to lay their eggs in the fruit just before it ripens.

Hampton has an efficient orchard sprayer, but this spring it has been using the jarring method to determine how many curculio were present, and in what parts of the orchard they were most abundant.

Since the adult beetle usually spend the winter in fence rows and other waste places outside of the orchard, it is natural that infestation is greatest on the outside rows of the orchard. Thus in early May, nine times as many curculio were found in the four outside rows of the Institute's orchard as were found in the center.

Jarring and careful observation of "drops" has enabled the school to time its spraying most effectively. maintain excellent control, and at the same time save some 4,000 gallons of spray this spring. This is a worthwhile saving for the commercial grower, and it is believed that these suggestions will also prove beneficial in the case of the home orchard.

Jarring and the destruction of "drops" do not take the place of spray or dust, but prove an excellent supplement, and an effective check where the recommended sprays cannot be applied.—Agricultural News

## MR. FENN CALLS UPON MANY GRADUATES DURING TOUR

On a recent trip along the seacoast route to Florida and back to Hampton by the mountains, Mr. and Mrs. Fenn saw many agricultural graduates and ex-students. Limited space makes it necessary to confine the remarks in this issue to Florida and Tuskegee.

William McKinley King '29, at A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Florida. active in athletics, is also teaching horticulture and is in charge of the planting on the campus. The latter job is especially rewarding as the college covers the top of a prominent hill, the buildings are good, there are many fine old trees already there. and there is distinct evidence on the campus that students and teachers alike are determined to have things look right and be right.

James E. Sanford, student from '19 to '22, is in charge of poultry at Tallahassee. He has an excellent strain of White Leghorns, is hatching very successfully, and has built a battery brooder to start his large batches of chicks.

A very stimulating meeting of 15 Hampton graduates was held in the evening.

Lorenzo E. Hall '31, principal of Hungerford School at Maitland, Fla., has a private boarding and day school, with a farm,—everything clean, well arranged, and well managed, testifying that the physical work around the plant is of the highest standard. A formidable display of state prizes shows that the classroom work is also of the highest quality.

John C. Williams '32 is doing one of those unsung and unnoticed jobs behind the scenes—"Slim" is pretty quiet anyway. But he is admitted by his colleagues to be carrying his responsibility well. Obviously the community is leaning on him more than the casual observer would realize.

Lawton K. Boston '39 now a student in Agriculture at Hampton, when he writes to his wife addresses his letter to the teacher of English and French at Hungerford. He owns farm land in Florida and is planning to use it when he graduates. All the good farmers in Florida say there is a good living to be made from farming in that state if a man will farm instead of being always in the employment office looking for work for wages.—Agricultural News.

## HAMPTON AGRICULTURAL MEN DOING WELL AT TUSKEGEE

Reuben A. Munday '27, in charge of Poultry at Tuskegee, is busy and full of ideas, as usual, and the work he has his hands on is moving forward, as one might expect it to do. He and Mrs. Munday have been away for a year; Mr. Munday got his master's degree in Poultry at Iowa State last summer.

Thomas N. Roberts '27 is in charge of the Land Use Projects at Tuskegee under the Rural Resettlement Administration. This means establishing forest on a large tract of submarginal land from which the former farmer-occupants will be moved to better land. At present Mr. Roberts is planting his own forest nursery, setting out trees, building roads through the tract for recreational and fire-fighting purposes, and hiring the men who formerly were starving on the same land as farmers. They are apparently looking forward with enthusiasm to the possibility of beginning to make payments on good land of their own. This is one of the big social experiments of the Roosevelt Administration and many eyes are watching its progress, so far strikingly successful at Tuskegee.

## RESETTLEMENT AID

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

in Bibb county in March, 1935.

Then he obtained a Resettlement loan, with which he bought a mule, equipment, and some clothing for his family.

That summer, his wife and seven children canned over 200 cans of peaches and blackberries, which helped reduce his food bill.

Mr. Taylor did fairly well with his crop that year in spite of a late start, he said.

This year, still with the aid of his loan, he rented another farm, and planted 14 acres of cotton, 20 acres of corn, four acres of oats, five acres of peanuts, 12 acres of peas, and one-quarter acre of potatoes. He has one hog, one cow, and 200 chickens.

The bale was ginned by A. M. Bentley.

## SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

awarded to members for best display of farm products canning, sewing, and basket work.

Miss Nannie Burroughs, Principal Model Training School has been invited to make special address to farm women. A banquet will be given by citizens of CHARLESTON, TO delegates and visitors in attendance.

National Federation Colored Farmers was organized in 1922 and incorporation in 1930. The first annual convention was held seven years ago at Howard, Mississippi.

Governors from the 17 states have been asked to appoint and Commision some outstanding race farmers to represent the Negro farmers in their respective states.

This Convention promises the largest gathering of Negro farmers ever assembled before.

## MANY WILL HAVE OPPORTUNITY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

They will be permitted to return to their work or assigned to other projects at the end of the cotton season.

Opportunity for permanency is offered many cotton pickers by plantation owners in many sections, who have indicated that those making good through the cotton picking season will be given chances to settle as permanent tenants, Mr. Rooksbery said.

In efforts to aid plantation owners through the season, workers are being sent or moved from all sections of the state to the cotton areas. The picking season is beginning to open up throughout eastern Arkansas and the southern section of the state.

Many workers were expected to be needed with opening of the season in Pulaski county. Enough individnals and families are expected to be supplied to care for the situation in this as in other counties without indications at present of any serious labor shortage, it was said.

Mr. Rushing is now in Forrest City directing NRS cooperation between plantation owners and cotton pickers.

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Russellville—Stirman Love, contact clerk of the local National Reemployment Service office, received a request from the Little Rock NRS office Wednesday for cotton pickers.

Several families of Negro pickers, as well as white, are needed over the state, many of whom can get permanent work if they want to remain after the cotton harvest. Love was advised. The prevailing price of cotton picking is around 75 cents per 100 pounds, the state office reports.

Persons interested in this type of work are requested to write D. O. Rushing, Farm Placement supervisor, 202 old postoffice building, Little Rock, Ark., or contact the local employment office.

In writing, all applicants should state color, number in family, age of each member, and whether or not they have their own transportation. Mr. Love said.

## CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 4)

exists to give a clue. But when New York City's Department of Markets wanted to see what it could do to help farmers get a larger share of consumers' dollars and to help consumers get fruits and vegetables cheaper, it undertook this new and unique detective job.

NO IDLE play was this. For years the question as to WHO gets WHAT part of consumers' food dollars has baffled farmers, distributors, transporters, and consumers themselves. For years the charge has been made that getting goods from producers to consumers costs too much. Many studies of distribution have been made in the past, and are still being made. Major research in marketing costs is going on right now in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington. The driving force back of all such studies is the hope that producers' fortunes can be improved and that greater supplies can reach consumers, if those necessary services of distribution between the two can be made more efficient.

FACTS must come before reform. No facts on New York City's marketing costs for fruits and vegetables—recent enough, or specific enough—were available. So the Department of Markets early this year set about making its own study. The method it used was original.

STARTING with the records of a local grocery, where a sale of some fruit or vegetable had been made, the Department traced backward the route by which the food had reached the grocery. Sometimes this journey took the Department back to jobbers; sometimes to both jobbers and wholesalers. Records of each middleman through whose hands the food had passed were studied. Pursuing the route still further, the Department traced the food through the records of the railroad or trucking company which had carried it to market. Finally they located the grower and shipper who had started the food on its road to consumption. "Riding a crate of lettuce from a New York corner grocer to the shipper or grower in far-off California or Florida," is the way the Department describes its procedure, "and noting all the information and the general costs on the way."

GROCER A—to take an example—sold some California oranges last April. He reported his sale to Department investigators who took up the cue from this point and started backward through the records. This grocer happened to buy the oranges from a jobber. The jobber bought them from a wholesaler. The wholesaler bought them at auction. The auction company got the oranges from a railroad company and paid a receiving agent a small fee. The transportation company reported the price which the grower and shipper had received.

TALLYING up this record, the investigators found these facts: out of each consumer dollar spent for the particular oranges, the grocer kept 34 cents to cover his costs and profits; the jobber kept 5 cents; the wholesaler another 5 cents. The auction company's share was 1 cent; the receiving agent's, 1 cent. Transporting the oranges from California to New York cost 24 cents of each consumer dollar. The total of all these costs of distribution came to 70 cents, leaving 30 cents for the grower and shipper of the oranges.

ONLY by an accumulation of such records as this could the Department get a fair picture of marketing costs. During the 3 months in which the investigation was carried on, each commodity was surveyed an average of 17 times. In some cases as many as 39 checks were made.

INVESTIGATORS collecting data made over 5,000 calls on retailers, jobbers, wholesalers, shippers' agents, railway and trucking companies. Between February 1 and April 30, some 100 commodities from various States and in several instances from foreign countries were covered. Every method of distribution of produce in the city was studied and carefully followed. More than 800 case histories were analyzed.

FRUITS and vegetables are not all distributed through the same trade channels. Wholesalers or commission men usually are the first to handle the produce after it arrives on New York markets. Wholesalers buy in large quantities and deal directly with jobbers or retailers. Jobbers buy in less than carload lots and resell to retailers, hotels, restaurants, and purchasers of small quantities—a box of oranges, a crate of lettuce, a bag of onions. There are approximately 100,000 retailers—corner grocers, fruit and vegetable stores peddlers—who buy from middlemen and sell to consumers.

WINTER SEASONS, when the survey was made, had much to do with the fact that more than 85 percent of the commodities included in the survey came from the most distant growing centers, such as California in the West and Florida in the South. Florida led the States as a source of supply with 18 out of 35 commodities covered in the survey originating in that State. California was second with 15; Texas third with 8. Nearby regions, such as New Jersey, New York, and Long Island, supplied only a little more than 10 percent of the items studied. Less than 2 percent of the total came from foreign countries—tomatoes from Mexico, eggplant, lima beans, and tomatoes from Cuba, turnips from Canada, and grapefruit from Puerto Rico.

DISTRIBUTION of the consumers' dollar among shippers and growers, transportation companies, middlemen, and retailers is shown by the figures collected by the investigators. Growers and shippers on the average received 37 cents of each dollar spent for all foods included in the study. Growers and shippers located nearest to New York had a slight advantage over those in more distant parts of the country and those in foreign countries. Average figures show that eastern growers and shippers got 39 cents of the dollar spent for fruits and vegetables compared with 36 cents for those in southern regions, and 35 cents for western growers and shippers. Foreign growers and shippers fared least well, retaining 31 cents of each dollar spent for foods marketed by them.

ORGANIZED growers of citrus fruits, it was discovered, stood a better chance to receive a larger share of the consumers' dollars than did the growers of other fruits and vegetables.

IMPORTANT variations showed up in the share of consumers' dollars going to growers and shippers located in different States and growers and shippers of different commodities located in the same State. Florida growers and shippers who marketed cabbage in February got 29 cents, while Texas growers and shippers who marketed cabbage in April received 33 cents of the dollar spent by consumers for this vegetable. Lettuce growers and shippers in California who marketed their produce in February received 23 cents as against 46 cents received by California growers and shippers of asparagus in April.

TRANSPORTATION charges—the cost of carrying fruits and vegetables from grower to market—required an average of 18 cents of the consumer's dollar spent for commodities included in the survey. Produce shipped from Western States took 22 cents of each dollar and compares with 18 cents for shipping fruits and vegetables from Southern States and 8 cents for bringing produce from nearby eastern regions.

MIDDLEMEN took about 8 cents of each dollar spent for fruits and vegetables in New York City markets. These so-called middlemen are the wholesalers and jobbers. Both wholesalers and jobbers figured in 69 percent of the examples studied. In the balance of cases, the receiver or wholesalers sold directly to the retailer. When both wholesaler and jobber took part in the transaction, grower and shipper got a smaller part of the dollar spent for fruits and vegetables. When only a wholesaler intervened, growers and shippers received an average of 36.5 cents of each dollar spent for these foods, and 35.9 cents when both wholesalers and jobber stood between them and the retailer.

RETAILERS, last in the marketing process and who sell direct to consumers, kept on the average 37 cents of each dollar spent for these foods, the same as the average share retained by growers and shippers. Sometimes retailers swelled their share by buying direct from a wholesaler rather than through a jobber When this happened, they appeared to retain 38 cents of each dollar as against 35 cents obtained when retailers bought from jobbers. The added 3 cents kept by the retailer when no jobber is involved compares with 6-10 cent additional going to grower and shipper.

LIMITATIONS of this investigation are recognized by the officials of the Department of Public Markets. Only a small percentage of the total volume of trade in fruits and vegetables were covered. The data refers only to the 3-month period from February through April. Additional research on the fresh fruits and vegetables marketed during the remaining months of the year and research covering all foods purchased by New York families must come before suggestions can be made for cutting costs and increasing farm income.

REGARDLESS of limitations this research serves to point the way to further investigation of this major producer-consumer problem. Already officials of this municipal agency are looking to ways to reduce costs of food distribution. More direct marketing methods is one plan being explored for eliminating unnecessary handling of foodstuffs.

ELIMINATING racketeers from the food industries is another route to consumer saving. Mr. William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., of the Department of Public Markets estimates that tolls and exactions levied by racketeers upon food distributors cost consumers more than $100,000,000 a year. Recent elimination of racketeers in the New York artichoke market who levied fraudulent charges of 50 cents to $2 on every box of small artichokes illustrates what can be done to reduce consumers' food bills.

DAILY radio talks and other forms of publicity and education handled through the Consumers' Service Division of the Department of Markets help New York City housewives to get more for their money. The GUIDE for October 29, 1934, discussed at length this market news service for housewives.

## GEORGIA FARMERS STILL MAY QUALIFY FOR SOIL PAYMENTS

Georgia Farmers still have time to plant soil conserving crops and adopt practices to increase their soil building allowance under Agricultural Conservation Program, Agricultural Extension Service Officials state.

Performance under this program is being checked on farms throughout the state. Acreage on the farm in cotton, tobacco and other soil depleting crops is being classed as soil conserving. Idle crop land and orchard land not interplanted with depleting crops is beiing classed as neutral land.

Neutral crop land can be qualified as soil conserving and bigger payments gotten by terracing if land needs it, or by sowing Austrian peas, vetch and other locally adopted legumes between now and October 31.

## GOATS LOSE COATS, FARMERS HARVEST $4,000,000 CASH

Three million Angora goats were minus nearly $4,000,000 worth of mohair Thursday in Southwest Texas hill country.

All but about 2,000,000 of the annual 7,000,000 pounds Fall clip was sold at an excellent price.

Prices ranged from 55 cents a pound for grown to 65 cents for kid hair. Reports from the east that mohaid stocks were running low in textile mills brought a spurt to activity. Fifty-five and sixty-five cents a pound were five cents up from earlier purchases.

Eighty-five per cent of the annual output of mohair comes from Texas.


## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

**Send Your Orders to Us for**

Guides for Home and Foreign Mission Societies and Combined Bible Band and Mother's Union @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Y. W. A. Guides and Combined Junior Mission Society @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Shepherd Boys' League Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Girls' Auxiliary Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Children's Band Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Secretary Books for all Organizations, $1.00.
Pledge Charts for each organization @ 50c.
Buttons for each organization @ 10c each or $1.00 per dozen.
Hope, a monthly magazine—5c a year.
No supplies sent free. Remittance requested with each order.

Please send all orders to the

**NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD**
**523 2nd Avenue, North**
**Henry Allen Boyd, Sec.**
**Nashville, Tenn.**

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 15, 1936 No. 9.


## VERY HEAVY ACORN CROP

### Reported To Be Creating Lively Demand For Hogs

### Range Fattened Hogs Will Thrive If Allowed To Acquire Taste

Havana—While this summer's severe drouth has taken a heavy toll throughout western Arkansas, inflicting sharp losses on corn and cotton farmers it has proved a boon to hog raisers in the Mount Magazine area and in the Onachita hills south of the Petit Jean valley, where lack of rain has been responsible for an unusually well-matured crop of acorns, upon which hogs, it is said, not only thrive, but readily fatten sufficiently to be sold on the market without the feeding of corn or other grain.

Range-fattened hogs—those allowed to roam the hills and feed upon the fallen acorns, or "mass", as the acorn crop is called by mountain folks—are said to equal corn-fattened hogs in every respect. Some of the mountain farmers assert it is impossible to tell a mass-fattened hog from one fed in the more conventional pen, except by ear marks, a method of marking common where the swine herd is allowed to roam the forest.

**Said to Equal Corn.**

When ear marking is practiced, some mark is cut in the pig's ear and serves as its owner's means of identification at round-up time. Buyers in the larger markets, seeing an ear mark, assume that the hog has been "mass" fed, and occasionally, attempt to discount the current price. This practice, however, is rapidly disappearing, according to producers, and ordinarily little or no difference is made in the price, because, they say, the acorn is wholly edible and contains practically the same food value as corn and other grains.

Scarcity of feed crops in the drouth-stricken area of western Arkansas has forced many farmers in the valleys and lower lands to dispose of a part, or in some cases, all of their herds, the majority of them going to residents of the mountain districts where there has been a steady demand for young stock. The demand has been so strong that local sales have not satisfied it, and many pigs are being purchased in nearby livestock markets and brought to the feeding grounds.

Once in the acorn-growing territory, care must be exercised to acclimate the pig, especially those brought from other sections of the country, too his new surroundings, and to accustom him to an acorn diet. This however, mountain farm-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

## AAA INVITES FARMERS TO CONFER

### Agricultural Leaders To Aid in Soil Saving Project

### Many Demonstration Agents Added to Extension Service Since 1933

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30—More than 100 Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents have been added to the Agricultural Extension Service since 1933, according to a recent report from the Cooperative Extension Service here. All of these workers are employed in Southern states and their appointments became necessary because of the extensive work which was initiated by the AAA and soil conversation program.

### SUCCESSFUL NEGRO FARMER PRAISES AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

Idabel, Okla.,—Sept. 30—At a recent agricultural meeting held here, George C. Woods, successful Negro farmer in this country, said that the ninety-three tenant families on his place are "paying their debts and banking some money for the first time since the 'bottom fell out' in 1932."

Mr. Woods owns 1,300 acres of fertile land and operates his own cotton gin. He also reported at the meeting that he has already sold over $21,000.00 worth of cotton for himself and his tenants.

A. L. Holsey, Field Officer

### SOIL CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN

"Soil conservation continues to be headlined in the newspapers of the country," says Booth Mooney in an editorial in the Texas Weekly (August 22). "And it belongs in the headlines, for there is no denying that wind and water erosion of soils has cost the United States millions of dollars.....The current proposed conservation measures have not come a moment too soon. The United states, with all its wealth, cannot afford to continue to be robbed of valuable farm lands through erosion. Our soil must be conserved. So, indeed, must our other natural resources.....It is perhaps not too late for us to adopt a policy of conservation of all our natural resources, but is certainly not too early. There is nothing fantastic or far-fetched in declaring that unless this nation does adopt a policy of rigid conservation of its natural resources, the time may come when it will be far from the rich country it is today....."

## $13.00 PER WEEK FROM CHICKS

### Flock of One Hundred Fifty White Leghorn's Producers

A weekly income of over $13 from her flock of 150 White Leghorn hens during the hot summer months is the record of Mrs. Horace Rowe of Royal. Mrs. Rowe gathers from 75 to 90 eggs a day, and sends then to Hot Springs three times a week. They are sold for 27 cents a dozen.

Mrs. Rowe feeds yellow corn chow for grain, wheat shorts for mash, and gives the hens all the skimmed milk they can drink.

The Rowes also sell 50 pounds of sweet cream each week, which makes a total weekly income of about $28.50 from their cows and chickens.

## 214 EGGS

Maine and national egg-laying records were scratched off the books by a Maine hen which laid 214 eggs in 214 consecutive days at the State Experiment Station in Monnmouth, says an Augusta report in American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (September 16). The hen is number 16-9 from the Rhode Island pen of Philip Steele and Co., of Biddeford. H. M. Tucker, state poultry specialist, said the previous national record, was set by a Rhode Island Red hen from the pen of G. E. Treadwell, of Spencer, Mass., in the 1933-34 contest. She laid 200 eggs. The Maine hen established the new record by laying the eggs from January 8 to August 8 this year.

## IMPROVE THE SOIL

The September 11 issue of Seed World announces that it is starting a new department on soil improvement and conservation. "....This subject of soil improvement and conservation," it says, "is certainly one which should be given the greatest amount of earnest thought and consideration. The government is spending millions of dollars to prevent soil erosion. This has been most helpful to seed dealers who have furnished millions of pounds of seed for planting in these government projects. Regardless of how we may feel politically, we cannot help but feel that the work which is being done by the government now to prevent soil erosion will have a lasting effect on improving our soil."

## COVER CROPS TO PRESERVE SOIL

### Walter V. Kell Division Of Agronomy and Range Writes

### Every Farmer Interested In How to Keep Land From Washing and Blowing Away

**INTRODUCTION**

COVER CROPS are sown or planted in thick stands for the purpose of protecting and enriching the soil. In some cases such crops may be maintained semipermanently or for an indefinite period, but more generally they occupy the land during the period between two main crops or are grown with wide-spaced crops seasonally or semipermanently as is the practice in orchards.

When the cover crop is perennial ond allowed to stand for a term of years it is called a permanent cover crop. Annual crops sown in the fall and occupying the land during the winter are known as winter cover crops; those that are grown during the summer are called summer cover crops.

That the use of cover crops is a most efficient means for preventing soil erosion and increasing soil fertility is well known; yet this practice is not nearly so widely extensively followed as it should be.

The kinds of covers that should be used and the method of utilizing them to the best advantage varies in different regions, according to climatic conditions but almost everywhere cover cropping in some form can be profitably followed.

In the Cotton Belt on practically every farm producing clean-cultivated crops, as corn, cotton, and tobacco, and in clean-cultivated orchards, there is an opportunity to use a winter cover crop. A loss of both soil and fertility will result if the ground is left uncovered during the winter (fig. 1). Many years of experience have demonstrated that prevention of this loss justifies a much greater expense than is required for labor and seed in growing the winter cover crop.

On erosible sloping land it has also been demonstrated that much more plant food is lost by erosion than is used by ordinary crop production for clean-tilled crops.

Aside from protection given the soil by the growing plant, cover crops add organic matter to the soil, which during the periods when field are given clean cultivation

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

**Nothing in my opinion, would contribute more to the welfare of the States than the proper management of lands.—Geo. Washington.**

## THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS

### Department of Commerce Has Made Available Book

### Gives List of Books, Pamphlets and Magazine Articles on Above Subject

Washington, D. C.,—The office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs, Department of Commerce has just made available "The Negro in Business—1936 (A Bibliography)."

This publication contains lists of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles dealing with various phases of Negro business and the Negro market. While the 1936 bibliography, which lists many recent books and articles, is not claimed to be exhaustive a serious effort has been made to catalogue all publications which will be helpful to persons desiring to enter business, and to persons interested in exploring the Negro market for increased sales.

Also available from the Negro Affairs Division are: (1) a study, "Negro Chambers of Commerce;" (2) a list of "Negro Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States," containing informative data on newspapers, magazines, press services, and school bulletins; (3) "Convention Dates" of Negro organizations, giving the time and place of conventions to be held during 1936 and the name and address of officials in charge of correspondence; and (4) a list of Negro licensed aviators, kept up to date with the aid of the Bureau or Air Commerce.

Persons wishing to receive the above-mentioned or future publications should make their request to the Division of Negro Affairs, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

### FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

More than 14,600 farm purchases were financed by the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner from October 1, 1935, through June 30, 1936, the Farm Credit Administration announced yesterday. The amount of credit extended for these purchases was $38,965,000. Twelve percent of all loans made by the Federal Land Banks and the Commissioner in the first half of 1936 was used to buy farms, compared to about 8 percent in the last half of 1935. The amount used for farm purchasing in 1933 and 1934 was less than 3 percent. Some 8,928 of the farm purchases financed in the nine months ended on June 30 were farms which the Federal Land Banks sold, extending $19,800,000 of credit to the purchasers. In addition, 5,737 farms bought by farmers from other land owners were financed in the amount of $19,165,000. (Press).

## PROTECTION

William H. Kircher, in an article in The Farmer (St. Paul, Sept. 12) says that "farmers in several sections of Minnesota are now banding together to buy fire equipment. Communities in which purchases have been made recently are Jordon, New Prague, Stillwater, Millan, Melrose and Glenwood. Other communities are being organized and it is expected will soon buy equipment ranging in cost from $1,800 to $3,300. In the purchase of equipment, there are three general methods of financing. One method commonly employed is the spreading of an assessment of about $5 per farm throughout the benefit community. That is the only payment the individual farmer ever will have to make for the equipment, the local mutual insurance company paying for keeping the equipment in repair and for any costs incurred in the actual fighting of fires. Another financing plan is one through which the township mutual insurance company, of which there are 160 in Minnesota, buys and maintains the equipment. In most cases the mutuals of two of more townships under this plan cooperate in making the purchase. The third method of financing is called the individual private subscription plan. Farmers in three or four adjoining townships subscribe to the purchase of equipment and house it in centrally located town or village Under this plan townsmen man the equipment and pay for its storage and other costs in return for having it available for fighting fires within the village or town limits. Insurance companies in some cases also provide a source of revenue for equipment on buildings they insure....."

## EGG-LAYING RECORD SHATTERED BY HENS ON FARM AT CAIRO

CAIRO, Ga., Sept. 12.—County Agent L. H. Nelson announced Saturday that five Leghorn hens at the Oakdale Farm near Cairo, had established a trapnesting record of more than 300 eggs each for the year ending September 1. One of the hens laid 325 eggs and another 319, he said.

The 409 hens at the farm that were trapped laid an average of 288 1-2 eggs. Eighty-eight hens were culled from the starting total of 497.

Commercial flocks in Grady County have increased in number and size so steadily during the last three years, Mr. Nelson states that Grady has become one of the leading poultry counties of the state.

CORN and snap bean supplies for canning are expected to be smaller than a year ago, but both crops probably will be larger than during the drought year 1934. Corn exhibited the sharpest decline due to drought and on August 1 it appeared that supplies available for canning would be 536,400 tons compared with 869,000 tons in 1935 and 498,000 tons in 1934. Part of the smaller production will be offset by a larger carry--over of canned corn than at this time a year ago. This year's snap bean crop for canning is estimated at 17 percent below 1935 with the crop amounting to 68,000 tons compared with 66,000 tons in 1934. On the basis of August 1 condition, the total supply of canned vegetables is expected to be 12 percent less than the large supply in 1935-36, but 16 percent above supplies in 1934-35. Wholesale prices of most canned vegetables rose sharply during July and are now considerably higher than a year ago.

APPLE, pear, and grape shipments increased seasonally during July and supplies of these fruits should reach their peak in September and October. Pears are the only major fruit crop (except citrus) to exhibit above average production this year and the 1936 crop is expected to be 7 percent above last year. Commercial apple production is expected to be the smallest crop since records were started in 1919, amounting to 64.5 million bushels as compared with production has been declining 94 million bushels in 1935. Apple yearly due to a decrease in the number of bearing trees, but the decline this year was accentuated by winter damage to apple trees and late spring frosts. Grapes showed some recovery during July from the effects of spring frosts, but the 1.8 million in crop indicated on August 1 was 17 percent below average. Most of the decline was in raisin and table grapes since production of California wine grapes is expected to be 6 percent above average.

## YOUR FOOD COSTS AND SUPPLIES

High temperatures and below normal rainfall during July resulted in further damage to food supplies, the August 1 crop report of the Department of Agriculture indicates. While crops in most cases are below average, there appears to be no danger of any acute food shortage. Supplies in general probably will be larger than in the year following the drought of 1934.

CORN, spring wheat, and potatoes suffered the most drought damage during July. Yields of vegetable crops growing in the late producing States also were curtailed.

Winter damage to trees coupled with late spring frosts rather than the drought are primarily responsible for the decline in production. Drought, however has decreased sizes of some fruits.

EFFECT of the short corn crop will be felt indirectly by consumers in the form of reduced meat supplies in 1937 since 90 percent of the crop is used for producing hogs and fattening cattle and lambs for market.

A short corn crop disrupts the usual marketing plans of farmers and sends more than the usual number of animals to slaughter during the fall and early winter months. Consequently, smaller supplies are available during the following spring and winter.

COMING to market earlier than usual, a larger than usual proportion of the animals are of the lower grades. The livestock situation this year probably will not be as serious as in 1934, when drought sharply reduced the number of livestock on farms, because there is a smaller number of grain-consuming animals on farms, and feed grain deficiencies will be offset partly by larger hay supplies.

SMALLER spring wheat supplies, but larger winter wheat production than in 1935, is indicated by the August 1 crop report. This year's spring wheat crop forecast of 114 million bushels is 46 million bushels below 1935.

This decline will be offset in part by a winter wheat crop 55 million bushels larger than a year ago. However, due to different types of wheat produced in the winter and spring crops, domestic supplies of durum wheat, which is used mainly in the manufacture of macaroni, and hard spring bread wheat, are expected to be below domestic requirements. About 40 percent of the winter wheat crop is soft wheat which is used mainly for cake and pastry and not suitable for bread.

OLD potato supplies this fall and winter are forecast at 75 million bushels below the 319 million bushel crop of 1935. Dry weather in the Central and Western States more than offset improved growing conditions in the New England and Pacific coast areas and consequently production estimates declined 20 million bushels from July 1 to August 1. Potatoes now coming to market are from the intermediate producing States with some small shipments of early varieties from the late producing States. The trend of wholesale potato prices during the past month has been downward as is usual at this time of the year. On the basis of conditions in earlier short crop years it appears that prices will reach their low in September or October and then advance.

TRUCK crops also have suffered from the drought. Late domestic cabbage production appears to be about 43 percent smaller than a year ago, but onion supplies from the late producing States are expected to be lightly larger than in 1935. Cabbage production was hampered by dry weather at planing time which made it difficult for plants to take root. August rains may increase production of both crops since major movement to market in each case does not occur until October.

## 45-MINUTE HAY CURING

September 8, 1936

"The age-old worry of English farmers—the curing of their hay in the brief intervals between frequent rains—is now being solved by the application of scientific methods," says Country Life in B. C. (September). "A demonstration at Fonthill, Wiltshire, England, of artificial grass drying was attended by over 2,000 people. The plant there, which cost about 1,000 pounds in all, dries a ton of grass by electricity in about 45 minutes. The finished product retains its color and food value indefinitely; and the vitamin content is unimpaired in the new curing process. There are about 20 such plants in England now."

## LOUISIANA COTTON CROP ATTRACTS SIMON WAMPOLD

Simon Wampold, chief clerk in the probate office, has returned home with glowing reports about Louisiana's cotton crop. Accompanied by his wife and brother, Ed, Mr. Wampold went by automobile last week to Monroe, La., to attend a conference of the Order of B'nai B'rith.

He said he saw hundreds of acres of cotton long the Mississippi River that would make two bales per acre. "It was the finest cotton I had seen in years, the tall stalks with long limbs filled with green bolls and open cotton," Mr. Wampold reported.

Jackson, Miss., made a great impression on the chief clerk. The city, he said, had enjoyed a remarkable growth in re cent years.

While in Monroe, Mr. Wampold was named a national director of the Home for Jewish Children at Denver, Colo., said to be one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States.

## RABBIT BY-PRODUCT

Already one of the world's largest producers and exporters of glue, Belgium, has undertaken the manufacture of glue from shredded skins which accumulate as a by-product from its ancient rabbit fur industry, according to reports to the Commerce Department.

## POISON FOR LOCUSTS

A campaign against locusts in Argentina has proven that sodium arsenate is effective in poisioning this pest which is credited with destroying approximately 30 percent of the country's annual agricultural crop, according to a report to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. During the past year the Minister of Agriculture Argentina has been experimenting with locust meal, as a fertilizer, the meal being made by grinding the dried bodies of locusts. It is anticipated that between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of locust meal, containing 9.66 percent nitrogen, will be available for expert during the current season, according to the Commerce Department.

## TOBACCO PRICES, CROP

Heavy offerings and brisk sales marked the opening yesterday of Georgia's annual tobacco marketing season. Prices ranged from 5 cents a pound for trash grade to 52 cents for high-grade leaf. A majority of the 15 marketing centers reported warehouse floors filled to capacity and other buildings pressed into service to handle tremendous receipts. Warehousemen predicted sales would net growers substantially more than the $13,582,912 paid for the 1935 yield. (New York Times).

A Hartford, Connecticut, report to the New York Times also says that Connecticut tobacco growers expect this season to produce a $6,500,000 crop, the first cuttings of which are being hung in the sheds a full week earlier than usual. Heavy showers yesterday afternoon greatly improved tobacco, corn and other crops in the Connecticut Valley. The tobacco acreage in this area is from 15 to 20 percent greater than last year, but less than half of the acreage in 1930.


# Face To Face

AT

# CHARLESTON, MO.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

***National Federation Of Colored Farmers, Inc.***

WILL BE HELD AT

**CHARLESTON, MO., OCTOBER 26, 27, 28**

**1936 The Sessions Will Be Held At 1936**

**CURRIN HALL**

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25th** there will be Memorial Services for the members who departed during the year. Governors from 19 States have been asked to commission some member of the Race to represent the Colored farmers of their States at this meeting.

Government officials from Washington, D. C., will speak on opening day.

**HEAR DR. HENRY ALLEN BOYD**, who will bring a special message.

**HEAR DR. J. C. AUSTIN**, Noted Divine.

Many prizes will be awarded for displays of farm products, sewing, etc.

**Low Round Trip Rates on Railroads and Bus Lines.**

## VERY HEAVY CROP

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ers say, is not as difficult as teaching the hog to forage for himself.

**Must Acquire Taste.**

Starting early in the fall, the swine herd is driven or "tolled," to the acorn-bearing oak flats and allowed, first, to feed upon the nuts as they drop from the trees. In that manner the pig quickly learns that the acorns are edible and gets a taste for them. In some cases it may be necessary to gather handfulls of the acorns and toss them one by one among the herd until they commence feeding.

A few days of this routine is sufficient, it is said, to teach the pigs to forage upon the falling nuts. Later, after all the acorns have dropped, no trouble is experienced with the herd feeding. Brought to the hills after all the acorns have fallen, however, it is almost impossible to teach the hog to feed upon the mass, and some have been known to starve although the range was laden with oak nuts, according to experienced report.

Range-fed hogs, it is claimed frequently double their weight in the three or four months' feeding from October to December or January. During the latter month they are usually rounded up and shipped to market.

Under favorable conditions the hog farmer in the mountain areas reaps a handsome profit, but, it is pointed out, the stately oak of the mountainside, like the more domesticated field plants of the valleys and low lands, does not produce a bountiful harvest every year and in years of few acorns the mountianeer reaps little reward.

### TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, FIELD OFFICE A. L. HOLSEY, FIELD OFFICER

### FLORIDA A. and M. COLLEGE HEARS SOIL CONSERVATION TALKS

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 30—Florida Negro farmers assembled at the A. and M. College here yesterday to hear representatives from AAA discuss details of the 1936-37 soil conservation program.

President J. R. E. Lee extended a cordial welcome to the visiting farmers and reminded them of the great contribution made to southern agriculture by the late Booker T. Washington. He also said tribute to Secretary Wallace for his fine leadership in projecting a program for American farmers which has helped to stabilize prices of their products.

Thomas L. Ayres of Washington, several hundred Negro farmers and vocational agriculture students that the Government's program is intended to reach and help all farmers irrespective of race and thanked the farmers for their cooperation in support of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Among the Negro farmers who talked during the meeting were, Jerry Nash, manager of a thousand-acre farm in Leon County and John Leonard, who owns a four hundred acre farm in Lloyd. Both of these farmers told of the improvement in their condition under the Triple A programs.

"Nothing has happened," said Mr. Nash, "during my twenty years as a farmer that has equalled the benefits of the Government's present program. It has been a God-sent blessing to me and to the farmers of our section."

### FINDS SHEEP PAYING ITEM OF HIS FARMING

Although sheep are not commonly grown in Arkansas county, J. N. Gunnell, near Stuttgart, finds that his flock of 75 Southdown crosses pay him a good income for the small amount of time and labor that it requires to care for them, states J. H. Dean, county agent.

This spring Mr. Gunnell sold over 60 head of lambs ranging in price from $3.50 to $4.80 each. His wool sales in January brought 25 cents per pound. He also keeps a herd of 30 head of cattle and about 10 brood sows. He has found that considering the amount of trouble involved, he realized more profit from his sheep.

Mr. Gunnell made his original purchase of sheep about 12 years ago when he brought 19 head of Southdown including 1 Buck and several lambs, for $121. Each year he sells off his best ewes for breeding purposes. The sheep are fed on soybeans hay, cottonseed hull and corn. During the winter they graze on young wheat.

### UNTENDERABLE COTTON

"According to the economic department of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, 50 percent of the 1935 Oklahoma cotton crop was untenderable on contract because it stapled less than seven-eighths inch or was otherwise disqualified," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (September 1). "The publication of this fact should be a stimulant to Oklahoma cotton growers to enter heartily into the government plan of community selection of good cotton. The work of improving cotton by community plantings of some selected variety is making rapid progress in Georgia and other Eastern States where the industry was about to fade out, and in Texas some progress is being recorded. Both Texas and Oklahoma have, in times past, had the reputation for the high quality and character of its staple. Today cotton in these states shows rapid deterioration and no longer is in good demand. Arkansas is also in line for improving its cotton, and perhaps, when all the cotton-growing states join in the movement, foreign competition will not be so bothersome.....The Federal Government and the Extension Services of the several states state plainly that it is up to the farmers to make their own selection. All the government is interested in is to have each ginning community make a selection of good cotton of desired staple and character, and all farmers in that community plant that cotton. It is realized that a demand for American cotton cannot be created unless cotton of uniform staple in quantity can be purchased by buyers without traveling all over the state to find it. If American growers will produce a cotton desired by the trade, they will have but little trouble in selling it."

### GLYCERINE FROM RICE

"A new process for manufacturing glycerine from broken rice and rice waste has recently been perfected in Italy," says Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (August). "According to the statements of one of the inventors, 100 kilos of broken rice will give a yield of 30.4 kilos of glycerine, 1.8 kilos of ethyl alcohol and 7.1 kilos of vegetable casein. The cost of production including investment in plant, is not excessively high, since the equipment required is relatively simple, comprising vats with temperature control, filtering apparatus and centrifugals. The raw materials required are powdered rice, malt, sodium sulphite and brewers' yeast. Negotiations are said to be pending for the sale of the process for Italy to one of the largest saponification companies and producers of crude glycerine."

### FACTS ABOUT RICE

"HOW can I gauge the amount of cooked rice I get from a quantity of raw rice?" asks a Pennsylvania consumer. A general rule is that 1 cup of uncooked rice will equal about 3 1-2 cups of boiled rice. Use about 2 quarts of water and 2 teaspoons of salt for cooking 1 cup of rice....Guides to cooking some of the best rice dishes are given in a new Department of Agriculture leaflet called "Cooking American Varieties of Rice." It is Leaflet No. 112 and will be sent without charge as long as the supply lasts. Requests should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### COLD-STORED EGGS

Cold Storage (London, September 17) says: "It is impossible, by any known test, to discover whether or not eggs have been preserved by chilling, cold storage or gas storage. This is Mr. Elliot's explanation for the fact that imported eggs are not required to be marked 'preserved' if treated in any of these ways.....Mr. Elliot declares that eggs which have been stored by any means which can be detected by chemical analysis must be marked "preserved,' but without the cooperation of the exporting country no marking of imported cold-stored eggs be effective."

### TURKEY CANNING

Experiments with the possibilities of marketing canned turkey will be made in Salt Lake City, it is announced by Herbert Byers, secretary and general manager of the Northwestern Turkey Producers Association. Last year 7,000,000 pounds of turkey were marketed for $2,100,00 and this year the crop may be doubled, and canning of the meat is being discussed. (Western Canner and Packer, September.)

### NEW PEACH VARIETIES

"Two new peach varieties have had acclaim of growers in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys of the Pacific Northwest this year," says the Farm Journal (October). "One is the Golden Jubilee, a college-bred peach introduced in 1926 at the New Jersey Experiment Station. This second-generation cross between Elberta and Greensboro was produced for the benefit of New Jersey housewives who didn't want to wait until September to can peaches. Golden Jubilee ripens two weeks ahead of the commonly used late varities. In shape, color, texture and flavor it is similar to Elberta. It ships well and is a good canner. The other new one is Candoka, a smooth, brilliantly colored peach originating out of the Hale variety, ripening about the same time but being more highly flavored. Its greatest asset probably is its smooth skin, because of which it is becoming known as the 'fuzzless peach.'"


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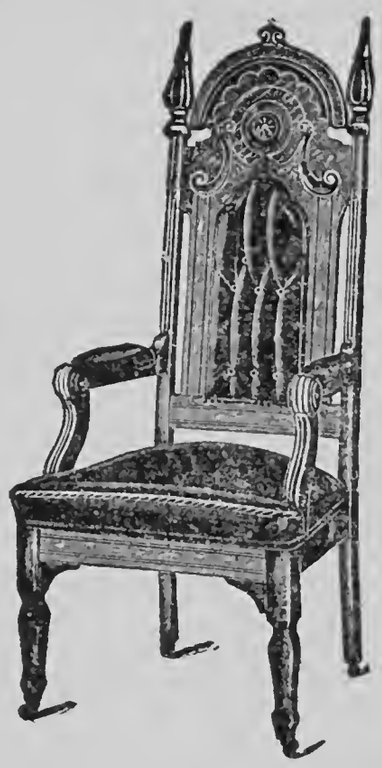

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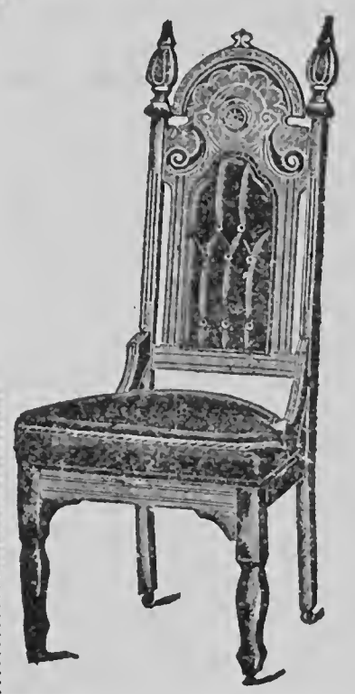

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**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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## FARM NOTES

Milton P. Jarnigan, head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Georgia says, forty million dollars could be added to grower's income and the best possible use of 10,000,000 acres of idle land in Georgia would be growing of feed crops to raise beef cattle.

Reduced production of livestock in heavy cattle growing areas on account of the drought affords Georgia farmeres an opportunity of establishing themselves in the cattle business on a firm basis.

Also Georgia imports 65 per cent of its beef, veal, pork and lard, Jaruagin held, "If we supplied all our needs we could add forty million dollars annually to the income of our farmers. This is about one-half the average value of our cotton crop.

A present unexampled "awakening of interest" in livestock production in Georgia he attributed to "the fact that it is now realized that cotton alone will not produce sufficient wealth to maintain our rural population at a satisfactorily high standing of living.

Unless the farmer has sufficient income to give him reasonable purchasing power, nor towns will shrivel and die so that the city dweller is indirectly as much interested in the prosperity of the shrivel and die so that the city farmer as the farmer is himself.

He lauded efforts of Chambers of Commerce and other agencies in various parts of the state to organize farmers into livestock associations. Forty counties are in the association organized here, and other movements are centered at Macon, Savannah, and Augusta.

## VETCH MADE GOOD HAY

As well as being one of the best soil improvement crops, hairy vetch is also an excellent hay crop, according to S. P. Broadway, of Cash, Craighead county. In the spring of 1934, Mr. Broadaway harvested 2 1-2 acres of vetch for hay, getting a yield of four tons. Sufficient seed was left on the ground to reseed the vetch. The cotton yield following the vetch was increased approximately 40 per cent over the yield on similar land, not previously seeded to vetch, reports John W. White, assistant county agent in Craighead county.

## STANDARD FACTS

Answers to Consumers' Questions About the Use of Government Grades on Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Millions of dozens of cans of canned foods are now sold annually on the basis of Government grades. Huge loans are frequently supported by official certificates indicating the quality of canned foods covered by warehouse receipts. Millions upon millions of labels on canned fruits and vegetables indicate the quality of canned products in the terms of Department of Agriculture grades for the assistance of the consumer.

NEWS of the progress in A, B, C grade labeling on the cans consumers buy has frequently appeared on the pages of the CONSUMERS' GUIDE. Readers who follow the GUIDE have shown their interest in this news and in the insignificance in general grades and standards on consumer goods. This interest has expressed itself in questions on the more technical aspects of the situation: Just how this Government grading service came into being, how it operates, what is its procedure, and how it is used.

QUESTIONS reflecting this expanding interest are published here, with their answers from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whose experts formulate standards for canned goods and perform the grading.

**Under what authority does the Federal Government grade canned fruits and vegetables?**

Under the Farm Products Inspection Act.

**What is the Farm Product Inspection Act?**

It is the provision carried in the annual appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, or condition of certain farm products including fruits and vegetables.

**Does the law require all farm products to be graded?**

No; it is permissive—not mandatory.

**Who may make use of the service?**

Any person who is financially interested in a lot of canned fruits or vegetables may request that they be officially graded.

**Who are usually "financially interested" and entitled to the use of the grading service?**

Canners, brokers, bankers, wholesale grocers, retail grocers, and mangers and buyers of chain stores are examples.

**Are investigations made to ascertain whether applicants are entitled to service?**

Yes. The official grader of whom request is made for grading ascertains whether applicant is entitled to service before grading. Possession of canned foods usually indicates a sufficient financial interest but this is not always conclusive.

**Are the grades developed to serve the interests of any particular group?**

No. The grades are developed to serve the interests of producers and —or canners, financing agencies, distributors, and consumers.

**In what form are the results of grading reported?**

Official certificates of grade are issued by official graders.

**Of what force and effect are the certificates in court actions?**

By the terms of the law the certificates issued by the authorized agents of the Department of Agriculture are admissible in all courts of the United Sates as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statement therein contained.

**What purposes are served by certificates of grade?**

Two of the more important purposes are that they serve as documentary evidence of grade to accompany warehouse receipts in financing operations, and that they serve as proof of grade to accompany shipping documents in making delivery.

**What prepared fruits and vegetables may be graded?**

Any fruits or vegetables that are packed in hermetically sealed containers and have been sterilized by heat.

**For what canned fruits and vegetables are official or tentative standards for grades now in effect and used by the grading service?**

Apples, applesauce, red sour pitted cherries, grapefruit, grapefruit juice, peaches, and pears; asparagus, dry beans, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, cream-style corn, whole-grain-style corn, mushrooms, peas, pimentos, pumpkin sauerkraut, spinach, tomatoes, tomato catchup, tomato juice, and tomato pulp.

**According to what standards are canned fruits and vegetables graded?**

On official or on tentative standards for grades, or on other standards suitable for the purpose.

**What procedure obtains in the development of grades?**

A study is made of the qualities actually being produced in typical canneries in all parts of the country. Studies are made of trade and consumer preferences and the grades so drawn that each grade represent clearly distinguishable differences in monetary value.

**Are official graders Government employees?**

Yes.

**On what basis are official certification of grade made?**

On the basis of representative samples.

**Does the Department of Agriculture prescribe how samples shall be drawn and the number to be drawn?**

Yes. For example, 24 cans of No. 2 size are drawn at random from a lot of 1,000 cases.

**Does the grader certify facts aside from grade?**

Yes. The grader will reflect any facts that are necessary to give interested parties an accurate description of quality and condition of the samples, and every factor having a bearing on the value of the lot.

**Will the grader certify to the condition of the tin containers, the labels, or the shipping containers.**

Yes. The grader will reflect in his certificate all pertinent information having a bearing on the value of the goods; for example, whether the cans, or labels, or shipping containers are damaged and, if so, to what extent.

**Is a fee charged for the service?**

Yes. The Congress requires that a fee be charged to reimburse the Government as nearly as may be for the actual cost of the service.

**If a grader draws the samples and grades the samples, what fee is charged?**

The basis is $5 per carload. Any expenses allowable by law and incurred by the inspector while absent from his official station are also charged to the applicant.

**Are provisions made for grading large quantities at reduced rates?**

Yes; under certain conditions. Since fees are to be so assessed as to cover the cost as nearly as possible, if the applicant's volume is such that, under the conditions he will offer it, the business can be handled at less expense to the Government, then grading may be done at reduced rates.

**In what way are the interests of the consumers served?**

The simple nomenclature, when shown on labels, should afford a valuable guide to the housewife in making purchases. The nomenclature employed in the grades is very simple, "Grade A" "Grade B". "Grade C", and "Off-Grade" or "Substandard." The last group in some commodities, for example, canned peaches, is divided into four additional grades, "Grade D". "Grade E", "Grade F", and "Sample Grade."

**What is the purpose of these designations?**

To provide a simple means by which the various qualities or types can be readily distinguished.

**Are these new terms?**

They are comparatively new, so far as canned foods are concerned. The trade is gradually coming to use them as the members become more familiar with the purpose of the grades.

**How do the terms compare with terms used in the trade?**

"Grade A" is synonymous with the trade term "Fancy"; "Grade B" with the trade terms "Extra Standard or "Choice"; and "Grade C" with the trade term "Standard."

**When canned fruits and vegetables have been graded, is the container in which the product is carried required to show the grade of the contents?**

No. It is entirely a matter of discretion with the canner or distributor whether the container shows the grade of the contents. The extent to which consumers demand grade labeling largely influences the extent to which labeling is used.

**Does the Department recommend that additional descriptive terms be employed to amplify grade terms?**

Yes. Information indicating style of pack, variety, color, range of count of pieces or units, the number of servings, and any other information appropriate for the product should accompany the statement of grade. For example, the labels of canned peas should accurately convey to the buyer the size to be expected in the can, if vacuum packed the label should so state, the number of servings should be indicated, and the type of peas, that is, whether of the early or late-maturing sorts. Salt and- or sugar are commonly employed in packing many commodities and frequently a statement as to their presence is distinctly helpful, particularly to consumers who must bear in mind dietetic considertaions when buying food.

**What class of product is found in "Grade C" or "Standard" grade products?**

Good wholesome food. In this grade a large percentage of all canned foods is found. The raw products used in this grade may not be so carefully selected as to size, color, and maturity as in the higher grades. Products of this grade should sell at cheaper prices than products of the higher grades, but

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, State of Tennessee, County of Davidson:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. Ferguson, N. P.

Sworn before me this 5th day of October, 1936.

My Commission expires April 4th, 1939.

# COVER CROPS TO

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

greatly reduces soil-erosion loss.

General observations through out the United States, confirmed by both detailed and reconnaissance erosion surveys, clearly indicate the havoc wrought by erosion where the humus supply has been depletel and the vegetative cover sacrificed by bad tillage practices. Soil loss due to erosion is almost entirely responsible for the nearly complete destruction of about 50 million acres of once-fertile land, and another area of nearly equal extent is in almost as bad condition. Erosion has removed the greater part of the topsoil from approximately 100 million acres more, and unless checked promptly the process will to a large extent destroy the productivity of this area. Furthermore, erosion is getting actively under way on approximately an additional 100 million acres.

Experimental evidence supports the conclusion that the soil is most susceptible to erosion when fields are bare of vegetation. It also indicates that soils low in organic matter or of low fertility are more easily eroded than those high in organic matter and humus. Further, ' evidence shows that except on very gentle slopes soil losses occasioned by water erosion are certain to occur if the soil is not held by a ground cover. This situation is especially serious as about three-fourths of all farm crops are produced on land with sufficient slope to induce erosion if not protected with adequate vegetative cover or other contro measures.

The continuous loss of soil from the cultivated lands of the the United States means reduced fertility and increased expense if crop production is to be maintained. As the fertile topsoil is washed away or becomes depleted, the plow turns up the less productive subsoil, crop yields diminish unless maintained by the use of organic matter and commercial fertilizers, tillage operations become more difficult, and farm profits dwindle.

The stupendous task of reclaiming and rebuilding these wasted acres emphasizes the importance of conserving the remaining productive areas of the United States.

### Advantages of a Cover Crop

The principal advantages of a cover crop may be summarized, briefly, as follows:

1. Reduces run-off of rain and thus conserves moisture (a rug for rain-worn soils).
2. Prevents excsssive erosion of soil.
3. Adds organic matter to the soil.
4. Prevents the leaching of available plant food, especially nitrate nitrogen.
5. When turned under, forms organic acids or other compounds which aid in the liberation of mineral plant food.
6. May provide late fall, winter, and early spring pasture.
7. Projects newly constructed terraces and other mechanical soil-erosion devices.
8. Increases yield of corn, cotton, and other regular farm crops.
9. When plowed under, improves the structure of both heavy and light soils and increases the water-absorbing capacity and the infiltration of water into the soil.

### Disadvantages of a Cover Crop

The advantages of cover crops ordinarily outweigh any reasonable objections which can be made to them; nevertheless, for the practical information of farmers the principal features which might become possible disadvantages in the use of a cover crop are listed as follows:

1. The cost of seed.
2. Cost of labor in the preparation of the seedbed and seding.
3. Uncertainly of getting a stand.
4. Possible adverse effect on the moisture condition of the soil.
5. A possible refuge for insect pests, such as cutworms, that later attack corn or other crops.

### Cover Crops Help Money-Crop Rotations

Cover cropping is not a cure-all. It represents only one of the recommended practices of a well-rounded soil-conservation program. When seed is available on the farm, cover crops can be established by the individual farmer with little extra labor and no cash outlay, and when they occupy the land during the periods between the main crops they make an efficient ground cover until plowed under.

Crops grown in wide rows with cultivation, like cotton, corn, potatoes, and tobacco, are highly conducive to soil loss. All of these crops should be grown in approved rotations and the rotatian supplemented with cover crops if soil loss is to be reduced to a minimum and crop yields maintained. Wheat and other small-grain crops, when grown on steep slopes, especially under a summer-fallow system, also need to be given special consideration if extreme soil loss and reduced yields are to be avoided.

Both experimental and practical results show that the use of winter cover crops in the Cotton Belt has given greatly increased yields, averaging for cotton about 35 percent and for corn about 75 percent, and at the same time has greatly reduced soil erosion. In many sections of the United States the use of the winter crops in orchards accomplishes similar results.

The annual lespedezas following winter-grain cash crops make an efficient and economical ground cover and soil-improving crop. Legume cash crops that are grown in thick stands reduce erosion to a minimum during the period they occupy the land and increase the yield of any crop with which they may be grown in rotations. Any close-drilled or broadcast summer crop used in rotations is a means of erosion control and increases soil fertility.

Since the growing of cover crops in conjunction with rotated cash crops is recommended for the purpose of preventing winter leaching and erosion, and not primarily for harvest, they should not under any good system of crop production ordinarily require fertilization or special soil treatment. Their plant food requirements will have been taken care of in the fertilizer application made to the cash crops in the rotation.

Many permanent cover crops, such as kudzu, perennial lespedezas, grass, various shrubs, vines, and other plants which are not commonly grown with cultivated crops and which occupy the land for a long time can be grown on poor, eroded soil that is not under cultivation. The area was fenced to keep livestock out and seeded with a bushel of barley and 20 pounds per acre of the following mixture: Kentucky bluegrass, redtop, alsike clover, red clover, Korean lespedeza, and sweetclover. About 300 pounds per acre of superphosphate was applied. There was no bank sloping or other soil or seedbed preparation; the land was seeded in its natural condition. The dominant vegetation became Korean lespedeza; there was a little sweetclover, redtop, and some barley in the gully bottoms. Erosion was effectively checked, and soil rebuilding was started.

The use of these more or less permanent forms of vegetative cover in this manner affects only indirectly the regular or money crops of the farm.

In 1929 (according to the Census of Agriculture) about 95 to 100 million acres of corn, 40 to 45 million acres of cotton, 3 to 3 1-2 million acres of potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and a little less than 2 million accres of tobacco were being grown in the United States. These figures approximate the normal acreage over a period of 15 years. Each of these crops is clean-cultivated and leaves the soil exposed to the elements and consequently subject to erosion a great part of the year.

In the cotton and tobacco region of the South a very small percentage of this acreage is seeded to winter cover crops of field peas, vetch, crimson clover, and rye. In the North, where corn, soybeans, and potatoes are largely grown, winter cover crops and close-drilled crops such as wheat, clover, etc., used in rotations must be depended on for soil improvement and erosion control, although in some cases rye, as a winter cover, may be used. Much of this crop acreage is left bare during the fall and winter months, and it is on these areas that cover crops such as close-drilled crops of clover, and grains should be grown if erosion is to be retarded and economical production improved or maintained.

### Follow Nature's Method of Protecting Soil

The seeding and growing of cover crops is an imitation of Nature's method of holding the soil. As the natural soil-forming agencies progressed throughout the ages, Nature always protected her handiwork with a varied vegetative blanket. Man cannot disregard this plan and ignore the fundamental principles of soil building and soil holding without paying the price of accelerated soil erosion and finally land adandonment.

Under natural conditions some type of vegetation occupies the soil throughout the growing season and leaves an organic residue to cover the ground during the winter. If agriculture is to be permanent, the soil must be managed so as to maintain productivity not by temporarily supplying plant food but by conserving the soil itself by using cover crops of legumes and broadcast crops in rotation or association with row crops orchard fruits and other crops that occupy the land for only a part of the growing season or form a partial soil cover.

### Cover Corps for Green Manure

The practice of using cover crops for green manure, or, turning them into the soil while yet green, is a more or less common practice in certain parts of the United States. When used in this way, they improve the soil by adding organic matter and supply plant food for succeeding crops. A green-manure crop thus provides a ground cover and prevents erosion during its growing period and subsequently adds fertility to the soil. In order to utilize such crops most efficiently, special consideration must be given to many factors; but in any case erosion or loss of soil will have been prevented during a part of the year, and if the green manure is properly utilized increased crop reproduction will result.

### Kinds of Cover Crops

The kind of cover crops to use must be determined by local conditions and needs, and the specail purpose for which they are desired. In the agricultural areas west of the one-hundredth meridian the disadvantages of cover crops may offset the advantages. In parts of this region, however, where the land when left bare is subject to severe wind erosion a cover crop of wheat or other small grain or a more permanent cover of grass is essential to soil conservation. East of the one-hundredth meridian and south of about latitude 40 percent, where the annual rainfall is from 20 over 50 inches, winter cover crops of hairy vetch, smooth vetch, Austrain Winter field peas, clovers, and Abruzzi rye, and summer crops of lespedeza, crotalaria, and cowpeas are recommended and are the crops most commonly used.

The use of cover crops will undoubtedly result in soil conservation and improvement, but sufficient information is not at hand to determine whether such practice will be profitable in Northen latitudes when used exclusively for this purpose. As a matter of fact in the northern corn belt and in other Northern areas of the United States, cover crops may be used in part as cash crops in rotations.

With orchard crops throughout the united States permanent clover crops and sometimes annual crops can be used to advantage, but with most other cash crops effective rotations supplemented with winter cover crops must be depended on for fertility maintenance and erosion control.

On lands not producing cash and where erosion is severe it is often advisable to use a mixture of locally adapted herbaceous perennial cover crops with a view to allowing best suited and most aggressive ultimately to form a permanent cover, in time may naturally or artificially be displaced by a forest cover. On cultivated lands, however, ordinary field crops such as sweetclover, alfalfa red clover, crimson clover, vetch, field peas, rye, lespedeza, etc., that are known to be locally adapted can be depended on to furnish the most economical and effective cover. When used for soil-erosion control and soil improvement these crops should be seeded and cultivated in the manner recommended locally when they are grown as forage. The time determined according to its most of seeding of any crop should be effective used as a cover crop.

### LEGUMES SWEETCLOVER

Sweetclover in broadcast stands is a good erosion-control crop and by reason of its large top and root growth adds much organic matter to the soil. Neutral or alkaline soil is necessary for its successful growth, consequently the northern Corn Belt and the western part of the United States are best suited for its use. Its most advantageous use is in rotations with wheat and corn, the sweetclover being seeded with the wheat. Less soil erosion results in such a rotation than would be the case in a wheat-corn rotation, and at the same time it greatly increases soil feritiliy.

### CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson clover is one of the standard cover crops along the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey in region 1 south to northern Georgia in region 2. It can also be grown farther west in regions 2, 3, and 4, where similar conditions prevail. When good stands can be obtained it makes an efficient erosion-control crop for the fall, winter, and spring seasons. The principal objection to crimson clover as a cover crop, as for any other use, is the difficulty of obtaining a stand. For best results, seed should be sown in the hull on a well-prepared seed-bed at the rate of 50 pounds an acre and the seed pressed into the soil with a corrugated or similar roller.

### BUR-CLOVER

Bur-clover can be used as winter cover crop in the northern part of region 2 on soil having more than average fertility. The feature of bur-clover that especially recommends it is the possibility of its perpetuating itself from year to year without reseeding. If encouraged by the late spring plowing or by leaving unplowed strips it will sometimes reseed and maintain itself naturally, germinating in the fall and growing throughout the winter. For the Cotton Belt, spotted bur-clover is the best-suited


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variety. In parts of California, in region 10 where bur-clovers are common, Californian bur-clover is best adapted. All kinds of bur-clover make a matted growth, prevent erosion, and they can be recommended for erosion control wherever they succeed.

### VETCHES

Vetches are excellent winter cover crops for the Cotton Belt, region 2, and the eastern half of region 4, and can be used in other parts of the United States where winter temperatures are not severe or where temperatures during the growing season are moderately cool. In the South they are seeded in the fall, generally following a cash crop of cotton or corn and occupy the land during the winter months, thus preventing erosion and conserving soil fertility. Both smooth vetch and hairy vetch are recommended for this region, in which they should be seeded from September 15 to October 15, the earlier date being for the more northern part. Late seedings, except in favorable seasons, will not make sufficient growth for the most efficient erosion control.

### AUSTRIAN WINTER FIELD PEAS

Austrian winter field peas are used as a cover crop in the same general region and in the same way as hairy vetch and smooth vetch. Field peas do not make as dense growth as the vetches but still make an efficient cover for erosion prevention. With the exception of the Austrian winter variety, the field peas commonly available comercially are not sufficiently winter-hardy for planting even in the Southern States, and even the Austrain winter variety should not be fall-seeded north of Tennessee and Maryland.

### KUDZU

Kudzu, one of the best perennial cover crops not only to check but to cure erosion, is a vigorous-growing vining plant, well adapted for use in controlling gullies and eroding banks. It not only prevents washing but rebuilds the soils, is a valuable hay and pasture crop wherever it can be successfully established. Kudzu is recommended where the soil is too poor or too badly gullied to be used for cultivated crops.

### LESPEDEZA

**Lespedeza sericea** is proving a valuable plant for erosion control on poor clayey soil throughout the Piedmont region. Being a perennial, it can be used in situations where a permanent cover crop is needed. It can be used on slopes and banks with soil too poor to support most other common cover crops and can be used on both waste and cultivated land.

The annual lespedezas, both common and Korean, make efficient cover crops. Although the plants are comparatively small they form dense stands that most effectively control erosion. In rotations with winter cereals a ground cover can be grown throughout the year, and erosion thereby controlled and fertility maintained. Since these lespedezas make growth in late summer and fall they supply a green cover at a season when most other crops are mature.

### NONLEGUMES—RYE

Rye is one of the best all-round cover crops in either the Corn Belt or the Cotton Belt and is more commonly used than any other grass or grain as a winter cover. Easy to grow, it has a very wide range of adaptability, germinates readily, and makes a complete cover quickly. Its stooling characteristic is valuable. On fertile soils, it makes a rapid, dense growth, as shown, and will produce a fairly satisfactory cover on thin soils. Rye is winter hardy, is seldon damaged by cold weather, will furnish large quantities of organic matter, absorbs some of the soil nitrates and tends to prevent leaching during the winter.

In the Cotton Belt and as far north as Virginia, Abruzzi is the best variety to use as a winter cover crop. In Tennessee, Balboa, a recent introduction from Italy, has given very satisfactory results. In the Corn Belt, especially on sandy soils, Rosen rye is considered one of the best varieties.

Rye or any other cover crop should not be pastured too closely, or its efficiency in erosion prevention will be reduced. If a cover crop is eaten to the ground in the winter when growth is retarded, the purpose of the cover is defeated, and erosion will occur. Rye can be seeded any time from August to November, although for erosion control the earlier seeding is perferable, especially on thin soils.

### WINTER OATS

Winter oats make an excellent cover in the South and in areas where winter freezes are not severe. Oats are less desirable than rye as a cover for two reasons: (1) They are subject to winter damage and (2) they are more palatable than rye and because of this there is danger of stock completely destroying the value of the cover by pasturing it to the ground. Winter oats used as a cover crop can, in an emergency, be turned into a hay or grain crop the following year. Weather conditions in the spring might necessitate a substitution of crops in the rotation, in which case the cover crop could be turned into a cash or feed crop.

### WHEAT

Wheat is a good cover crop and can be grown for this purpose throughout the areas to which it is adapted. Early seedings for erosion control should be avoided as there is danger of such seedings being infested by the Hessian fly, which might cause damage to the main wheat crop. Wheat produces a satisfactory cover, however, and should be used for this purpose on many farms.

### OATS AND BARLEY

When a temporary or rapidly growing cover crop is desirable, oats or barley can often be used to advantage, especially for the protection of newly constructed terraces, earth dams, plowed or sloped gully banks, land prepared for tree planting, etc. Oats are not winter-hardy but will hold the soil during the growing season.

### REDTOP AND ITALIAN RYEGRASS

Some of the the nonlegume crops serve a very important role not only in conserving but in improving the tobacco soils of the country. The importance of cover crops following tobacco for soil conservation cannot be overstressed. Without them, erosion and loss of soil fertility are sure to result. In those regions producing "bright tobacco" where the legumes are objectionable, redtop, Italian ryegras, or rye can be safely used as winter cover. Redtop in this region is sometimes carried over as a rotation crop alternating with tobacco

### OTHER CROPS

Other crops which are used or can be used in the same way as many of the crops discussed are sourclover (yellow annual melilot), crotalaria, cowpeas, soybeans, millet, Sudan grass, sorghum, buckwheat, alfalfa, red clover, alike clover, and many of the grasses. When used as cover crops for erosion control and soil improvement, these crops should be seeded broadcast, the same cultural practices being followed as when the crop is grown for forage. Cultural information regarding these and other crops discussed in this bulletin is available in the following publications of the United States Department of Agriculture: Technical Bulletin 367, The Use of Winter Legumes in the Southeastern States; Farmers' Bulletin 1663, Winter Legumes for Green Manure in the Cotton Belt; Farmers Bulletin 1750, Summer Crops for Green Manure and Soil Improvement; Farmers' Bulletin 1250, Green Manuring; Farmers; Bulletin 1741, Bur-Clover Cultivation and Utilization; Farmers' Bulletin 1740, Vetch Culture and Uses; Leaflet 91, Kudzu, a Forage Crop for the Southeast; Farmers' Bulletin 1254, Important Cultivated Grasses; Leaflet 23, Sweetcover.

### WHEN TO TURN UNDER

Cover crops should be turned under in the spring while there is ample moisture and before the growth reaches the point of maturity that will resist decay—usually 2 weeks before corn planting or 3 weeks before cotton planting, will be safe.

For early truck crops it is advisable to select a type of cover that will form a rapid dense growth early in the fall and serve as a winter mulch that can be turned under in February or March—Farmer Bulletin.

## NEW PRODUCTS FROM OLD CROPS

FINDING new uses for agricultural products, by-products, waste products, and surpluses is one of the main functions of the United States Department of Agriculture. Research scientists at the Department work constantly to improve products and extend their present uses.

COTTON has been on the study list for many years. Numerous projects have been completed, while others are still being worked on. The new uses for cotton are of wide and varied application. A few years ago, for example, the Department developed and introduced a special cotton fabric affording protection against rain and snow for children's outdoor winter play suits.

FRUITS and nuts are beginning to appear on the market packed in open-meshed cotton bags. These bags, as well as combination open- and close-mesh bags for packing nuts, were also developed by the Department. Further study helped to develop cotton fabrics for barrell citrus fruits, potatoes, onions, and top covers, as containers for raw and refined sugar, and as foundation for hooked rugs.

LATER experiments resulted in the use of cotton fabric for reinforcing bituminous surfaced roads. The cotton diversion program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is using some of the fabric for this purpose. New uses for cotton should eventually mean increased demand for the raw material and more returns for cotton farmers.


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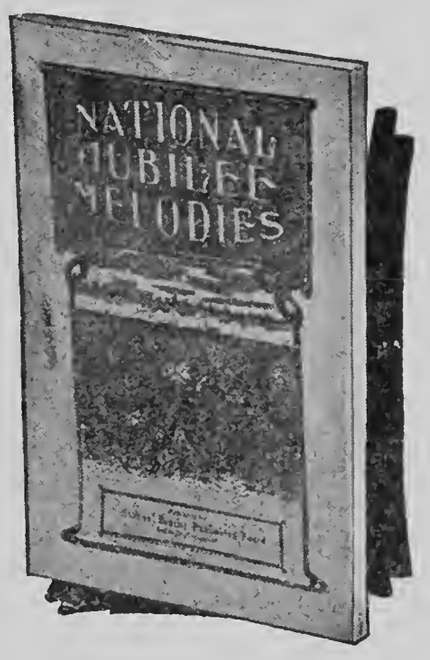


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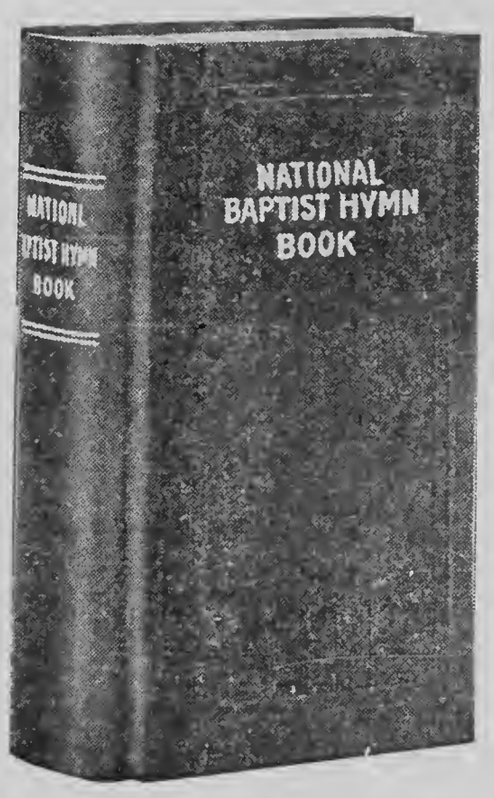


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# The Negro Farmer and the AAA

## Address by C. A. Cobb, Director, Southern Division, at a Conference of Negro Agricultural Leaders and Farmers at Prairie View, Texas. 11:00 a. m. CST, Wednesday, August 12, 1936.

Prairie View, Texas:—

This meeting gives me an opportunity to do something that I have wanted to do for a long time. And that is to express my deep appreciation of the help which the colored farmers have given in carrying out the programs developed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

I can truthfully say that almost without exception they have been able to see the objective which lay beyond the details and technicalities of the program. They, as all farmers, have been patient with delay, tolerant of mistakes; charitable toward the shortcomings inherent in any emergency program. I believe colored people as a whole have understood that the programs were drafted with the welfare of all agriculture in mind; that its benefits were intended for all alike. Another factor in the support given these programs by the Negro farmer is the intelligent guidance given them by leaders of their own race.

I would like to take this occasion to call attention to the remarkable progress which the Negro race has made in the very brief period since the War between the States. Born in the backwash of Civil War days myself, I know at first hand that this progress has been made in the face of heavy handicaps. Many of these handicaps remain. While the Negro is very definitely on his way up, yet the most confirmed optimist must admit that his lot is difficult in many ways. The consoling fact is that it is by no means hopeless or impossible. The situation, however, makes it easy to stir up bitterness and predjudice The task of clearing away misunderstanding is hard indeed. Yet, misunderstanding must be removed, prejudice dissipated and hitterness allayed if we are to have the mutual cooperation and dealing necessary to the best interest of all our people.

Your leaders are fortunate in having had an example of high purpose set for them in the trying days which followed Reconstruction. Booker T. Washington, truly great, saw clearly that true freedom for his race meant freedom from political dependence. He and other far-sighted, rational, and generous-hearted men have outlined the path which has led toward the betterment of thousands who were in bondage only a few generations ago. That path has led upward to a new conception of duty, responsibility and usefulness, and I believe it is wise to follow it.

And you have capable leaders today. I hope I will not embarrass some of them who are here by singling them out for mention. I have watched the work done by Dr. Banks, President of this Institution, and F. D. Patterson, President of the Tuskegee Institute, for a number of years. They have been salutary forces Dr. Carver of Tuskegee will be accorded a place in history occupied by few men.

I have known Pierce of Virginia, Tom Campbell of Alabama, Hubert of Mississippi and Waller of Texas for many years. They were among the first Negro extension agents, and they have set their own race, and the white race too for that matter, a splendid example of constructive leadership and service.

These men, and many others like them, are of the highest type. They are citizens of which any country should be proud.

Valuable as the direction which these men give their people, their own personal qualities in the last analysis constitute a tribute to the Negro race itself. The colored people have a remarkable adaptability. The extent of that adaptability is revealed hy a study of the circumstances under which they came to this country and their history since.

In earlier days it was the general belief that the victims of the slave trade were benighted savages. Instead, most of them were members of tribes with a high type of civilization. The Negroes themselves were as different as the various branches of the white race. There was wide dissimilarity between the cheerful and industrious Negroes and the keen-minded Senegalese. The Congoes were known as a sturdy, faithful, and honest people. Some of the attributes of the slave traders themselves to their victims were remarkable. There was almost universal admiration for the Coromontees, who lived on the Gold Coast of Africa. Tribal warfare and their location caused thousands upon thousands of this remarkable people to be seized and sent to this country. Men who knew their qualities sought them. Christopher Cordington, Governor of the Leeward Island, wrote in 1701 to the English Board of Trade:

"There was never a rascal or coward of that nation....No man deserved a Coromontee that would not treat him like a friend rather than a slave."

All of us know the part the Negro has played in Southern Agriculture. Before and after the Civil War, the framework of Southern civilization was built around cotton. The plantation system would have been impossible without the Negro. And in many ways the pattern which was fixed in the early days of the Republic remains, for cotton is still the South's great crop.

But you know and I know that significant changes have occurred in the 72 years since the War between the States. Slowly but steadily Negroes have been acquiring land of their own. By 1930 approximately 182,019 farms totalling 11,198,893 acres, valued at $339,242,651, were owned by Negro farmers. And 10,758,241 of these acres were here in the South. In view of all circumstances, I do not believe any other race in history has more progress than that.

Whatever the handicaps and hardships that the colored people as a race have had to endure, they have been free to acquire the ownership of land and have been better citizens as a result. And let me remind you that it is not unusual for the people of one race, even in modern times to prohibit land ownership by the people of another race. For example, there are land laws in South Africa which exclude Japanese from land ownership, and similar statutes apply in our own California. Long ago, however, the the idea of returning the colored people to Liberia or any other place in Africa was abandoned. They loved their homes and did not want to go. And what is even more significant, the whites did not want them to go.

I wish that I could tell you that the advance of the Negro farmer toward home ownership has continued uninterrupted since 1861. It has not. The best available statistics show that there were approximately 233,222 colored farm owners in 1920. The number decreased to 194,540 in 1925 and declined still further to 182,019 in 1930.

If we study the period during which these declines were registered, we will discover some interesting and revealing facts. The period from 1920 to 1930 was a period of inequality of opportunity for all farmers and of general decline for Agriculture. In reality, the movements which resulted in the AAA programs had their beginnings in that period as hard- pressed farmers, white and colored, realized their helplessness as individuals to cope with relentless world-wide economic forces. The ten years from 1920 to 1930 witnessed an increase in white tenancy just as it did an increase in Negro tenancy. They went down together and for identical reasons—profitless farming.

The years of the depression, 1929 to 1933, also marked another interval when Negro landowners were slipping back into the sharecropper and renter class. At the same time, thousands upon thousands of white farmers were slipping back, too.

With the improvement in farm conditions since 1932, however, the colored farmer's endition has improved along with that of the white farmer. The figures tell the story. In the five years between 1930 and 1935 the number of colored farm owners rose from 182,019 to 186,065. There has been a corresponding decrease in the number of colored tenants.

The brief outline of the forces which make for changes in land ownership lead us to an obvious but significant conclusion. Let me state it as simply as I can. You cannot help the white farmer without helping the colored farmer. You cannot help the colored farmer without helping the white farmer. You cannot improve the condition of agriculture as a whole without improving directly or indirectly the condition of every section, every farm group regardless of race, color or creed. In my opinion, any dispassionate and fair analysis of the events since 1932 will abundantly verify this conclusion. You see the truth of it on every hand yourselves.

As many of you know, I grew up up with cotton. I have been associated with the cotton program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration since 1933. I feel a keen sense of pride in the progress we have made, and there is no doubt that we have made progress. We have a yardstick with which to measure the improvement that has taken place since 1933. We can place that imporovement against the sweeping statements of critics.

The increase in income from the cotton crop, from other crops in fact, in the past four years is as plain as the proverhial full moon in May. The return from the cotton crop was less than a half billion dollars in 1932. It rose to $820,000.00, in 1935, and from all indications, it will be higher in 1936 than it has been since 1929.

Or let me state the improvement in a way which will be easier for us to understand. The value of a bale of cotton, including seed was $37.40 in 1932. The value of a bale of cotton including seed and benefit payments was $90 in 1935. That is a difference of fifty-two dollars and sixty cents on one bale of cotton alone. One bale is now bringing what two and one-third bales brought in 1932. The return on a bale of cotton could not increase one hundred and forty percent without bettering the economic position of everyone connected with the production of cotton.

You know also that the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have resulted also in an amazing increase in the production of food and feed for home use in the South. We in the South have grown cotton in the past as gamblers shooting dice. Put all land into cotton. The price may be high this fall. All or nothing. The answer in many dreary years was less than nothing. Very often the cotton grower had no choice but to gamble. He had to plant every acre he could in the effort to get a little cash, for even a cotton grower has to have a little cash now and then. For our own sakes and for the sake of the nation, we must take the gamble out of this great crop.

The adjustment programs made land available for gardens for the cultivation of feed stuffs. Amazingly enough, the South has starved in the midst of plenty all these years and when I say starved I mean that literally. The basic cause of pellagra, rickets and other diseases all too prevalent in our section is a deficiency diet; lack of enough food of the right kind; lack of milk, of good meat, of butter, of eggs of the things we could produce with little effort—if we just had the land and the time. These programs have provided time and land. They have encouraged Southern farmers to raise their food and consequently their standard of living. That is a very real accomplishment.

The blanket accusation that AAA has hurt colored farmers more than it has helped them has frequently been accompanied by a more specific indictment. You have heard quite frequently, no doubt, the charge that the adjustment programs have forced thousands upon thousands of Negroes off the land.

That an unscrupulous landlord here and there has taken advantage of his tenauts, just as a few unscrupulous tenants have taken advantage of their landlords, cannot be denied. But the charge that AAA has been responsible for any appreciable displacement of tenants, whether white or colored, isn't true.

I think it necessary to cite only one authority: the Brookings Institution. As you know, that institution is a research agency that has no connection with the government and no one has ever said that it was biased in favor of any Federal program. The Brookings Institution's study of the cotton program from the beginning through 1935 was issued only a few months ago. Let me quote a part of its report:

"Any appreciable displacement of croppers or tenants would tend to create a surplus of labor, work stock and equipment. If there were a net displacement of share, cash, or standing rent tenants, there would tend to be a corresponding amount of displaced work stock and equipment.....Any appreciable net displacement of tenants should, therefore, be accompanied by relatively low wages and a surplus of work stock and equipment.

"So far as the evidence goes, it points toward the conclusion that there was no considerable displacement of tenants or reduction in their status to that of laborers in the Cotton Belt."

I am not attempting to tell you that hhese programs are perfect. The programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were the ontgrowth of a long period of distress ending in an emergency which put a premium upon action. A gigantic carryover of cotton had smashed the price of cotton and had just about crushed the economic life out of the South. That has been changed and we are in a much better position today. The supply is still larger than normal but it is six million bales less than it was at the peak. Consumption has increased. So have exports. The price is more than twice what it was in 1932. The acute stage of the emergency is over. We have reached a time when we can reflect a bit and make a few inquiries.

What is the objective of this program which is costing the taxpayers of this country around a half billion dollars a year? It is equality of opportunity for the 30 percent of our population which lives on the farms of the nation. Is the objective sought worth what we are paying for it? Are we making progress toward its attainment? These are questions which should interest not only the farmers but every person in the United States. Just in passing I might say that there have been few times in our history when the future seemed brighter for both white and colored citizens. The economic situtation is better, but an added reason for optimism is that we have really begun to cooperate; to work together.

The premise upon which the doctrine of equality of opportunity for agriculture rests is that the country cannot be prosperous unless agriculture is prosperous.

This was the word preached by Secretary, Wallace, Chester Davis, H. R. Tolley and other leaders during the 1920's. Events both before, during and after the depression have proved them right. The betterment in agricultural conditions has been paralleled by a betterment in conditions in industry. You not only help all farmers when

you help agriculture as a whole but you help the country as a whole. There weren't any dinner pails at all, to say nothing of full dinner pails, until the up-turn in agriculture sent workmen back to the jobs the depression forced them to leave.

We might ask ourselves, however, just what constitutes farm prosperity. A stable and adequate income for agriculture is the first essential and viewed from a broad standpoint, tho only comprehensive one. A stable and adequate income for agriculture, however, means even more than a return for farm products that, taken as a whole, seems fair. An adequate income for agriculture means an adequate income for the rank and file of farmers, white and colored.

Such an income for farmers cannot but have far-reaching consequences. It is the answer to many of our most difficult social problems, and definitely the only answer to the problem of tenancy.

The past four years has brought the nation to a clearer realization of that problem and its implications than ever before. If I had not known better I might have thought that the share-croppers came into being along with the AAA and that the AAA was somehow responsible for the fact that there are tenants. A lot of people have discovered the share-cropper in the past four year. We have known them all our lives Some of us have been share-croppers Most, if not all, have kinfolks who are share-croppers. And all of us have tried o do something about them; to help them. We have succeeded in a measure. In a measure we have failed, partly because of conditions imposed upon all agriculture; conditions that must be removed. We know that the tenant problems was acute long before the AAA was even an idea—much less an organization.

I cannot help but resent the attempt to lead uninformed people to believe that these programs have either been responsible for tenancy or that they have made the condition of Southern tenants worse than it was.

I resent efforts to use the tenant problem as a loud speaker for any particular set of political beliefs. I do not question the sincerity of some people who cherish the childlike belief that violent agitation will turn tenants into landlords overnight. I do question their knowledge of conditions in the South and have little respect for their common sense. Any informed person knows that Southern Agriculture has had almost insurmountable obstacles to overcome ever since the Civil War. A man not long ago was telling me about a visit to a section of Georgia that I know well. He knew very little about the South and he was very much impressed

"I am," he sad very earnestly, "for anything, any program, which will help those poor tenants. The country depressed me. Ramshackle houses without paint; everywhere evidences of poverty. Something should be done to help thoe share croppers."

I happened to know that he had visited a section where there were no share-croppers and where almost every citizen owns his own home. A visit to any cotton growing section of the South, the fertile Delta included, will confirm the fact that the living standards of all Southern cotton growers are far from what they should be. The need for an adequate income is not confined to share-croppers or any other class of tenants, or even to the South. It is nation wide.

The first essential of an adequate return for the cotton grower is, of course, a fair return for his crop. Over a period of years such a return would go far toward making home ownership possible to all who have the capacity to own homes We must make this possible.

This country must have a prosperous and a stable agriculture. Otherwise our entire political and economic structure will rest upon an insecure foundation, a foundation that is certain to crumble under the stress that the future will bring. A prerequisite to agricultural prosperity and stability is widespread owership of farm land.

I read not long ago a discription by Dr. O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist of the Department of Agriculture, of a trip to Germany. He found the farmer or "bauer" a man "proud of his ancestors, proud to be a farmer, and who generally possessed a sense of superiority over city people." Dr Baker found also homes and material comforts which would do credit to the romanticist's idea of a Southern plantation home. One farm, Dr. Baker said, had been in a family since the Eleventh Century. I cannot improve upon the conclusions that he drew from this fact. Let me quote his language:

"As I considered what nad happened during these centuries—wars economic crises, periods of inflation and deflation, political revolutions—the thought come to me, how many times would this family have lost its wealth had it been invested in anything else than land.

"This concept of the farm as the hereditary home of the family has profound consequences. I saw practically no soil erosion in Germany, except in the vineyards on the steep slopes of the Rhine Valley. This absence of erosion is owing partly to the crops grown, but partly also, and perhaps primarily, to the conviction that the land is the foundation of the family, the heritage from the past to be handed on to the next generation undiminished in fertility, and, if possible, with its productivity increased. I could sense among the German farmers, or "bauern," as they are called, the feeling that a man who lets his land erode away not only dishonoring his ancestors but also depriving his son of the proper heritage. The German farmer is keeping faith with the past and with the future. He is conserving both the natural and the human resources. He has a philosophy of life which I wish were more common in the United States today."

We have made a start toward conserving those natural and human resources which Dr. Baker speaks about. We must decrease tenancy land ownership if we are to keep the gains we have made.

We mignt as well recognize the fact, however, that there are tenants, both white and colored, who are incapable of managing their own farms. In most cases that is due to lack of opportunity. But any attempt at indiscriminate or wholesale changes in land tenure would only confuse an already badly confused situation. We must go forward but we must be sure of our ground before we move.

The measure of our agricultural programs in the years to come will be their conservation of human as well as natural resources. The fact that the income from cotton rose sharply in this year are that year will mean little unless it was accompanied by the clearing of debts, increase in land ownership by farmers generally, and better care of the soil.

The present program has made conservation of the soil its primary object. That was natural once the emergency caused by the depression had passed. It is natural also that we have come to put increasing emphasis upon the conservation of human resources.

The problems of the white farmer and the colored farmer are the same problems. A policy which helps one helps the other. There is no place for race prejudice in any national program for the welfare of agriculture.

I am confident there will be the same tolerance of delays and mistakes that there has been in the past—if the objective is for their best interests. Adversity has taught the colored race some of the philosophic wisdom of the sages and a patience that as in it both strength and good humor.

I am confident also that any sound national program for agriculture will have the support and protection of the Negro race. Certainly it will have the support and protection of those who understand the problem.

## STANDARD FACTS

(Continued from Page 4)

in many commodities the food is just as nutritious.

**What class of product is found in "Grade B" or "extra Standard" grade products?**

In this grade will be found vegetables that are more succulent than those in "Grade C"; moreover, the fruit is better selected as to color, size, and maturity. Consumers find products of this grade to be very satisfactory for general household purposes.

**In brief, what does the term "Grade A" imply?**

Only the finest products may bear this term. The fruits and vegetables are very carefully selected as to size, color, and maturity. Incidentally, not a large proportion of canned products are fitted for this grade.

**What factors are considered in ascertaining grade?**

Different factors are involved for each commodity. For example, the grade of peas is ascertained chiefly by considering five factors: Clearness of liquor surrounding the peas, uniformity of size and color of the peas, freedom from defects, tenderness and maturity, and flavor. In grading fruits the usual considerations are color, uniformity of size, freedom from defects, character of fruit, and flavor. An interesting difference in grading fruits and vegetables exists in that the young, tender, most succulent, immature vegetables usually grade highest, while the fully mature but not over-ripe fruits are usually most desirable.

**When canned fruits and vegetables bear such grade designation as "Grade A" or "Fancy" what guarantee is there that the merchandise is of the grade claimed?**

The guarantee of the party under whose name the goods are sold. The responsibility is thus placed under existing law. If goods are not of the grade claimed, the goods are subject to seizure for misbranding under the United States Food and Drugs Act.

**Are canned fruits and vegetables now being labeled as "Grade A", "Grade B", and "Grade C"?**

Yes, and in increasing quantities.

**Can municipal county, and State purchasing agencies use the grading services of the Bureau?**

Yes, and some are already doing so.

**Will the Bureau grade delivery samples to ascertain whether proper delivery has been made?**

Yes.

**Will the Bureau grade "bid" samples for such organizations to ascertain whether samples meet the specifications on which bids were invited?**

Yes.

**Will the Bureau assist such purchasing agencies in drafting specifications to meet their peculiar needs?**

Yes, under certain conditions.

READERS whose interest goes into more technical details and beyond the immediate concerns of the consumer may send for the more detailed leaflet published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture called "GOVERNMENT GRADING OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." As long as the supply lasts, this leaflet is free on request.

COMING in an early issue is a similar compilation of the facts behind meat grading.

## MELON USE URGED IN SUMMER DIETS

### Helps Keep Body Moisture at Correct Point

By Kathleen M. Quinland

All summer long we are conscious of a greater thirst than is felt at any other season of the year, and this we know to be a quite natural demand of the body. The rapid evaporation of moisture from the body during the warm weather makes it imperative to replenish these liquids regularly and sufficiently for health's sake as well as for comfort.

Beauty, too—especially summer beauty—depends upon the consumption of generous amounts of liquid. Just contrast the soft, moist texture of a skin that is amply supplied with liquid from within with skin that is parched and shrunken for want of it, and you will at once realize the tremendous importance of including regular and liberal quantities of liquid in the dict, and of cating plenty of fresh, juicy foods.

As I have explained before, at least half the moisture required by the body should be given in the form of juicy fruits and vegetables, for in addition to furnishing liquids, they also give the best form of roughage or fiber which is necessary to keep the liquids moving in the body.

During the hottest weather in July and August, come our best juicy fruits, the melons, cantalope, honey dew, watermelon; the latter blessed with elements which act directly on the kidneys in a most beneficial way. All three of these fruits are cooling and refreshing and contain their share of vitamins. Hence their use in conjunction with liquid thirst-quenchers such as cold water, fruit ades and other drinks is of great advantage.

Melons are at their lowest prices now and at their highest point of perfection. They are, therefore, the most economical and most sensible fruits you can buy. Eat them chilled and plain as often as you like, and then for variation try these simple ways of serving them.

In a rather large, flat sherbet glass place alternate rows of honey dew melon balls and balls of orange colored cantalope, sprinkle with lemon juice and garnish with a sprig of fresh mint. Chill thoroughly and serve.

Ice cold cantalope served with a ball of orange water ice is doubly refreshing. A pretty service is made with cantalope halved and filled as a nest with small balls of vanilla ice cream or fresh lemon mousse.

## INCOME FROM MEAT ANIMALS

"For the last twelve years as a whole, meat animals have produced approximately 23 1-2 percent of the American farmer's total cash income—or more than half again as much as he has received from grains, or from cotton, or from fruits and vegetables," said William Whitefield Woods of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in addressing the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers convention at Cleveland yesterday. "Half of the farm land of the United States, and a large majority of its 7,000,000 farm operators are partly or wholly occupied with producing the country's meat," he said. "Nearly 4,000,000 American farmers grow hogs, almost 5,500,000 own cattle, and nearly 666,667 raise sheep and even so highly industrial a state as Ohio still boasts more hogs than Nebraska, more beef cattle than North Dakota and more sheep and lambs than Idaho or Utah."

## COTTON PICKER TO BE TESTED

Eight mechanical "cotton pickers" stood in front of a small factory yesterday, awaiting field tests when the fleecy crop ripens. John and Mack Rust, inventors, exhibited them to friends as the finished products of ten years of work. Within a month, the Rust brothers said, the machines will be eating their way down cotton rows, twirling white fibers off the plants and spewing cotton from their twisted sleeves as fast as a hundred pairs of hands could pick it.

## COTTON SHARE CROPPERS

The Federal Government moved yesterday to take before a grand jury the evidence it has gathered through months of investigation into widespread charges that peonage flourishes among the cotton share croppers of eastern Arkansas. Federal investigation had followed representations made to Washington that plantation owners were working men at gun point, that cotton workers were being held as vagrants" and forced to work out their fines or made to remain at their jobs through a system which kept them in debt. Announcement of its decision to act came from Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General. (Baltimore Sun.)

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M6

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 15, 1936 No. 10.

## NEED OF SOIL-BUILDING FOR GOOD CROPS

## PULASKI COUNTY PLANTER GROWS COVER CROPS YEARLY

### Crop Rotation Must Be Used to Build up the Soil Says Agent

Stating that the soil conservation program fits in with this type of farming, Lewis Gaston, Pulaski county planter, says the time has come when more cover crops, soil building crops and crop rotation must be used to build up the soil.

Mr. Gaston has 865 acres in cultivation, and produces the feed for his work stock, for 20 head of Hereford cattle and an average of 50 hogs, related Carroll S. Morrow, Pulaski agent. Tenants on the plantation are given garden space and encouraged to produce livestock for their winter meat.

**All Cotton After Vetch.**

Of the 865 acres cultivated, Mr Gaston will have cover crops, including legumes, on 615 acres this fall and winter," said the county agent. "He had legumes in every crop except cotton this year, and the cotton was on land where winter vetch had been turned under last spring.

"Mr. Gaston has found that there is a decided difference between vetch planted early and late in the fall. He has planted it at various dates between September 2 and November 10, and says his best results were from vetch planted from September 15 to October 15. This fall Mr. Gaston sowed 550 acres of vetch, sowing oats with it on 140 acres, for the purpose of harvesing the vetch seed for future planting. He tried harvesting vetch seed this year with a combine on vetch with oats and vetch alone, and discovered that vetch must have a nurse crop such as oats planted with it to hold it up when seed are to be harvested."

## The Daily Digest Says:

**TULAREMIA VACCINATION**

Conquest of tularemia is near at hand, says a Science Service report. This is promised by successful vaccination experience reported by Drs. Howard J. Shaughnessy and Thomas C. Grubb and Albert C. Fauth of the Illinois State Health Department to the American Public Health Association. Two of these Illinois health workers vaccinated themselves against tularemia by a method devised by Dr. Lee Foshay of Cincinnati. They did not get the disease although they made post-mortem examinations of some 300 tularemia-infected rabbits in a period of over a year. The reported experience is an excellent record in view of the fact that over a score of laboratory workers, in spite of all pre-

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## FACTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

### Various Subjects Discussed Below That Will Aid in Housekeeping

FROM an Iowa consumer: "I had a strange experience lately. I had been getting milk from my son's Jersey cow. I churned some of the cream and kept myself in excellent butter. When his cow failed I planned to buy whipping cream and churn it. But no, it would not makee butter. I treated it just as I had all the different cows from which I had churned, but it simply would not change into butter. I decided, since I know few consumers churn in these days, that the dairymen had found a secret to please—and were pleasing—their customers who wanted not churning cream but whipping cream. Could the answer lie in the homogenizing process reported in the GUIDE as being used on cream nowadays?"

HOMOGENIZING would prevent cream from churning into butter, say the experts of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, but dairymen are not likely to homogenize whipping cream. The process consists of subjecting the cream to high pressures, breaking the fat globules into tinier particles so that they do not rise to the surface. Since it prevents the cream from bubbling up and foaming into increased volume, it is not suitablee for whipping cream.

Since a dry feed diet of the dairy cows could influence the churnability of their cream, there is a possibility that the drought situation might play its part in this particular problem.

"WHEN I BUY sweetened grapefruit juice," asks an eastern city consumer, "am I buying as potent a product as unsweetened juice?" What is to prevent a canner from sweetening his juice, not with sugar, but with a watery sugar sirup which would result in my spending more of my juice money for water?"

UP TO July 1, there was nothing specific in Federal regulations to prevent this dilution, and some cans of fruit juice were diluted as much as 25 percent by the addition of sugar syrup. They were labeled in such a way that this dilution was not obvious to the label-reading consumer.

FOOD AND DRUG officials ruled that under the necessity of maintaining the identity of such basic food products as fruit juice as distinguished from fruit sirups, fruit type beverages, and the like, these juices if sweetened must be sweetened with dry sugar, and conspicuously labeled to show the addition of sugar.

"FRENCH FRIED POTATOES," writes a New York consumer, "are

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## BETTER PLANTS AND ANIMALS

### Nature Has Been Subjecting Above to Many And Varied Changes

"SINCE life began, nature has been "breeding" plants and animals. She crossed them. She inbred them. She subjected them to mysterious forces powerful enough to bring about changes in the germ stuff that determines their characteristics. She put them through hardships that only the fit could survive. Out of these processes, carried on over millions of year, myriad of forms of living things developed.

"FOR a long time after man came on the scene, he took what nature gave him. But being observant and determined, he eventually began to gather seeds from the fields and plant them for his own use, and to capture young animals and tame them. This was more handy than hunting and it gave him a more certain food supply. As he gained experience, he became dissatisfied with what he got from nature and began making improvements. He picked out the plants that seemed to yield the most and to be the more palatable and increased them, gradually discarding the others. He shrewdly selected the best animals for mating whenever he could. It was a slow, crude business, but there was plenty of time. Long before the dawn of history, these generations of picking and choosing resulted in most of the major types of agricultural plants and domestic animals we have today.

"DURING this time the men who knew most about the processes of nature, or thought they did, were the magicians. Eventually the scientists appeared. They were the natural heirs, the seventh sons of the seventh sons of the magicians, and they put the latter out of business because their ideas turned out to be more practical and effective. These scientists were natural-born meddlers; nothing was safe from their curiosity; they were driven by an experimental itch that would not let them leave anything alone. Some of the biologists among them saw possibilities for further improvement in plants and animals, and slowly and painstakingly they worked out more exact methods to bring it about.

"AS TIME is measured in the age of the earth or of man, the scientists who deal with heredity came on the scene only a few minutes ago, but already they have managed to do a great deal. In the case of plants, especially, they have developed out of the old stock a large number of new forms with better quality, more productiveness, and greater resistance to disease and adversity. But they would be the first to say that they have hardly scratched the surface, and looking into the future, they

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

## GOOD FARMING FURTHERED BY SOIL PROGRAM

## QUALITY IN WHAT YOU EAT

### Housewives Consume More Fruit and Vegetables Now Than Ever Before

HOUSEWIVES today carry home more fruits and vegetables than ever before. If you can compare the food purchased on your trip to market yesterday with a similar shopping trip made 20 years ago, you will notice the change that has taken place. Twenty years ago you were hard

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

## ALFALFA PAYS

That alfalfa is an exceptionally desirable hay crop for sections where favorable soil and climatic conditions prevail, was well demonstrated again at Hampton Institute this past summer.

From a fertile 12 acre field which was seeded four years ago, the college farm has already harvested four large cuttings this season with good prospects of securing a fifth within a few weeks. The first cutting this year yielded approximately 20 tons; the second, 15 tons; the third, 12 tons; the fourth, ten tons; and the fifth cutting will probably result in at least six more tons. This makes a total yield of 63 tons, or an average of 5.25 tons per acre for the year.

With good leguminous hay selling at $35 per ton, a successful crop of alfalfa can do much to help to make farming a profitable business—Agricultural News

## LOSS OF VITAMINS

"SPINACH tastes so much better right out of the garden," writes a reader from a middle-sized Iowa town, "that I wondered if the food value might be different too. Are there more vitamins in spinach just picked than spinach which has been kept long enough to make the average trip through commercial channels?"

SOME VITAMINS do disappear when greenery stands. The main loses is of Vitamin C. but some Vitamin B is lost too. How much of their potency stays and how much goes depends on how long the spinach is held and probably on how it is held, what its storage temperature was. Not enough studies have been done to justify any more definite statement than that, other things being equal, the longer the storage the greater the vitamin loss.

## COTTON SHOWED PROFIT IN WINTER COVER CROPS

### Cash Benefits Not Only Benefit Derived by Energetic Proven Plan

About 120,000 Arkansas farmers who are taking part in the agricultural conservation program will receive benefits of over $11,000,000, an average of between $90 and $100 per farm, according to L. C. Barber, district agent for the southwestern counties of the state.

"And cash benefits will not be the only return," Mr. Barber commented. "To many farmers, stricken by drouth, the payments will be an insurance of much value, while all who participated in the program have made progress in land improvement and better cropping systems."

Many farmers in the Barber's southwest district sowed vetch last fall on land kept from production under the AAA program, he said. The vetch was turned under green and followed by corn or cotton last spring. During the hot, dry days of August, a great contrast could be seen between crops on this land and that treated in the usual way, Mr. Barber observed.

**Vetch Acreage to Expand**

As a result of these demonstrations and the benefit payments received under the agricultural conservation program, thousands of acres will be planted to vetch and other winter legumes this fall, the district agent declared, while crop rotation and terracing have been adopted on many farms.

"Farmers have learned a great deal in recent years concerning the suitability of land for different crops," Mr. Barber said. "Previously, many farmers on the poorer uplands, especially in the drouth areas, have tried to produce their grain needs in the form of corn. Often, under the most favorable conditions, a yield of 10 bushels per acre was considered good.

But grain sorghums commonly produce from three to five times as much as corn, and are now being substituted for it on thin lands in many instances. Sorghums not only out-yield corn, but stand drouth much better.

Thousands of acres of oats are being planted this fall in southwest Arkansas which will furnish winter grazing and solve the early feed problems of many farms next spring, the district agent reported.

**Fire Screens Easily Made**

Unusual fire screens were made

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**Nothing in my opinion, would contribute more to the welfare of the States than the proper management of lands.—Geo. Washington.**

## FACTS FOR HOUSE WIVES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

a gamble in our house. Sometimes they have the light, golden brown color they should have, and taste delicious. Then again, the next time they may be off in color and taste and texture. I buy carefully, and if I have room in my refrigerator I even give potatoes the extra care I give green vegetables —keep them in the ice box between buying and using. I've tired several kinds of potatoes and it doesn't seem to help."

REFRIGERATION may be the secret of the trouble. Potatoes should be kept out of the refrigerator for best cooking quality. Scientists in the Bureau of Plant Industry, in seeking the solution to a similar problem troubling potato-chip manufacturerers, found that potatoes stored at temperatures of 60 degrees to 70 degrees yield good chips, while those stored at lower temperatures were unsatisfactory. These results hold good for French fried and baked potatoes as well as potato chips. Good practice for consumers is to store potatoes at room tempera ture, avoiding extermes of hot and cold.

## FOURTEEN TRADE AGREEMENTS AID PEAR GROWERS OF UNITED STATES

### One-Sixth of Domestic Production Goes to World Markets

American pear growers have obtained consessions of direct benefit in each of the fourteen trade agreements so far concluded by the United States. These consessions are of tangible mportance in view of the fact that one-sixth of the 30 million dollar annual crop is exported.

With the exception of Nicaragua, each country has granted more favorable treatment for the importation of fresh pears, and with the exception of France each country has given consessions on canned pears and canned salad fruits, according to a survey by the National Committee for Reciprocal Trade released today.

Dried pears were benefited in ten out of the fourteen agreements: Cuba, Belgium, Sweden, Canada, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, France, and Finland.

While some 25 states produce a commercial pear crop, the states of California, Washington, Oregon, New York, Colcrado, Illinois, Michigan and Texas account for more than two-thirds of this production.

The advantages gained by pear growers from the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements is even more apparent when the following analysis is examined, country by country.

Cuba bound the present duty on fresh pears, reduced the duty on dried pears 12.5 per cent and on canned pears and canned fruits for salad 16.7 per cent, and agreed not to increase these new rates during the life of the agreement.

Brazil agreed not to levy a duty on fresh pears during the life of the agreement and reduced the duty on canned pears and canned fruits for salad by 20 per cent.

Belgium reduced the duty on fresh pears by 50 per cent, and on both dried and canned pears and on canned fruits for salad by 27.5 per cent.

Haiti agreed to a reduction of 35 per cent in the duty on canned pears and canned fruit for salad and to a 40 per cent reduction in the specific rate of duty on fresh pears.

Sweden extended the low duty season for imports of fresh pears, reducing the duty by 50 per cent for the months of January and December; bound dried pears and dried fruits for salad on the free list; and reduced the duty on canned pears and canned fruits for salad by 33 1-3 per cent.

Canada waived the minimum specific duty and reduced the ad-valorem duty on fresh pears by 25 per cent binding this lower rate against increase during the life of the agreement. The duty on dried pears was reduced by 10 per cent, and on canned pears and canned fruits for salad by 20 per cent, this latter rate being bound against increase during the life of the agreement.

The Netherlands bound against increase the import duties and monopoly fees on fresh and canned pears and on canned fruits for salad, and futhermore agree to more iiberal seasonal treatment with respect to the import monopoly fee on fresh pears.

Switzerland agreed to maintain the present quota allotment on fresh pears, and reduced the duty on canned pears and canned fruits for salad by 18.2 per cent.

Colombia reduced by 50 per cent the present duty on pears, whether fresh, dried or canned; and granted a 50 per cent reduction in the duty on canned fruits for salad.

Honduras agreed not to increase during the life of the agreement the duty on fresh pears, reduced the duty on canned pears and on canned fruits for salad by 73 per cent, and provided for a reduction in the duty on dried pears.

Nicaragua agreed to reduce the duty on canned pears and on canned fruits for salad by 33 per cent, and on dried pears by 40 per cent.

Guatemala agreed not to change during the life of the agreement the present treatment accorded imports of canned fruits for salad and imports of pears, whether fresh, dried or canned.

France has increased by more than 50 per cent the annual quota allotment for the importation of fresh pears from the United States. Protection was obtained in this agreement against increase in the quota license tax on fresh pears and against increases in duties on fresh or dried pears.

Finland has ageed not to increase the present duty on fresh pears, has reduced the duty on dried pears and dried mixed fruits by 50 per cent, and has reduced the duty on canned pears and canned fruits for salads by 35 per cent.

## ONION THIRD TRUCK CROP

The onion, one of the most ancient vegetables, it is said, having been known in the dimly ancient days of Egypt and India, is the country's third most valuable truck crop. Plant scientists tell us the onion is member of the lily family, kin to the gentle lily of the valley, the flaming tiger lily, and others of that fair clan. In Spain, travelers say, people eat onions as we do apples here and bread and onions are often the workingman's dinner.

## GCT NET OF $65 FROM ONE ACRE OF TOMATOES

Luther Nichols, 4-H Club members of Wilmar, Drew county, reports a net profit of $65.19 from one acre of tomatoes. He prepared the land last spring, flat breaking it to a depth of six inches. He then disked, harrowed, ond prepared it for planting, enriching it with eight loads of barnyard manure and 700 pounds of commercial fertilizer. Gulf state variety of plants were used. The planting was made on April 18.

The cost of producing the acre of tomatoes was $87.26 and the crop was sold through the Drew County Truck Growers Association as green wraps for $152.45 Luther estimates his labor at 238 hours, which he charge against the crop at the rate of 15c per hour, said C. A. Vints county agent of Drew county.

## TURKEYS PAY PROFITS.

Turkeys are returning substantial profits to many Fulton county farm women. Mrs. Dora Estes of Pleasant Grove, made $35 on her flock this year. Last year Mrs. W. H. Benton of South Fork, made $168 from the sale of turkey. In 1934, Mrs. Leona Mosey, of St. Joe community, realized a profit of $31.73 and this year increased her earnings to $81.34. Mrs. Benton is using the money earned from the sale of the turkeys to install a water system in her home.

## SYRUP FROM ACRE OF SORGHUM BROUGHT $87

An acre of Wacona "Honey Drip" sorghum, planted as a demonstration by R. G. Ruffin, Dewitt, made 135 gallons of syrup that netted him $87.75, selling at 65 cents a gallon, reports J. H. Dean, Arkansas county agent.

The sorghum was planted on light, dry soil along a creek in order to get the best quality and a good tonnage, Mr. Dean said. It was stripped a few days early to reduce the evaporation from the stalks in the hot dry weather, and to keep the juice from souring, the syrup was made immediately after harvesting.

## SORGHUM AND PEANUTS ARE USEFUL FOODS

A more liberal use of sorghum molasses and peanuts in the farm family diet is recommended by Miss Gertrude E. Conant, extension nutritionist.

"Calcium phosphorus, and iron, most often lacking in the average diet, are found in liberal amounts in sorghum molasses," the specialist said. "While the peanut has the same food characteristics as the bean or pea. Both articles of food are inexpensive, and molasses is valnable for its energy and bone-building properties."

Most children like molasses cake or cookies, Miss Conant observed, and these foods are exceptionally good for school lunch. Also many palatable confections may be made from molasses and peanuts, she added.

Miss Conant gave a recipe for a pudding made from sorghum molasses and corn meal known as "Indian Pudding." Scald five cups of sweet milk in a double boiler and pour slowly over 1-3 cup of corn meal. Return to the double boiler and cook 20 minutes. Then beat in 1-2 cup sorghum syrup, one teaspoonsalt and one teaspoon giniar. Mix well and pour into a baking dish. Set in a pan of hot water and bake slowly two hours. The oven temperature should be 250 to 275 degrees Fahrendeit. The pudding may be served with cream.

This confection is best when made with home-made and home ground corn meal, according to Miss Conant..

Peanuts may be used in combination with rice in a peanut loaf as the main dish in place of meat, the food specialist suggested.

Other articles of low-cost food whose use should not be neglected, Miss Conant said, are milk, dried beans and peas.

## USE HOME-MADE STAIN

Walnuts gathered on the farm have enabled a number of Little River county farm women to make much needed improvements in their homes, says Mrs. Beatrice S. Bryson, home demonstration agent. A walnut stain made of one peck of walnut hulls, one gallon of water, and one to two teaspoons of permanganate of potash transformed the floors in the home of Mrs. Guy Foster, member of the Richmond Home Demonstration Club, from a rough dingy finish to an even glossy one. A home-made filler was used to fill in the cracks in the floor before the stain was applied. Home-made wax was applied with a home-made floor polisher to give the floors a glossy appearance. Several club women after seeing the result of Mrs. Foster's demonstration, have improved the floors in their homes with this method.

## SHORT-GRAIN RICE RESISTS STEM ROT

Fayetteville—Results of four years' experimentation, reported in Arkansas Experiment Station bulletin 329, "Resistance of Rice Varieties to Stem Rot," just published by the college of agriculture, offer further evidence that rice varieties differ in their relatives susceptibility to stem rot.

Dr. E. M. Cralley, author, states, in the general the short-grain varieties are less susceptible than the medium and long-grain varieties. Also early-maturing varieties are less susceptible than late-maturing types. However, resistance or light susceptibility is apparently a variety characteristic which is only indirectly associated with the time of maturity.

Since the short-grain varieties are not grown on an extensive commercial basis in Arkansas, the results of this work suggest the possibility of using short-grain resistant varieties as parents for crossing with some of the medium and long-grain varieties, with the view of developing suitable medium and long-grain resistant types, the investigator says.

This bulletin, which deals with the symptoms of stem rot, experimental methods employed in the greenhouse and at the Rich Branch Erperiment Station, and effects of dates of planting on sèverity of stem rot, may be had free by writing the dean of the Arkansas College of Agriculture, Fayetteville.

## QUILT MAKERS DISPLAY ART

Quilt makers from 39 states exhibited their handiwork at the recent Eastern States Exposition, one of the number being a retired school janitor 80 years old, who for 20 years has given quilts of his own make to pupils as graduation gifts. Among the wide variety of quilts brought from near and far to the show was one with 12,876 pieces, the girls and another for the boys, of five generations, one color, for still another had on it the official flowers and birds of all the states. Another represented a family tree.

## NEW CROP OUTLET IN COTTON PAVING

### Highway Construction in South Turns to Fleecy Staple to Reinforce Road Surface.

### IN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE

### But More Than 500 Miles of Pikes in 24 States Are Planned by Agriculture Department

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (Science Service).—Down in Alabama recently dusky cotton pickers, pulling long cotton sacks bulging with the fleecy staple, paused long enough at the end of their rows to watch highway construction near by. Their attention was attracted by the laying of a canvas-like material between the layers of sand, slag and asphalt.

The Negro farm hands didn't know it, but the same substance they were picking, except in different form, was being used to build up the road. No one took the trouble to tell them, but they were seeing history in the making. Now traffic is moving over this first "cotton highway," a small part of an extended program being fostered by the United States Department of Agriculture, in which some 6,167,000 square yards of cotton fabric are being provided for the building of over 500 miles of roads in twenty-four States.

Advocates of "cotton paving" contend that it not only reinforces the bituminous surfacing of the highway but also prevents it from cracking and improves its resistance to water. In a broader sense it is hoped that a great new domestic market will be provided for the chief product of the Southern farm.

But the cotton fabric must prove its case before being widely used in highway construction. Six bales of cotton per mile are required for the usual "farm to market" highway and its use increases construction costs about $1,000 per mile. A year or more will be required for an adequate test.

The rolls of cotton fabric as they come from the mill are eighty-two inches wide, three rolls being required after allowing for lapping to cover twenty feet of the usual twenty-two-foot roadway. It is laid on a coating of hot tar, then more tar applied, with other layers of slang and asphalt coming on top.

Alabama proposes to build 119 miles of cotton fabric highways, using 1,206,094 square yards of the material, or more than any other State. North Carolina comes next with plans for 105 miles. Twenty-two other States will use varying amounts.

## ARKANSAS LEADS IN PRODUCTION OF STRAWBERRIES

Strawberry production in the United States amounted to 253,719,183 quarts in 1934, 23 percent below the 1929 production. The greatest reduction in harvest occured in several of the late producing states where the drought of that year made its appearance before the berry crop was made. Missouri the leading producer in 1929 with more than 27 1-2 million quarts dropped to 12th ranking in 1934 with a little more than eight million quarts. Declines were recorded in Oregon, Iowa, Maryland, and Illinois.

Eleven states reported nearly two-thirds of the total United States production in 1934. These States ranked according to production were Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, California, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Washington and Oregon. Production in these states ranged from nearly 26 million quarts in Arkansas to a little more than 10 million quarts in Oregon. The largest production increases were reported in Kentucky, Florida, Texas, and Connecticut.

Acreage of strawberries in 1934 was reported as 226,996 acres, or 6.5 per cent below the acreage in 1929. The largest acreages recorded were in Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Michigan, and Missouri. The greatest decline in acreage took place in Michigan while Michigan showed the greatest acreage increase within the five-year period. The acreage production per acre based on the total strawberry acreage was 1,118 quarts in 1934 and 1,363 in 1939.

Strawberries were produced on considerably fewer farms in 1934 than 1929. Farms reported in 1934 was 198,977 representing a decline of a little more than 44 percent. Acreage reporting was 1.14 acres in 1932 and .68 acres in 1929, this increase being due to complete failure on farms which were mostly non-Commercial planting.

## STRAWBERRY FACTS INCREASE IN ANNUAL LEGUMES

Recent figures released from Bureau Census reveal following:

A six million acre increase in annual legumes planted alone in addition to a gain of nearly 3,000,000 acres in those planted with other crops is shown in a Farm Census report made today by Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is one of the major changes in American agriculture in the five-year period.

The total harvested acreage of these crops planted alone rose from about 6,400,000 acres in 1929 to over 12,560,000 in 1934, and the acres grown with other crops from 3,854,000 to more than 6,700,000 phenomenal increases between 1929 and 1934 were indicated in the acreages planted to soybeans and cowpeas as a substantial increase was reported in peanuts.

All legumes fit well into a soil improvement program as they gather atmospheric nitrogen, thus enriching the soil, they are valuable for forage purposes, and for green manure, their seed can be used for human food, and for livestock, and the seeds or the oil processed therefrom, have many possible uses in industry. In the drought year 1934 , they were used widely as catch or late season crops after other crops had failed. The soy bean, in particular, has all these manifold uses. They have increased not only thru the demand for the bean or the oil for food, feed and industrial uses, but also because of immunity to many insect pests and of resistance to drought.

Extensive use is made of annual legumes for planting with other crops. Because of different planting practices, the interplanted acreages cannot be satisfactorily reduced to an equivalant solid acreage to obtain a total acreage for any particular legume. For example, cow peas are grown in fields with corn, with both corn and velvet-beans, or with corn and Soybeans. In each case a different acreage might need to be allocated to cowpeas. In the use of statistics for legumes, an additional caution must be observed because the production figures for nuts, beans peas, or seed may not be closely related to the number of farms reporting nor closely comparable with the acreage grown alone, as many farms produce annual legumes for hay or for grazing or for hogging off and not for actual harvesting of the seed as grain. On the other hand, some of the interplanted acreage usually produces, some nuts, beans, peas, or seeds.

### Soybeans Becomes a Major Crop—Illinois Leads

In 1934, soybeans we either harvested for beans, hay, grazed or hogged off on 694,834 farms. The acreage grown alone amounted to 5,692,236 acres, making it a major crop, while the acreage in combination with other crops was 885,243 acres, and the production of grain was 23,051,703 bushels. These figures represent an increase of 129 per cent in farms, an increase of 190 per cent grown along in acres, a decline of 7 per cent of the interplanted acreage, an increase of 166 per cent in production of grain. The leading states in acreage grown alone were Illinois, with 29 per cent of the United States total, Iowa with 15 per cent, Missouri with 12 per cent and Indiana with 11 per cent. These four states maintain the the same ranking in acreage increase during the five years. Production of soybeans for grain is more localized with Illinois having 60 per cent of the United States total. Other states in order were Indiana with 13 per cents Iowa, with 9 per cent, and North Carolina with 5 per cent.

### South Carolina First in Production of Cowpeas

The cowpea, has found greatest favor in the south, though grown to a considerable extend as far north as central Illinois. Three times as many farms grew these in 1934 as in 1929 and the acreage grown alone and that in combination with other crops each were more than four times as great. In 1934, this crop was harvested on 830,671 farms on which 2,711,369 acres were planted alone and 2,490,776 acres were grown with corn or other crops. South Carolina occupied first place in 1934 in acreage of cowpeas and production of peas having reported 13 per cent of the cowpea acreage grown alone, 30 per cent of the interplanted acreage, and 17 per cent of the production of peas. Other leading states, in order of rank, in acreage grown alone were, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, and Texas; in acreage grown with other crops were Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; and in production of peas were Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas.

### Georgia Greatest Goober Grower

Farms growing peanuts for harvest in 1934 numbered 576,985, an increase of 77 per cent over 1929. The acreage grown alone was 2,016.292 acres or 29 per cent greater. The acreage with other crops was 1,223,235 acres, or 38 per cent greater, and the production of nuts was 44,259,977 bushels, or 21 per cent greater. Georgia was the leading state in acreage grown alone and in acreage with other crops the percentages of United States total being 28 and 50 respectively. North Carolina was first in production with 27 per cent of the United States total.

### Michigan Harvests Most Edible Beans

Navy, pinto, kidney, lima, and other ripe field beans, were reported harvested on 139,753 farms in 1934, total acreage grown alone was 1,488,376 acres, and the production of beans was 18,696,615 bushels. Michigan, California, Colorado, and New York were the leading states in acreage and Michigan, California, Idaho, and New York, were the leading states in production. Both acreage and production of dry beans were severely curtailed in some areas by the drought of 1934.

Another catchall class of annual legumes is made up of velvet beans, vetches, Canada, and other ripe field peas. In 1934 one or more of these crops were grown on 211,294 farms with 651,769 acres grown alone and 2,098,204 acres, mostly velvet beans in combination with other crops, and a production of 10,253,725 bushels of beans, peas, or seed.

## HOW CANS COMPARE

PACKING fruits and vegetables in cans of 200 different sizes used to be common practice among American canners. A canner who wanted some distinctive size or shape found, if his innovation became a good seller, that it was only a question of weeks before imitators would come rolling in with similar stock. Then the smart canner turned to and invented still newer sizes and shapes. That's what led to the 200.

EXPENSE to the canner, confusion to the consumer—these were the costs of the race for individual and distinctive cans. Each different sized can required additional costly machinery to manufacture. Each different can demanded a special size label. Great variety in can sizes meant also that shipping carton and box sizes had to be multiplied many times over. Packers and distributors all the way along the line felt the effects of this great waste and increased operating cost. Consumers, confronted in the grocery by a bewildering number of different-sized cans, were at a loss to tell how much food they were getting for their money. So many of the cans looked exactly alike but weren't. Sometimes one contained several ounces more or less than another very similar, often apparently identical, can.

SIMPLIFICATION of containers, with a voice in the simplification proceedings for all interested parties, to many manufacturers has seemed to be a very necessary move. Looking over in Canada, the canning trade saw the effects of simplification in actual practice. In our neighbor country fruits and vegetables come packed in cans of only 11 different sizes. Canadian packers realize the economic benefits of mass production and Canadian consumers are protected from the losses that come from buying one size of can thinking it is another size. Regulations governing the sizes of containers for canned fruits and vegetables have been on the Canadian statue book since 1929.

HERE in America the canning trade some years ago invited the Division of Simplified Practice of the National Bureau of Standards to cooperate in developing a simplified practice recommendation. A cooperative survey among 2,800 canners throughout the country brought forth a wealth of data. Leading producers of cans supplied still further information. After considering the data, the canning trade association's own committee on simplification recommended the adoption of only 27 sizes of cans for fruits and vegetables to replace the 200.

CONFERENCES of canners and canned food distributors considered the recommendation for approval. On September 1, 1934, the program calling for only 27 sizes was made effective. At present writing, hundreds of producers, packers, distributors, and users of cans for fruits and vegetables have signified in writing their acceptance of the simplified practice recommendation. The Federal Government, as the country's largest purchaser, now buys its canned goods in accordance with the simplified line. Many other purchasers, large and small, buy the same way, although the program is entirely voluntary.

RESPONSIBILITY for enforcing the simplification recommendations rests entirely with the canning trade itself. A standing committee representative of food packers and distributors attemps to keep the industry in line. But people who agree voluntarily to abide by simplied practice are in no way legally bound to do so. As a matter of fact, a number of can sizes not among the 27 have already cropped up in American grocery stores. New trade conferences may soon be under way to consider this problem.

NO LAWS exist which restrict the fancies of can manufacturers, provided that when sold in interstate commerce filled cans bear labels which clearly show the net weight of their contents. Laws have been passed regulating the sizes and, in some instances, the shapes of baskets, hampers, and barrels. As a result there is today such clear differentiation between basket sizes that no consumer would mistake one size of basket for a larger one.

BACK now to cans, the question of can sizes from the consumer's point of view divides itself into two parts. Total number of can sizes used should not be so large as to large as to confuse the careful consumer in his efforts to find out what quality of food he gets for his money. Next, consumers want each can size to be so distinct from every other can size as to lock out all possibility of mistaking one for another. When the trade decided to reduce the number of sizes to 27, it took a long step toward meeting consumer needs on the first phase of the problem. But when it made so small a figure as 1-32-inch the minimum allowable difference between can dimensions, it stopped short on the second phase.

INCLUDED AMONG the 27 recommended can sizes, for example, are some that are still very near together in size and in capacity. Overall dimensions of the No. 2 can, and the "No. 2 special" can are exactly alike, except that No. 2 can is 1-16 inch taller than the other, and consequently has a larger capacity. Side by side the cans look so much like identical twins that reading the label for net weight information becomes compulsory for the consumer who wants to pay only for what he gets.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP exists also among the No. 1 1-4 cans. Dimensions of the regular No. 1 1-4 can are 4-1-16 by 2-6-16 inches. The "No. 1, 1-4 special" has the same diameter but is only 2-5-16 inches high, and contains about one-half ounce less. These cans, frequently used for sliced pineapple, are generally sold at identical prices.

SOME CANNERS have considered eliminating the 2 "special" cans from the list, but to date the suggestion has not been carried out. Canners in favor of retaining the "special" cans say that they are selling too well to be drawn out of circulation. If and when the trade agrees to reduce the list, however, machinery exists for smoothing the way. Many of the simplified practice recommendations of the bureau of Standards undergo frequent revisions in accordance with changing practice and needs.

COMMONEST can sizes in everyday use in the United States are No. 1 Tall, No. 1 Eastern, No. 2, No. 2 1-2, and No. 303. Institutional buyers often use No. 10, a can 6-3-16 by 7 inches, containing almost 7 pounds. But here, too, there is room for a word of caution, because a "No. 10 special" is now on the market, only 6-15-16 inches tall. It takes measuring with a ruler to tell these cans apart.

CONSUMERS' INTEREST in the question of can sizes is more than academic, especially where mistaken identity plays its subtile part. In Canada this villian is foiled because no two cans among their 11 are confusingly close in dimensions or in capacity, and the "special" cans, along with No. 303, have been eliminated. A very tricky pair, widely used in America, are No. 303 and No. 2. These cans look so much alike that from a distance it is hard for the consumer to tell them apart. Yet No. 303 is so much the smaller that it will fit snugly inside of No. 2. You have to open 5 cans of No. 303 to get the amount of food you could get in 4 cans of No. 2. A No. 303 can of string beans bought for a cent less than a No.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS INCORPORATED

2937 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,—The Negro farmer as a whole has to some extent always been penalized by inexperience, coupled with an unfriendly environment. The depression of 1932 has brought about many changes, and while we have suffered more than any other race, in my opinion, has been of material benefit to us as a group for the reason, it has brought about a better understanding between the races, and reduced the rates of interest.

The price of cotton over a period of 100 years has average 13c. per pound, and for this period of time cotton has been the nation's largest export farm crop. Cotton grown in southern states and exported has brought to this country billions of dollars. If the south can, and will grow its own food and feed, and sell its cotton as a cash crop, it will be by far the richest section ef the world.

Children should be your first consideration; not only their health, education, welfare now, but what will become of them when they grow up. Machinery is fast taking the place of man-power, both in industrial centers and on the farm. Farm mothers and fathers must make provisions for the welfare of their children.

Millions of people go on year after year renting land. You plow the land, plant the crop, work it, harvest it, and when you carry it to market, what becomes of the proceeds? You pay the "furnish man," the store man, the gin man, but above all you pay the landlord because he has a lein on your crop. You continue this and in a period of fifteen or twenty years you move fifteen times, spending around one thousand dollars which would pay for the land you till. You keep this up the whole of your lifetime and leave your children with nothing except knowing how to farm.

The government is now considering plans by which sharecroppers can own the soil they till. Farm lands are gradually advancing in price. Consider the idea of buying a small farm now. Automobiles are bought-not rented. Furniture is bought—not rented.

Hogs: The market is continuing in strong position, and with high priced corn, meat, and lard, we believe will not decline in price. Save your hogs, and if you have a surplus crop, then buy more hogs.

Vegetables: Due to increased demand for fresh vegetables, and drought in some sections of the country, there is great demand. Sell what you cannot eat, and can that which you do not sell. Plant fall gardens now.

Cotton: The market is in good position at this time and we look for favorable prices during harvest period.

Corn: By all means save your corn. The crop is short, which means high prices this winter.

Forage: Save all the hay, both wild and tame. Forage will sell high this winter.

Church loans: Church loans now available from Federal Fund. National Housing Act permitting extension of modernization funds to churches in amounts up to $50,000 under terms of modernization plan. These funds must be used for property improvement covering repairs, alterations, additions, and installation of heating, lighting, and plumbing system. They may cover laying of walks, or driveways, installation kitchen equipments, and installation of eligible machinery. When the amount for this purpose exceeds $2,000, Loans must be repaid in monthly installments over a period up to five years,.....For further information write this office.

Subsidy payments: If you have not received your subsidy payment on cotton write this office.

The New Soil Conservation Program: To enjoy the rights and privileges afforded by this administration, we must participate in the New Soil Conservation Program.

## OLDEST TREE

Dr. A. D. Herbert of the University of Queensland and 200 volworkers are endeavoring to save the life of Great Grandfather Peter, repute to be 15,000 years old. the oldest living thing on earth, says a Brisbane, Australia, report by the Canadian Press. Great Grandfather Peter, an Australian Macrozamia palm, on Tambourine Mountain, Queensland, and several of his companions were cut down recently by an unknown vandal. Although the giant had been cut down for three months it was still alive when found by Dr. Herbert, lecturer in botany, and replanted after the cut end had been coated with malachite green to prevent underground decay. Herbert and his workers dug a large hole in the rich volcanic soil close to the stump and placed the heavy trunk in three upright sections into it. He believes the tree has a chance of surviving.

## SOIL CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATION

"In the soil erosion areas, the Erosion Service is cooperating with farm owners and operators in working out and following farming practices that will check erosion and build up fertility and, at the same time, allow the operator a reasonable use of the land. This is going to be a real demonstration of what can be done by good management. It is surprising to see the effects year by year of following such practices as strip cropping and contour farming. We take up practices so much more quickly when we see them operate. When those of us who are now farming had to meet the dust storms that cut off so much of our corn in northern Iowa a few years ago, we were without a method, but soon the idea of strip cultivation spread in checking the damage. "Seeing is believing' holds true in farm practice."

## LONGEVITY OF TICKS

A starvation record has fallen as 12 Texas ticks got their first meal in five years, blood sucked from a monkey, says a Science News Letter report (October 31). A record for longevity in the tick world was broken at the same time in the laboratories of Dr. Edward Francis of the U. S. Public Health Service's National Institute of Health. The 12 ticks on their diet of what Dr. Francis terms "thin air" have been able to nourish in their starved bodies the spiral germs that cause relapsing fever. There are 36 of them living in his laboratory where they are kept in 2-inch square pine boxes covered with tightly fitting cork stoppers. The boxes are kept in trays of slightly moistened sand and a very little of the moisture makes its way through the walls of the pine box to the space occupied by the ticks. One dozen of the surviving 36 had a meal of monkey blood after three years. Another dozen were fed after four years. The last 12 got their first meal in 5 years recently. The monkey is now sick relapsing fever, showing that the spirochetes of this disease were able to stay alive five years in the starved ticks' bodies. Dr. Francis thinks the ticks and the spirochetes can live indefinitely. He has put them in his will, so that if they survive him, some other scientist will be entrusted with the job of keeping them and studying their longevity.

## AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

"....During the first 100 years of our national existence.....the efficiency of the average farmer increased probably fivefold," says an editorial (Southern Agriculturist November). "During the last fifty years his efficiency has about doubled. With the aid of the scientist, the agricultural leadership and the Federal Government, it is possible again to double the efficiency of the average farmer in the United States, probably in the next 25 years. As agricultural science progresses, opportunities for the profitable employment of capital in agriculture increase. The result is to favor the landowner as against the tenant, the man with capital as against the man without capital, to encourage a corporate type of farming and to discourage they family size type of farming. The trend away from the family farm, owned by the man who operates it, has already gone far enough to demand immediate action....."

## FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

Figures on the distribution of federally chartered credit unions, by states and by type of membership, have compiled by the Credit Union Section of the farm Credit Administration. The data show that on September 30 last there were 1,674 of these associations. Increasing at the rate of about 100 a month, federal unions are now to be found in every state of the union, as well as in the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The figures do not cover state credit unions. The FCA compliation places these cooperative associations for saving and borrowing in three main groups; associational of which there were 120 federally chartered units at the ond of September; occupational, numbering 1,507; and residential, which accounted for the remaining 47. Of wider interest, however, is the breakdown of these figures. Under associational, the FCA reports the existence of 28 cooperatives, 53 fraternal and professional credit unions, 28 religious and 11 under the labor unions classification. In the occupational division, the largest number of credit associations functioning with federal charters are under the subheading "government", 203 being federal, 71 local and 36 state. (Banking, November.)

## FARM BANKRUPTCIES IN 1935 DROP FROM PREVIOUS LEVEL

The Agricultural Department reported today the number of farmers who sought financial relief in bankruptcy proceedings dropped in 31 states last year as compared with 1934.

The number of farmers bankruptcy cases was greater in 15 states and same as preceding year in two others. Last year cases concluded was about seven per cent greater than in 1931, low point in recent years.

In 1935 bankruptcies numbered 4,311 and in 1934 4,716. In 1925 they reached 7,872, and declined 4,023 in 1931, advanced 5,917 in 1933.

In Ilinois 356 bankruptcies reported more than any other state for 1935 but showed a decline from 1934 when it led the list with 527. In Nevada no farmer bankruptcy cases were listed last year, and only one the year before.

Cases reported by states in 1934 and 1935:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| North Carolina | 162 and | 207 |
| Virginia | 154 and | 159 |
| South Carolina | 29 and | 16 |
| Georgia | 196 and | 171 |
| Florida | 10 and | 15 |
| Kentucky | 154 and | 134 |
| Tennessee | 99 and | 98 |
| Alabama | 100 and | 150 |
| Mississippi | 46 and | 40 |
| Arkansas | 50 and | 39 |
| Louisiana | 74 and | 66 |

## LONG-MILKING COW

A cow that is still milking though her last calf is five years old, was reported by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, Somerville, Texas., to the state extension service. They wrote: "We have a cow 18 years old last June which has been giving milk since 1919 with just short periods of rest between calves. Her last calf was five years old last February, but she continues to give about 10 to 12 pounds of milk per day. She is a Jersey and milk Durham, and will mother any calf that she can get."

## REGISTERED HOGS ARE PROFITABLE

L. E. Spicer, of Bono, Craighead county, believes that raising registered hogs is a profitable farm enterprise, according to John W. White, county agent.

Mr. Spicer purchased a registered Poland China gilt last January, for $47.75. The gilt farrowed eight pigs, five females and three males, on, February 21. He sold five pigs for $120. On September 9, the sow farrowed seven pigs. These pigs are valued at $10 each, the three remaining gilts from the first litter at $25 each, and the sow at $50.

Mr. Spicer bought a registered Poland China boar in September for $60. This boar placed third at the Mid-South Fair in the junior-yearling class.

To date, Mr. Spicer has invested $107.75 in his herd, sold $120 worth of hogs and has hogs on hand valued at $255. He is well satisfied with his results, and believes he can obtain even better results by careful work and following the advice and practice of expert hog breeders, Mr. White said.

## NEGRO FARM D EVELOPMENT

The National Negro Memorial in James City County, Virginia, has announced plans to develop a co-operative colored farming community, on a 1,000-acre, bordering the James River, near Jamestown Island. The plans call for the setting aside of 400 acres to be divided into 5-acre tracts on which 5-room cottages would be built for 80 colored families. These will be under supervision of supervisors selected from Hampton Normal an Industrial School and Tuskegee Institute.

## VIRGINIA STATISTICS NEGRO FARMERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Value Land Operated | $43,154,526 |
| Value Land Owned | 23,125,248 |
| Value Land Buildings | 28,567,875 |
| Value Land Buildings Owned | 18,618,179 |

## BETTER PLANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

can see far richer possibilities as their science pushes forward with its exploration and experimenting.

"MODERN SCIENCE.....enables agriculture to stride instead of having to creep. Even at that, it has to keep striding fast. Diseases that were not serious before, devastate modern close-pack-plant communities as the Black Plague devastated crowded cities, and new varieties of plants have to be bred to resist each one. But then the disease organism may become adapted to the new plant, and it is necessary to develop still another one. In the case of animals, scientists do not yet agree on the extent of hereditary disease resistance; but the same necessity exists as with plants, and there is increasing pressure to find out what are the limits of inheritance in this direction. In addition the pressure of competition, new technological developments, and changes in ways of living make it imperative to keep on the job increasing efficiency and improving quality.

"THERE is scarcely time to congratulate ourselves on the achievement of today because we have to hustle to produce something better for tomorrow. The task of the breeder and the geneticist has become never-ending.

"LOOKING back over this third century, four things stand out strikingly:

"SCIENTIFIC breeding both with plants and animals has become a powerful and an indispensable tool for making agriculture more efficient and more flexible in meeting new demands and supplying the needs of men for food and raw materials. It has become a major branch of the science of life, taking its place beside modern chemistry and medicine as a means of conquering some of the chief difficulties and dangers that beset man, and giving him greater abundance.

"BUT it has hardly begun to do what it should do in this direction. The average hen in the flocks of the United States produces 80 eggs a year. There are flocks of well-bred birds that produce over 200 eggs per bird per year. Average butterfat production is 165 pounds per cow per year; the herds surveyed for this Year-book average 450 pounds per cow per year. But of 4,000 dairy sires, representing what are considered to be the best herds in the country, surveyed for the Yearbook, only 300, or less than 10 percent, are listed as excellent from the standpoint of transmitting high production. Obviously the production of both eggs and dairy products in the United States could be greatly increased with no more hens or cows than farmers now have to feed and care for. In other words, costs of production could be greatly reduced by a wider application of scientific breeding. The basic significance of this that neither egg consumption nor milk consumption is what it should be, especially in the lower income groups who make up so large a percentage of the population, because not enough people can afford enough eggs or enough milk for the best nutrition. Fundamental economic considerations, including the distribution of income, are involved here, but in any case scientific breeding should be a dynamic factor in producing the necessities of life at less cost, and putting them within the reach of more people.

....."THERE is a close interdependence between practical breeding work and the theoretical science of genetics. The practical breeder can accomplish a great deal by dint of long experience, close observation, and a genuine feeling for his material; but the knowledge of how inheritance works, built up by theoretical research in genetics, enables him to go farther and faster, with fewer mistakes.

....."LIKE every other science, the modern science of heredity is international, not only in its theoretical findings, but in its practical applications in agriculture. Some of the most valuable of our present-day varieties of plants in the United States, for example, trace their parentage back to far and obscure places. Scientists search the earth for breeding material that will be useful in improving the products grown in their own country. They exchange this material, and the results of their own work, freely between one country and another.

....."THE FIELD of breeding and genetics has become so large, it is so dependent on progress in basic research, and it requires such continuous effort on projects running over many years or even more than one generation, that it obviously becomes a function of governmental institutions capable of devoting the necessary money and time to the work and doing it with a sufficiently disinterest attitude. This is especially true because the results are for the benefit of all people rather than any one group. In the future, the well-being of a nation will depend more and more on the vigor and adequacy with which it carries on this task of improving the forms of life on which it depends to feed, clothe, and house its people and also on the vigor and adequacy with which it makes the improvements available to all its citizens.

...."GENETICS is not less vital to the welfare of the human race than the science of nutrition though probably the public in general knows a good deal less about it, since genes have received less publicity than vitamins. No field is more fascinating, and as far as practical breeding is concerned, those who work carefully can achieve interesting and worthwhile results even without scientific training.....Farmers and others who perhaps never saw the inside of a laboratory have developed valuable plants and animals that have been widely used.

....."WHETHER he is a professional of an amateur, the enthusiastic breeder of plants or animals is likely to have certain peculiarities, and there are certain requirements for success.

"HE MUST, above all, have a genuine love of his material and become so thoroughly identified with it that he knows its minute characteristics and can readily distinguish small differences in appearance, quality, and behavior that would be unnoticed by the casual observer.

If he is working with wheat, for example, he must be able to go over a nursery containing many thousands of superior plants and select those that have traits for which he is searching; he may find only a single strain different from the rest, like a nugget of gold in a waste of rocks. Again, he must be able to classify many plants of each progeny in accordance with their characters, and sow it rapidly and surely. This requires not only a trained eye but also something that almost becomes instinctive, like the feeling of an artist for his raw materiel based on painfully acquired knowledge that eventually passes into the subconscious. This kind of observation and judgment, of course, is supplemented by scientific tests and precise measurements but the feeling for the material must come first.

"AGAIN, the breeder who works with plants must be able to carry on many delicate manipulations with rapidity and precision. Some of his work is of the order of that done by a jeweler making filigres with fine wires, or peering into a watch and putting together little wheels and springs under a magnifying glass. This demands not only a nice touch but a kind of patience that not everybody possesses.

"THE ANIMAL breeder, for the most part, does not have to do this kind of work. Nevertheless he, too, must have a genuine love for his material and the ability to select from thousands of available animals the ones whose germ plasm will produce the traits desired. Patience is a prime requisite with him also, since, like the plant breeder, he undertakes projects that may not be completed for many years, and many of which will turn out wrong and have to be abandoned or started all over again. But in addition, the animal breeder needs to have boldness mixed with his patience. The timid soul has no place in this work."

## QUALITY IN WHAT?

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

put to buy oranges in the summer, spinach in the winter. Since then better transportation, preservation and distribution methods have spread the perishable food calendar around the year for consumers even in markets remote from producers.

CHANCES are, however, that you select fruits and vegetables much the same way you did 20 years ago—by punching, smelling, snapping, or on the advice of the retailer's clerk. This sounds like blind buying compared with selecting meats, poultry butter, canned fruits and vegetables on the basis of U. S. grades.

U. S. GRADES for fruits and vegetables, developed within the last 20 years, are designed primarily for use by the wholesale trade. Packers and dealers may or may not use the U. S. grades as they see fit, yet much of the wholesale trading is done on the basis of these grades. The economical buyer who makes purchases under the U. S. grade knows that if he buys fruits or vegetables of the U. S. No. 1 grade, or any other grade, his purchases will not be below a certain minimum quality. Markings for size and grade often appear on the shipping container. Thus few housewives, other than those who purchase in relatively large quantities—100—pounds bags of potatoes, a crate of oranges, a box of apples—actually, buy these products by grades.

UNLIKE grades for meats or canned fruits and vegetables, grade labels for fresh fruits and vegetables can seldom be placed upon the retail unit. Marking each potato, each orange, or carrot with a U. S. grade might give work to half the population of the country, but would cost more than is was worth.

PERISHABILITY is another factor restricting the use of grades Sudden injury, perhaps freezing, might reduce a fruit or vegetable from highest grade to no grade within a few hours.

CONSUMERS nevertheless can benefit by the use of U. S. grades for fruits and vegetables in the wholesale trade since they enable the retailer to obtain products of nearly uniform quality.

GRADING and inspecting fruits and vegetables are services supervised by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to facilitate all stages of marketing from the grower to consumer. Grading means sorting fruits and vegetables as they come from the orchard or field into groups which differs from each other in quality. Inspecting involves an examination of fruit and vegetable shipments, either at the shipping point or receiving market, to make certain that the produce meets the requirements of a specified grade. Wax models demonstrate the defects permitted within the grades, and serve to promote a uniform use of the grade throughout the country.

OFFICES for grading and inspecting in 47 large cities are maintained throughout the country. Use of these services is optional, and inspections to certify grade are made only at the request of a financially-interested party—shippers, dealers, railroads. Fees charged for making each inspection—over 300,000 cars annually—including inspections made at shipping points, help to make this service nearly self-supporting.

FRESH PRODUCE TRADE annually directs the movement of more than a million cars of fresh fruits and vegetables on their journey from producers to consumers. Speed is essential, for delayed delivery of so perishable commodities might well mean complete loss of shipment. Delays, due to disputes and misunderstandings over the terms of sale, must be settled quickly.

NEED OF a common language for use in trading, in settling disputes, and for reporting market prices gave rise to urgent requests in 1915 that the Government begin a grading and inspection service. The World War and the necessity of an economical distribution and utilization of food focused attention on this demand.

SHIPPERS—in pregrading days—were at the mercy of buyers, who, for varied reasons, frequently rejected shipments on arrival, or asked for discounts. Rejections meant delay tying up railroad cars, allowing foodstuffs to spoil. A slump in the market, alleged lower quality than ordered, deterioration and decay in transit, were possible reasons. Shippers, perhaps 2,000 miles away, were in no position to tell whether the rejection was justified; whether the discount asked for was fair. Buyers were also at a disadvantage—seldom seeing what they were buying until arrival of the shipment, because wholesalers complete many transactions with distant shippers by telephone and wire. An unbiased inspection, certifying the quality and condition of the shipment, based on a common language was necessary.

U. S. STANDARDS for 54 fruits and vegetables provide this common language, and are the basis for grading and inspection. Buyers placing orders on the basis of these standards know what they will get when delivery is made. A buyer orders a car-load of U. S. No. 1 tomatoes. Allowing for small variation, he knows that the tomatoes, when delivered will have similar varietal characteristics, be mature but not over-ripe or soft; fairly smooth and well-formed; free from decay, freezing injury, or other damage; and free from visible disease at the shipping point. The grade reads "not more than 10 percent, by count, of the tomatoes in any container may be below the requirements for this grade." If the tomatoes do not come up to this grade when inspected, the buyer has a valid reason for either rejecting of asking for a discount.

A SELLER, in filling the order for U. S. No. 1 tomatoes, loads the tomatoes for shipment, and then calls in an official inspector, trained and licensed by the Department of Agriculture, to certify that the tomatoes meet the U. S. standards. Growers or packers did the actual grading.

ASSUME that the buyer was dissatisfied when the tomatoes arrived in the receiving market. Perhaps he thought they were overripe and soft and would not sell to retailers as first-class tomatoes. Perhaps the market price for to-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)


## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

**Send Your Orders to Us for**

Guides for Home and Foreign Mission Societies and Combined Bible Band and Mother's Union @ 15c each or $1 50 per dozen.
Y W. A. Guides and Combined Junior Mission Society @ 15c each or $1 50 per dozen.
Shepherd Boys' League Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Girls' Auxiliary Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Children's Band Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Secretary Books for all Organizations, $1 00
Pledge Charts for each organization @ 50c.
Buttons for each organization @ 10c each or $1.00 per dozen.
Hope, a monthly magazine—5c a year.
No supplies sent free. Remittance requested with each order.

Please send all orders to the

**NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD**
**523 2nd Avenue, North**
**Henry Allen Boyd, Sec.**
**Nashville, Tenn.**

## QUALITY IN WHAT

(Continued from Page 5)

matoes had stepped down after he placed his order and that by rejecting this carlot, he could buy cheaper from another shipper. So he rejects the shipment. The seller then wires the inspector in the receiving market to reinspect the tomatoes. The inspector repeats the process, using the same methods, the same standards, and issues another certificate. If the shipment met the standard, the buyer would have to accept shipment or stand the chance of being sued by the shipper, or of having complaint filed against him for violation of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act and possibly losing his license. If the tomatoes graded No. 2 rather than No. 1, the seller would no doubt offer the tomatoes to the buyer at a discount.

INSPECTORS do not not arbi trate disputes or make adjustments. They simply make an accu rate report to be used by the ap plicant whenever dependable evi dence of quality is necessary. The certificate of grade or condition made out by the inspector is ac ceptable evidence of grade in any United States court, and is the basis for the settlement of disputes and misunderstandings that may arise, as well as the basis for trade between buyers and sellers. The educational value of this grade certificate is also of importance to the producer since it makes him aware of the qualities in produce that are essential to bring him the greatest possible returns.

A WASHING JOBBER recently bought 150 bags of U. S. No. 1 Irish Cobbler potatoes from a shipper in New Jersey, and on examining the delivery thought that the potatoes were below grade. Many appeared to be smaller than 1 7-8 inches in diameter, the minimum size for U. S. No. 1's, and the jobber wanted to reject the shipment.

DISPUTES like this are common. An official fruit and vegetable inspector of the Department of Agriculture stepped in at the jobber's request, and quickly settled the matter. He inspected the potatoes by sample, taking 30 pounds from each of 10 sacks scattered throughout the truck, measuring each potato in sample with a steel gag. Potatoes which dropped through a hole 1 7-8 inches in diameter without forcing were too small to make the No. 1 grade and were set aside in one pile. In another pile he threw the diseased or injured potatoes.

THE INSPECTOR computed the percentage of undersized potatoes by weighing. Three percent were below the minimum size, but they met the standard because the law allows 5 percent to be under the 1 7-8 inches minimum. The diseased and injured potatoes were weighed and found to average 2 percent of the sample. The tolerance for defects on U. S. No. 1 potatoes is 6 percent, so the potatoes met the grade in every respect. A certificate mailed to the jobber stated that the potatoes were U. S. No. 1, in good condition. The jobbed had no fair reason for rejecting the shipment. The incident was closed without undue delay with a total cost of $2.50 to the jobber.

SETTING UP the standards for grading fruits and vegetables and for inspecting and certifying concerning grade is the job of one section in the Division of Fruits and Vegetables of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Standards are the yardsticks which define the grade and which establish the permanency of grades—Meaning that a grade shall be of like quality from day to day, month to month, and year to year, or until a change in the standard is necessary. Making these standards to meet the needs of the trade involves continuous research and interviews.

TERMINOLOGY used in fruit and vegetable standards is numerical with the exception of a certain premium grade provided for products of exceptional quality, designated as U. S. Fancy.

METHODS of grading differ, depending among other things upon the size of the product. Apples furnish an illustration of how fruit is sized and graded. In large commercial packing houses apples are sized by machinery. Where sized by hand, grading and sizing constitute one operation. Sizing can easily be done by machinery but only the human eye can pick out defects. Graders know the requirements of the grade being packed, and grading is carefully supervised

GRADING or sorting tables are used almost exclusively when fruit is graded in orchards and to some extent in packing houses. The bottom of this table is slatted so that trash falls through, and inclined so that fruit as it is graded rolls to the lower end where it can be packed in boxes or baskets. Graders must sort out both defective and undersized fruit, and the actual sorting takes place as the fruit is pushed or rolled along to the end of the table. Since shippers do the grading and stamping, some regulation to prevent flagrant missuse of the grades is necessary. Fruits and vegetables moving in interstate commerce are subject to possible inspection under the Food and Drugs Act.

COPIES of the standard grades are furnished free on request to the Department of Agriculture. Studying these grades gives you an idea of quality as defined by experts, and the defects considered serious.

## FIRE SCREENS EASILY MADE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

for her home by Mrs. John H. Holliday of the Rock Hill community, Howard county, according to Hazel Craig, home demonstration agent. Feed sacks, laundered several times, were stretched over a frame. The design to be used was cut from paper and pinned onto the material. Using an old comb and brush, ink was then sprayed on the screen. The design, protected by the paper, was left white or cream colored, the sprayed ink giving it a grayed background. Mrs. Holliday said if she uses India ink the material may be laundered without damaging the appearance of the screen.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS TULAREMIA VACCINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

cautions, have contracted the disease in the course of their work. Dr. Foshay himself previously reported successful vaccination of a hundred persons.

### SHRIVELING OF STORAGE APPLES

Why apples shrivel up and lose their taste and appearance after being removed from cold storage is shown to have a relation to the washing methods used, according, to a bulletin issued by the Washington Experiment Station. All washing treatments tested in the experiment resulted in an increased loss of moisture after removal to "living room" temperature and humidity and hastened the drying up process. The apples were washed in the fall and removed from storage late in February. The rates of moisture losses, it is said, were not serious where the apples had been washed in hydrochloric acid, sodium silicate, soda ash or aluminum chloride solution at temperatures of 110 degrees F. or less. The investigators found that the addition of mineral oil to a solution of hydrocholric acid increased the moisture loss over that of the same acid without mineral oil. Apples which had been washed in acid and oil at higher temperatures, up to 120 degrees, showed the effect of this by losing their appetizing appearance even more rapidly. (Better Fruit, October).

### DRIED FRUIT SALES RECORD

Figures just compiled by Western Canner and Packer (October) indicate that during the year ending July 1, 1936, packers of dried fruits in Washington, Oregen and California shipped a total of 551, 113 net tons, the largest movement so far recorded and what is believed to be one of the three heaviest shipping tonnages in the history of the industry. Prunes led the parade. Northwest and California operators moving 265,000 tons during the 1935-36 year. Raisins were second, with 183,969 tons, and apricots were third, with 26,029 tons. This sales record is truly remarkable, especially when it is considered that the 1935-36 pack did not enjoy anything like its usual market in Germany.

### VITAMIN C IN CERTIFIED MILK

W. H. Riddell and C. H. Whitnah, of Kansas State College, in an address printed in October Milk Plant Monthly, say in part: "Since pasteurization of certified milk has recently been approved it is worth noting that important differences exist depending on the method of pasteurization followed. At the Kansas station the 30—minute holding process of pasteurization as demonstrated in five different types of commercial pasteurizers was found not to be well adapted to the preservation of vitamin C in milk. On the other hand, the short time temperature process involving the use of stainless steel equipment was found to be well suited to this purpose. There was no significant destruction of the vitamin during the pasteurizing process and very little loss after the milk had been stored for 24 hours. Another important consideration in the loss of Vitamin C is the aging which the milk undergoes before it reached the consumer.....Milk produced under approximately certified conditions in the Kansas State College herd showed 22 percent loss of vitamin C at the end of 24 hours. This loss was accounted for in part by exposure to air in the straining and cooling processes, since milk which was taken directly from the pail and stored at 40 degrees showed a loss of only 8 percent. Preliminary studies also indicate that exposure of sunlight may be destructive of vitamin C....."

### COUNTY SEED SCHOOLS

"The Idaho agricultural extension division has devised the county seed school as the answer to the question of how to provide the proper safeguards in seed purchasing," says O. A. Fitzgerald, agricultural editor, University of Idaho, in Country Gentleman (November). "In explaining the background which inspired these schools, H. L. Spence, Jr., Idaho extension agronomist, stresses three things: the use of low-quality, impure seed has been one of the main contributing factors in the spread of weeds; in many cases low-quality seed is purchased through ignorance rather than in an attempt to save a few cents a pound; and Idaho, in common with other states, saw in the past few years a sharp rise in farm-to-farm trading in seeds, which generally means low quality, due to the fact that few farms are equipped to clean seed properly. Although this type of transaction is illegal under the state seed law, it is almost impossible to police and check. The Idahoans hoped that the seed schools would counteract all three. Full-day schools were held in each of the northern counties. Exhibits showed all grades of seed, prices, germination, purity and weed content. Representatives of the experiment station and extension division urged seed action early enough to allow for purity and germination analysis before planting. On each sample of seed a card indicated the ultimate cost to the purchaser, which clearly brought out that cheap seeds often turn out to be the most expensive."

### VEGETABLE DISTRIBUTION

"One of the notable addresses at the annual meeting of the American Vegetable Growers' Association at Cleveland, was delivered by Dr. Frank App, of New Jersey, manager of the Seabrook Farms with its thousands of acres in fruits and vegetables," says Pennsylvania Farmer (September 26). "His experience and his prophecies are of interest to all farmers though specially to those who produce crops which may be handled by this new process. Dr. App says: 'Quick freezing is the fourth milestone in the distribution of vegetables. Freezing will not make poor quality vegetables good. But quick frozen vegetables are delivered to the consumer with the quality harvested and frozen. Approximately one-third of our vegetables in the future will be processed in cans one-third shipped as fresh to market and one-third quick frozen. This last third will represent expansion in the vegetable industry instead of substitution and will tend to stabilize the fresh vegetable market....."

### COTTON CLASSING

The Progressive Farmer (October) says in an editorial on learning grade and staple of cotton: "....

The government is offering many growers a knowledge of the exact quality of whatever cotton lint or cotton seed they have to sell. Another agency which has taught growers the importance of knowing grade and staple before selling is the cooperative marketing association. The combined work of government classing and the cooperatives has greatly reduced the cotton sold under the old system of a level 7-8 inch middling or 'hog round' price, but there is yet too much cotton sold by this unfair and inefficient system. All cotton should be officially classed before it leaves the producer. We are told this is too big a job to be undertaken now. That is always the argument of the standpat reactionary. All cotton is now classed, much of it several times. One official classing from samples taken at the gin would not only be of great value to the growers, but would lessen many of the abuses which now disgrace the handling of cotton. Farmers should keep fighting for official grading of all lint and seed...."

### COTTON PICKER

George Wolf, Jr., writing on the Rust cotton picker, in American Cotton Grower (October) says in part: "Yet to be settled are the following objections: (1) the machine did not pick all the cotton; even after the raw had been gone over twice some opened bolls remained; (2) the machine left some cotton scattered on the ground between the rows and straggling on the plants (3) the machine gathered more trash and leaf than careful hand picking would have; (4) the machine picked green leaf....In my mind, the most serious problem is that of the green leaf. The action of the spindles in addition to mixing the leaf with the picked lint also bruises it, and especially if the cotton is damp, leaves a green stain. The coloring matter in green plants, chlorophyll, may or may not take dyes. What the reaction of mills will be is not known, as the problem has never before come up..No one who saw the demonstration with an open mind will condemn the machine entirely. On the other hand, no one will say that it cannot be improved. Practically everyone admits that the Rust brothers have gone farther than any other toward the goal. If the present drawbacks are found not too serious, or if the machino can be improved to overcome them, it is possible for other branches of cotton production to adapt themselves to lower the cost of machine picking. For instance, it is not impossible for breeders to develop a type of cotton that will give a satisfactory yield and at the same time not require more than two pickings. Ginners should be able to devise

cleaners that will take out most of the trash."

### WAX-DRESSED POULTRY

N. H. Grace reports on studies in comparisons of semi-scalding and dry roughing of wax-dressed poultry, in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, September). The summary says: "Semi-scalding and dry roughing of poultry before waxing have been compared. It has been shown that semi-scalding removes most of the scale which prevents good contact of wax to quill in some cases, and thereby promotes a better wax-to-pin-feather bond, with greatly improved plucking. However, this is not the only action of the semi-scald as it actually loosens the pin feather and permits its removal with one-third less force than that trequired following dry roughing. If the bird is waxed within an hour of killing, there is little variation in the force required to remove the pin. With longer times between killing and waxing there is a slight decrease in the pull required; this is particularly noticeable in the case of semi-scalded pins. In view of this twofold action of the semi-scald in increasing the ease of removing the pins, it is not surprising that special difficulties were encountered in developing a wax and method of use suitable for dry-plucked birds. It must be emphasized that the semi-scalding of birds which would otherwise give poor results on wax dressing is an exact operation. Temperature control is exceedingly important."

### CORN BELT SOIL CONSERVATION

"The hot winds which seared the Corn Belt last summer may have blown some permanent good that is not now readily recognized," says Toland M. Jones in an Omaha report to the New York Times. "They have put many farmers in a mood to listen to agents of Soil Conservation Service explain alterations in tillage methods which represent the difference between conserving and wasting an insufficient moisture supply.....Since the close of the summer representatives of serivce have been conducting demonstrations of its work and of the value of following practices advised by it. Invariably they have had attentive and interest also has come a new wrinkle in galleries.....Out of the drought cultivation which seems to have promise. It was developed by Charles T. Peacock, of Colorado. It is called chiseling. The chisel is a lister with a slender shovel substituted for the mold board. It reaches more deeply into the subsoil, loosening it so water penetrates more easily. Supplementing the chisel is an attachment that throws a dam across the furrow at regular intervals. Thus none of the rain which falls on the wheat land escapes. It all soaks into the ground....."

### ALFALFA SILAGE

W. B. Nevens and A. F. Kuhlman, University of Illinios, report on methods of preserving alfalfa as silage, in the Journal od Dairy Science (September) Their summary says: "Alfalfa was ensiled in 23 small metal silos and 3 wooden tanks. It was found that small cylindrical metal containers may be used satisfactorily in experimental studies of silage. Whey powder mixed with the alfalfa at the time of ensiling at the rates of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 percent, respectively, of the weights of the alfalfa caused an increase in the acid content of the silage over that of alfalfa ensiled alone, and in most cases the larger amounts of powder produced a more acid silage. Blackstrap cane feeding molasses, lactic acid starter and Bulgarlac culture incorporated with the alfalfa at the time of ensiling also caused some increase in the acidity of the silage. The whey powder seemed to be the most effective of the preservatives used in causing an increase in the acid content. A good quality of silage resulted from the mixing of chopped green corn harvested at an early silage stage with chopped alfalfa. Alfalfa ensiled whole (unchopped) did not keep as well as chopped alfalfa, but it is believed that when ensiled under suitable conditions, whole alfalfa may readily be preserved as silage. Different lots of alfalfa having dry matter contents at the time of ensiling of 23 percent, 25 percent, 27 percent, 32 percent, and 39 percent, respectively, which were ensiled without preservatives except for a very small amount of water, yielded silage having good keeping qualities. It is concluded that a dry matter content of 39 percent is about the upper limit for the successful ensiling of alfalfa alone. Alfalfa silage is a very palatable feed for dairy cows and when fed in limited amounts has a feeding value compared with that of corn silage, but has a laxative effect greater than that of corn silage."

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Agricultural Leaders Digest (September) says: "In the passage of the George-Deen act by the session of congress just closed there is an emphatic expression of approval of the vocational type of education. It is safe to predict that all three phases of vocational education, agriculture, home economics and industrial arts will double their number of youth participants within the next two or three years. The increase in vocational leaders to supervise and direct the vocational educational project will be provided not only by federal but by state or local funds. One of the best proofs that the people like this type of education is to be gathered from the 1935 Report of the U. S. Office of Education. When the Smith-Hughes act was passed in 1917 the basis of the fund matching was fifty-fifty. That was to be the minimum. But in 1935 for every dollar of federal funds put into the work the state or local people have shown their approval by putting up $2.13."

### FEEDING OF DRIED GRASS

"The number of grass-drying plants that have been in operation during the past season," says Country Life (London, September 19), "will have provided a substantial amount of material for useful experimental work during the coming winter. From preliminary work that has already been done in this country an attempt has been made to regard the dried grass as a suitable alternative to the concentrated part of the ration..The results in terms of effect on milk yield, butterfat and solids showed no difference between the two systems of feeding, but those cows receiving dried grass produced a butter that was definitely of a deeper yellow colour. This is explained by the fact that dried grass is rich in carotene; but it is interesting to point out that some breeds have a better capacity for utilizing this material than others. and the Channel Islands cattle are particularly useful in this respect. In an experiment now proceeding in the Midlands, young cattle of from six to twelve months old are being successfully fed on dried grass as a total substitute for the concentrates that are normally fed. The young cattle are gaining at a faster rate in weight, while they show a general superiority in bloom of hair....."

### OIL IN CORN

"Visitors to the crop plots at the University of Illinois Experiment Station always find it interesting to see the progress being made through selection in influencing the proportion of oil and protein in corn," says H. H. Biggars in Capper's Farmer (November). "Through continuous selection for 37 years, that oil content of the corn kernel has more than doubled. A high oil strain has been developed which contains an average of 11.97 percent oil or 6.7 pounds of oil a bushel. During the same time, a low oil strain has been developed which contains an average of 11.97 percent oil or 6.7 pounds of oil a bushel. Duing the same time, a low oil strain has been developed with only 1.27 percent oil or .71 pounds a bushel. The Illinois agronomists point out that there would be 895,000 tons more.

### AYRSHIRE WORLD RECORD

The Dairy Farmer (London, November) says: "The Ayrshire cow, Nether Craig Janet, owned and bred by Alexander Cochrane, of Nether Craig Farm, Kilmarnock, has beaten the previous world record for her breed by yielding 3,091 gallons of milk at 3.79 fat in 50 weeks. She thus becomes the first 3,000-gallon Ayrshire cow. The previous record, held by the Canadian cow, Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th, was 2,719 gallons at 4,62 fat in 365 days. Janet commenced her lactation record when she calved on November 9 last. She is due to calve again on Nov. 10, 1936. Her highest daily yield was 102 1-2 pounds averaging 3.4 fat on January 8, 1936. On October 12, when the record given above was completed, she was still giving 79 pounds at 3.9 fat. She was born December 7, 1929....."

### MOLTING STUDIES

The South Carolina Experiment Station has completed a molting study in which the laying mash was removed from pens of yearling hens for periods of three and six weeks beginning July 1. A third pen was allowed access to the mash all of the time. For the period from June 1 to the following February 28, the check pen receiving mash continuously laid an average of 107 eggs per hen. The pen deprived of mash for three weeks in July to induce a 'forced molt' laid an average of 116 eggs. The pen deprived of mash for the six-week period beginning July 1, laid 110 eggs per pen. Although the pen deprived of mash for the sixweek period laid only three more eggs per hen to the end of the following February than the check pen, the early forced molt' reduced the late summer lay and increased the fall and winter lay. As a result, the eggs from this pen sold for 30 cents more per hen than the eggs from the check pen. Similary the pen deprived of mash for three weeks in July averaged only six more eggs per hen to February 28, but the induced earlier molting caused enough of the eggs to be produced in late fall and winter when egg prices were higher to yield 49 cents more per hen from the sale of eggs from this pen than from the check pen. All night lights were used on all pens after September 15 and the authors of the bulletin raise the question as to whether or not positive results would have been obtained without the use of lights. Forced molting might work out well and then again it might not, the odds being fifty-fifty. (Nulaid)

## APPLESAUCE IS ONE WAY TO UTILIZE CULLS OF CROP

### Conservation of Windfalls and Others Important, Say Illinois U. Extension Worker.

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 10,—Conservation of fruit in every way possible is in order this fall as even the apple crop falls short of its usual output, says the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Windfalls and culls, which are usually discarded, are put to an excellent purpose at this time in canned applesauce, says Miss Glenna Henderson, home economics extension worker.

Some of the apples now selling on the market are not certain of keeping for any length of time and any spoilage may be prevented by canning the fruit at the start, Miss Henderson points out.

The usual rule for canning applesauce is to remove all the bad spots on the apples, cutting the fruit into quarters or eighths. The skins are left on not only to save time and labor, but also to increase the mineral content, food value and flavor of the sauce, although the color may not be as desirable. The slices are put into a weak brine until all are ready.

The apples are drained on cheesecloth or a freshly laundered towel. They are then dropped into just enough boiling water to keep them from burning, the pan covered and the apples allowed to come to a boil and cook until soft. The length of time will vary with different kinds of apples. When soft, the apples are removed from the water and put through a find colander or seived to remove skins. Sugar is added to taste, after apples have been seived.

One teaspoon of lemon juice to one quart of sauce and a pinch of salt will dismiss the flat flavor so common to canned applesauce. The sauce is then put into sterilized jars and processed for five minutes in boiling water.

### LATE SWEET POTATOES

Sweet potato plants set out July 4 from vines by Talmage Body, Negro, who lives at 2100 East Eighth Street, produced potatoes weighing 2 3-4 pounds. Some of them were brought to the Gazette office yesterday. Body said he took the potatoes from the ground several days ago. Usually the plants are set out about May 15 and mature in late August or early September, Body said. The potatoes are of the running Puerto Rican variety.

—Arkansas Gazette

## KUDZU VINE BINDS SOIL

### Japanese Plant Controls Gullying in Southern Conservation Plan.

Kudzu, a vigorous legume vine that came out of Japan—used for some time as a forage crop in the South—is now being used by the Soil Conservation Service in thousands of places to control gullying and soil washing on Soil Conservation Service demonstration projects all through the Southeastern States, according to R. Y. Bailey, in charge of Soil Conservation Service operations in Alabama.

While kudzu is a good forage plant, Mr. Bailey is more interested in its soil-building value, says the Department of Agriculture. "It literally rope land down and checks that destructive washing and gully wasting which have ruined so much once rich farm land in the Southern States, he says.

### CORNHUSKING CHAMPION

The cornhusking championship was won by Carl Carlson of Audubon, Iowa. He broke the record that was set a year ago by his brother. Carl Carlson shucked 2,664.4 pounds or 38 bushels in 80 minutes alloted him, this mark bettered by nearly a bushel set last year by his brother who did not compete this year.

### LAREDO SOYS ON THIN LAND MADE 24 BUSHELS

A six-acre field of Laredo soybeans was harvested for seed by A. B. Wylie, Marion, Critenden county, and he stated that his yield was 24 1-3 bushel per acre with sufficient beans shattered on the ground for reseeding the land to a volunteer crop in 1937. The beans were harvested by a neighbor using a small tractor drawn combine.

Since this crop was grown on thin land that had been in cotton continuously for a long period, Mr. Wylie thinks the bean crop paid better than cotton, in addition to building up the land. Though he rents a large part of the land he farms, he is taking advantage of the agricultural conservation program for soil building, having planted over 100 acres to soil building crops this year, according to W. B. Vinzant, Crittenden county agent.

### ACRE HALF AND HALF PAID PROFIT OF $56

A profit of $56.30 from one acres or Half and Half cotton is the record of Odel Jones, Valley View 4-H Club member. Seventeen hundred and seventy-five pounds of seed cotton, with a gin turn-out of 609 pounds of lint, was produced in Odel's cotton project, states John W. White, Craighead county agent.

Receipts from the crop totaled $89.90. Expenses amounted to $32.60 which were distributed as follows: man hours, $6.45; horse hours $3.40; picking, $17.75, land rent $5.

### HOW CANS COMPARE

(Continued from Page 3)

2 can, still keeps the price of string beans 15 to 20 percent higher per pound than it would be in the No. 2 can. This percentage increases when, as sometimes happens, both cans are sold at the same price. And not infrequently, the No. 303 cans sells at a even higher price than the No. 2.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION of these points came 3 weeks ago, when a Washington consumer went on a shopping trip for canned peas. Stepping into a corner grocery, she bought 3 different cans, each a well-known brand. One No. 2 can cost 15 cents; another No. 2 can cost 18 cents; the third, a No. 303, also cost 18 cents.

TAKING the cans to the laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the consumer asked that they be officially graded. Government graders then opened the cans and graded the peas for clearness of liquor, absence of defects, uniformity of size and color, tenderness and maturity, and flavor. They found slight differences in quality, but all 3 cans fell within the limits of grade "B". Data obtained by weighing the food in each can and by comparing the price showed that the peas in the 18—cent No. 303 can cost 50 percent more per pound than the peas in the 15—cent No. 2 can, though the quality was about the same. These are facts to remember on shopping trips.

WISE CONSUMERS who want to make a real selection of values for money spent no longer ask at the grocery for "large," "medium," or "small" sized cans. The pertinent question is "How large is large?" and "How small is small?" If you really want to know how much food is in a can, you have to read the label. Net weight in ounces appears on practically every can of food sold in America. If the can says so, you can be sure it contains 20 ounces of spinach, of 10 1-2 ounces of vegetable soup. Otherwise the goods would be subject to seizure under the Federal Food and Drugs Act. The label will guide you better than a guess in revealing how much is in a can.

### SALE OF AMERICAN PRUNES FOSTERED BY ALL TRADE AGREEMENTS

**One-half of American Prune Production is Sold Abroad; Substantial Increase in Foreign Sales Volume Expected**

American prune growers are directly benefited by concessions obtained in every one of the fourteen reciprocal trade agreements so far concluded by the United States, according to a survey by the National Committee for Reciprocal Trade released today. Dried prunes are benefited in twelve agreements and in the remaining two canned prunes are given reduced rates for the period of the agreements.

In normal years the prune production of the United States amounts to approximately 33 million dollars, about fifty per cent of which is sold in foreign markets. Like so many other products of the American farm, the foreign market is essential to the disposal of the crop and the prosperity of the growers. Between 1929 and 1933 the value of prune production in the United States was cut in half. However, with every effort being made in connection with the negotiation of trade agreements to increase the foreign market, total sales should materially increase.

The specific advantages accuring to American prune producers from the trade agreements program are shown in the following resume:

Cuba reduced the duty on dried prunes by 12.5 per cent and on canned prunes by 16.7 per cent, and agreed not to increase these new rates during the life of the agreement.

Brazil reduced the duty on canned prunes by 20 per cent.

Belgium lowered the duty on dried prunes by 25 per cent, and on canned prunes by 27.5 per cent.

Haiti agreed to a reduction of 36 per cent in the specific rate of duty on dried prunes and to a reduction of 35 per cent on the duty on canned prunes.

Sweden bound dried prunes on the free list.

Canada reduced the duty on canned prunes by 20 per cent and bound the new rate against increase during the life of the agreement.

The Netherlands bound the import duty and monopoly fee on canned prunes, and on dried prunes bound the import duty and reduced the import monopoly fee by 50 per cent.

Switzerland increased the annual quota allotment for the importation of American dried prunes from 3,307,000 pounds to 5,447,000 pounds, reduced by 33 1-3 per cent the duty on prunes in containers of all kinds weighing less than 40 kilograms (1110 pounds), and agreed not to increase the present duty on prunes in containers weighing 50 kilograms or more.

Colombia reduced by 50 per cent the import duty on prunes whether dried or canned.

Honduras reduced the duty on canned prunes by 73 per cent and provided for a reduction in the duty on dried prunes.

Nicaragua agreed to a reduction of 33 per cent in the duty on canned prunes and to a reduction of 40 per cent in the duty on dried prunes.

Guatemala guaranteed not to increase the present duty on dried or canned prunes.

France reduced slightly the two rates of duty on dried prunes, thus assuring tariff stability to this important commodity, for which duty increases have been repeatedly urged upon the French Government by French prune growers, and in addition, reduced the import turn-over tax from 6 per cent to 2 per cent of the duty-paid value in respect of this and other American products.

Finland agreed to reduce the duty on dried prunes by 49 per cent.

### SAYS SOYBEANS YIELD MORE FEED THAN CORN WHILE ENRICHING SOIL

Soybeans are proving a valuable feed crop on the farm of Ben McCullouch in Faulkner county, according to E. D. Bell, county agent.

Mr. McCullough met his diverted cotton acreage requirements by seeding 50 acres of soybeans. The beans were harvested for hay and yields and average of three tons high quality hay per acre. Mr. McCulloch said ho has fed his work stock no other feed than soybean hay since he finished cultivating his crop, and that they are all fat. He plans to continue the work stock throughout the winter on soybean hay.

It is Mr. McCulloch's belief that in a normal crop year he can prodnce three times as much feed per acre by raising soybeans as by raising corn and have in addition to the increased feed the beneficial effects of building up his land.

### CABBAGE NEEDS AIR

Cabbage requires considerable oxygen, so should not be stored in deep piles, says Seth T. Shaw of the Missouri College of Agriculture. It can be stored most successfully when the heads are laid one deep on shelves in the same room with the root crops and potatoes, he advises. A temperature from freezing to about 40 degrees F. and a relative hnmidity just below saturation are ideal, he has found.

### CABBAGE

The first odorless cabbage was placed on the New York market this fall by William Koschara, who grew a small planting of the new, odorless Savoy. He reports it beats anything in cabbage he has ever grown, since it has remarkable resistance to drought. It will stand long in the field without bursting and is of an especially high quality.

### IRISH POTATOES PAY WELL FOR FERTILIZER, PULASKI GROWER SAYS

A small crop of Irish potatoes which has grown every year has paid S. C. Ford, Pulaski county farmer, even though the price was low some seasons, he told Carroll S. Morrow, county agent. His farm is upland and requires fertilization for potatoes, but he thinks the fertilizer has returned a good profit

An application of 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre of a 5-10-5 or 4-8-6 complete fertilizer has given Mr. Ford good results, and every increase of the amount used up to 1,000 pounds per acre has paid, according to the county agent who said:

"This year Mr. Ford planted one-fourth of an acre of Irish potatoes, applying 250 pounds of 4-8-4 fertilizer, and getting 40 bushels of potatoes which brought an average of $1 a bushel. The fertilizer cost $4.38. Last year he put only 100 pounds of fertilizer on one-fourth of an acre and got 30 bushels of potatoes. Thus, this season, figuring he fertilize at $1.75 per 100 pounds he got 10 bushels more potatotes, worth $10, for $2.63 worth more fertilizer."

Mr. Ford has also found that it pays to use good northern grown seed, the county agent noted.

### FATTENED 22 CATTLE ON 40 ACRES OF LESPEDEZA AND CUT 27 TONS HAY

Fred Harold, of Corning, Clay county, has fattened 22 head of cattle and two horses on 40 acres of lespedeza and cut 27 tons of hay from it besides, according to George F. Metzler, county agent.

Some of the cattle have been sold brought $1 a hundred weight above grass fed cattle on the market, the county agent said. The two horses were valued by Mr. Harold at $25 last spring. This fall he sold one for $65, and the other is fat and slick even though she is 20-years-old.

A good cutting of bright clean hay was harvested on half of the land which was not pastured. The seed will be harvested with a combine. Seed crop prospects are favorable, Mr. Maezler reported.


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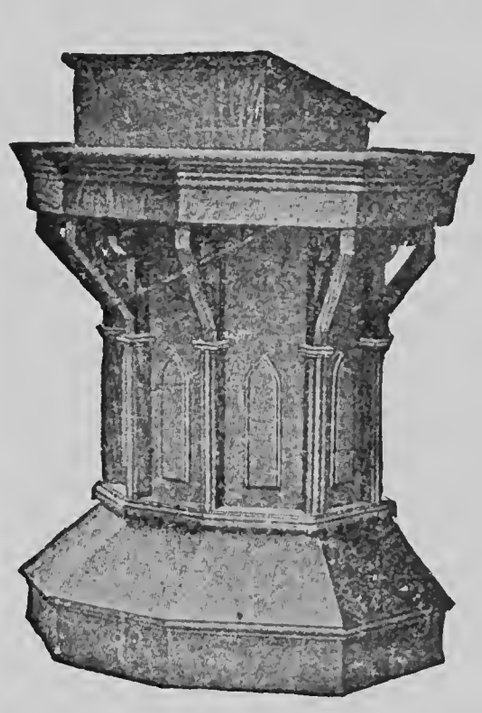

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1936 No. 11.

# Big Folks Attended Charleston, Mo. Session Nat'l. Federation Colored Farmers

## GLIMPSE BY A CHICAGO REPORTER OF PERSONNEL

### Resume of and Report From Last Convention Of Tillers of the Soil

Charleston, Mo.—For years I have been wanting to attend a convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. To my way of thinking, the fact that the colored farmers were organized in a national body, and were meeting annually to discusse the many questions and problems of their business, was to say the least, interesting. It proved that some one had seen a vision—some sure-enough race leader had stepped out from among the mass of would-be-leaders, and had started something badly needed and very worthwhile. For I know the biggest business carried on by our race in the nation is the business of farming, and this big business can never be carried on successfully unless it is an organized business. Who are these personages who stand out above the crowd?

Well, I met some of them at the Charleston convention. I want all the members of this great organization in the 21 states to meet them also. Not all of these I mention here in this brief article are officers or leaders of the N. F. C. F. But these folks were all at the convention—they played their part. I am giving all of them boquets. If some of them deserve brickbats, the other fellow must toss them. First of all, meet

**James P. Davis**

One of the early founders and until this year, the active president of the N. F. C. F. Mr. Davis is a wise, courageous, faithful leader. His talks to the farmer-delegates were so practical and so full of ordinary commonsense it was simply impossible for any to misunderstand or misinterpret them. I believe he knows more about the Negro farmer and his problems than any man in the United States. and he seems to never tire of doing good. Farmers seek his advice as though he was a father and they seem to expect him to know everything. It was indeed interesting to hear the questions he was asked. He is loved by the members of the organization, probably because, as I heard one member say, "He hasn't failed us yet and I know he won't." They know he is dependable and they can trust him. When a man can be always trusted by the members of such an organization as the National Federation of Colored Farmers I call him a "big man"

**Hon. E. A. Miller**

Mr. Miller is assistant director, southern region, soil conservation, and came down from Washington to make the principal address. He is more than a high government official in the department of agriculture. He is the farmer's friend. He

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## PRACTICE OF HOME CANNING

### Reserve Stock Bought at Low Levels Good Economy

By Edith Shapscott
(Commercial Appeal)

To the home economist with very practical ideas about budgeting by methods which permit saying without scrimping nothing seems more fortunate than the recent interest in home canning which has swept over the land.

A reserve stock of fine healthful foods, accumulated when prices are down and pre-cooked in large quantiites, using only one heat unit, most of the time is indeed economizing with good judgment. And it makes us doubly happy to know that—regardless of cuts in wages or lost jobs—there will be in this winter's cupboard not only ample nourishing food for our own use, but enough to share with other families who may need it.

Just now fruits and vegetables are cheap and abundant. Sugar is way down in price and there are special sales of the best containers. Good reasons all for preserving. But the best reason in my judgement is that emphasized by doctors and dieticians who remind us that fruits and green vegetables, with mineral salts, and sugar with its high energy value, are so vitally important in maintaining health and strength that we should not for even one day be without our full share of them.

Preserved and canned fruits and vegetables are rich in the vitamins and minerals; in addition to their own properties, they contribute a good percentage of energy through the sugar used in them, and all winter long they will make it possible to provide the family with a well-balanced diet at a saving. Sweet preserved fruits are so generally one's first thoughts when "putting up" that for the time being I shall pass by them and try

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## TWO BALES OF COTTON FOR 300 POUNDS OF POTASH

Applying about 50 pounds an acre of potash on six acres badly infected with cotton rust, is figured by N. P. May, near Marmaduke, Greene county, to have been worth two bales of cotton to him.

Last year the cotton on this land was very poor, due to rust, related Otis T. Osgood, Greene county agent, and Mr. May, after seeing a demonstration in rust control with potash on a neighboring farm, decided to try it himself. He is well pleased with his crop of four bales in a season poorer than last year, he said, The potash was put on before the cotton was planted.

## FRUIT DARKENING PREVENTED

### Mr. A. K. Ball and W. S. Hale's Recommendation

The tendency of many fruits and vegetables to darken at freshly cut surfaces is well known. Slices of apples, for example, by the time they have been left in the air long enough to dry, are usually a deep brown. This is a serious loss to the fruit drier, because such dark colored products are not received well on the market. It is impossible to prepare from them an article of food which even remotely resembles the original fruit in respect to color.

Only one method has ever been applied which satisfactorily prevented this discoloration of the cut fruit while they were being dried. This consists of treating the freshly-cut fruit with sulphur dioxide (the gas evolved from burning sulphur). The fruit dried after sulphuring has a good color, but retains considerable amounts of gas. Its export to foreign coun-

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## CONVINCED IT PAYS TO USE PURE COTTON SEED

J. L. Schooley, Nashville, Ark., has picked and ginned seven bales of cotton off of eight acres, said J. F. Tompkins, Jr., Howard county agent.

Mr. Schooley planted his cotton April 2, using Stonville No. 5 seed. He attributes his high yield to the pure bred cotton seed he used.

No fertilizer was applied to the eight acres, and the yield was 438 pounds per acre, while land in the same community of similar productivity produced from 350 to 400 pounds per acre.

## SHEEP PAYING GOOD RETURNS IN RANDOLPH

Little Rock, Ark—

Five hundred farmers of Randolph county have found the production of sheep to be a profitable enterprise, said Lovard Davis, county agent.

In 1932 when almost every farm activity was losing money, the sheep growers in Randolph county made a profit on early lambs for market, the county agent continued.

In 1933 there were only three purebred registered rams in the county. Today there are 52. This increase was largely the result of the profit made in sheep and to the efforts of the agricultural extension service, Mr. Davis observed.

The Resettlement Administration, seeing the results secured by county farmers from sheep produc-

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## COTTON GINNING BELOW RECORD

### Total Report For Number Of Bales By Associated Press

Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to August 16 was reported by the Census Bureau today to have totaled 208,327 running bales, counting 452 round bales as half bales.

Ginning a year ago totaled 317,139 running bales, including 892 round bales and two years ago, 354,724 running bales, including 4,424 round bales.

Ginning by States prior to August 16 were:

Alabama, 5,699; Arizona, 972; Florida, 1,200; Georgia, 18,724; Louisiana, 22,657; Mississippi, 4,689; Texas, 153,668; all other States 748.

Census Bureau statisticians said today July cotton spinning activity, reported last week at 119.8 per cent of capacity, was the highest for any July since spinning records were started in 1921.

In June this year it was 111.0 per cent and in July last year, 73.5 per cent.

The only month showing greater activity in recent years was in June, 1933, when 128.9 per cent of capacity was recorded.

## PRIZE CATTLE AUCTIONED; 70 AVERAGE $605 A BALE

### Half of Elmwood Farm Herd Sold; One Bull Sells for $3500.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10,—Thirty-two buyers from 10 states, Canada and Puerto Rico paid a total of $42,340 for 70 head of pure bred Holstein cattle yesterday as the first half of the Elmwood Farm herd, winners of many national awards, went on the auction block at the farm in suburbon Lake Forest.

The auctioneers estimated the sales averaged $605 a head, which they said was the highest average paid for Holstein cattle in years. Nine head sold from $1,000 to $3,500 each and 19 others brought from $500 to $900 each.

The herd, winner of the premier breeders' and Exhibitors' award at the National Dairy Show at Dallas, Tex., is owned by Robert V. Ras-

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## HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OFFERED GOLD MEDAL

Students of the colored high school of Opelousas, La., have been given the opportunity to compete for a gold medal offered by James P. Davis, formerly president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc. The medal will be awarded to the student who

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## SEC'Y WALLACE'S CONGRATULATIONS

### Member of Pres. Roosevelt's Cabinet Feliciated Farmers

Charleston, Mo.—This little city in southeastern Missouri, the center of a race farm population of more than thirty thousand, has been host to one of the most interesting conventions ever held and perhaps the largest that ever met in a farm community. Approximately five hundred delegates and visitors from fourteen states arrived Monday to attend the annual meeting of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

The sessions were held in Currin Hall, erected and owned by Marshall Currin, prominent race business man of Charleston. The meeting was opened at noon, Leon R. Harris, of Moline, Ill., secretary and acting president of the organization, presiding. Invocation was offered by the Rev. S. V. Brooks, pastor of King's Chapel Baptist church of Bridges, Mo. After lustily singing the national "Farmers' Hymn," Mayor E. E. Oliver welcomed the delegates and visitors to the city. The mayor's address was well received. Mr. J. A. Jackon of New York, representative of the Standard Oil Co., and a sincere friend of organized farmers, responded. Welcome address in behalf of race citizens was delivered by Prof. E. W. Emery, principal of Lincoln High School. Mr. Walter Riley, prominent dirt farmer of Lexington, Miss., responded.

Some of the most noted agricultural leaders of the nation were present and addressed the convention. These included Hon. E. A. Miller, assistant director, southern Region, Soil Conservation, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Thad Snow, prominent planter of southern Missouri; W. O. Hill, commissioned by Gov. Futrell as offifficial representa-

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## CREAM FROM ONE COW PAYS $13 PER MONTH

Little Rock, Ark.,—

Robert Howard, 4-H club member of the Johnstown club, has found that one good dairy cow is more profitable than two poor ones, said Jack Carter, assistant county agent in Jackson.

In 1935 Robert joined the dairy calf club and bought a Jersey heifer for $40, Mr. Carter explained. She now has her second calf and Robert reports that she gives four and one-half to five gallons of milk a day, more than his father's two cows, and eats practically the same feed as one of them. He sells an average of $13 worth of cream and butter a month.

Robert also has eight Duroc pigs that are turning the skim-milk into profit, the county agent said.

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1936

## UNIQUE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE AT EARLE DETAILED

## NEGROES FORCED TO WORK FOR PEACHER

By Inez Hale, MacDuff.
(Staff Correspondent of the Gazette.)

Jonesboro, Nov. 24.—The ancient and elemental right of an accused person to fair trial, rooted in English common law, rose in relief here today against the simple, human background of a story of primitive, childlike people and their way of living among spreading cotton fields and towering forests of a fertile eastern Arkansas lowland of the delta country.

Trial in federal court of Paul D. Peacher, town marshal of Earle, who is accused of falsely arresting eight Negroes and holding them in servitude on land that he was clearing under contract, resolved itself into presentation by government and defense witnesses of conflicting evidence as to events taking place in the jail and nearby office of the mayor of Earle on the morning of May 20.

**Peacher Defends Sentences Imposed by Mayor Mitchell.**

Peacher, called as the last witness in his own defense, testified that trial of the eight Negroes was conducted before Mayor T. S. Mitchell of Earle, who presided as a justice of the peace. He said that it was conducted in the same manner "as any other court trial," and that each Negro was tried separately on a vagrancy charge, with the entire procedure taking about an hour and a half. He declared that he was sworn in by Mitchell as the prosecuting witness in the presence of the Negroes.

Mitchell, recalled as a government witness late this afternoon, said that the trial was completed in a few minutes, that he does not recall having put Peacher under oath, and that he relied solely on Peacher's testimony in convicting and sentencing the Negroes. No one was present except Mitchell Peacher and the Negroes.

Seven of the Negroes previously had given similar testimony as to conduct of the trial before Mayor Mitchell. They said that they were taken from the jail into the mayor's office and asked whether they wanted to plead guilty.

Mose Dunn said that he first offered to plead guilty because he "wanted to get a low term and get out and go back home," but that he hastily withdrew his plea when Mayor Mitchell started to fine him $25 and sentence him to 30 days at hard labor. Several others said they were taken back to jail when they asked for a trial, but that they were returned to the mayor's office almost immediately by Peacher and sentenced to serve 30 days on the "sixteenth section," a tract of land that Peacher was clearing.

The government contends that Peacher used his office as town marshal for personal profit and gain by arresting the Negroes on spurious charges of vagrancy and having them committed to his custody to work out their fines, although no written contract for use of leased convict labor had been made between Peacher and Crittenden county officials.

Preacher denied that there was anything irregular about the transaction and said a verbal agreement was made with the county through Sheriff Howard Curlin, under whom he had served as a deputy for use of the prisoners. No payment ever was made to the county for the 17 days labor of the men, he said, "because the agreement was not carried out," The Negroes were pardoned by Governor Futrell and liberated as soon as the circumstances were brought to his attention after the men had served 17 days of the 30-day sentence.

**Witnesses Describe Economic Conditions at Earle.**

But far more than the story of a single morning's events in the small, cramped "calaboose" of a country town centering a farming community, and far more than the status of a few men as vagrants or as day laborers was told in the slowly unfolded tale that came, sentence by sentence, from the lips of 14 government witnesses and five called to testify for the defense.

Delineated more deeply hour by hour behind the mass of oral evidence brought out in the ponderous, unwieldy methods of court procedure there grew a word picture that overshadowed the long file of witnesses who came and went quietly from the single chair where they sat to face the jury.

It was a picture of a fertile, sparsely settled farming country gripped by the stress of a changing national economy. It was a picture of shifting prices for cotton and lumber, of mills that shut down when no one built houses, of compresses that were silent and fields that lay idle when cotton wasn't worth much. Restlessness and dissatisfaction, to some extent appeared in testimony of employe and employer, but for the most part conditions were accepted as they were and endured for lack of a better solution.

**Arrested Negroes Shown As Being Willing to Work.**

There were the Negroes who chopped cotton, picked cotton, cleared "new ground," did "sawmilling," chopped corn, "run the "ekalizer" at the compress whenever they could "catch a day."

There was L. J. Machen, white mill operator of Earle, who formerly had two mills but had been "shut down" a lot since the beginning of the depression. He ran the mill only when he had orders for lumber, but he testified that one of the Negroes arrested for vagrancy had worked for him whenever he was needed since 1916, and that he was a good worker.

There was Ike Coates, Negro farmer who hired one of the arrested Negroes on a part-time basis to help with work on land that he rented. There was Bill Stephens, Negro foreman for J. O. Anderson, white plantation operator, who said that he paid one of the accused Negroes $3.75 for five day work during the week before the arrest of the group by Peacher.

There was Mark Love, 42, Negro who has "followed day labor" at Earle since 1934, who works at "whatsomever I can get to do whensomever I can find something." He said that he was "fixing to go to work when Mistuh Peachers come along and told me to get in his car."

**Slipshod Methods Of Crittenden Officials Revealed.**

There was another picture revealing possible laxity in business methods of county officials. Deputy County Clerk A. B. Carter of Crittenden County testified that bonds filed by Peacher to insure payment to the county for use of convict labor bore no date because they were mislaid in the office and forgotten for some time, and the person who had received them could not remember when they were filed.

The government charges that the bonds, which name individually the Negroes involved in the arrests were filed after government investigation into the case had begun.

Crittenden County Judge J. C. Johnson testified that contracts for use of county prisoners under the convict leasing system were verbal and that many other transactions made by him in an official capacity were on a verbal basis.

**Negroes Have No Admiration For White Man's System**

Strongly marked in the undercurrent of the day's proceedings was the baffling, impalpable question of racial psychology which every listener recognizes and no one ever is quite able to put in words. During the morning session, when a succession of Negro witnesses appeared the audience was silenced more than once by baliffs when laughter followed some revealing comment of a Negro witness who worked, he said, when he could get anything to do, but liked to sit aroond in the sun at home or work his "little gyarden." Obviously and frankly, the white man's standard of working all the time is not admired by some of the Negroes.

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## Alabama Farmers Hold Conference

Andalusia, Ala., Nov. 3—(ANP)—Plans are completed by Principal Samuel L. Younge for the first Negro Farmers' Conference to be held at the New County Training School for the benefit of the farmers of Covington County. Exhibits of farm and home will occupy most of the building. The conference plans are well received by all as this is the first of its kind ever held in this section of the county which is made up of a large percentage of Negro farmers.

The conference will last for three days, December 10, 11 and 12. On the first two days the program will be carried to the rural communities with the Tuskegee Movable school as sponsors of the activities. December 12 will conclude the conference with a general county wide meeting in Andalusia. Speakers will include members of the Movable School, Professor Younge, E. B. Norton, Superintendent of Education and J. S. Lambert, Director of Negro Education for the State of Alabama.

The Tuskegee Movable School will be available to the public at the Bradley School and Welfare Community on December 10 and 11. This will mark the beginning of a wider field of education for Negroes in this section. Recently a school bus was put into operation for the benefit of the people in these communities which marks the beginning of the first bus for Negroes in Covington county.

## SOIL CONSERVATION—ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Throughout much of American history, natural resources have been so abundant that neither public nor private agencies have felt any responsibility for their conservation. But during the years since the Civil War, as the Nation has approached maturity, a national conservation policy has been gradually taking form.

After more than a century of indifference with respect to all natural resources, public interest in conservation was first aroused by


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the decline of fisheries and forests. The office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries was established in 1871; and 2 years later, a memorial of the American Association for the Advancement of Science started the movement which led ultimately to the establishment of the United States Forest Service. In 1886, there was created in the Department of Agriculture a Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy, which later became the Bureau of Biological Survey. An act of Congress in 1891 empowered the President to proclaim public lands as national forests; and in 1899 the Soil Survey was begun.

These represent the beginnings of conservation in the United States; but the first real driving force back of the movement developed only 30 years ago. An act to protect the Alaskan fisheries was passed in 1906. The Inland Waterways Commission was established in 1907, and the National Conservation Commission in 1908.

Interest in mineral conservation also resulted in the creation in 1907 of the mining technology branch of the United States Geological Survey, which became the Bureau of Mines in 1910. At about the same time some of the unappropriated mineral lands in the public domain were withdrawn from settlement, and a decade later (1920) Congress passed the Mineral Leasing Act and the Federal Water Power Act.

At various intervals from 1904 to 1909 Theodore Roosevelt issued proclamations setting apart for national forests much of the unappropriated forest lands of the public domain. Later, under the Week laws in 1911 and the Clark-McNary law in 1923, the Federal Government was authorized to acquire additional forest areas by purchase. In setting up national forests, forest conservation was justified not only by prospective shortage of timber, but also by the beneficial effects of forestry upon water conservation, stream flow and flood control.

## PUBLIC NOW IS AROUSED TO SAVE THE SOIL

The soil is the last of the Nation's important natural resources to become the object of popular conservation interest. With recent dust storms in the West and floods in the East the Nation is becoming increasingly conscious of the harmful effects of soil erosion. The usefulness of large dams constructed for irrigation and the development of electric power is threatened by silting. The choking of stream channels with silt is interfering with navigation, and excessively muddy water prevents the preservation and propagation of game fish and other desirable forms of wildlife. Thus, the advocates of flood control and conservation of power, water, and wildlife find the control of soil erosion necessary for accomplishing their objectives; and soil conservationists find forestry an effective means for saving the soil.

Since the Michigan land economic survey was started in 1922, a very few other States, notably Wisconsin and New York, have begun the development of land programs which deal definitely with forest and wildlife conservation. But not until the last 2 or 3 years has public interest been thoroughly aroused concerning the need for conservation of the land itself. National agencies, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and others, are now vigorously attacking the land-use problem in all of its ramifications. The Soil Erosion Service was established in the Department of the Interior in 1933, and in 1935 was transferred by executive order to the Department of Agriculture as the Soil Conservation Service. Also in the interest of soil conservation, the Taylor Grazing Act was enacted in 1934 to regulate grazing on a large part of the remaining public domain; and land conservation is one of the reasons for establishment of the Resettlement Administration. The last congressional action was the passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allottment Act in 1936, replacing parts of the Agricultural adjustment Act.

Present misuse of the Nation's land is in part the outgrowth of its traditional land policy. Until comparatively recent years, that policy has been one of getting the land into private ownership as rapidly as possible, without much regard to the character of the land or the use to which it was best adapted. Under the homestead laws, areas ill adapted to continuous cropping were homesteaded in the same manner as those less subject to destruction by wind and water. This has resulted in the cultivation of millions of acres in the Great Plains, and elsewhere, which should have been plowed.

Private property right in land have been, and still are, virtually unlimited so far as soil conservation is concerned. No limitations are imposed upon individual action, either because of the relatives abundance of the resource or because it is assumed that in the matter of land management public and private interests are necessarily identical, which is a false assumption.

The soil is the Nation's most valuable resource. Over large areas, loss of irreplaceable topsoil through erosion has been increasing recently at a very great rate, and depletion of replaceable fertility by unwise cropping systems has seriously affected other large areas not damaged appreciably by erosion. Thus, soil conservation means both the control of erosion and the maintenance of fertility. Though erosion is a major cause of fertility losses, it is not the only cause. Nor can the problem be dealt with adequately by individual action alone. Public action is imperative. It is the purpose of this bulletin to describe the national interest in the problem and its place in national agricultural policy.

### I. Extent and Nature of Soil Losses

"Recent survey of the extent of soil erosion in this country indicate that approximately 50,000,000 acres of once fertile land have been essentially ruined for practical cultivation have been seriously impoverished by the loss of soil; and about 100,000,000 acres more of cultivated land are being depleted of productive soil at an alarming rate."

Altogether, there are approximately a billion acres of land in farms, about one-third of which are normally in harvested crops. Thus, at the end of hardly more than a century of cultivation for most of the country, and area equivalent to the total now in harvested crops, or to 30 percent of all land in farms, is either destroyed, seriously damaged, or threatened. In time, nature might rebuild a part of the land already abandoned because of erosion—if given a chance; but in some cases centuries will be required. As a practical matter, therefore, effort should be directed to reduce the losses, or threatened losses, on an area equivalent to about two-thirds of the Nation's total cropland. In doing so, there is no reason for imagining that the whole country is on the verge of washing away; for at least a third of the cropland and 70 percent of the land in farms is not threatened by erosion.

The fact remains, however, that the Nation can ill afford to remain indifferent to the possible consequences of erosion. In terms of national existence, a century is a short span of time. Unless effective measures are adopted we might reasonably expect to lose within the next 200 years all the land now threatened by erosion. And if this should happen, vastly larger areas would then be threatened. While present interest in the problem, as well as recent and prospective action concerning it, are indications that no such dire calamites will occur, the extent to which they are avoided depends directly upon the vigor with which preventive measures are carried out.

### Some Local Conditions More Serious

From the standpoint of local interests, the reasons for preventing soil losses are even more impelling. National averages conceal more serious local conditions. For example, it is estimated that 85 percent of the drainage area of the Dan River in Virginia was once cleared, and that 40 percent of it has been allowed to revert to forest because of erosion. For description of numerous other local situations, the terms "ghost communities" and "ghost farms" are entirely appropriate. Like the "ghost towns" which were adandoned because of depletion of forest resources, these communities and farms are monuments to a disgraceful lack of national foresight. Some of the land suffered the greatest erosion after being abandoned because of inferiority for profitable cultivation, but much of it was abandoned because of erosion.

Recent spectacular dust storms and floods have been effective in calling public attention to the dangers of erosion, and the traveler is often impressed by the scars in the landscape caused by gullying. But unspectacular sheet erosion is the most insidious and destructive of all forms of erosion, and even less visible are the enormous losses of soil fertility due to overcropping and improper rotations. While this country's exploitative agriculture has caused the loss of great quantities of irreplaceable topsoil, it has at the same time mined other soil of its replaceable fertility. Even though the soil itself is held in place, its fertility must be maintained; otherwise its productivity will decline. Iowa is one of the more level and fertile States. Yet, a recent study by the Iowa State College of Agriculture, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that under present cultural practices Iowa cannot maintain fertility and control erosion unless corn acreage is reduced by 20 per cent. This study is a part of the Department of Agriculture's regional adjustment project, which is Nation-wide in scope. Results from other States are fully as striking as those found in Iowa and they all point in one direction. The Nation cannot maintain its farm plant unless it alters its system of farming radically.

### How Soil Fertility is Lost

Adjustments in farming systems are necessary not only as a means of reducing erosion losses of both soil and fertility, but also for the purpose of reducing fertility losses due to other causes. Fertility or plant nutrients may be lost or removed from the soil in four distinctly different ways: (1) By erosion, either by surface washing or by wind action, (2) by removal of crops, (3) by leaching, and (4) by volatilization. Generally speaking, erosion and crop removal cause the greatest losses. Because cropping requires cultivation and cultivation increases erosion losses, the two causes are manifestly inter-related, and both are of major importance throughout most of the country. To the extent that the control of erosion maintains fertility, the two problems are one; but, quite apart from the effects of erosion, continuous removal of crops without replacing the chemical elements they extract from the soil has been an important influence impairing soil productivity. The important elements most readily removed by cropping are nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, and potassium. And humus, the carrier of nitrogen which is vastly important for many other reasons, is another soil constituent often destroyed by overcropping as well as by erosion.

### Supplies of Phosphorus Are Limited

Of all these constituents, phosphorus is the: "crucial" one. Nitrogen can be replaced by the growth of legumes and by other means, and world supplies of lime and potash are so abundant that they can be applied to most soils at reasonable cost for an indefinite future. Though an expensive and often a long-time process, humus can be replaced by such cultural practices as applying barnyard manure and plowing under growing crops. But because of the distinctly limited world supply of recoverable phosphorus, the outlook is that this element will become increasingly dear. At present most of this country's commercial phosphate is mined in Tennessee and Florida, where the available supplies are being rapidly reduced. Eventually, it will be necessary to make use of deposits in some of the Western States on Islands in the public domain which were withdrawn from settlement during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. The amount of phosphate rock in the West is large compared with measured supplies in other parts of the world, though not very great compared with probable reserves in Africa. They represent, however, "aside from coal and iron the most precious mineral heritage of the Nation."

However, "it is not certain that the total supply of phosphate rock in the southern and western States together is sufficient to restore the lands of the United States to their original fertility in phosphorus, to say nothing of providing for the great annual loss through our present methods of handling fertilizers produced on the farms, and disposal of sewage." More than 30 years ago it was reported that "during the past half century in Wisconsin one-third of the original phosphorus of the soil has been lost in the cropped fields. What has been proved for Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and other States where tests have been made is unquestionably true for the other States in the country which have been settled for some time." It is probable that today the surface soils of the country as a whole have less than half their original phosphorous content.

To control erosion is to conserve this vital soil constituent, because in most virgin soils it is concentrated in the upper 8 inches, having been drawn from the lower strata by plants and deposited in the surface layer by their decay. Soils like those of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky are underlain by phosphatic limestone, but these are exceptions to the general rule. Where phosphorous supplies in the surface soils have been depleted but are abundant in the lower layers, this element is not a limiting factor in the growth of such deep-rooted plants as alfalfa and sweetclover, once they are established.

In emphasizing the importance of phosphorus, there is no intention of minimizing the importance of other plant nutrients. From the standpoint of an individual farmer, it is now frequently a much less costly and more rapid operation to remedy phosphorous deficiencies by applying phophate fertilizer than to build up humus requirements also, on some soils and for a number of crops such as tobacco there is greater need for potash than phosphorous.....

In summary, it is clear that the most serious of all soil losses is the loss of the soil itself through the action of water and wind. Where this happens fertility goes also.

## WORRY? NOW DOCTORS OPERATE ON BRAIN TO PUT AN END TO THAT

Baltimore, (ANP)—A new form of brain surgery, which has given noteworthy relief in a few cases of abnormal worry, sleeplessness and nervous tension, was announced today at the closing session of the Southern Medical Association.

Dr. Walter Freeman and Dr. James W. Watts of the George Washington University Medical School, Washington, D. C., described the operation, performed on six patients, all materially improved, they declared.

The first operation was only two months ago and they stressed the fact that they have no data yet on permanent effects of the operation or the ability of the patients to return to work.

The symptoms of extreme nervousness, worry, and sleeplessness seem to constitute a "common denominator" in several mental diseases, the Washington scientists said, but they declined to classify their cases on the basis of any definite psychoses, or mental arrangements.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

To You, your family and friends:

May you hear the song the Farmer-Shepherds heard. May peace be yours. May the Good Will of your fellowmen encourage you. For you may the New Year be crowned with His Goodness.

The Editor and Publisher.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud; the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.
—Alfred (Lord) Tennyson.

## THE GOVERNMENT CAN'T GIVE YOU CHARACTER

The angels are not to be laughed at. Every Christmas Eve that comes as the years go by brings again to our ears their heavenly song. We listen—we have to listen to their song. But few of us are interested in the singers,—in the angels.

Men and women who are lovers of peace and bearers of good will to their fellows are angels walking on the earth. They are the people who are doing good and not evil. They are people who are honest and generous and grateful. They are people of character.

Character is something the government cannot give. We must obtain it for ourselves. It is more valuable than anything the government can give. Character is what makes us hold up our heads. It makes us sleep well. It gives us a clear conscience. It gives us courage. We do right for right's sake if we have character.

Let us examine ourselves this Christmas time and find out just how good our characters are. Do we hate anybody? Are we dodging our honest debts? Are we providing as we should for our loved ones? Are we keeping our homes and our bodies healthy and clean? Is our word worth anything? Are we building up the community in which we live? Are we improving or destroying the farm we cultivate?

We may not be able to sing a heavenly song but we can live a heavenly life—if we have a good character.

## LET EASTERN ARKANSAS CELEBRATE

One Paul D. Peacher, city marshal of Earle, Ark., was convicted of violating the anti-slave statutes and last week was fined $3,500 and sentenced to two years in the federal prison by federal Judge John E. Martineau. It was proven in court that Peacher arrested Negroes and compelled them to work on his farm. They were paid nothing and fed little. They were enslaved.

Eastern Arkansas and the South may now celebrate another Emancipation. Debt-slavery has been struck a hard blow. Many more Peachers on plantations in southern states had better take to cover. For one thing is certain. The slaves now will not be afraid to demand their freedom and their demands will be heard. There is now a government in Washington that has good ears.

We advise our readers who know of similar cases to communicate with the department of justice in Washington.

## CLARK HOWELL IS DEAD

Georgia and the South lost a great man when Death claimed the editor of the Atlanta Constitution. All who read his paper must have felt as though they knew him personally and all who loved his paper must have loved him.

The farmer could speak to Mr. Howell and he would listen. The tenant and sharecropper were as welcome to his door as the wealthiest planter. Years ago, when he was making the Constitution the great paper it is, he would have been encouraged so much could he have visited some of the crowds who congregated at the general stores or mills on rainy days and discussed what they had read in his paper. For every nook and corner of the South were brightened by the Constitution.

A great Georgian has departed but his spirit keeps trav'lin' on.

## AFTER THE CONVENTION, WHAT?

Delegates who attended the recent convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers departed from Charleston encouraged and hopeful. In some ways it was the best convention we have ever had. There seemed to be exhibited more sincerity, more faith in the organization, and a greater determination to work harder for a larger membership.

The convention is over and a new year is here. The days are brighter for American agriculture and for colored farmers than they were a year ago. Every unit of the organization should plan to make this year our best year. Begin the year right by immediately calling a special meeting in your community. Persuade those not yet enlisted under the banner of the N. F. C. F. to unite with you. Build up your membership. Talk cooperative buying, producing and marketing. Talk farm ownership. Make your unit amount to something.

This year the officers are expecting the loyalty of every member.

## RIGHT THINKING WHITE WOMEN

Several years ago when a group of white women of the South condemned lynching, leaders of the South and North declared that a great advance had been made in war on lynching. That white women are still on the firing line against lynching is shown by resolution drawn up by 22 Methodist women comprising the executive committee of the Women's Missionary Society of North Georgia in a meeting in Atlanta.

When lynchers are so thirsty for blood that they will kill because a woman was touched it is high time that all right thinking people of the nation join forces with citizens opposed to lynching.

The protests of the North Georgia white women is significant for lynchers have contended that their acts were motivated by a desire "to protect white women." Protection for every American citizen is needed and lynchers and mob makers cannot be the instruments for the development of respect for law and order. Public opinion and laws should make them realize this.

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE SPEAKS

On occasion of its 70th meeting, the National Grange, oldest farm organization, adopted a report on principles, in part as follows:

"Farming involves all of the people indirectly and about one-fourth directly. We should not ask for special privileges and we should not permit special privileges to others. When subsides are used we believe they should be limited to family sized farms and not paid to corporations or nonresident owners.

"We do believe in equality with industry and that justice and fair treatment should be metered out to all alike. For a long time permanent program we are convinced that agriculture as well as industry must stand on its own feet".

The agriculture committee suggested ten remedies for curing some of the farmer's ills:

1. We must keep the American market for the American farmer.
2. We must pay agriculture a parity price for the products raised
3. We must encourage farmers to conserve their soil.
4. We must seek new uses for agricultural products.
5. We must encourage the family sized farm and discourage coporation or very large scale farming.
6. Only bring new lands into production as it becomes economically sound to do so.
7. Make agriculture a gainful occupation instead of just a way of living.
8. We must continue to help ourselves through the process of growth, realizing that in organization there is strength.
9. Farmers should have the moral, corporal, and legal advantages given to industry.
10. Make the farm home truly a home so that it will be an attractive place in which to live.

The foreign relations committee report urged that if the reciprocal trade agreement act is extended, then senate ratification of all such treaties should be made mandatory. The report also asked that the "most favored nation" clauses be withdrawn from foreign trade agreements if they are continued after the June, 1937, expiration date.

The organization expressed its approval of over-centralization of government, pointing out that the tendency has been in progress for many years.

The resolution said: "We are opposed to any constitutional changes which should abridge the rights of the states to control their own affairs within proper limits, or that would impair....local self-government."

This is a sound set of resolves, to which no class reasonably can take exception. As a matter of public policy, effect should be given to the declaration that nations participating in treaties under the "most favored nation" tariff provision should not be given the benefit of all lateral trade agreements.

That situation gives ground to the charges made against trade agreements with Canada and other particular nations. Trade channels were not merely opened up between the two participating nations; walls were broken down to let all nations in under the guaranty that each shall have the tariff rates granted to the "most favored nation."

The National Grange is warranted in its stand against that method of trading off the American farmer.

Furthermore, if the members of the Grange will stand back of their leaders in the declaration against constitutional changes that may abridge the rights of states to control their own affairs or that impair local self-government, they will be engaged in a work worthy of their efforts in his age when too few persons have been able to keep their feet upon the ground.

## Citizens Must Act Says Editor

New York, Nov. 27.—Action on a federal anti-lynching bill in the next congress will depend upon pressure brought to bear upon congressmen by the voters in each congressional district, according to an editorial in the New York Age.

The Age editorial, while commending the N. A. A. C. P. for securing pledges from congressmen to support anti-lynching legislation, points out that the securing of such pledges is only a beginning.

"All of us know," says the editorial, "that pledges are easily made but more easily broken and that in a tight spot candidates will make pledges before election which they have no intention of keeping after they have reached their goal. It remains for the electorate at large now to see that these pledges are kept.

"Appeals should be made to President Roosevelt to place passage of an anti-lynching bill on his list of "must legislation" and demands should be made of the signers of the N. A. A. C. P. pledge to live up to their words."

# ROLAND HAYES SINGS IN GREAT CONCERT AT LOS ANGELES

## Famed Tenor Gets Big Ovation At Philharmonic Auditorium

Los Angeles, Dec. 3—(By Bob Baker for ANP) Los Angeles paid tribute to the sublime artistry of Roland Hayes, Friday, November 20, when music lovers packed spacious Philharmonic Auditorium, to hear this world-famed tenor. A tremendous ovation greeted the singer even before he appeared on the stage, and from the first appearance, encore after encore spoke more eloquently than words of the sincere appreciation music patrons hold for Hayes.

"Alma del Core," a delightful 17th century pastorale by Caldara, opened the program which included numbers by Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Debussy, Helen Hopekirk, Coleridge-Taylor, and several very fine arrangements by Percival Parham, Mr. Hayes' very able accompanist.

Langston Hughes' poem, "This Life to Me Ain't Been No Crystal Stair," which has been arranged by Parham, was very effectively done by Mr. Hayes, and proved to be one of the highlights of the concert. "Litt'l Boy, How Ole Are You?" and "Round 'Bout de Mountain," a dignified processional, both arranged by Percival Parham, were two new spirituals of the Hayes repertoire which were enthusiastically received.

At the conclusion of the program, Hayes sang four encores, and took six curtain calls before the audience made any effort to leave the auditorium. A chorus of demands from all over the auditorium for "Water Boy" was answered as Hayes used this number as his final encore, and as the lights flared up, the audience reluctantly filed out, and Roland Hayes still holds first place in the hearts of Los Angeles music lovers as being—the world's greatest tenor.

## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

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Guides for Home and Foreign Mission Societies and Combined Bible Band and Mother's Union @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
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Children's Band Guides @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
Secretary Books for all Organizations, $1.00.
Pledge Charts for each organization @ 50c.
Buttons for each organization @ 10c each or $1.00 per dozen.
Hope, a monthly magazine—5c a year.
No supplies sent free. Remittance requested with each order.

Please send all orders to the

NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
523 2nd Avenue, North
Henry Allen Boyd, Sec.
Nashville, Tenn.

## WASTE OF SOIL DECLARED SERIOUS

Stuttgart, Sept. 3—Neglect of farm soil is becoming a serious menace to farm properties, and waste of America's farm structure, and if not curbed will ultimately affect all society, agricultural authorities told several hundred farmers at the rice branch experiment station's 10th annual Visitors Day meeting today.

Speaking of the problem, and outlining its causes, T. Roy Reid, regional director of the Resettlement Administration, said: "It is only recently that the federal government has noted the pronounced tendency of farmers to allow their land to deteriorate and their properties to waste away. The situation was brought about by a sense of impermanency and insecurity among farmers. Mostly they are tenant farmers, with one, two and three-year leases. They take all they can from the soil knowing that they will not be on the farm later to suffer the consequences. It is only human nature to exploit the land in this manner under the circumstances. Our problem is not to reform the tenant, but to combat the causes of the condition—the tenant's sense of uncertainty, insecurity and impermanence."

Reid cited English laws, which recompence tenant farmers for all planted and growing crops, whether he completes the year or not. Since 1930 he said there had been a decline of 146 privately-owned farms in Arkansas county with an increase of 231 tenant farms. Sixty per cent of the state's 153,000 farmers are tenants, as compared with 50 per cent 10 years ago, he said.

The future of agriculture in Arkansas," he said, "depends upon the development of a stable farm population."

**Rice Fertilizing Described**

Dr. M. B. Sturgis of the Louisiana State University Soil Department outlined work being done in the rice growing sections of Louisiana. Fertilizing rice has been tried, he said, with only fair results. He suggested that rice farmers continue practices of crop rotation, adequate drainage and rebuilding organic matter in the soil with legumes.

"Fertilizers have helped most in ground having an adequate supply of organic matter.' he said. "On depleted soils, our experiments show the chemical fertilizers remain insoluble, and are not taken up by the rice. Cover crops have proved the most effective rice land rebuilders."

**Rice Advertising Described**

Mrs. Beth Bailey McLean, home economics director of Southern Rice industries, Inc., gave a report on the rice advertising campaign inaugurated by the organization two years ago.

"In the North," she said, "most people, when they think of rice visualize a Chinaman and a water buffalo. We are doing our best, through modern, all-American pictures, and demonstration lectures, to dispell the idea." Funds for advertising rice and appropriated by milling members, including mills in all three of the Southern producing states.

"Most of our advertising work is being concentrated in the thickly populated areas of the Northeast," Mrs. McLean said, "The areas—include 80 per cent of our population."

Advertising is being carried on in newspapers, magazines, demonstrations, cooking schools and grocery store displays, Mrs. McLean said.

**Farmers Urged to Organize.**

J. F. Thompkins of Burdette, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, urged farmers to organize for the fight for an adequate farm program, and in order to keep their problems before the public."

**Soy Bean Resists Drouth**

The program began about 9:30 a. m., with a tour of the station grounds. Considerable interest was shown in the many varieties of soy beans and rice.

"The soy bean has adequately demonstrated its ability to withstand the drough this year," G. H. Banks, assistant director in charge of the station, said. The plants had an unusually hardy appearance, despite dry weather.

Luncheon was served on the grounds by the Almyra Parent-Teacher Association. The speakers program follower.—Arkansas Gazette.

## SMALL CORN CROP

The Chicago Board of Trade indicated the smallest corn crop in 25 years, and a domestic corn crop of 1,416,000,000 bushels, 23,000,000 bushels below the latest government figures.

Contrary to the expectations of many traders crop estimates showed a general decrease in corn prospects during August from drought despite reports that recent rains had benefitted the crop in some sections.

The Average of the five estimates actually was 156,000,000 bushels below the average of the same authorities just a month ago.

## CRATES AFFECT EGG FLAVOR

Eggs taste of the crates they are stored in, says an Associated Press report from Ithaca, New York. The crate flavors, announced recently after three years investigation by the Cornell University Experiment Station, are "newspulp." strawboard," "spruce," "excelsior," "willow," "jackpine" and "aspen." The conclusions, published by Cornell University, are that "spruce fillers impart the least flavor to the eggs propaganda. Mr. Ransom emphatical and strawboard fillers impart the most.' But this was not true in all cases. Sometimes strawboard was just as good as spruce. The same packing material maue by the same manufacturer might differ in its taste producing results from year to year. Humidity speeds up the crate flavor for some materials and slows it down for others. To impart a flavor to an egg, the report states, the packing material must contain a compound which readily evaporates into the air. This compound permeates the shell of the egg to develop a new taste by setting up a chemical reaction in the egg. Sometimes the compound itself gives the new flavor to the egg.

## HARDY FRUIT CYCLOPEDIA

"U. P. Hedrick, vice director and horticulturist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, has compiled a Cyclopedia of Hardy Fruits which makes a helpful addition to the library of any botanist," says Nature (October). "The book was written to aid in the identification of varieties, to serve as a guide in the choice of them, to state in what region they grow best and to stimulate the desire to grow better fruits. It is a volume intended primarily for fruit growers, nurserymen, county agricultural agents and students in colleges and high schools.'

## SELLING EGGS AT AUCTION

"19 country eggs, auctions in six northeastern states handle about one-twelfth of the eggs sold from 350,000 farms in those states," says F. E. Perkins in the Farm Journal (October). "Their egg sales for 1935 run close to $5,000,000, with probably 93 per cent of more of this gross return going directly into the pockets of the producers. This impressive record follows less than six years of auction selling in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In addition to building huge volumes at a premium to their producer patrons, these new egg outlets have reflected other benefits. They have fixed spot local prices, which serve to stabilize all markets in these states. By broadcasting price information they have saved farmers from sacrificing to independent buyers. In Connecticut, for instance they have helped to jack rates on top quality above. New York City quotations. They have lessened the likelihood of price demoralization in small cities and towns since surplus eggs now move to the auctions and not at a cut price on local markets. Especially significant is the fact that the egg-auctions have kindled with spot cash the incentive for vast improvement in egg quality....."

## CELERY STRINGS

Experts at Cornell University Agricultural College, have found that a string in celery is capable of holding the weight of a half gallon of water. A breeding plan to eliminate the strings was described recently by Denzel Curtis of the college. Crossing various strains of celery, he said, already has proved that undersirable qualities can be replaced by those more toothsome, but he predicts that it will take a long time to soften up the strings. (A. P.)

## HYBIRD SEED CORN CROP

Hybird seed corn, the latest step in corn improvement, will be about five times as plentiful in Illinois in 1937 as in 1936, according to W. J. Mumm, associate in plant breeding, Illinois College of Agriculture. Approximately 6,000 acres of hybird seed corn are being produced in the state this year as compared with only 1,800 acres last year, Mumm reported. The hybird seed corn crop is turning out satisfactorily despite the drought, especially in the northern and eastern parts of the state, owing in part to the corn's ability to withstand severe conditions. Hybird seed production this year is expected to run between 150,000 and 200,000 bushels, or enough to plant one million acres, about 15 per cent of the entire corn acreage of the state. Last year's supply of seed was sufficient to plant 200,000 acres, (Seed World, September 25.)

## BOXED PEACHES

Georgia peach growers introduced an innovation this season when they shipped some of the early Hales to northern markets packed in a box similar to the New England apple box. Wholesale dealers in the terminal markets stated that the fruit thus packed moved better than similar fruit in bushel baskets. The box holds about 48 pounds not quite a bushel. Colored liners were used, giving the pack a neat, attractive appearance. Only a few growers and shippers in the Georgia peach sections used this type of pack this year but from the acceptance received by the package in the larger markets, it is expected that many will be using the new pack next year.

## MAKING THE MOST OF THE HOME MARKET

**Adapted from an address by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace before a meeting of farmers at the University of Nebraska. Lincoln, Nebraska.**

Highlights.—While industry has looked almost entirely to the domestic market, agriculture has had to look in considerable part to the forcign market. Industry has asked and obtained high protection for its goods in the home market, while agriculture could get very little benefit from such protection except temporarily and after a year of unusually bad weather.

The peak of imports caused by the unprecedented drought of 1934 was reached in 1935. Imports of oats have been negligible since May 1935. Imports of corn have receded rapidly since November. Imports of rye have been insignificant since August. Imports of butter reached their peak in April 1935, and since July have been below the 10-year average. Only wheat imports have continued in unusual amounts, because the 1935 crop was badly damaged by rust disease.

The real question is, Are farmers going to accept the high tariff idea as a cure-all for agriculture? All through the twenties farmers asked for a real program for agriculture that would enable them to meet the situation of surplus acres, and they got high tariffs. Agriculture was not helped, but harmed.

To sell abroad we must buy abroad, particularly more industrial products. But tariffs on such products are now so high as virtually to create domestic monopolies.

While time and money spent by industrialists in opening up new uses for agricultural products are a fine contribution to the general welfare, this industrial-use program in itself does not seem to be a solution to the farm problem.

For agriculture, the real hope of making the most of the home market does not lie in cutting off a few imports, but in building up the purchasing power of city consumers, Agriculture benefits from increased industrial activity and from measures designed to put purchasing power into the hands of the large numbers of people who still have almost none. This is agriculture's great stake in the national welfare.

## WHITES STUNNED BY COLORED GOLF CLUB IN NEW YORK COUNTY

### PLAN LEGAL ACTION IN EFFORT TO KEEP CONCERN FROM OPENING

New York, Dec. 3— Rich white owners of big estates in the Millwood section of Westchester county were stunned last week when it was revealed that one of the district's most exclusive country clubs in pre-depression days—the Pines Bridge—has been sold to a corporation that will admit 1,000 metropolitan area Negroes to membership.

These owners, aroused to a fighting pitch by this pending invasion, have sent in complaints by the bundles and are desperately hunting some way to avert what they consider a calamity, but have learned there is apparently no legal way to stop it.

A 60-acre strip taken from the golf course is to be developed into a summer colony. It will be developed by the Rising Sun Holding Corp. and plans to sell 1,000 memberships at $200 each to residents of Harlem, the Bronx and Westchester. Membership rolls have already been opened and by summer this area widely bounded by Ossining, New Castle and Kitchewan is expected to be occupied.

Bordering the area are white estates valued at from $100,000 upward. Near neighbors include Giward Swope, head of the General Electric Co., and Major Edward Bowes, of radio amateur hour fame.

Protest meetings are forming by residents of this high hat area. Robert T. Wood, a member of the New Castle town council, said he had so many-complaints he had not had time to count them. These complainants want to have the town authorities do something to stop this development, but Wood said he believed the town was powerless unless the club operates a cabaret, sells liquor or engages in some other enterprise subjecting it to municipal regulation.

No restrictions were placed on the property in its sale by foreclosure to a George Wade Hampton, white, of St. Peterburg, Fla., who tranferred it to the Rising Sun. Hampton is understood to have reserved the 60 arce tract and is intending to develop the real estate phase of the club.

Mrs. George W. Still, wife of a wealthy silk manufacturer who owns a 220 acre estate adjoining the club, declared that "action will be taken to prevent occupancy' but did not reveal what form this action would take. E. H. Rodgers, an executive of the New York Telephone Co., and Magistrate H. Stanley Renuad, residents of the district, will be asked to aid the fight against the "invasion."

## PICKET LAFAYETTE THEATRE

New York— (C) —Dropping of actors from the Federal Theatre project caused a picketing of the Lafayette in Harlem Friday afternoon.

## TWO TEACHERS SPEAK AT A. & T.

Greensboro, N. C.—(C)—Prof. D. L. Boger of the Dudley High School, a teacher of French who has done advanced work at McGill University of Montreal, Canada, and Prof. K. K. Parker, assistant coach and professor of physical education, addressed the student body of A. and T. College last week. Prof. Boger spoke on the Province of Quebec where the French influence is most pronounced, and Prof. Parker said in his address, that participation in sports develop the personality.

## High School Teacher 400,000th Visitor

Dallas, Dec. 17—(ANP)—Mrs. Ella Walls Montgomery, graduate of Fisk University, second person to be given a fellowship by the National Urban League, a teacher in the Jack Yates High school, Houston, Texas, was the 400,000th visitor to the Hall of Negro Life at the Texas Centennial Exposition. Mrs. Montgomery was in Dallas in attendance upon the 52nd annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. The total number of visitors in the building, according to officials at the close of the Centennial, Sunday night, was 403,227. According to record, this is the largest number of persons ever to visit any building to inspect exhibits on display which represent the Negro's contribution to American culture.

# Secretary Wallace Addresses Tillers Of Soil

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Sept. 10—Coming direct from a visit to the drought area, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace turned his attention today to the problems of soil conservation and rehabilitation as it affects the South and the Negro.

Between four and five thousand farmers and leaders in agriculture, the church, fraternities and education from nine southern states assembled to hear messages from Secretary Wallace, Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama, Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church of Chicago, Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Hon. C. A. Cobb, Director, Southern Division Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Dr. George W. Carver, the Tuskegee Institute Scientist, R. W. Hudgins, Regional Director, Resettlement Administration and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who presided.

In his address of greetings to the farmers and workers and to the distinguished guests, Dr. Patterson reminded his audience that their coming to Tuskegee freshened "the rich heritage of fundamental human service initiated more than half a century ago by Booker T. Washington."

"Seventy years after the abolition of slavery," continued Dr. Patterson, "we find that the Negro people have worn well the responsibilities of freedmen, they have participated with courage and with enthusiasm in all of the measures looking to human betterment in proportion as they have been accorded the privilege."

R. W. Hudgens, Regional Director of the Resettlement Administration praised the Resettlement project which is being conducted under the leadership of Tuskegee Institute and which involves the transfer of several hundred Negro families in this county from submarginal to more productive lands. Planned plantings, credit and supervision are the three major activities of the Resettlement program.

In reviewing the development of the Soil Conservation program, Hon. C. A. Cobb reminded the farmers that two years ago he had spoken at Tuskegee Institute and had come today to report that the things promised at that time have been accomplished. "Three years under the triple A" said Mr. Cobb, have seen cotton advance in price frof five and a half cents to twelve and a half cents per pound." Applause accompanied by "Yes, Yes" "Thank God" and other exclamtions of joy greeted Mr. Cobb's reference to the advanced price of cotton.

"Your loyalty, patience and understanding of the program" continued Mr. Cobb, have been a most important cooperating factor in the development of our program here in the South, and I wish you to know that President Roosevelt not only knows what you have done to help but he deeply appreciates it."

**Dr. Carver Reminiscent**

"Before he was ten years old, little Henry Wallace, now the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture was a most inquisitive youngster" and Dr. Carver, as he related amid frequent applause, how during his years at Ames nearly half a century aga, he accompanied young Wallace on botanical explorations.

Governor Bibb Graves was presented by Dr. L. N. Duncan, President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute who referred to the Governor as "Alabama's great exponent of the new philosophy of human welfare which has been so successfully crystalized by President Roosevelt."

In presenting Secretary Wallace, Governor Graves, whose eloquence has brought signal honors to himself and to his state, continued the thought of the human side of the present agricultural program nad extolled its leadership.

"Mr. Secretary," said the Governor, "on this occasion it is fitting that you should come to this campus which has been made famous by its great founder Booker T Washington. I hope you will always think of Tuskegee Institute a a sign-board which points not only Negro people but all people away from the poor house and the penitentary to the higher and nobler life."

**Secretary Wallace's Address**

In opening his address, Secretary Wallace first paid a tribute to Dr. Carver which brought thunderous applause.

"Because of his friendship for my father" said Mr. Wallace, "and perhaps his interest in children, George Carver often took me with him on his botany expeditions, although I was then only six years old. He told my parents that I was able to identify different species of grasses. He made so much of it that I am certain now that George Carver, out of the goodness of his heart, greatly exaggerated my botanical ability. But his faith in me aroused my natural interest and kindled an ambition to excel in as praise of a child often does, and this field. His praise did me good, I believe my later interest and work in corn breeding was largely due to him.

"Tuskegee Institute," continued the Secretary, "is a symbol of the wisdom which sees that knowledge means little unless it helps man to fill his wants and needs. The man who founded this school had little respect for abstract facts and abstruse theories as such. But he did have a higher regard for knowledge which could be useful to his fellow man.

To my mind, Booker T. Washington's willingness to face reality was a primary reason for his greatness. He wasted little time in brooding over the situation confronting himself or his people. He concentrated on attempts to make that situation better. Few of us realize the patience and understanding that he brought to his task. He was the spokesman for the Negro during a trying period. The bitterness aroused by the Reconstruction had crystalized. Every attempt to improve the status of the Negro met strong opposition. No diplomat ever represented his country better than Booker T. Washington represented his race."

After recounting many phases of Negro progress since Emancipation, Secretary Wallace assured his audience that "all handicaps have not been removed from the Negro's path. Your lot is not an easy one. But beyond question your condition has improved. It will continue to improve if the nation itself goes forward. Progress for any group depends upon national progress.

"It is evident now that Booker T. Washington's attitude was a common sense one. It was none the less remarkable for all that. It requires intelligence and self discipline to act sensibly where deep seated prejudices and emotions are concerned. But man like the founder of Tuskegee; his successor, Dr. Moton, and Dr. Patterson, and other colored and white leaders have taught us that race discrimination and race hatred hurt us all. I am confident their sane attitude will prevail."

In discussing the rise and fall in the ration of farm tenance, the Secretary warned of the dangers of machinery which may replace the labor of tenants. Citing as an example the recent experiments with a cotton picking machine which he doubts can successfuly serve the small farmer, he said that if such a machine is perfected it will "behoove us to do some serious thinking about the human consequences of its extensive use."

The Secretary favors the transfer of farm tenants to farm owners only when the tenant has demonstrated his ability to manage his farm and hold it."

Before the conclusion of his address in which he stresses the "heart-element" and "joy-element" now so necessary in any agricultural program, the Secretary ably defended the soil Conservation program when he said:

"Critics say the soil program pays farmers for doing things they should do as a matter of course. They overlook the fact that farming is a commercial venture. A farmer must make enough to carry his debts and plant his crops or he will be forced out of the business. He must make a certain amount of profit. Hut immediate profit and wise use of the land often do not go together. The only way to stay out of bankruptcy may lie in ruthless exploitation of soil, just as unlimited competition caused ruthless exploitation of the forests. Most of you probably have planted a cash crop to the injury of your land. You did it because your immediate need for cash outweighed the long time need for soil conservation.

Our farming methods have exploited our land and in many cases have ruined it. A program which stops this waste of our soil is worth what it costs."

**Dr. Austin Responds**

Tuskegee Institute has rarely heard a more brilliant and inspired address than Dr. Austin's response to Secretary Wallace. Both wit, humor and philosophy were interspersed with a challenging and subtle appeal to the several hundred white people in the audience for justice and a square deal for the Negro. He said:

"My deepest concern today is not primarily the Negro race, the black citizens of America, but America in her entirety—MY COUNTRY—OUR COUNTRY. It is true that I tremble with nervous anxiety as I think of my race group as the weak and often neglected link in the national chain. I know that America tomorrow will be but the unfolding, and if you please, the harvesting of America today, for, what we sow today we must reap tomorrow. I know that our cities cannot be truly beautiful until all streets and all sections have received the touch of modern improvements. I know that the nation will not be, in truth, strong and mighty until all of her citizens enjoy the sunshine of opportunity to live and labor in keeping with the rich promise of our Constitution, which secures our inalienable rights.

"Looking ahead, as we must today, we can fully realize from conditions about us, and experiences of the past that there are hills to climb and Rubicons to cross. We do not falter, however, for our hope rests in the living God, and in our white friends who know the truth which has made them free to llaud the strength of their influence, money, and mind to our steady advancement.

## MEAT PIES WILL CUT DOWN YOUR BILLS AT THE GROCER'S

Does the amount of your food bill keep you awake at night? Do you turn this way and that, trying to devise a means whereby it may be reduced? Have you thought of meat pie?

Served in the form of a steaming, fragrant pie, left over roast, stew, steak, chop, boiled meat, ham, lamb, veal or beef becomes more tempting. Of course, you will have to use imagination in the making of it, taking care that the pie is deep and generous, that the meat is juicy and not dry, that the gravy and sauce over the meat furnishes flavor and that the crust will be dry and flaky and not soggy.

There are so many forms of the meat pie that you need never worry over lack of variety. The crust may be a simple mashed potato crust or a rich biscuit or pastry dough. The inside mixture may be a combination of beef and vegetables such as carrots, potatoes and peas, or liver and vegetables. I know one good cook who makes an excellent meat pie from beef heart. You can have a very good one from a combination of veal and pork or ham.

If you wish to use fluffy mashed poato for a crust, brush it over with milk or a little slightly beaten egg just before putting into the oven. This will cause it to brown nicely.

**Plain Pastry Crust**

1 1-2 cup flour.
1-4 teaspoon baking powder.
4 tablespoons cold water.
1-4 teaspoon salt.
1-2 cup shortening.

Combine the ingredients and bake according to general directions for pastry, cutting in it plenty of vent holes. It may be used for lining the dish also.

**Batter Crust**

2 cups pastry flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
1 egg, well beaten.
1 teaspoon salt.
2 tablespoons shortening.
1 cup of milk.

Cut the shortening into the dry ingredients, first sifted together. Add the egg and milk and mix to a smooth batter, spread over the pie and bake to a light brown.

## SAYS BILLIONS SPENT FAIL TO ADVANCE RACE

Buffalo, N. Y.—That a wise use of the buying power of the Colored people of America is the panacea for the greatest problems now confronting the race, was the contention of Att'y F. B. Ransom, general manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., in an address delivered at the Michigan Avenue Baptist church last Sunday morning in which he scored the careless, indifferent habit of colored people in spending their hard earned money without thought of its economic value.

"I have traveled extensively in the United States,' he said, "and everywhere I have gone I have found just as I find here in Buffalo, fine, intelligent looking groups of our people who compare favorably in appearance with other racial groups. But everywhere I've found the same handicaps, the same careless, indifferent habits of spending money, the same lack of opportunity; and it's all because we have not learned the economic value of the dollar.

I do not want to say that we should boycott anybody, but I do mean to convey the thought that we should learn the power of the almighty dollar and use it to our advantage by spending it wisely where we may have the chance of getting some of it back.

"In this we may well follow the example of the Jew, who spends his money so that it always circulates back to him; who never spends a dollar until he feels sure that it will benefit some other Jew. Hundreds of our boys and girls right here in Buffalo, and every other city where our people live, could be gainfully employed if we could only open our eyes to the opportunities that we are throwing away by making richer and richer the people who will not employ us. We will not get very far in this country until we can reach out and measure arms with the other fellow economically.

"We must think in terms of our own economic security; of using the power we have for building and lifting ourselves."

**Cities Need of Race Newspapers**

Mr. Ransom paid a glowing tribute to newspapers of the race which he said, have made a large contribution to the race's progress. No institution conducted by people of our group, he said, is more worthy of support than our newspapers. "They fight our battles and contend for our rights and disseminate among us valuable information; they give us the uncolored truth about things of vital interest to our group.

"We find in the columns of our own press things that we never see in other newspapers, and we all appreciate them. But too few of us give the kind of support that we should to our newspapers."

**Denies Jewish Ownership**

It has been rumored in many sections of the country that the Mme. C. J. Walker Company is owned and operated by Jewish capital. Branding the rumor as absolutely false propaganda, Mr. Ransom emphatically stated that every dollar invested in the company represented the capital of colored people and that none but colored people are employed by the company.

# Postpone African Editor's Case For 16th Time

Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, Dec. 10—(ANP)—The sedition charge made by British officials against Ben Nnamdi Azikiwe, editor of the Morning Post, published here, has been postponed again. The charge against Editor Azikiwe who was educated in the United States, graduating from Lincoln University, Pa., where he also taught until three years ago, was the publishing of an article which stated that Africans ought to select a new God. The actual writer, Wallace Johnson, was tried and found guilty and fined heavily. Azikiwe's case has been called 16 times, the government taking an adjournment each time. It will be heard next on December 16.

## THAT GROWING COLOR LINE

(Negro Journal of Religion)

Some years ago an enterprising white writer wrote under the caption "The Crumbling Color Line." Many people read this work with a great deal of hope and delight, for it seemed to presage what was apparently going on in our social order about us.

But what of today? That was such a short while ago, yet it seems centuries, miserably trudging centuries. So many changes are taking place that evaluation becomes difficult, so difficult one must wonder whether things really were better when the optimistic author wrote or whether confused, by the tangle of our social relations, the writer drew conclusions from inadequate data.

For instance we are told that things are improving for Negroes in America. "Behold," says the critics, "the beautiful municipal parks built by thoughtful city fathers." But on the same day that this is pronounced a hungry Negro wanders into this same town where there are no Negro restaurants and is told by the keeper of a white hostelry that he cannot be served. Well, what is a park without food?

Again, it is said that white and colored work better together today. If this is true why are so few whites found visiting colored meetings? Negro gatherings, a half century ago were the mecca of white people who did not attend for sport, but quite often were convicted of their sins under the preaching of their black brethren. Is it possible that the estrangement of the races means improvement? Funny logic indeed.

There is a bit of subtle propaganda in the land. The Black Legion kills two Negroes to see how they would die. The Klan seeks the extermination of blacks. Another crowd agitates for the crowding of Negroes into a specially made state, to be cut out of an unpopulated block of Texas land. Still another crowd asks what is wrong with deportation or starvation?

North and South, East and West the line grows larger and tighter. The writer visited a northern town a few nights ago, and was told that no Negro could sleep there over night. Sun-down was the limit for Negroes in that environ. When this advice was given the last train had gone for the evening. Consider the plight. In another northern town, during the same week a movie house refused the writer admission. "Why' the agent was asked. The answer was "Negroes are not allowed."

Negro waiters, bell-hops, bootblacks and personal servants are disappearing from many public places. This means empty stomachs for many members of this race. Even the Methodist Church proposes the segregation of its Negro constituents. Can that be called an improvement? Honest men must not be deceived by a few apparent patronages, for there is an unchristian spirit abroad in the land.

## NOT UNAVOIDABLE

Lynchburg (Va.) Press: In an automobile accident near Union, S. C., six persons were fatally injured. A coroner's jury investigated and reported that the deaths were the result of "an unavoidable accident."

It has been so reported by other coroner's juries, grand juries, magistrates and juries before and in many places. Yet the fact remains that the report is false. Deaths and injuries nowhere are the result of unavoidable accidents. Every such accident could have been avoided. Somebody in everyone of them did something he had no business doing or failed to do something he should have done. And in most cases it is possible to find out what that something was and who was to blame.

Until the people of this country stop looking upon automobile crashes as accidents they will continue to pay the price in lives.

**Standard university has an 8,800-acre campus.**

H. M. Taylor, extension swine specialist at North Carolina State college, says sows for spring farrowing should be bred by the early part of November.

Fifty Washington county (N. C.) farmers say, they will grow cucumbers for the commercial pickle market next season.

Topaz is the most popular yellow-colored gem.

## RED CROSS NURSES COMBAT DISEASE ON WIDE FRONT

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, there were 673 Red Cross nurses bettering health conditions and caring for the sick in 604 communities. These Red Cross public health nurses cared for a total of 233,616 persons during the year and made more than a million visits on their behalf.

The annual report of the American Red Cross states further that these nurses cooperated with doctors in examining 671,057 school and pre-school children, with 342,861 physical defects found and curative treatment arranged in 209,080 cases.

In 979 Red Cross chapters 1,733 gradnate nurses taught Red Cross home hygiene and care of the sick, issuing certificates to 53,126 persons completng the courses. In addton, 1,777 Red Cross reserve nurses were called upon during the year for disaster and epidemic control work.

## HOG PRICE OUTLOOK

As a result of the short corn crop, market receipts of hogs are expected to expand more than seasonally during November. Further declines in prices are expected, and the seasonal low point which normally occurs in late December, may occur in late November this year.

In view of the expected rise in hog prices following November or December, there seems to be justification for feeding hogs to heavy weights for the winter markets rather than sacrificing them at light weights this fall. Buying feeder pigs for winter feeding also seems safe, in spite of high feed prices—D. C. Wood, Extension Economist, Missouri College of Agriculture.

## VEGETABLE? MAKE THEM TEMPTING

Vegetables were regarded as healthful foods even in Cato's time—he spoke in high praise of garden cabbages as food. Modern science substantiates this theory advocating vegetables as a part of every well-balanced diet.

Besides supplying roughage, vegetables contain mineral salts and vitamins. And when they are made delicious with butter cream, milk or cheese, they are especially appetizing.

New ways of serving vegetables when introduced with the correct psychology are welcomed by the school child. It is important, however, that his first association with the new dish be pleasant.

The following are a few tips for wise mothers to follow in serving a vegetable which is foreign to the child's eating experience. Serve small amounts. This will stimulate the appetite for more. Make the serving attractive in appearance. Introduce only one new vegetable at a time. And serve it with others that the child likes.

Then serve them in a variety of ways: sliced and creamed, or with a butter sauce. Vegetable cream soups. Vegetable juices as clear soups. Vegetable salads with simple dressings. Jellied vegetables. Vegetable meat loaf.

**Spinach Souffle**

3 tablespoons butter.
3 tablespoons flour.
1-4 teaspoon salt.
1-8 teaspoon pepper.
1 cup milk.
1 cup cooked spinach.
3 eggs.
1-2 cup grated cheese.
1-2 teaspoon onion juice.

Melt butter, add flour and seasoning and gradually the milk. Cook until thickened. Add spinach, pressed dry and put through colander, and the well-beaten egg yolks.

Fold in the grated cheese and the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered cups and place cups in pan of water. Bake about 30 minutes in moderate oven, 350 degrees F.

## WHAT IS NEW FOR THE KITCHEN

Cooking utensils are becoming more decorative, and more useful every day. We show them proudly to our friends because they are so handsome, and because their new features make them a joy to use.

A new enamel cooking pot which looks like fine old English pottery, with sealed rims and handles, straight sides and flat bottoms, and tight fitting covers are now being shown in the housewares sections of your department stores Furthermore, on the inside of the pot there is a graduated measuring chart for liquids so that you will not need to use outside measuring cups. The colors are lovely; bright red, ivory, white with covers and handles in contrast.

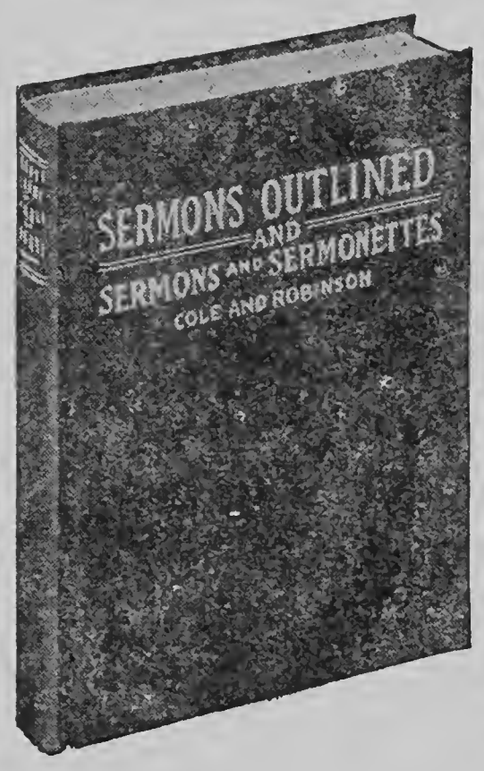
Stainless steel with a superior keenness of blade, and one that will hold an edge IS something! This is possible because of a new steel formula. The handles are made in one piece of hard black rubber, designed to fit the hand perfectly. Those are also available at your favorite stores.

## PEG-LEGGED CANARY EXHIBITED WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHERS

Hundreds of pets of Chicago bird lovers are to be exhibited in the fifth annual Greater Chicago Cage Bird Club show which opened at the Hotel Sherman today and will continue until Sunday evening.

Among the unusual pets to be shown is John Silver, the only canary in the country, and probably in the world, who hops about his cage on an artificial leg. John, his owner, Fred E. Daw of Oak Park, said, was injured when a nestling so that his leg had to be amputated. But he was saved from being a hopeless cripple when William A. Welty, 912 Wilson avenue, another bird lover, fashioned him a wooden leg. John Silver now hops about his cage with the fire and alacrity attributed to his daring namesake.

Hundreds of other canaries, in all colors of the rainbow, among them many famous singers, competing in solos and groups for prizes, as well as birds of many other types, will also be displayed. Another feature of the show will be a clinic where bird experts will be on hand to give advice to visitors on the care and treatment of birds.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## NEW TYPE HOG NEEDED

Prof. S. Bull associated chief in meals of State College Agriculture at Urbana, Illinois, says the American farmer must produce a new type hog, due to the fact that the sale of lard is steadily declining both in America and foreign countries.

Prof. Bull advocates the production of hogs that will produce more bacon and less lard, or the hog with a lean back bacon selling from 35 to 40 cents, the farmer would be better off with the bacon hog.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

**Farm Reform in South**

Karl Brandt writes on "Potentialities of Agricultual Reform in the South" in Social Research (November). He says in part: 'At present an increasing use of fertilizer is being considered as a method of soil conservation, but Dutch and German experience and research have proved that the indispensable 'humus' content of soils may not only be used but also easily exhausted by heavy mechanical cultivation combined with intensive use of commercial fertilizers. On sterile soils without bacteria-flora plants are unable to make any use of fertilizer. A mixed farming system with large manure production has the capacity to enrich the soil continuously, but with monoculture and extensive use of commercial fertilizers only a cautious humus economy with green manure and legumes can avoid the improverishment of soils. With due appreciation for the great and successful efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its latest soil conservation policy, I cannot but doubt that the effects of a long history of soil depletion can be reversed within a few years. Decades of reforestation and adjustments in farming will be needed before the threat of further destruction of soil resources is definitely conquered. But it would also be one sided to draw from these considerations the conclusion that the United States has lost much of its natural resources in the Southeast. The situation would be desperate if the South had to go on as before, producing cotton on these eroded soils, but this is by no means neccessary. A shift to mixed farming will make possible not only a utilization of these soils but their gradual repair. Switzerland, Germany and Denmark offer many examples of how under similar conditions the destructive natural forces can be checked in large territories and how adequate methods of farming can slowly build up depleted soils. Thus in the hillside patches that carry a major part of agriculture in the South mixed farming means increasing assets in soil fertility, the main means of of production."

## Johnson Smith Singers Return

Charlotte, N. C.—(C)—The Johnson C. Smith University quintet is back home after a tour of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, where they filled twenty-eight engagements.


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## THREE ACRES, HEGARI EQUALLED 10 OF CORN

Roy Barns, Camden, Ark., Route 3, grew grain sorghum in 1936 for the first time, planting three acres of regari. He says it made more feed than any 10 acres of corn he had on his place, related Paul Carruth, Onachita county agent.

Mr. Barnes is now convinced that half of his gain crop should be grain sorghum, the county agent said. He estimated that the hegari yielded 45 bushels per acre and that the stalks made seven tons per acre. His stock relished the stalks as well as the heads, he reported.

Jail visitor—Isn't prison life pretty hard?

Convict—Naw, it ain't so bad. The warden never drags me out to bridge parties or to the movies in the evening.

## CHICKENS TO CANARIES, SHE HAS THEM ALL

Little Rock, Ark—

Chicken, turkey, pigeons, guineas, canaries, Mrs. John McWhirter, president of the Organ Flat Home Demonstration club, has them all, and her varied assortment of feathered life is a hobby that pays, according to Miss Helen Thompson, assistant home demonstration agent in Boone county.

The interesting medley of fowls and birds in Mrs. McWhirter's collection includes 635 chickens, 69 turkey, 30 ducks, 39 guineas, 50 squabs, 14 pigeons and 34 song birds, Miss Thompson said. Sales from the flocks for the year amounted to $449.12, with a profit of $275, she added.

Mrs. McWhirter further increases her income in the spring by hatching chickens for neighbors, the demonstration agent related, having sold 400 baby chicks this year for $24. She now has 80 putlets ready to lay, 15 song birds to sell 69 turkeys, and 14 drakes for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Fifty squabs are being raised for home use. Next year Mrs. McWhirter plans to raise squabs for the hotel trade.

## Reservation Telegram, Another Low-Rate Service Begins Soon

NEW YORK,—Telegrams to hotels or transportation companies and agencies requesting the reservation of hotel or travel accommodation, and the replies to such messages, will become a new class of Western Union service at a low rate, effective December 7th.

Such messages, according to a tariff filed with the Federal Communications Commission, will take a flat rate between any two Western Union points in the United States of thirty-five cents for fifteen words or less, and two and a half cents for each additional word.

This is an extension of the service provided by the Tourate telegrams inaugurated about a year ago which are special telegrams for travelers at the same rate, reporting arrival and other details of the trip.

### FARM LAND DEMAND HELD BEST SINCE 1928

Columbus. O., (ANP)—Demand for farm land is at the highest level in eight years as a result of rising agricultural commodity priees and loans have inereased aecordingly, Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration told the seventieth annual meeting of the National Grange today. He said:

"An 80 per cent increase in farm income since 1932 and more advantageous farm eredit terms have set a premium on farm ownership. Voluntary transfers of farm land are now at the highest level since 1928.'

### SLEEPS 32 YEARS, SHE MARKS 75th BIRTHDAY

Stockholm (By Universal Serviee) —A woman who had slept for thirty two years celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday, but insisted that she is only 43 years old. Miss Karoline Karlson ordered her birthday cake be lit with forty-three eandles. A skating accident when she was 15 caused Miss Karlson to sleep until she was 47.

### "SEA ISLAND" COTTON COMES BACK

Washington, (C)—The Sea Island cotton industry, destroyed ten years ago by the boll weevil, is coming back, according to agricultural experts. The demand for this long staple cotton is great in European cities by manufacurers of fine goods.

### TUSKEGEE FARMERS CONFERENCE ENDS SIGNIFICANT SESSION

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 10—"More than four thousand loans have been made to Negro farmers through our office without a single foreclosure and I am glad to say that every dollar they borrowed has been paid back.'

Thus spoke Judge J. M. Thomas, General Counsel of the Farm Credit Administration, New Orleans, La., when he addressed the Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference at the close of its forty-sixth annual session here yesterday.

Judge Thomas also told the audience of fifteen hundred Negro farmers, and agricultural leaders that Negro applicants for loans are just as welcome and receive the same consideration as is given other applicants."

The Conference, this year, actually began on December 2, and offered a week's intensive training in problems of farm and home management for farmers and their wives. Yesterday's public meeting was the climax of that training period.

In his address opening the final session, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, commended Negro farmers for their particpaion in the various Government programs and reminded his audience that farming "is an important and complicated business which requires brains, skill and hard work."

With "farm and Home Ownership" as the general theme of the Conference, a significant address was delivered by Miss Mary Mims, Extension Sociologist, Louisiana University who told the Negro farm women that "the foundation of character-building is in the home.'

Mrs. R. R. Moton, who has recently joined the staff of the A. A. A. to contact Negro farm woman of the South, brought greetings from Dr. Moton and urged Negro farmers to cooperate with the various agricultural programs.

Other features of the program included the presentation of the "Certificate of Merit" to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chisholm of Hayneville, Ala., for "conspicuous contributions to the science of farming" as reflected in improved methods of production, successful marketing and the erection of a model rural home.

Tributes were paid to Professor George W. Carver who has completed forty years of service at Tukegee and J. R. Otis, Agricultural Director for Tuskegee Institute and leader of the Conference offered suggestions for a "practical continuance of the fine work done by the farmers in attendance."

Resolutions adopted stressed the importance of the Soil Conservation Program and urged the necessity for farm and home ownership among Negroes.

## SCANDINAVIANS GET FINE RESULTS WITH COOPERATIVE PLAN

### Success of Idea Proves Embarrassing to Dictators Says M. E. Bishop

New York—The chances of cooperation outlasting fascism as a workable economic philosophy in Europe are extremely good, Bishop Raymond J. Wade declared on his return to New York from Stockholm after eight years residence abroad directing the work of the Metnodist Episcopal Church in the Scandinavian and Central European countries.

He does not feel that democratically controlled cooperative enterprises, such as those shaping the economic life of Sweden and Denmark today, will be permanently eclipsed, or localized, by the more spectacular political forces which are monopolizing the European stage now.

"I suppose you want me to say that there is going to be a general European war," Bishop Wade said. "Well, I can't say that, because I don't think it is the truth."

Asked whether the Cooperative Movement is playing any part in the present tense international situation, he replied: "Not officially. But as private citizens the large body of people associated with the movement are expecting a far greater influence for peace and stability than is generally realized. This is the case not only in the Scandinavian countries but in England.

"My opinion is that no government will be able to ignore indefinitely the practical achievements that cooperative enterprises have piled up to their credit. Even in Italy and Germany, where I travelled last year, I felt that the fascist dictatorships had not suceeeded in winning the sincere support of the majority of the people.

"At the same time the way in which the Scandinavian countries through cooperation have met the demands of their populations for higher standards of living, and peaceful conditions under which to enjoy them, has set an example that puts an inescapable pressure on the other nations.

"I think this example is going to prove increasingly embarrassing to the rulers of the more militant European States."

Turning to a comparison between American and European cooperative undertakings, Bishop Wade remarked that he was continually impressed by the collaboration between private and cooperative business in Sweden.

"For example," he said, "when a cooperative store is established in a new community, this store does not set out to cut prices. Also, cooperatively manufactured goods and privately manufactured goods are sold side by side in Swedish cooperative stores.

"Cooperatives will always fail as a business proposition unless they can produce the very best. But I am afraid that here in America,' he continued, "the emphasis is too largely on the commercial side and that not enough attention is being paid to the development of the spirit of brotherhood which is the real foundation for any permanent cooperative organization.

"I am much pleased on this visit to the United States to see the progress that the credit unions and the farmers' cooperatives have made. But I think the shifting populations of our big cities present a serious problem to cooperative organization.

"I hope that the leaders of cooperative gronps in metropolitan centers will not rnsh into new experiments too rapidly, that they will adhere closely to the policy of one vote for every shareholder in an enterprise, and that they will see that an understanding of the social ideals of cooperation keeps abreast of its business development."

## VETERAN BARBER OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., DIES, WAS EX-SLAVE

**Montgomery,** Ala., Dec. 3—(ANP) Both races mourned at the bier today Friday of Warren Davenport, 79 year old ex-slave who had barbered here for 50 years, who died at his home Wednesday of an illness that forced his retirement in April of 1935.

Davenport was a native of Montgomery, and came in contact with the public as a youth when he became a bootblack in the barbershop of Alf Billingsley, also colored, 60 years ago. He learned the barber trade, and practiced. Until 1905, there were no white barbers here, and Davenport served the more fashionable white citizens of the city. During his illness, many called at his humble home.

During late years, he operated a chair in a barber shop next door to the Montgomery Advertiser, white daily, which praised him in a speeial editorial after his death.

### BUSINESS LEAGUE OFFICERS HOLD SUCCESSFUL MEETING

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 10.—Twenty-nine representatives of Negro business interests met here yesterday nad initiated a vigorous program to revitalize the National Negro Business League, which includes plans for a 1937 convention to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in August

Following an address of welcome by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, three committees which had been previously appointed submitted recommendations for long-range future activities, for coordinated efforts to promote the Atlanta convention and for a Negro Trade Journal and general publicity covering the progress of Negro business.

The conference discussion covered such subjects as Negro participation in Government programs, employment of Negroes by non-Negro owners of enterprises located in Negro communities, Negroes and Trade-Unions, Negro farmers and the Agricultural Conservation Program, Consumer Cooperatives, the Housewives League and some form of direct helpful service to local trade and civic groups among Negroes.

A fund of $2,000 was subscribed to meet the immediate expenses of promotion and centralized effort. Dr. Patterson was continued as Chairman of the Steering Committee which will actively serve in an advisory and coordinating capacity with the President, Secretary and other administrative officers. Other members of the Steering Committee are: J. B. Blayton, C. P. A. and President of the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, Don A. Davis, Assistant Treasurer of Hampton Institute and Auditor of the National Negro Business League, Mrs. F. V. Smoot, representing the National Negro Housewives League, James P. Davis, representing the National Federation of Negro Farmers, B. J. Olive, Vice President, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn., and George W. Cox, Agency Director, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina.

W. R. Maynard, Cashier of The Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank was elected Assistant Auditor and the following replacements made on the Executive committee:

James P. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

R. H. Harris, Local Merchant, Tuskegee Institute.

B. J. Olive, Memphis, Tenn.

J. E. Walker, President, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Edward Simmons, Proprietor Ocean Fish Company, Charleston, S. C.

Roderick B. Harris, Secretary Good Samaritans, Athens, Ga.

J. B. Blayton, Alanta, Ga.

A resolution commending the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of the founding of Mound Bayou, Mississppi was passed. This celebration will be held in July 1937.

Others in attendance in addition to those named on Committees Were:

C. C. Spualding, President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina.

Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Hollis B. Price, Instruetor, Economics, Tuskegee Institute.

J. A. Johnson, Head, Business School, Tuskegee Institute.

J. R. E. Lee, Jr., Business Mgr. A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Joseph H. B. Evans, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

A. F. Bradley, Cashier, Tuskegee Institute.

T. J. Ferguson, President, Pioneer Savings Association, Atlanta, Ga.

T. M. Campbell, Supervisor, U. S. Agricultural Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute.

M. N. Work, Director, Records and Research, Editor Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Institute.

Lloyd Isaacs, Treasurer, Tuskegee Institute.

W. A. Shields, Clerk-Instructor, Tuskegee Institute.

W. S. Hornsby, General Manager Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company; President, National Negro Insurance Association, Augusta, Ga.

S. W. Walker, President Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean Administration, Tuskegee Institute.

A. L. Holsey, Executive Secretary National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute.

## JACKSON CITIZENS SEEK NEW SITE FOR CORRECTION SCHOOL

### Will Ask Removal of Institution From Domain To Madison County

**Jackson,** Tenn., Dec. 3—(By P. L Harden for ANP) As a direct result of the recent investigation by a committee of prominent citizens of conditions at the Herbert Domain Reformatory for colored boys, interest has been renewed in the movement begun five years ago to move the reformatory to Madison County in West Tennessee, where the County Court has already pledged its aid in donating a site for the school. The court appointed Magistrates L. E. Mathis, T. C. Long, and G. I. Gunter to work with the State legislature and Rep. Bert Neely to get legislation passed authorizing a new site for the school.

The committee inspecting Domain Reformatory was composed by Dr. I. L. Hildreth, chairman; Atty. P. L. Harden, director, and Messrs. Walter Sharp, Lee Whitlow, Melvoid Estes, Jesse Parker, J. W. Lane, and F. E. Phillips. Domain, which at present is located in the mountains of East Tennessee, touches three counties—Van Buren, Bledsoe, and White—and is a branch of the Agricultural and Training School for boys at Nashville.

In its tour of inspection at Domain, the committee found that the reformatory is located in a section where there are no colored residents; that the living conditions are bad; that they have about five or six old frame buildings which are nothing more than fire traps; that at the time of the committee's visit, oil lamps were used for illumination, but since then a lighting plant has been installed; that no trades are taught the inmates, and it is the committee's conclusion that when a delinquent or incorrigible boy is sent there he comes away worse than at the time of his committment and a good candidate for the penitentiary.

## Mussolini Begs For Aid In Abyssinia

**London,** Dec. 3—(ANP)—Mussolini, fresh from his conquest of Ethiopia and the foundation of the Italian "empire," is already trying to persuade Austria and Hungary to help him colonize his newly acquired territory, it became known here last week.

This action on the part of Il Duce indieated that Italy's need for an outlet for her "surplus population" are apparently not so urgent as the world has been led to believe.

Mussolini's foreign minister, Count Ciano, who met recently in Vienna with Austrian statesmen, made it clear that Italy was eager for Austrian unemployed to go to Abyssinia.

It has been known for some time that Haile Selassie's flight from Addis Ababa upset Mussolini's plans. Originally, he had hoped to leave a certain amount of Ethiopia under Selassie's jurisdiction while Italy enjoyed the best of the territory at the least possible expense.

As things stand now, Italy has to keep an army in Addis Ababa and continue with the task of "pacifying" the western areas.

## CALVIN TO NAME SCHOOL IN HIS OLD HOME TOWN

Little Rock, Ark. (C)—Prof. R. C. Childress of the Department of Education has announced receipt of a letter from C. C. Sampson, secretary of the local school board at Clow, Ark., advising the board has unanimously voted to permit Floyd J. Calvin of New York City to name the new school which was built with the aid of the PWA. The school was formerly opened on Oct. 16, with educators from throughout the state being present, among them Prof. Childress and Mrs. Anna M. P. Strong of the State Department of Education. Prof. R. D. Johnson is principal. The school is located at the home of Mr. Calvin, head of the news service in New York, and Joseph E. Calvin, his father, is a member of the board and was largely responsible for securing funds with which to erect the building.

### FLORIDA A. & M. REPRESENTED AT INAUGURATION OF CATHOLIC U., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 10—(ANP) Florida A. & M. College was the only Negro institution to have a representative in the line of march at the inauguration of Bishop Joseph Moran Corrigan as rector of Catholic University of America on November 18, it was learned here last week. Dr. Elias G. Evans, gradnate of Florida who lives in Washington, represented the Negro school along with whites representing 300 white schools.

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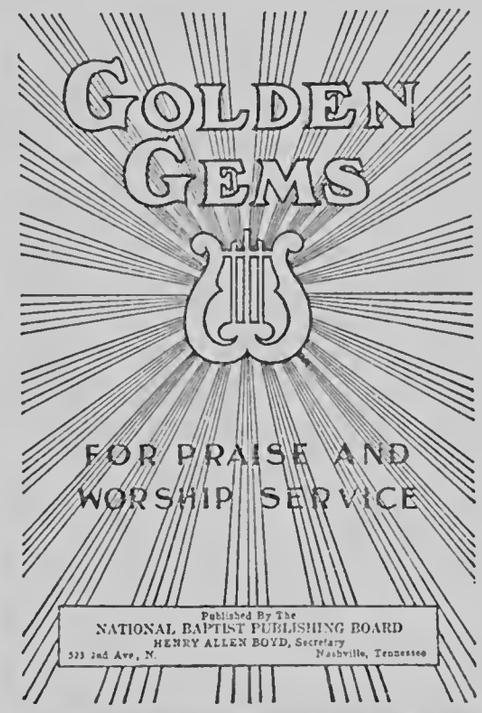


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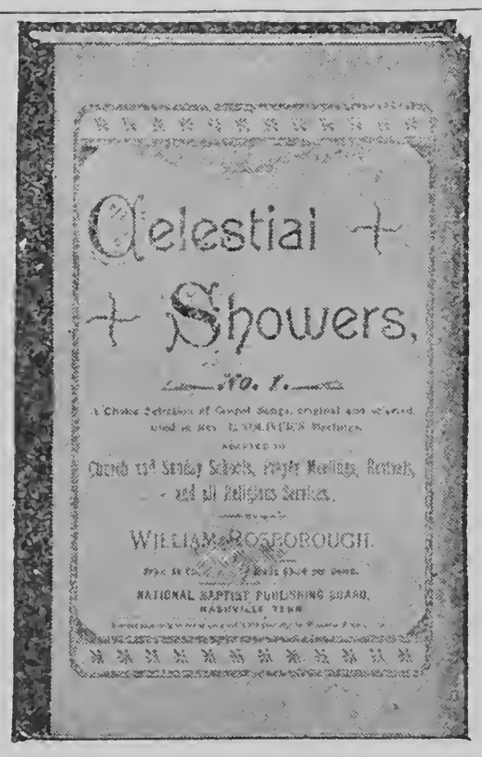


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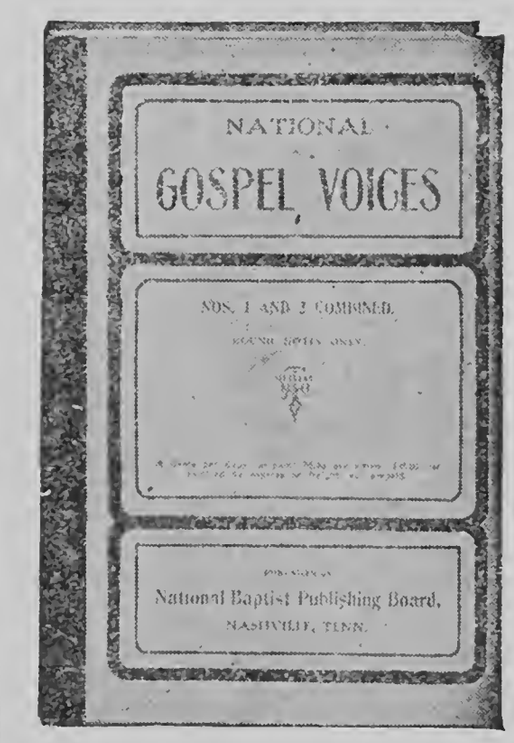


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# SUPER ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN IS DREAM OF MRS. M. BETHUNE

## Director of NYA and College President Pushes Work of NCNW

Washington, Dec. 3—(ANP) With the presidential campaign in the background and immersed up to her elbows in the stirring work of the NYA, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune still finds time to push toward her dream of a super organization of women.

Pausing a moment in her office here Friday, the eloquent educator and club woman poured forth sonorous and enthusiastic phrases as she described the place in Negro and American life which the National Council of Negro Women is destined to fill.

"There is today a most intense need," said Mrs. Bethune, "for the Negro women of America to stand shoulder to shoulder in solid phalanx to fight the battle of the Negro masses and promote their integration into the fabric of the American democracy. As I work at my desk in Washington in the shadow of the nation's capitol and look down through the channels of the 48 states, I am vividly aware of the great need for the strength of organization and of the great opportunity for constructive work and leadership.

"The National Council of Negro women, comprising the membership of the national organizations of the women of America for the purpose of collective coordination to function in thought and action for the entire race and nation, has a field of service today that has never been heretofore offered," he continued. "Under sincere and competent generalship, our national life has awakened to an alert social consciousness and the first challenging streaks of a new day for the underprivileged masses break across the horizon.

"Late in December we plan a conference dinner in New York City, the date of which will be later given, where we hope the flower of American Negro womanhood will dine and think together, will plan, discuss, and finally adopt a workable constitution, and go out to work together in the highways and the byways for our race and for our nation.

"Courageous hearts and the joining of many hands in combined strength are vitally necessary today as we face the many complex problems in coping with modern civilization. There is 'big business' ahead for the National Council of Negro Women, giving a chance to all national bodies of women, young and old, to pool their thinking and all together speak as one voice and one mind for the highest good of the race.

"There never was a time in our history when thoughtful and courageous leadership among our women was more needed. As founder and president, I am calling on all national bodies to be in New York to help plan how we may more effectively integrate ourselves into the program of the country."

## What We Mean By "Black Man's Burden"

Travel with me to the dressing room of IOWA UNIVERSITY'S Football team for an example in point of what we are eternally harping upon as....."The Black Man's burden".

Coach Solem has all of his squad varsity and scrub, gathered around him in awed suspense. He doesn't keep them waiting very long, neither does he disappoint more than half of them in what he has to say. HEY SIMMONS..... stand up! I want every man in this room to hear what I've got to say to you. We lost to MINNESOTA by the unbelievable score of 52 to zero. Can you picture in your minds. I MEAN EVERY MOTHER'S SON OF YE, what the other Conferenees coaches and Alumni Associations are sayng about COACH SOLEM OF IOWA? ? ? ? ?. Now os for you SIMMONS, YOU PLAYED LOUSY FOOTBALL in there against the "Gophers", and it looked to me like, YOU PURPOSELY LAID DOWN OUT THERE THIS AFTERNOON. (Simmons in partial rebuttal).... "Why COACH, I never played harder in my life, I don't know what it means to "lay down" as you just said before all of my teammates, I don't think you're being being fair to me.....(interruption at this point). "YOU'VE SAID JUST ABOUT TOO MUCH SIMMONS.....GET OUT OF THIS ROOM AND DON'T SHOW YOUR FACE AGAIN ON THE PRACTISE FIELD UNTIL YOU'RE READY TO PUBLICLY APOLIGIZE TO ME BEFORE THE ENTIRE TEAM." Like the disciplinarian, scholar and splendid gentleman that he is, the powerfully built black boy, takes his leave.

No one will ever know unless "Ozzie" chooses to give a special story on it, just what took place in his mind as he stood there..THE OUTSTANDING PLAYER FOR 3 YEARS ON IOWA'S FOOTBALL TEAM, listening with ears that refused to believe themselves, to the cowardly, blast of an official who knew he possessed the authority to take the stand that he elected to. If you're interested in knowing, WHAT I THOUGHT TOOK PLACE IN THE BRONZED GIANT'S MIND, I'll tell you.

I know that thre is hardly A SINGLE PLAYER under the sound of his voice who would have taken the unjustifiable lacing that he stuck under me today, but I can't afford to be hotheaded in the matter, my entire college future is in the balance here. What if he (Coach Solem) were to use his influence in forcing me out of the lowly position I have here that helps to pay my college tuition ? ? ? ? ?

What would my brother (also an Iowa youth student suffer in subsequent persecution that would follow my act on? ? ? ? ?

Would they take my friend, "DUKE" SLATER'S coaching assignment from him in reaction to all of my group and race?

SATAN, YOU KNOW THE RULES OF THE GAME STACKED UP AGAINST ME BY A DASTARDLY UNWRITTEN CODE.

The curtain falls on act one, and as we go into the anti-climax, Solem, gets his apology, and OZZIE SIMMONS, often referred too as "THE ENTIRE IOWA TEAM," is left to reflect on just what they expect of the AMERICAN NEGRO at our supposedly better universities.

If SOLEM can explain a 52 to 0 lacing to the Alumni Association by subjecting a boy whom he knew couldn't afford to strike back in like manner for a million and one reasons then he should still be Iowa's football coach in 1990.

What's hurting a guy's feeling before his fellow-workers compared to SAVING ONE'S JOB? ? ? ?? For few will gainsay the fact that a real job (Coach Solem has a swell one), is worth fifty of the type politicians throw in your face these days.

Our only fault with Coach Solem lies in the fact that he either by design or sheer stupidity, BAWLED OUT THE WRONG GUY! !

## *Business Group Inspects TVA*

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec.—(By O. B. Taylor for ANP)—C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, George W. Cox, vice president and J. L. Wheeler of Atlanta where he heads a division of the company were visitors in Knoxville Tuesday. The occasion of their coming into eastern Tennessee was the observance of the 15th anniversary of the company's advent into the state of Tennessee and R. J. Olden, resident manager had the aid of the leading men and women of the city in developing elaborate entertainment for the occasion. What proved to be a principal point of interest during the visit, however, was the inspection of the Tennessee Valley Administration project.

After inspecting the TVA general offices here, a trip to Norris dam followed. Dr. Max Bond, the only race man holding an executive position with the TVA was in charge of the motorcade which was piloted to the city limits by a traffic policeman. After a general inspection of the dam, the magnitude of which can be appreciated only by close observation, Dr. Bond, in a government official car, led the party back to Knoxville.

The public turned out in large numbers to hear the visitors speak at 7:30 in Local Temple A. M. E. Zion church, of which Rev. S. H. Marion is pastor. One of the large daily papers here, not only published in a creditable way these activities, but ran Mr. Spaulding's cut in its columns.

The social phase of this affair reached its climax in the form of an elaborate banquet at the Monterey Inn, following the church program. Dr. H. M. Green, local leader, served as toastmaster.

The party, loud in its praise for Knoxville hospitality, left Wednesday morning for Chattanooga, after having visited several of the city schools.

## Prosperity Is Back Says C. C. Spaulding

Durham, N. C.—(C)President C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Mechanics and Farmers Banks says in his monthly message in "The Whetstone" that prosperity is back. Commenting on the question, "How's Business?" Dr. Spaulding says: "Now that the sun of prosperity has topped the horizon its rays of encouragement beckoning us onward with renewed hope and activity, we ask ourselves the question: 'How's Business?' The pessimist will answer—bad. The skeptic—fair. The hustler—never better. To which class do you belong

## Robert L. Vann To Tell Mr. Roosevelt

New York—(C)—Robert L. Vann of Pittsburg will take his pen in hand for Opportunity Magazine in the January number, according to announcement by Editor Elmer Anderson Carter. Vann will write on "What the Negro Expects from the Administration", meaning President Roosevelt and his New Deal. Meantime speculation is rife as to whether Vann will move back into the Washington spotlight where he basked from July, 1933, until last January 1, when he quietly resigned as special assistant to the Attorney General.

## Chisholm Promoted

New York—(C)—Sergeant Louis E. Chisholm was promoted to Acting Lieutenant at the 32nd Precinct last Tuesday by Police Commissioner Valentine. Officer Chisholm has been in charge of the Crime Prevention Bureau since February.

## "Dillard Day" Big Success

New Orleans, La.—(C)—Celebration of "Dillard Day" in the churches here on last Sunday was a success, according to Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president of the University, who was the principal speaker.

## BREEDS MILK OF GOATS

Now and then the County Agent has a caller interested in getting information about the best breeds of milk goats. While the Agents has not had occasion to entirely familiarize himself with this subject, we do have some bulletins on the subject for those interested and also have some information from Mr. C. W. Turner of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

"So far as I can tell," says Mr. Turner, "the four most popular breeds are the Toggenburg, Saanen, Nebian, and Alpine. I have had all of these breeds except the Alpine and can say from personal experience think that they are all good breeds.

## CONVENTION NOTES

Charleston, Missouri, may be a small city as far as size and population goes, but it should be known as "the city with the big heart." Its progressive happy citizens know how to entertain and make visitors welcome and comfortable. Delegates and visitors, one and all were loud in praising Charleston and she deserved it.

More congratulatory messages and expressions of good will were received than ever before. The people of America and the leaders of America know the N. F. C. F. program is essential to the welfare of American Negro farmers and must be carried on. Good Americans, of all colors and creeds have faith in the N. F. C. F. and in its leaders.

Even the weather man rolled his clouds away Sunday night, and treated the Convention royally the three days of the session. Weather never hinders good farmers anyway.

Music rendered by the chorus of the Lincoln High School was deeply appreciated by all. The youngsters can sing and have a very competent and likable instructress. They sang the "Farmers Hymn" better than the farmers sang it.

Nearly all the ministers of the various churches in the Charleston territory attended and were ever ready to lead the devotionals when called upon. The territory is blessed with a group of active, God-fearing, useful ministers.

Currin Hall where the Convention sessions were held, has lately been erected by Marshall Currin, prominent Race business man and farmer. There was plenty of room and everybody was comfortable. Mr. Currin and his excellent wife are to be commended.

More farm women attended this Convention than any ever held. Perhaps colored farmers are beginning to realize that the wife can be benefited by attending the annual session as well as the husband. We hope the good start made continues.

At all times, the exhibit room was crowded with visitors. Cotton and canned fruit and vegetables were especially excellent. There was also placed on exhibit the best selection of fresh fall garden produce ever shown at a Convention.

Chicago made a good bid for the 1937 meeting. The Board of Directors is sure to carry on plenty of squabbling when it meets to settle this important question next spring.

## TIMOTHY HAY FOR CATTLE

".....The New Hampshire Experiment Station has for many years carried on experiments with Timothy,' says an editorial in Hoard's Diaryman (August 10). "Recent investigations by the station have shown rather conclusively that by cutting timothy hay early and raising it on a soil rich in fertility, its crude protein contents will be 10 percent or more while cut as late as July 30, the protein content will be as wol as 5 percent. It was found that by cutting hay June 10 it yielded 1.-880 pounds per acre; when cut July 30, about 2,800 pounds. Before it was generally known that the digestibility of hay varied with the time it is cut, it was but natural to cut hay when it would yield the greatest tonnage. Research has revealed that early cut timothy will provide about 212 pounds of crude protein per acre and when cut late 153 pounds. It is valuable to know that a crop that yields as well as timothy can be made equal in feeding value to medium red clover if the proper method of raising this crop are followed and it is cut early."

## ELEVEN SHORT-LEGGED TURKEYS IMPORTED BY NEW DEAL BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND TO BREED NEW "STREAMLINE" BIRD

Pursuing its aim to develop a streamlined turkey that looks like a duck, the Department of Agriculture today announced importation of some new blood from England.

The shipment consisted of 11 plump short-legged white turkeys known as Austrians. Each weighed about 10 pounds and just about right for the average American family.

Dr. Hugh C. McPhie explained that must turkeys in this country grow too large for the modern roasting pan. Well finished young domestic turkeys usually weigh from 11 to 21 pounds dressed.

The smaller turkeys from England will be placed at Government experiment stations and probably crossed with domestic breeds.

## NEGROES ADVISED TO "BUY BLACK"

### Speakers Urge Colored People to Spend Money With Their Own Race

The faculty, students and many delegates and visitors at Lincoln High School during the Annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., were treated to an interesting and very instructive address delivered by Mr. James A. Jackson of New York City. The comment on the address, here published, is taken from the Charleston Democrat, leading newspaper of the City of Charleston, Mo.

"Buy Black," was the advice given the Negro students at the Charleston Lincoln School Tuesday afternoon by J. A. Jackson, a well known Negro from New York City, who is a member of the administrative board of the Standard Oil Co. The address was listened to attentively by all the children and teachers of the school and a group of visitors here in attendance on the annual meeting of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Jackson is a very interesting speaker, a college graduate and for many years was associated with leading newspapers of the United States as an editorial and feature writer. The first part of his address was largely biographical from the time he graduated from a high school in Pennsylvania and marked his course in life from his first job as driver of a delivery truck to his life in college, experience as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, service on a railroad dining car and final evolution into a journalist. The story was not told boastfully but was used to illustrate his point that a Negro can distinguish himself in any line of endeavor if he is properly equipped mentally, morally and spiritually to fight the battle of life.

The second section of Jackson's address was devoted to telling about the many Negroes who have made conspicuous places for themselves in almost every profession and business in the country. "As a matter of fact," said the speaker, "there are only two kinds of business not owned by a Negro; so far as known, no Negro owns a railroad in the United States, and none own a circus."

It was at the conclusion of this part of his address that Jackson strongly urged his hearers to "Buy Black," in order to improve their condition in life and standing in society. Unless Negroes patronize Negro business and professional men, he said, there is no incentive for Negroes to enter business or professional life. He estimated that the "buying power" of the Negroes in Mississippi county is more than three-quarters of a million dollars a year, and from that estimate he told how many business and professional men could be sustained in this community if the Negroes would concentrate their buying power. One of his conclusions was that while everybody likes music, the sweetest music to most ears is the tinkle of the bell on the cash register.

## WHAT THEY SAY:— ABOUT THE N. F. C. F. AND MODERN FARMER

"I am writing to you first to tell you what I think of the N. F. C. F. I wish to say that it is not one of the greatest, but it is the greatest in the history of the world for the black man and the only one that I ever knew that would help a black man to make a living and give him a chance to own a home. I wish I had words to express how I feel towards your great work in regards to uplifting the colored race. I sometimes think that it is too wonderful to be true, but when I think of the many good things I heard from you and other wonderful speakers we had tos peak to us at Charleston, Mo., it revived and gave me a new determination in life.

Rev. H. L. Humphrey, Farmer-Minister Route 6, Box 72, Hickman, Ky.

"Your organization saved my farm for me aiter I had been ordered to move. My farm has been in my family here in the north for fifty years. There is nothing I can say too good for your organization and its officials.

Mrs. Lucy Ross, R. F. D.
Niles, Michigan.

"Membership in the National Federation of Colored Farmers is worth fifty dollars a year to anyone. You saved my property for me and I know your advice and assistance has been of service to many others.'

Mrs. Vassie Lee Pettis,
3716 S. Wabash, Chicago,
(Farm property in Ark.)

## WORKMEN IN BUILDING FIND ANCIENT SHOE

Point Pleasant, W. Va..—Workmen digging in an old basement found a shoe—still well preserved—which they believe is more than 100 years old.

The brogan is an old piece of leather, cut to form the side and with a heel tacked on with wooden pegs.

## AT THE '36 CONVENTION IN CHARLESTON

### More News of Interest

The judges for the exhibits on display in Currin Hall were announced as follows:—J. W. Washington, Illinois, Chairman, Mrs. Anna Chambers, Illinois, Mrs. Legora Sanders, Missouri, Mr. E. A. Thompson, Mississippi, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Harris, Illinois.

The Committee on Resolutions was composed of R. H. Sanders, Indiana, Chairman, Walter Riley, Mississippi, L. W. Winston, Alabama, J. H. Washington, Illinois, and Marshall Currin, Missouri.

Telegrams and messages of congratulation were received from Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Sec., of Agriculture, Mr. Robert S. Abbott, Editor of The Chicago Defender, Hon. C. A. Cobb, Director, Southern Division, Soil Conservation, Hon. G. B. Thorne Director, North Central Division "Amos 'n Andy," Mr. John T. Stinson, Director, Agriculture Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., H. J. Schwietert, Gen. Agr. Agent, Illinois Central R. R.

Donors of prizes won by exhibitors included the following: Wrigley's:—Jucy Fruit Chewing Gum, Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin, Lake Forest, Ill., a ladies' brooch and purse,—R. J. Reynolds, Tobacco Co., Winston Salem, N. C., Brown Mule Chewing Tobacco,—Hardwood Charcoal Co., Memphis, Tenn., Lead Pencils,—The Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa,— Elastic Quick Starch,—The Mantle Lamp Co., Alexandria, Indiana, Aladdin Whip-olite Lamp,—General Foods Co., St. , Louis, Mo., Jello,—T. M. Sayman, Products, Co., St. Louis, Mo., Sayman's soap and salve,—S. L. Allen and Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Planet, Jr., plow, Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Radio,—Amos 'n Andy, pair registered Hampshire pigs.

Prize winners included the following:—Fred Burnley, N. Little Rock, Ark..—First cotton,—pair of registered pigs— Mrs. David Burnett, Wyatt, Mo., lamp,—A. H Hamilton, Eden, Miss., second cotton,— radio, —R. D. Davenport, Lexington, Miss., Preston, Stanbeck, Benton, Mo., William Hodge, Charleston, Mo., Mrs. K. O. Adams, Wyatt, Mo., A. W. Watkins, Lexington, Miss., Andrew Davenport, Lexington, Miss., Louise Kennedy, Mo., Geneva Spencer, Mo., Walter Riley, Tchula, Miss., Gussie Law, Bird's Point, Mo., Surely Tate Quincy Rivers, Lena Fair, Ark., Sam Easley, Ark., Caroline Spencer, Mo., Mamie Peneman, Fannie Crosby, Pearl Pickens, Lexington, Miss., Jessie Patterson, Wm Broach, Marshall Currin, and Mrs. Marshall Currin.

## FRANK M. DAVIS TO PUBLISH NEW VOLUME OF POETRY

Chicago, Dec. 3—(ANP)—Written by Frank Marshall Davis, brilliant poet, a new volume of verse entitled "I Am the American Negro,' has been set for publication Feb. 12 1937, the Black Cat Press, Chicago publishing Firm, announced last week.

Mr. Davis' new volume will follow the style of "Black Man's Verse," his first book of poetry published by the Black Cat Press in September of 1935, and which won an unexpected amount of praise from the nation's leading critics, both colored and white. Black Man's Verse has gone through two editions.

The 30 year old author is feature editor of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago, and is a nationally known columnist whose articles appear currently in Negro newspapers.

## TENANTS' UNION CALLS VERDICT GREAT VICTORY

Memphis, Dec. 3—(ANP)—H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, said after the Peacher conviction he considered it "a victory for the cause of the union. The conviction, it is hoped marks the end of violence and terrorism."

## THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1936

### Southern Farmers Plan 1937 Program

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Farmers representing nine state Agricultural Conservation committees began work today on the 1937 agricultural conservation program to be recommended for the Southern region.

Their recommendations, AAA officials said, together with recommendations of farmers representing the other four regions will be the basis upon which the national program will be developed.

The farmers had before them detailed reports of county and community meetings of farmers in summary prepared by Agricultural Extension Service workers who were charged with administering the 1936 program.

### Few Changes Expected

AAA spokesmen said there was little sentiment among the Southern farm representatives for a change in the 1936 program, except for simplification wherever possible.

Farmer representatives who will be here for the rest of the week include: Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss.; C. D. Walker, Altus, Okla.; J. J. Love, Quincy, Fla.; W. M. Agnew, Donalds, C. C.; Harold A. Young, Galloway, Ark.; Mike Scanlin, Eunice, La.; J. F. Flukker, Livingston, Ala.; A. H. Montgomery, Darouzett, Texas, and George Slaughter, Wharton, Tex.

## University of South Africa Gives Ph. D.

Johannesburg, South Africa, Dec. 17—(ANP)—For the first time in its history, the University of South Africa has awarded an honorary doctor of philosophy degree to a Bantu native.

The recipients is Dr. John Dube, founder and principal of the Ohlange institution, Natal, grandson of a Zulu chief and son of one of the first native missionaries among the tribe.

Dr. Dube was educated in the

## GLYMPSE BY A CHICAGO REPORTER

(Continued from Page 1)

wants to see the southern farmer prosperous and happy and believes the administration is on the right road. He is patient and knows that many necessary changes cannot be made immediately. His fine address was appreciated by all who heard it. And he drove home this point—that the colored farmer must realize that he has a part to play and must organize and do his part. That he must do more for himself and stop depending on the other fellow to do for him. Mr. Miller was one of the biggest men I met at Charleston.

**Prof. M. M. Hubbard**

Prof. Hubbard is president of the State Normal School, Forsythe, Ga., and was commissioned by Gov. Talmage to represent the farmers of this great state at the convention. I heard him deliver two addresses and in spite of the fact that I heard hundreds of addresses every year, I will not soon forget the two I heard from Prof. Hubbard. He has done a remarkable work for his school and community and I don't believe Georgia has a bigger man. I envy the boys who are studying agriculture at his school. They will be the modern farmers of the future and will bring honor and glory to Georgia and to their race. Prof. Hubbard invited the convention to Forsythe and to his school next year and I believe the officials will make a mistake if they don't take it there.

**Hon. E. E. Oliver**

Mayor of Charleston, and a first class Christian gentleman, Mr. Oliver welcomed the delegates to his city and, in doing so, said something extremely complimentary. He said that the meeting of the convention there two years previously, had brought more real good to the colored citizens of the community than any meeting that had ever been held in Charleston. He mentioned by name some of his friends of our group and said he was proud to have them as friends. This interracial friendliness is spreading throughout that territory and big men like Mayor Oliver deserve all credit for this.

**Mr. James A. Jackson**

It was my pleasure to meet this gentleman who knows more about Negro business than any other man in the nation and, I believe is doing more for Negro business than any other man living. He is indeed an inspiration to all who meet him and he is one of the easiest big men to meet I have ever seen. His friends must be legion. He came all the way from New York as the representative of the Standard Oil Co., if all the representatives of Standard Oil are big men like Jackson, no wonder Standard Oil is a big company. He made one of the best addresses to young people I have ever heard and the farmers will not forget what he told them, for every time he opened his mouth he said something. The convention was fortunate in having him present.

**James W. Washington**

Mr. Washington is president of the United Cooperative League of America, headquarters in Chicago. His organization is a first cousin to the N. F. C. F. He is a fountain of energy, a well of enthusiasm and an ocean of optimism all in one. I don't believe the man was ever discouraged in his life. He was indeed an asset to the convention and if there was anyone there he did not meet and make friends with I cannot conceive who it was. He is a strong man of vision and some of the policies for the farmer's benefit which he is advocating today are bound to be adopted, and ten years from now the nation will know just how big a man he is.

**Leon R. Harris**

Secretary of the organization, and now its acting-president, Mr. Harris was the busiest man at the convention but was never too busy to shake the hand of a brother-farmer and inquire about his welfare. One of the founders of the N. F. C. F., he has faithfully served as secretary for fourteen years. He has travelled extensively and is recognized as an authority on Negro rural life. His motto is "Service." The farmers know his value, accept his advice and profit by his endeavors. Colored farmers have no better friend.

**Mr. Thad Snow**

Mr. Snow is a prosperous, progressive planter, and of the new school. He believes his tenants should be real farmers and is doing all he can for their welfare. He has the courage of his convictions. He sees no reason why there should be any racial friction among farmers of the South. Mr. Snow was a big planter attending a convention of the N. F. C. F., enjoying himself and doing all the good he could do. His kind is badly needed. When I met him I met one of the finest all-round farmers in the nation. He thinks more of his fellow-men than he does of his cotton and hogs.

**Marshall Currin**

Industrious, affable, and always ready to do some good when he can, Currin is a young race business man who is going places and doing things far above the average. I am of the opinion that he goes ahead and does things while the average business man would be thinking about doing something. He had a big job on his hands heading the local committee in Charleston, but the job was done well. Some men are born for big jobs and Currin is one of them. He is bound to succeed.

**Editor C. L. Blanton**

Editor Blanton of the Sikeston (Mo.) Standard is known as "the Golden Rule Man" of his territory and has done more than anyone else to bring about the era of good feeling that exists among the races in his section. He brought to the convention the greetings of the people of his community—the greetings of all the people. His address was timely, interesting and appreciated. The nation could use a few hundred more editors like Blanton.

**Prof. C. A. Waller**

State leader of Negro Farm Extension work of the great state of Texas, and a leader who surely knows his farmers. He delivered an address that made some of the farmers want to cuss him but made all of them love him. He is forceful, plain-spoken, and what he says makes you think. A first-class leader and Texas had better keep him in the agricultural harness for she needs a man of his calibre.

**Mrs. Anna Chambers**

Leader of our group in a rural community in southern Illinois, a friendly, wise and good woman who is doing all she can do for the uplift of her neighbors. Her message to the convention was inspiring and showed a remarkable faith and loyalty to the cause of organization among colored farmers. She should be persuaded to join the official staff of the N. F. C. F.

I met many other big men and women at this convention and I am only sorry that space will not permit me to tell about them and their activities. There was W. O. Hill, of Arkansas, whom Gov. Futrelle commissioned to represent the farmers of his state, and who made a mighty fine speech. Walter Riley, of Mississippi, who headed the delegation from his state and brought a big sackfull of encouragement and good wishes with him. There was Winston, of Alabama, who got so enthused he wanted to shout and made the convention want to shout with him. Sanders, of Indiana. Boler of Missouri, Prof. Emery, principal of the Lincoln High School, of Charleton, a genial gentleman and a fine leader. And there were others. May the good Lord bless all of them and their work and let them live long to help their fellowmen. Big folks, yes, every one of them.

## HOWARD PRESIDENT'S LOGIC MAY COOL OFF STRIKING STUDENTS

**Washington,** D. C., Dec. 3—(ANP) Following a conference last week between President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university and a committee representing the disgruntled students, it appeared the students would reconsider their intention to strike in support of the demands of the football players for more abundant rations.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, convinced the committee that the university could not award working scholarships to the players because if it did, the team would not be recognized by the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic association and the Middle States association. It is thought the students will revise their demands for presentation to the school's trustees at the Spring meeting.

## SHEEP PAYING GOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, set up 18 low-income farmers in the sheep business.

Randolph county farmers in 1936 marketed 5,155 spring lambs that averaged 70 pounds and sold at $5.60 per head. The lamb crop returned a gross income of $28,644.

One of the outstanding farmers in sheep production is Elijah Honeycutt of Ravenden, who has a herd of 48 high grade Hampshire ewes and a purebred ram, said Mr. Davis. He bought his purebred ram in the fall of 1934. His profit inceased 62 per cent.

This year Mr. Honeycutt sold 44 head for $396 with a cost of production of $125, leaving a profit of $271. His sales included 12 spring bucks for breeding purposes at an average of $12 a head.

Mr. Honeycutt purchased two purebred Hampshire ewes this fall and is planning to produce breeding stock which is now in demand, said the county agent.

## HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

writes the best paper on the subject: "What Soil Conservation Means to the Negro Farmer."

The contest closes January 30th. The students of this progressive school are already showing keen interest in the contest and Mr. Davis is expecting the receipt of some good papers.

## PRIZE CATTLE AUCTIONED

(CONTINUED FROM FAGE 1)

mussen and the estate of George Rasmussen, president of the National Tea Co. Rasmussen died in August and this part of the estate is being liquidated.

Top animal of the sale was the eight-month-old bull, King Bessie Forbes Geraldines, a full brother of two all-American champions of 1935, which was sold to J. D. Allen of Libertyville, Ill., for $3500.

## Writer Talks To Mixed Group On "Problems Of The Negro Child"

**Anaheim,** Calif., Dec. 3—(ANP) Ruby Berkley Goodwin, writer and lecturer, addressed the Fourth District P. T. A. Convention on "The Problems of the Negro Child." Mrs. Goodwin asked that "Race be looked upon merely as a distinction, rather than a handicap, or barrier." In closing, the writer said, "P. T. A. has a great mission, not only in helping to build a great program of education in America, but in unifying and helping to bring about a great national solidity among the youth of our country." The entire address by Mrs. Goodwin is used in the current issue of the Fourth District News as an editorial.

## SEC'Y WALLACE

(Continued from Page 1)

tive of the race formers of Arkansas C. A. Waller, State Leader Negro Extension Work, Prairie View Texas; J. A. Jackson, Standard Oil Co., New York City; James P. Davis, one of the founders and former president of the N. F. C. F.; Prof. M. M. Hubbard, president of the State Normal School, Forsythe, Ga., who was commissioned by Gov. Talmadge to represent the race farmers of Georgia; Mrs. Anna Chambers, prominent farm woman of Tamms, Ill.; Editor C. L. Blanton of the Sikeston (Mo.) Standard and many others.

Interesting telegrams and congratulatory messages sent by prominent friends of the organization were read by the secretary. Hon. Henry O. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture wired: "The colored farmers have cooperated in the 1936 agricultural conservation program as well as agricultural programs in 1935, 1934 and 1933. These programs would not have been successful without such whole-hearted cooperation. Such cooperative efforts for the common good deserve the commendation of all who are interested in the welfare of agriculture."

Hon. Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, sent this sincere message: "Greetings, best wishes for successful convention southern farmers, especially those of your membership are congratulated on your steadfast labor in soil fertility created by Omnipotent Power and cultivated by those having faith in that power. May your numbers and harvest increase to your own benefit and that of a great posterity yet to come."

Other messages received from prominent individuals included those from Hon. C. A. Cobb, Director Southern Division, Soil Conservation, Washington, D. C.; Hon. G. B. Thorne, Director North-Central Division, Washington, D. C.; Freeman F. Gosden and Chas. J. Correll, better known as "Amos 'n Andy," Mr. H. J. Schwietert, Gen. Agr. Agent, Illinois Central Lines, and Mr. John T. Stinson, Director Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Lines, and many others.

Although on account of weather conditions farm and garden exhibits were not as large as in former years, there were some of excellent quality, especially cotton and canned fruit. The first prize for cotton was awarded to Mr. Fred Burnley of North Little Rock, Ark. The prize was a pair of pedigreed registered pigs donated by "Amos 'n Andy. As usual, Mississippi farmers won the lion's share of the prizes but some were also won by farmers of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama and Arkansas. Prizes awarded were valued at more than a thousand dollars.

The convention went on record as favoring the federal soil conservation program and rural resettlement plans. Tenantry and the sharecropping system were condemned and members were urged to purchase farms and to build better homes.

Chicago and Forsythe, Ga., made bids for the 1937 meeting. Leon R. Harris, of Moline, Ill., was chosen to serve as acting president of the organization and will retain the ofvce of secretary. Others re-elected were Maj. R. A. Byrd, vice-president, S. B. Wilson, Tenn., treasurer and C. R. Richardson, Indiana, chairman of the board of directors.

## PICKENS ON VISIT TO WHITE COLLEGES

**Wilson,** N. C., Dec. 3—(ANP) William Pickens of the N. A. A. C. P. was a guest at another white college in the state this week when he gave lectures to students at Atlantic Christian College here. He spoke to classes in Ancient History and those studying current and present European History. When he left, the faculty invited him to make further appointments when next he was in the state.

## WILSON AND TOLLEY MAY BE PROMOTED

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Appointment of M. L. Wilson, veteran Montana farm planner, as successor to Rexford G. Tugwell in the post of under-secretary of agriculture, was forecast today.

Promotion of Howard R. Tolley, chief of the AAA, to fill Wilson's position as assistant secretary, was said to be likely. Tolley would retain his present post.

**Alexander's Fate Uncertain**

W. W. Alexander, deputy administrator of the Resettlement Administration, has been chosen by Tugwell to succeed him as chief of that agency. But officials said today that whether he would become permanent administrator might depend upon the outcome of plans to shift the RA to the Agriculture Department.

Selection of new assistances to Secretary Wallace in the Agriculture Department will be made by President Roosevelt, subject to approval by the Senate. It was believed Wallace would recommend Wilson and Tolley to the president.

## 2,000 Farmers Attend Meeting

Lorman, Miss.—(C)—About 2,000 farmers from ten communities in two counties cooperated in organizing and holding a fair here on Thanksgiving Day. Alcorn College had a demonstration on soil conservation and the making of syrup.

## MISSOURI TOTAL CCC ENROLLMENT NUMBERS 54,958

### And Boy Oh Boy, What an Appetite those Boys in the Camps do have.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29,—A total of 54,958 Missouri men had been given employment in the Civilian Conservation Crops, up to Oct. 15, according to an announcement by Robert K. Ryland, state director of the National Emergency Council. This included 49,957 enrollees and 5,001 non-enrollees, such as officers and supervisors.

From Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, there were enrolled 4,776 white junior selectees, 202 Negro juniors, 106 white veterans and 29 Negro veterans.

Of the 5,113, all the Negro juniors and veterans were used to bring existing Missouri companies to full strength; 1,506 white juniors were sent to Missouri companies located on, or near, the West Coast; 1,632 white juniors were organized into twelve new Missouri Companies, and sent to camps also on, or near, the West Coast. The balance of the white juniors were used to bring existing Missouri Companies in Missouri to full strength. Boys were not sent out of the State against their will, and no boy, who is an eligible voter, was sent out of the State except upon his own written request, Ryland explained, adding that the Missouri-Kansas district of the Corps was now under direction of Charles M. Bundel, Brigadier General, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

#### Inspect All Foods

A virtually unknown activity is that of the Veterinary Corps Reserve Officers, on duty with the CCC, and who inspect all meat, meat food products, milk and milk products, which are produced, handled and delivered under sanitary conditions, and meet the standards of quality specified in the Federal Specifications under which they are purchased, Ryland continued.

The work of this organization in dairy inspection began a year ago. At that time a comparatively small number of pasteurizing plants and dairy farms in Missouri were under the supervision of an inspecting agency. In some localities a source of pasteurized milk was not even present, Ryland added.

Missouri Civilian Conservation Corps camps consume between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds of butter monthly. Meat and meat products consumed monthly by camps in Missouri approximate 130,000 pounds. In addition to this, the average monthly consumption of eggs is approximately 15,000 dozen and 5,000 pounds of cheese.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS

### Urges Federal Farm Control

Sen. George McGill, of Kansas, said yesterday that it was "wholly impracticable" for each state to set up its own farm control program and predicted that the next Congress would amend the soil conservation act to continue federal control. "The agricultural program necessarily should be national in scope," he said. "The problem cannot be dealt with in any other manner. It is hardly conceivable that each state would enact uniform laws pertaining to agriculture." (A. P.)

### Cotton for Road Shoulders.

"In trying out cotton cloth as a stabilizer of thin bituminous road surfacing, the highway department of Rhode Island offers a new use of the process for firming up soft shoulders" reports Engineering News-Record (November 26). "The shoulder surfacing was on Ten-Rod road in Exeter.....Ten-Rod road completed last year is gravel, surface-treated with tar. The shoulders were left untreated and being very sandy have been a serious traffic hazard and this year it was planned to give them a bituminous surface treatment....The thought occurred of using cloth-reinforced construction on the soft shoulders. In general the cloth-covered only the ordinary shoulder width but on certain sections it was carried out to the toe of the slope to prevent erosion. The method of treatment was to apply 1-2 gallon per square yard of M. C. 2 (cutback asphalt) to the sand and then to lay the cloth, after which the cloth was given a sprinkling of 1-4 gallon per square yard of the same. M. C. 2 oil and a liberal coating of sand. A second 1-4-gallon treatment and sand blotter treatment has kept all vehicles from stalling although there was at first some rutting by trucks which had to be ironed out by rolling. It is believed that such trouble will disappear as the asphal sets up hard....."

### Strip Farming Benefits

"What would you do if you had six children to educate and your farm was washing away?" asks the Prairie Farmer editorially "That is the problem that confronted Frank M. Griffin of Bellaire, Ohio. There was only one way to do it and that was to anchor the topsoil. The most practical plan on his rough farm seemed to be strip farming. Strips of sod were left in the plowed fields to stop the wash. So effective was the plan that the Griffin farm, which in 1907 would only produce feed for 12 cattle and 3 horses now supports 38 cattle and 3 horses. Griffin says: "I only plow a strip once in a rotation. Our rotation is corn, oats and two or three years of alfalfa. If the alfalfa stand is good, we sometimes leave it an extra year. The plowed strips are kept narrow and the sod strips follow the contours. The top soil is longer washing away and the childrens are getting their education. So soil conservation and family conservation go together. The man who does a good job of both qualifies as a No. 1 citizen."

### Vitamin D in Eggs

Poultry Tribune (November) contains "New Vitamin Facts" by Dr. J. E. Hunter, Pennsylvania State College. He says in an introductory note: "It is easy to figure the value of supplying ample quantities of Vitamin D. The studies at the Pennsylvania State College have shown that hens require twice as much Vitamin D. as chicks. The additional cost of supplying the extra Vitamin D. is approximately 2 1-2 cents per hen per year.. Each hen receiving the extra amount of Vitamin D. ate slightly more feed and stepped up her average yearly production by 28 eggs. With eggs at 30 cents per dozen the farmer received an additional income of 58 cents for an added investment of 2 1-2 cents. In these days of intensive competition that is an excellent investment."

### Hybrid Seed Corn

L. F. Arnott, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, reporting in the Hoosier Farmer (November) on hybrid corn in Indiana, says in part: "Experiments prove that the average yield of all hybrids tested exceeded the average yield of all varieties tested by approximately nine bushels per acre or about sixteen percent. But what is more important is this: are the best hybrids superior to the best open-pollinated varieties? The results at the Ohio Experiment Station, conducted during the same period of years, showed that the best hybrids exceeded the best open-pollinated varieties by approximately 13 bushels or 20 per cent. Since new hybrids are being developed each year, it is evident that the best hybrids in 1935 and 1936 are superior to the leaders in 1930. Naturally corn breeders and seedsmen, however small they may be, are pleased to have their forecast of improvement and performance so well confirmed by leading agricultural experiment stations in the Corn Belt States. Sceptical farmers may say that these results do not represent actual farm performance. Several hundred experiments, conducted on farms other than those of our experiment stations of the Central West show as the result of comparative records taken from open pollinated corn and hybrid corn that the average increase for the hybrids was 14 bushels per acre or 20 percent. These data adequately support the forecast that good adapted hybrids may be expected to outyield open pollinated varieties by 15 to 25 percent."

### Thornless Rose

The thornless rose, dream of flower lovers for centuries, has been developed at Attica, New York, from a single chance plant which "just happened to grow that way," Edward C. Stroh, horticulturist, said recently. He grew 3,000 thornless rose bushes this season, asserting that he had worked for years to develop such a rose, until he came upon the single plant three years ago. "It just happened to grow that way," he said. "From the single plant we developed three more the first year. Last year we grew fifty and this summer 3,000." The thornless rose is a large double flower. (A. P.)

### Vitaminized Egg Factory

"A city egg factory in which 'vitamined' eggs are produced and sold at a price 10 to 15 cents a dozen above the current market rates is attracting great interest in the poultry world," says The forecast (October). This 5-story factory, situated not far south of Chicago's loop, is the inspiration of a Chicago business man.....He heard of the battery system of egg production, investigated and studied it and engaged an expert poultryman to equip the building for hatching and brooding of chicks, for the rearing and developing of pullets and for housing over 20,000 laying hens. The working schedule at this egg factory is figured upon a 13-hour day for growing pullets and laying hens. The managing poultryman is putting Vitamin into the eggs by means of concentrated ration pellets and a special wet mash that is fed to the chickens at noon each day."


**B. Y. P. U.**

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**The SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Commentary For 1937**

Once more the National Baptist Sunday School Lesson Commentary is on the market for 1937. The price is $1.00 per copy, postage paid. It contains all the lessons for 1937, with the authorized and revised versions; it has helps for many departments in the Sunday School. It should be in the hands of every pastor, superintendent and teacher. Bible students would do well to get one. It contains the subject and text of all the lessons for 1938.

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**Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE**

**The Woman's Home Mission Guide,** price 15 cents; **Y. W. A. Guide,** 15 cents; **Shepherd Boy's League Guide** and **Girl's Auxiliary** combined, 15 cents; **Starlight Band,** 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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**Hope Magazine**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

No better publication can be placed in the hands of women who are doing mission work and interested in the Fireside School development than Hope Magazine, published every month in the year, price 50 cents a year. It contains helps for every department of Woman's Mission Society Organizations, as well as suggestions for religious entertainments. For more than fifty years this Magazine has been an invaluable help. It was founded by the late Miss Joanna P. Moore.

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### New Meat Coating

"An effective new coating for preventing cuts of fresh meat from becoming dried out was patented recently at Washington," says The Forecast (September.) "The formula for this coating includes 57 percent water, 25 percent glycerine, 18 per cent gelatin and O.1 percent essential oil....While such coatings have been used on smoked meats for many years, the new patent extends the method to fresh meats. Butchers, hotel stewards and all who are responsible for the storage of large amounts of cut meat will appreciate the importance of such a protective coating.....The glycerine in the new formula absorbs moisture and keeps the gelatin in a flexible condition which prevents it from cracking. Thus the gelatin casing acts as a hermetic seal to keep out air, dust and germs. The essential oils, furthermore, exercise a germicidal action and retard spoilage to a marked degree.

Still another feature recommending the use of this coating is the fact that it may easily be removed by washing."

### Pumpkin-Squash Hybrid

"For nearly a hundred years research men have been trying to cross pumpkins with squash," says an editorial in American Agriculturist (October 10). "Now the State Experiment Station at Geneva announces that at last it has succeeded and has a dozen hybrid fruits. Maybe pies from the new hybrids will be better than the good old 'punkin' pie, but they'll have to go some if they are. Another interesting development in the vegetable work is the 'stinkless' or orderless Savoy cabbage developed by Prof. C. H. Myers of Cornell. The first of these new cabbages was recently placed on sale and seems to be rousing enthusiasm. In addition to its quality of being cooked without driving you out of the house, it also withstands drought well and produces good saleable heads of high quality."

### FARM POWER PROGRAM

Under impetus of a Government financed farm power program and intense activity by private utilities, there will be 1,000,000 highline-electrified farms in the country at the start of next year, the Rural Electrification Administration has estimated. Although the REA has given at least preliminary approval to about $25,000,000 in loans for extension of rural lines, officials admitted this figure was negligible when compared to rural lines financed by power companies themselves. They claim credit, however, for "starting the ball rolling." Figures made public by the Edison Electric Institute show that in the first six months of 1936 more farms were connected to electric lines than in any 12-month period since 1929. The E. E. I. estimated 71,243 farms were given electric service from January to June of this year, bringing the total of electrically connected farms to 860,000. Officials said the $25,000,000 in loans approved by the Rural Electrification Administration will supply power to 75,000 rural users in 35 states. (Press.)

### NEW BEET HARVESTER

"Table beets (where the top has to be pinched off without injury to the beet) have been harvested mechanically for several years and a main problem has been the development of a like machine for harvesting sugar beets (with an area of leaf scar above the ground which must be sliced off with the top)," says Business Week (September 26). "Big news to sugar beet growers is the success of Urschel Laboratories, Indiana, in perfecting such a machine.....The machine is manufactured under Urschel patents by Scott Viner Company of Columbus, Ohio (not by University of California engineers as erroneously stated in Business Week) and is not commercially available as yet....."

### ASPARAGUS STORAGE

"Experiments have recently been conducted in Germany," says Cold Storage (London, September 17), "in lonnection with the cold storage asparagus, with or without special wrappers, and also in regard to the keeping quality and sales value of asparagus after removal from storage. Asparagus in ordinary packing or already unwrapped after eight days storage showed withering, particularly in the upper and lower layers....Asparagus packed in cellophane remained fresh for a much longer period and was more readily saleable. Mould attack did not commence prior to two or three weeks storage and only when the asparagus was subjected to mishandling and damage. Washed asparagus was attachek by moulds sooner than unwashed asparagus, but when packed in cellophane, washed asparagus retained its whiteness and was easier to sell than the unwashed asparagus which turned bluish pink in its wrapping. The moisture given off by wrapped asparagus prevented loss evaporation but was often the cause of complaint. After cold storage, even for a period of two to three weeks, good quality asparagus withstood further transport without harm, provided the wrapping was in good order and the journey did not take longer than one night or half a day. After storage for two to three weeks, samples had a tendency to become brittle but the keeping quality was not lessened even after three weeks storage....."

### FROZEN FRUIT JUICES

Vernon L. S. Charley discusses the concentration of fruit juices by freezing (reprinted from the annual report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol, England) in the Fruit Products Journal (Sept.) He summarizes as follows: "(1) concentrated apple juices have been produced by means of freezing and subsequent removal of ice; sugar contents in the concentrates have ranged between 45 and 55 percent; (2) the flavor of concentrates produced in this manner has been shown to be more attractive than that of vacuum evaporated samples; (3) three ciders have been concentrated by the cold process; the alcohol contents have been nearly doubled by this means."

### DRY ICE AND CEMENT

"Dry ice threatens to become important to the Portland Cement industry," says Business Week (Sept. 26). "Cement men are watching an experiment now on in Oklahoma where a company at Ada is shipping from 10 to 15 tons of dry ice a day as a byproduct.....The Ada plant installed apparatus with a capacity of about 15 tons a day and are now producing it at a cost of about $7 a ton. This they deliver within a radius of 60 miles using insulated trucks and handling the dry ice in large blocks with ice tongs. The delivery loss by evaporation is held to about 1 percent. They sell it for $30 a ton to the ice cream and carbonated beverage people, so that this by-product produces a revenue of from $300 to $450 a day. They could dispose of more if they had the dry ice capacity....."

### CATALASE RESEARCH

Catalose, an enzyme or chemical substance of vital importance in the processes of digestion and fermentation, has been actually observed at work for the first time, providing experimental proof for a theory held for more than half a century, according to a recent announcement at Yale University. Dr. Kurt G. Stern, visiting lecturer in physiological chemistry at Yale, in reporting on the results of the work, asserted that it give new approach to the study of digestion. Dr. Stern's work is regarded as a direct proof of the concept, held in the more modern theories of enzyme action, that direct chemical participation of the enzyme takes place at some stage in the process of transformation of foodstuffs. Isolating catalase and determining its constitution as his first research, Dr. Stern, basing his experiment upon knowledge that this enzyme is composed of a colorless protein and a pigment which gives it its color, separated the pigment from the protein, purified the pigment to a crystalline form and found it to be identical with the pigment, or hemin group, of the blood. He was able to transform this enyzme into hemoglobin by merely exchanging the protein of the enyzme for the globin or protein of the blood pigment, thereby showing the identity of the two hermones. (New York Times.)

### THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, LITTLE ROCK,

(Continued from Page 2)

**Justice the Only Issue, Rules Judge Martineau.**

Efforts of Peacher's lawyers to show that there was a great demand for labor in Crittenden county last spring and that many Negroes who lived in the "quarters" in Earle "south of the railroad tracks" were idle, were ruled out by Judge Martineau.

"It wouldn't make any difference if everybody in Arkansas needed help," he said. "Violation of the law is not justified by the need for labor, and excess of idle labor, even if proved, would have no bearing on the question here. This jury is not called on to try the guilt or innocence of these men as vagrants. The question at issue here is whether or not they received a fair trial when they were arrested and convicted on the vagrancy charge and whether Peacher arrested them and took them to court for the purpose of securing their services illegally."

**Peacher, on Witness Stand Defends His Actions.**

Peacher, called to the stand late this afternoon, testified that he had been marshal since 1930, that he had known the Negroes whom he arrested for a number of years, that all habitually loafed about the streets and frequented gambling joints and "honkytonks."

He denied that he cursed the Negroes when he brought them into Mayor Mitchell's office.

Testimony of the Negroes that they were not fed by Peacher during the 48 hours that they remained in jail was denied by the marshal, who said that he sent food from a restaurant to them in addition to food which their relatives supplied.

He also said that they were well cared for at the stockade on the tract that he was clearing, and that a doctor attended two of them during that time. The Negroes were not held there under armed guard, he said. "Some of them got away, and we didn't try to get them back," he continued. "All of them could walk off if they wanted to. I was glad to get rid of them."

Peacher said that two of the Negroes came to Earle on short furloughs while they were in his custody. He said that J. B. Dulaney, chairman of the board of Earle Special School District, came to him last February with a proposition to clear land belonging to district in the Sixteenth section in return for wood and for use of the land for two years. He said that subsequently he arranged for use of convict labor with County Judge Johnson through Sheriff Howard Curlin. Both Curlin and Johnson had given similar testimony.

"The jail was filled up most of the time with prisoners, and the city and county had to feed them," Peacher said, "If there wasn't any other way I had to feed them out of my own pocket. We figured we had better get them to work."

Asked by government lawyers why he had not arrested the accused Negroes for gambling, which he charges was their principal occupation, Peacher replied: "We don't arrest anybody for gambling over in our country."

He said the Negroes were searched when they were put in jail, and that none had money. All had testified that they had money when arrested.

Warrants for arrest of the Negroes were not secured until the day after they were arrested and jailed, he said. The Negroes knew their rights in court at the trial before Mayor Mitchell, Peacher said, but did not offer evidence.

Peacher's demeanor in the courtroom was confident, and he frequently appeared amused. On the witness stand he was defiant and arrogant, particularly under cross-examination.

**Others Testify in Support Of Peachers' Story.**

Everett Hood, deputy sheriff of Crittenden county, testified that he had been in Earle almost daily for the past six years and that all of the Negroes were habitual loafers, but under cross-examination admitted that he had known some of them only a short time.

Dulaney, chairman of the School Board, who farms between 1,200 and 11,500 acres of rented land, identified a lease contract between the School Board and Peacher dated May 5, shortly before arrest of the eight Negroes, giving Peacher all timber and use of the land for two years in return for clearing it. He said that the school district financed construction of a stockade and two other buildings on the land immediately afterward. Efforts to introduce testimony as to the impoverished condition of the school district and need for funds were overruled.

John Clay, Negro, who worked at the "Sixteenth Section" during construction of the buildings, testified that the last one was finished a few days before the arrests for vagrancy

Aubrey Lancaster, living near Earle, said that he told Peacher that if he "would get the loafers off the streets people on the farms can get some work done," and added that others had told Peacher the same.

**All Arrested Negroes Deny They Were Vagrants.**

The government did not present evidence supporting one count of the indictment relating to arrest of a Negro named Wesley Millender, Negroes named in the other seven counts and called as witnesses today were Wingfield Anderson, 51; John Curtis, 22; Powell Willis, 22; Moses Dunn, 52; Charles Dean, 62; Lewis Fredick, 36 and Mark Love, 42.

Anderson testified that Peacher took him from the porch of his home in Earle. He said that he had been drawing workmen's compensation of $10 per week from the Natalbany Lumber Company of Baton Rouge, La., for some months pending final settlement for damages for an injury received while in the employ of the concern, and that $1,700 settlement was made.

Ashton L. Stewart, Baton Rouge lawyers, who represented Anderson in a suit against the company, corrobrated this and produced receipts for funds sent Anderson shortly before and after his arrest by Peacher.

The other six Negroes testified that they were working at the time of their arrest or had been working, and all said that they had some funds, had food in the houses where they lived, and were not in danger of becoming public charges.

### LARGER COTTON CROP PREDICTED

Federal Crop Reporting Board says this year's crop (fore cast) as of November 9th will total 12,400,000 bales. The average yield for the United Satets is 199.7 pounds lint per acre. Ginnings of this season's crop to beginning of Nov. 1st., is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,050,722 |
| Arkansas | 1,061,452 |
| Florida | 26,881 |
| Georgia | 926,366 |
| Louisiana | 713,732 |
| Mississippi | 1,701,997 |
| Missouri | 25,1925 |
| N. C. | 348,024 |
| Oklahoma | 224,640 |
| S. C. | 558,798 |
| Tennessee | 340,713 |
| Texas | 2,302,841 |
| Virginia | 17,992 |

## FRUIT DARKENING CAN Bt PREVENTED BY NEW PROCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

tries is restricted, since the food laws of many European nations do not permit food to be sold, which contains more than a very small amount of sulphur dioxide.

Research was begun recently by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils with the object of finding a satisfactory method of preventing the discoloration of the cut fruit (while it was kept or being) which could replace the sulphuring process. The investigation started with a study of the enzyme reactions that caused the darkening of cut fruits. It was successful in test tube where they could be injected, and as a result it appeared that several classes of substances ought to possess the property of inhibiting the discoloration. Of these the great majority were poisonous, but one class seems to be harmless, because it occurs in many foods. This is the class of sulphydryl-containing amimo acids and peptides, typified by glutathione and cysteine.

Experiments with these substances were made on apples of a variety which darken rapidly when cut (Paragon). The results showed that only very small amounts of these substances were necessary to completely inhibit the darkening of the apples.

The application was simple; sliced apples were sprayed with a very dilute solution (O. 1. to O.25 percent) of the chemical and then placed in a drier where they were handled as in an apple-drying plant.

In technology these chemicals are as yet rare, although if there were any great demand for them they could probably be made cheaply enough. The investigators knew, however, that a substance related to whose with which they had experimented is often found in pineapple juice. The next step was therefore to spray the fruit with pineapple juice which contained the substance. The effect of the pineapple juice was weaker than that of the chemicals, but the result was quite satisfactory.

Fruit dried after spraying with pineapple juice is, of course, covered with a thin film of dry residue from the juice. This does not seem objectionable but it may be avoided by first fermenting the juice, removing the yeast and alcohol, and using the greatly purified liquid in the spraying process.

Another application of this finding is that cut-up fruit, such as apples, apricots, bananas, (if they are not too ripe) peaches, and probably many others can be stored in the cold for as long as 24 hours without turning dark if they are immersed in pineapple juice or if a small amount of one of the chemicals mentioned is added to the juice which covers them. In the event that the pineapple juice is not already acid a little lemon juice should be added to it, since the darkening is more easily prevented in acid solutions.

## PRACTICE OF HOME CANNING SERVES TO FILL UP LARDER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

to interest you in canning vegetables which are least expensive at the moment.

Peas, beans, tomatoes and corn . . . are the staples one always thinks of when canning. Just now they are one-half or less than one-half of their cost during the winter months. If you buy them by the bushel, from the wholesale market, you can even better those figures, so putting them up now is a real saving.

This year why not go a little farther with corn than you usually do and instead of canning it plain, include green peppers, okra, tomatoes and onions, so you will have all ready to serve jars of delicious Spanish corn which need no preparation but reheating and a big piece of butter when you want to serve them. Here is an excellent recipe:

### Spanish Corn

Select tender ears of sweet corn, clean well and cut from cobs until you have two quarts of cut corn. To this add two quarts of fresh okra, sliced very thin; eight green peppers (seeded) and six small onions, both chopped very fine, Scald and peel tomatoes and cut them in rather small pieces, discarding the seed pulp. Add four quarts of tomatoes to the other vegetables and mix all together. Add eight teaspoons salt, one teaspoon pepper, eight tablespoons sugar. Cook over a slow fire for 30 minutes, stirring frequently.

Have ready the hot sterilized jars; pour the corn mixture into them, put rubbers and covers on loosely and cook for one and three-quarters hours in a kettle or boiler filled with hot water that comes within an inch from the tops of the jars. Tighten the jar tops as soon as you have finished processing and this canning job is completed.

You may can fruits and vegetables with nothing more than a saucepan and your jars for equipment, so let no one make the excuse that to accumulate the proper canning equipment would require the expenditure of more money than would be saved by doing the work. It is of course, wonderful to have all the latest implements and gadgets . . . but if economy is the watchword, the deed can be done without extra cost.

When selecting fruit for preserving or canning, remember that it is best just before it is perfectly ripe, as then it holds both its shape and full flavor. For jelly making under ripe fruit is even better than that which is thoroughly ripe, because the pectin which is the jelly making substance diminishes as fruit ripens.

## REDUCED MEAT SUPPLY FORECAST FOR NEXT YEAR

### Agriculture Department Predicts Pork and Better Grades of Beef Will Be Scarce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—"The smallest supply of meats in more than 15 years" is forcast in a Department of Agriculture report on "Meat Animals and Meats in 1937."

"The reduction will be most pronounced in pork and in the better grades of beef," the survey said.

Another department report predicted a rise in dairy prices in 1937.

Discussing the fact that Southern state last year produced 2,000,000 more hogs than in 1930, while the corn belt's output was 20,000,000 fewer than in 1930, the deparment said the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program had been a contributing factor. The trend was attributed "very largely," however, to drouth in the corn belt. The AAA program in the South, shifting much acreage from cotton and tobacco to feed crops, was described as an aid to pig production in that section.

## Flight Okay "If Successful" Says Patterson

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 3—(ANP) Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, said his only communication with Col. Hubert Julian regarding his proposed 7,000 mile flight was a letter in which he told the flyer that the aerial jaunt would have "a favorable effect if it is successful."

## Continue Suit of Flogging Victims

Jonesboro, Ark., Dec. 3—(ANP)—Three civil cases in which Miss Willie Sue Blagden and Eliza Nolden, both of Memphis, and J. M. Reese, of Bolivar county, Miss., all three white, are asking $15,000 each for damages resulting from floggings by Earle and Crittenden county residents last summer were continued last week pending the outcome of the Peacher slavery trial.

## LAWYER DIES

Jacksonville, Fla. (C)—Hon. W. W. Parker, one of the most able lawyers of the state, died of a stroke last Monday after one day's illness. Mr. Parker, who had lived here for thirty years, was a native of the Bahamas and founded the Citizens Industrial Life Insurance Company several years ago.

## FLORIDA LIFTS VOLUME CONTROL OF GRAPEFRUIT

Lakeland, Fla., (UP)—The volume prorate control of Florida grapefruit interstate shipments has been lifted by the Florida citrus control commission when it was advised there was no immediate prospect of regulation of Texas citrus marketing.

The commission has held grapefruit shipment to 600 cars a week in order to sustain the grapefruit market. Hereafter shipments will be regulated only by grade of fruit.

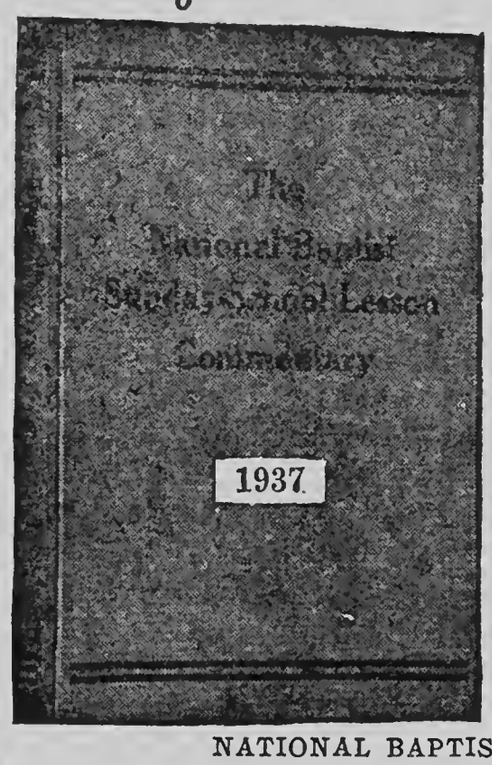
The commission ordered a volume prorate on orange shipment for the first time this year. Only 600 cars of oranges will be shipped from the state next week. It was not determined whether volume restrictions on orange shipments would be continued after that time.

Grapefruit shipments were limited to first and second grade fruit with second grade sizes ranging from 36 to 80 inclusive and the second grade fruit to be only 30 per cent of the total shipped. Tangerine shipments were limited to first and second grades, size 168 and larger.

## "FLYING BOXCARS"

"Flying boxcars" will start in national all-freight air-express in September under plans which the Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., is reported to be developing, says an Associated Press report. Tests still being conducted by the air line have demonstrated that Ford tri-motored planes, with all seats stripped out and special doors replacing passenger entrances, can function economically as air-freight carries. The rated load for such a ship is 3,500 ponnds. Cargoes are now being developed in various communities where high speed for freight shipments would be an impelling consideration. Two planeloads of flowers weekly from Los Angeles is one prospect getting attention. These would go to New York and Chicago. Radio parts, automobile parts, food products and clothing would move westward in return.


# Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. IX. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1937 No. 12.


# Agriculture as a Nat'l Problem By Mastin G. White, Solicitor

## ADDRESS DELIVERED AT FT. WORTH, TEXAS

### Official of U. S. Department of Agriculture Spoke to Texas Agriculturists

Ft. Worth, Texas—This is a very happy occasion for me. In the first place, it affords me an opportunity to return to my native State of Texas; that is, if one who was born in the Free State of Van Zandt can claim to be a native Texan. Second—and this is the more important reason—I am delighted to bring a word of greeting to the Texas Agricultural Association a farm organization which is very highly esteemed by the Department of Agriculture. Your wholehearted cooperation in the previous triple-A crop adjustment program and in the present agricultural conservation program is greatly appreciated by the Department.

Since January 6, 1936, the date of the triple-A decision by the Supreme Court, there has been much discussion throughout the country as to whether agriculture is, in fact, a purely local problem and, therefore, outside the scope of the powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution, or whether the interests of agriculture are of such vital importance to the general welfare of the country as a whole that agriculture can be characterized as a national problem and, therefore, one which is a proper concern of the Federal Government.

Nationwide discussion of this question seems very strange indeed to persons who are familiar with the history of the relationship in this country between the Federal Government and agriculture. The fact is that, throughout the history of the nation, the Congress, the several Presidents and the people have always regarded the general interests of agriculture as proper subjects for the aid of the Federal Government. For example, in his Eighth Annual Message President Washington said: "It will not be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety?"

A few years later, in a Congressional report dated February 2, 1817, the statement was made that: "The interests of agriculture must, therefore, be primarily important to the people of the United States, and must at all times deserve the warm support and liberal patronage of Government."

Beginning with the Act of March

(Continued on Page 2)

## WILL AID NEGRO FARMERS

### Nineteen Thirty-seven Conservation Program As Outlined

Washington, D. C.—Negro farmers who were benefited by the Soil Conservation program of 1936 will be encouraged by the recent announcement of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that the program will be continued in 1937 with increased payments for growing vegetables and fruits and a more extended opportunity for planting soil building and conserving crops.

"For the 1937 program" says secretary Wallace, "additional emphasis has been placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil building practices."

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes: Class I. for diversion from soil depleting crops and Class II. for soil building.

Concerning the diversion payments, the statement says that in these two payments are combined "most states of the Southern Region into one payment of $9.00 pe racre with a deduction of $3.00 per acre for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil conserving crops."

For cotton, the maximum diversion allowed will be 35 percent of the total average acreage of the farm and the diversion rate will be 5 cents per pound based upon the average lint yield for the paticular community in which the farm is located.

"The rates for approved soil building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestration and seeding some soil building crops," the statement continues, "will be established for sates and regions and will be in line with those of 1936."

## Kudzu Stopped Gullies And Yields Good Feed

E. H. Lazenby, Atkins, Ark., has found a good remedy to stop a bad wash in a field, related W. R. Daniel, Pope County agent. Several years ago Mr. Lazenby found that a three-acre field on the lower side of his farm was terraced, and the three acres were set with kudzu plants in four-foot checks and worked in corn for two years until the plants were fully established.

The kudsu was allowed to run till 1934, when hay was cut, yielding more than a ton to the acre the first year, said Mr. Daniel. A hay crop has been harvested each year since, and Mr. Lazenby stated that while the hay is a little coarse, the stock seem to like it and feed freely on both the hay and the green plants.

This year about half and acre of the original patch was put back in cultivation and no difficulty was ex-

(Continued on Page 7)

## FRESH VEGETABLES STORED

### Frozen Stocks to be Reported Monthly According to Bureau of Ag.

Washington, D. C.—Cold storage holdings of frozen fresh vegetables will be reported monthly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics beginning January 1, 1937. The foods are peas, cut beans, lima beans, corn on the cob, and spinach.

Bureau officials said there has been a large increase in the handling of frozen fresh foods in recent years. Decision to issue monthly cold storage reports on some of these products was made in response to requests by the Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.

The Bureau has been issuing monthly cold storage reports on a long list of products since 1916. These products include fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, meats, lard, fish, and more than 30 other foods.

For the past 13 years, the Bureau has been reporting holdings of frozen and preserved fruits as a group. Now it will report separately on strawberries, blueberries and cherries in this classification.

The Bureau's cold storage reports are used by warehousemen, dealers, farm organizations, and many other agencies interested in the buying and selling of foods. The reports are released about the twelfth of each month from Washington and from the various market news offices of the Bureau. They are published also in most of the leading food trade journals.

## Farmers Farthest Down To Have Wallace Aid

Washington, D. C.—In consideration of the plight of that farm labor group in which Negroes are most conspicuous, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, in an address delivered during the recent annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation which was held in Passadena, California, said that "increased opportunity" must be provided "for those farm people whose standard of living is now barely on a subsistence basis."

Other measures necessary to attain "agricultural security in its broadest sense," as enumerated by Secretary Wallace, included: opportunities for farmers to organize in their own interests; fair and stable prices for farm products; farm production in keeping with domestic and foreign needs; extension of foreign markets; conservation of soil fertility; retirement of sub-marginal lands; crop insurance and better opportunities for tenants to become land owners.

"Conservation of soil is the last line of defense against national suicide," said the Secretary in this notable address. And he was equally as emphatic on the subject of crop insurance when he said that "without such insurance the enterprise of farming has been the most speculative in the world."

## WHAT THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS

### Discourse on Seedless Fruits, Canned Rabbits And Fertilizer Tanks

"Sooner or later you wil be building a fertilizer tank," says an article from the Pacific Rural Press, printed in condensed form in Farm News Digest (November). "They are coming on the tenant farms, as well as where the farm is operated by the owner. At Arcata, California, W. E. Tonini is operating a leased dairy farm where a fertilizer tank is a part of the equipment. The tank is built beside the barn and is an integral part of the wooden corral which is quite typical where dry footage calls for something better than dirt for winter yardage of dairy cows. This tank is 60 feet long, 16 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Mr. Tonini has a fine herd of about 40 cows and he empties the tank twice a year, getting about 90 loads of liquid manure at an emptying and covering about 8 acres of land with the liquid manure. He says that the tank is large enough to take care of 50 cows. The tank is emptied with Swiss-made pumps. There is practically no odor from this liquid manure and practically no loss of fertility. W. D. Pine, farm advisor, who introduced the fertilizer tank of Humboldt County says that the average tank probably represents a cost of pretty close to $500 by the time you build the tank, make a tank wagon and buy a pump. During the past year something like 50,000 acres have been irrigated and fertilized in Cailfornia by dissolving compressed ammonia gas in the irrigation water. You can buy gas

(Continued on Page 8)

## Gardens Brought In $926 And Supplied Household of Seven

Mrs. J. W. Worrell, member of the Midway Home Demonstration Club, marketed $926.84 worth of garden products from her 22 varities, said Miss Esther Tennyson, St. Francis county home demonstration agent. Besides this she grew enough products to feed her family of seven and to can for the winter food supply.

The vegetables were sold on the local market in Forrest City, through both stores and private customers, Miss Tennyson related. She said this garden was a year 'round producer, and that Mrs. Worrell grows her own plants in hot-beds and cold frames.

## FARM INCOME GAINS REPORTED

### All Regions Show Improvements Over Previous Year Is Stated

Washington, D. C.,—Gains in cash receipts from the sale of principal farm products during October over those of October last year were recorded in each of the six major regions of the United States, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today.

The largest gains of 15 and 12 percent, respectively, occurred in the East North Central and the South Central States, while fairly uniform increases ranging from 6 to 9 percent took place in the other four regions. Cash receipts were smaller than in October 1935 in 11 States, with one or more of these States located in each of the regions other than the North Atlantic States.

For the entire country cash income from farm marketings this October amounted to $886,000,000 a gain of 10 percent over October 1935.

Receipts from marketings of principal crops alone were larger this October than a year ago in every region except the West North Central States, and receipts from livestock and livestock products were larger in all regions other than the South Central and Western States. Gains in income from crop items in the various regions resulted mainly from the larger receipts from potatoes, corn, and barley in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, from cotton in the two Southern regions, and from sugar beets, cotton, and some miscellaneous crops in the Western States. Income from apples and wheat was less than in October a year ago in every region.

The gains in income from livestock and livestock products reflected chiefly the higher prices received for dairy products and the larger marketings of hogs. In the South Central and Western States, smaller marketings of cattle and calves, together with somewhat lower prices, offset the gains from dairy products.

North Dakota and South Dakota were two of the States to show substantial decreases in October receipts from the sale of principal farm products as compared with a year ago. These decreases were the result of very small marketings of wheat and flaxseed following short crops this year. In Virginia where income from apples, tobacco, and meat animals was considerably less than in October, 1935, receipts from farm marketings were down 29 percent. Small marketings of cotton from Oklahoma and wheat from Montana, together with the smaller receipts from cattle and calves in both of these States, reduced their cash receipts from farm marketings by 38 and 33 percent, respectively, from those of October a year ago.

(Continued on Page 8)

## ADDRESS DELIVERED

(CONTINUED FROM FAGE 1)

3, 1839, countless approcpriations have been made by the Congress, at the behest of the people and with the approval of the various Presidents, for the protection and promotion of agriculture on a national scale. These appropriations have included provisions for the collection and analysis of agricultural statistics; for the distribution of seeds; for agricultural education; for the study and suppression of plant diseases and insect pests; for inspection and quarantine work in connection with livestock and poultry and for the study and eradication of animal diseases; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding; for studies in the fields of soil bacteriology, plant nutrition and soil fertility; and for many other agricultural purposes.

In addition to the expenditure of money during the period from 1839 to 1936 to foster and promote agriculture in the United States, the Federal Government, in response to the demand of the people, has also made frequent use of its regulatory powers in order to protect the interests of agricultural producers. Under the Animal and Plant Quarantine Acts the Federal Government has used its powers of compulsion to protect the livestock and crops of farmers from the spread of animal and plant diseases and insect pests. In order to prevent manipulation of the prices of agricultural commodities and to secure for farmers honest returns for their products, the Govenment in various statutes has provided for the regulation of certain middlemen who handle or deal in agricultural commodities. Among those who have been regulated in the interest of the farmers might be mentioned the packers, the large stockyards of the country, and the commission men and dealers who operate at the stockyards; the commission merchants, dealers and brokers who handle fresh fruits and vegetables in the current of interstate commerce; and the futures exchanges and the commission merchants and brokers who deal in futures contracts covering cotton, grain and other important agricultural commodities.

This conception of agriculture as a national problem was especially prevalent in the Congress and in the executive branch of the Govenment in March of 1933. You will recall that, during the World War, the farmers of the United States had greatly expanded their acreages of the so-called basic agricultural commodities, such as cotton and wheat. This was because of the clamor for these products upon the part of European nations, their own man-power being withdrawn from agriculture and engaged in the conduct of the war. This expansion of agricultural production in the United States was directly stimulated by the Federal Government after this country entered the war. Following the close of the war, the European countries began to resume their production of agricultural commodities. By 1925 Europe had generally restored agriculture to its prewar status and diligent efforts were made further to increase agricultural production because of a desire for salf-sufficiency in the event of a future armed conflict. Surpluses of agricultural commodities began to accumulate in this country as European nations resumed their agricultural production and as the foreign demand for American farm products declined as a consequence. Furthermore, the policy of extreme tariff protectionism in this country after the war resulted in the retaliatory erection of trade barriers in Europe aimed at protecting their domestic agriculture and limiting the use of American products. These European tariffs, import quotas and embargoes greatly restricted the export market for our agricultural com modities.

While export markets for American farm products were curtailed because of the factors just mentioned and while purchasing power in this country declined with the beginning of the industrial depression in the fall of 1929, the production of agricultural commodities continued on a high level and even increased. Because of the fixed charges on his land, the farmer had no choice but to continue production at an excessive rate in a vain attempt to meet expenses. The result was that the towering surpluses which accumulated drove the prices of farm products to their lowest level in many years. For example, we Texans will recall that the world carryover of United States cotton at the beginning of the 1932-33 season was 12,560,000 bales and that Texas farmers in December of 1932 received about 5 cents per pound for their cotton. That the farmers of the country were more severely affected by the depression than other portions of the population is demonstrated by the fact that the ratio of the prices of agricultural commodities to the prices of nonagricultural products was the lowest in 1932 that it had been since the Civil War and the farmers' share of the national income was the lowest in our history.

By March of 1933 the farmers of the country, as a group, and all of the allied industries depending upon the farm market, upon the value of farm land and upon the prices of farm products, were practically upon the verge of financial ruin. This deplorable situation brought home to the people of the United States, as never before, the realization that agriculture was indeed a national problem and that it was incumbent upon the Federal Government to exert its most diligent efforts in order to avert the impending disaster. In the emergency, Congress passed and the President approved the crop adjustment provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The primary task of the triple-A program in 1933 was to elimiante or reduce the surpluses of agricultural commodities and to restore farm prices to their prewar level of purchasing power and thereby to promote national recovery. Programs to adjust the poduction of cotton, wheat, corn-hogs and tobacco were launched as rapidly as possible.

The AAA crop adjustment programs were carried on for a period of three years, and I might add that the farmers of Texas played a very important part in the success of the program. A total of 907,424 crop adjustment contracts were signed by Texas farmers and accepted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. While it is impossible mathematically to evaluate the results of the triple-A adjusment programs, it is significant to note that, for the United States as a whole, chiefly as a result of the administration's AAA. monetary and other activities, the yearly average price of all farm products increased 66 per cent between 1932 and 1935, the last year of the adjustment program. The whole cash income from farm production in the United States rose from $4,377,000,000 in 1932 to $7,201,000,000 in 1935. In Texas, the cash income from farm products increased from $294.358,000 in 1932 to $461,030,000 in 1935.

With the increase in the purchasing power of the farmers, industrial prosperity began to return to the nation. Factories which had been still became once more scenes of busy activity; unemployed workers found jobs in industry; wages were increased; dividends were declared; industrial production, car loadings, bank clearings, building activity—all increased. It has been estimated that increased agricultural purchasing power contributed about 40 per cent to the rise in industrial activity between 1932 and 1935. Consequently, it would seem that, in fact, the Congress and the President were correct in March of 1933 when they proceeded upon the belief that the expenditure of Federal funds to adjust the production of agricultural commodities and thus restore farm purchasing power would, in the words of the Constitution, "provide for the * * * general welfare."

It is still the belief of the people, I am sure, that agriculture is a national problem and that the general welfare of the country as a whole requires that the interests of agriculture be protected and fostered. The cessation of the adjustment programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the disappearance in large measure of the 1932 surplus problems, have afforded an opportunity to develop the present phase of agricultural policy—one that deals with the more fundamental problems of soil conservation, heretofore largely neglected. The conservation of our natural resources, the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, and the promotion of sound farm management practices are recognized as matters of national concern.

It is upon this theory that the present agricultural conservation program, under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act is being conducted. The Secretary of Agriculture endeavors to accomplish the objectives of the act through the 1936 agricultural conservation program by offering payments to producers (1) who carry out such soil-building practices as the Secretary has determined will restore or conserve the soil or prevent its erosion, (2) who change the use of a part of their land by shifting from the growing of soil-depleting crops to the growing of soil-conserving crops or the maintenance of soil-conserving practices, and (3) who match the growing of certain soil-depleting deficit crops with the growing of certain soil-conserving crops. The performance for which any payment is offered, and the rate of payment offered for a particular performance, is, of course, varied throughout the country to facilitate the adaptation of the program to conditions existing in the different regions involved.

The 1937 agricultural conservation program, which is now being developed with the aid of farmers throughout the country, will in all probability be of the same general character as the 1936 program. However, with more time in which to develop the 1937 program than was available for the formulation of the 1936 program, and with the experience gained from the operation of the 1936 program, it is anticipated that the Secretary of Agriculture will be able to develop a new program which will better effectuate the purposes of the act during the calendar year 1937.

In accordance with the present law, the administration of the agricultural conservation program, beginning January 1, 1938, is scheduled to be transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the 48 states. Thus far, only the legislatures of five States have enacted legislation looking toward the inauguration of State programs. Consequently, in order to be in a position to cooperate under the law as it stands, it will be necessary for the remaining forty-three State legislatures to pass appropriate legislation during 1937 and for each of the forty-eight States to designate an agency to conduct the State program. Furthermore ,assuming they wish to parti-


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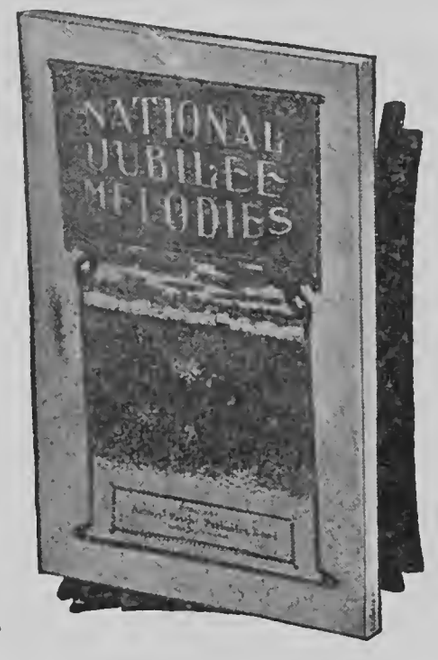


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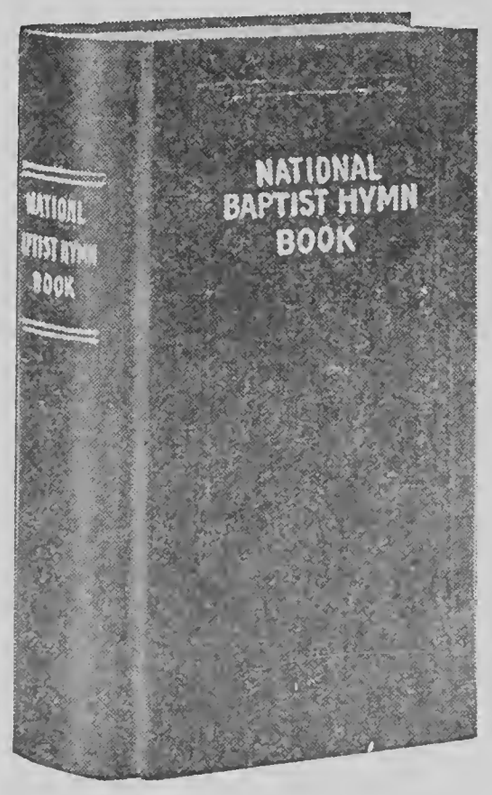


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cipate, each of these State agencies will have to devise a plan for carrying out the program and this plan must be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The conception of agriculture as a national problem is also the motivating force behind the program which the Department of Agriculture, under the authorization of Congress, is carrying on at the present time for the control of soil erosion throughout the country. As a nation, we have become acutely conscious of the problem of soil erosion within the last three years The floods which occurred in that period, and especially the dust storms which spread their black pall over half the area of the United States, reaching out from the Great Plains area even to New York and New England, have served to make every American conscious of the importance of controlling erosion.

I am sure that you are all familiar with the far-flung program of erosion control which has been instituted. More than 150 demonstration areas have been marked out within the United States. Within each of these demonstration areas one or more erosion control demonstration projects have been established. As you know, the Department of Agriculture enters into agreements with the individual farmers whose lands lie within the project boundaries. Under these agreements the Department cooperates with the landowner in doing everything necessary to prevent and control erosion. The farm is intensively surveyed and a plan of operations is mapped out. Thereafter gullies are dammed and filled; steep slopes are put into grass and timber; cropping programs and tillage practices are revised; sloping fields are terraced, contour furrowed and listed; dirt hummocks are leveled; farm management practices are revised—all in the interest of utilizing fully the resources of the farm as part of a balanced agricultural program which will conserve the soil and its resources. The Department contributes materials, labor and technical supervision to these operations on private lands.

Fifteen of these projects have been established in Texas, with headquarters located in Fort Worth, Amarillo, Temple, Lindale, Dalhart, Lockhart, Garland, San Angelo, Nacogdoches, Dublin, Mount Pleasant, Vega, Hereford, Channing and Stratford. Incidentally, this is a larger number of projects than has been established in any other single State.

As we face the future it is with a confident belief that the foundation upon which the Department of Agriculture was erected—namely, the principle that agriculture is a national problem—will become firmer and more deeply imbedded in the political structure of the nation as the years go by. It is anticipated that further expressions of the principle in action will be worked out by the Government and the people.

At the present time, one proposal in this direction which is receiving wide consideration is the matter of crop insurance. While crop insurance has received consideration in the Department of Agriculture over a rather long period of time, the present nationwide discussion of crop insurance can be attributed, no doubt, to the devastating droughts of 1934 and 1936 and to Secretary Wallace's interest in what he has termed the "ever-normal granary" method of bridging years of crop surpluses to years of crop failure in order to protect the interests of both producers and consumers. When these droughts wiped out in some cases and in others greatly reduced farmers incomes over wide areas of the country, this directly affected all business activity in the particular areas and also effected to some extent the business interests throughout the country. Also, it was necessary for the Government to provide great sums of money for drought relief. In 1934, for example, an emergency fund of more than $500,000,000 was set up. These pecuniary considerations, quite apart from the question of the welfare of the farmers themselves in the drought-stricken areas, emphasized the need for some plan of insurance which would absorb the shock of devastating droughts.

As you know, some time ago the President appointed a committee, with the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman, to determine whether a practical program of crop insurance could be worked out. According to recent announcements, the committee does not contemplate action on more than one or two crops at first. The committee has studied the possibility of working out a program in connection with wheat, corn and cotton, but producer interest has been expressed chiefly in wheat. The matter of providing for a system of payments in kind, rather than the payment of money premiums, has been considered. It has been said that such a plan would be beneficial both to producers and consumers because it would result in the storing of food products in time of plenty, to be available in time of want. Under such a plan, it might be arranged for farmers to pay their premiums only in years of bountiful crops. In a good crop year, the farmer would not only pay his premium for that particular year, but also for any preceding years when crops were poor and, as a consequence, no premiums were collected.

Another long-time program which is now under consideration relates to the problem of farm tenancy. This is a matter which is of especial interest to Texans and to people throughout the South. In 1880, tenant farmers constituted 36 per cent of all the farmers in the South. The percentage of tenant farmers had increased to 47 per cent in 1900, to 50 per cent in 1920, and to 54 per cent in 1935 In Texas, tenant farmers represented 38 per cent of all farmers in 1880; 50 per cent in 1900 53 per cent in 1920; and 57 per cent in 1935.

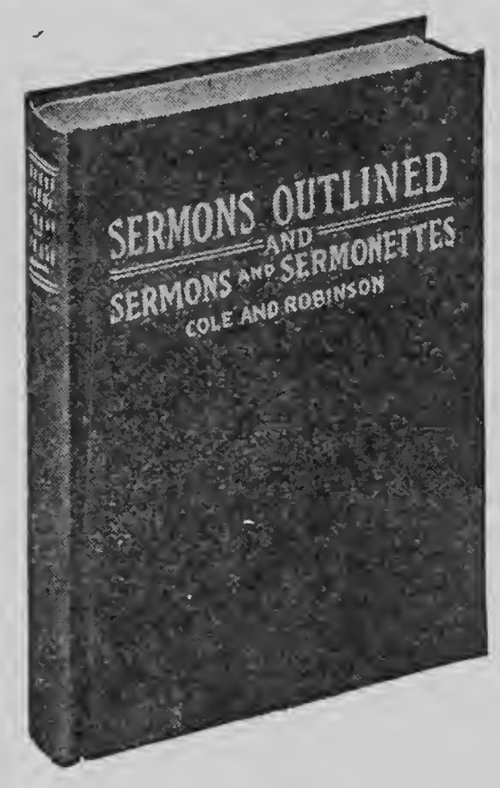
The insecure and uncertain tenure enjoyed by farm tenants has been very disadvantageous to the country as a whole. Moving frequently from place to place, as they have in the past, tenants could have but little interest in the conservation of the soil. As a consequence, the progressive depletion of soil fertility has been especially noticeable in those sections of the country where farm tenancy has been prevalent. Believing that active steps should be taken to relieve the situation, the President recently appointed a commission, headed by the Secretary of Agriculture, to study the problem of farm tenancy and to make recommendations concerning it. While I cannot speak for the committee, I am sure that the members have a realistic approach to the problem and that no drastic or revolutionary program will be recommended. It is probable that the committee will endeavor to devise means whereby tenants, or at least some of them, who have an appreciation of their own responsibilities in the relationship of landlord and tenant may be afforded an opportunity to enjoy a secure tenure upon land suitable for the making of a better living. Also, a plan will doubtless be worked out whereby, as these tenants acquire and demonstrate ability to manage their own affairs, they can acquire and own their land. It is likely that the committee will recommend experimentation in order that solutions suitable to the different aspects of the tenancy problem in different parts of the country may be achieved. Many factors bear upon the problem and these factors vary in the different parts of the United States. Consequently, it is not to be anticipated that a single solution for the tenancy problem can be discovered.

Recent newspaper accounts have carried the information that farm leaders, especially in the South and Middle West, are concerned over the matter of maintaining with respect to export crops the balanced production which has been achieved during the past three years. The ruinous financial effects of surpluses for which there is no market and the necessity for a balanced production of those agricultural commodities which are sold on the world market, had long been recognized pior to 1933. As early as 1922, Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, father of the present Secretary, stated that: "Both the farmers and the consuming public would be benefited through more stable production and therefore more stable prices." And in 1928, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine said: "When production outruns consumption the producer suffers materially, but it does not follow that the consumer benefits. Studies made by the department show that overproduction results in ruinously low returns to growers without necessarily affecting retail prices proportionately."

The necessity for maintaining a proper balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities would seem to be as important today as it was in 1922 and in 1928, when Secretaries Wallace and Jardine, respectively, commented upon the situation, or in 1933 when active steps were taken to alleviate the distressing condition brought about by the gigantic surpluses of agricultural commodities which had accumulated. It might be otherwise if the products which the farmers of the country buy were sold on a free world market and under conditions of unlimited production irrespective of price. However, we know that practically all the products which farmers buy are protected from foreign competition by the tariff, and that, when there is a decline in the demand for these products, the manufacturers immediately adjust their production to the declining market. There does not seem to be any logic in the position taken by some people that the farmers of the United States should produce to the limit of their capacity and crowd their products on the market regardless of price, but that the manufacturing and industrial interests, whenever prices begin to decline, are justified in restricting the production of the commodities which farmers buy.

I shall not undertake to discuss the technicalities involved in determining what would constitute a proper balance with respect to the cotton crop, about which I know there has been much controversy. However, I believe that, if the farmers desire it, the Federal and State govenments are warranted in taking appropriate action within their respective spheres of influence to enable the farmers of the South, as well as those of other areas, to maintain such a balance between production and consumption as will maintain fair returns for their products. However, farmers should not, and I am sure will not, ask for anything more than the maintenance of a just and

(Continued on Page 7)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**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

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**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## EDITORIALS

### FROM THE BIBLE

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."—Genesis 3:19.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the nobles, acts the best."
—From "A Country Town," by P. J. Bailey.

### TACKLING THE TENANCY PROBLEM

Congress, during this session, will in all possibility, tackle the farm tenancy problem, although it is reported that a group of law-makers, led by Representative James P. Buchanan of Texas, who is chairman of the powerful appropriations committee, believes that little or nothing should be done about it at all. Two plans have been pushed forward for consideration. Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, has presented a plan to authorize the Federal Government to purchase farms for tenants and sharecroppers and allow the latter to pay for these farms over a long period of years. Another group would concentrate on an effort to make farming profitable, believing that if the tenant could make some profit from his farming operations, he would soon cease to be a tenant and become an owner.

We believe it wise for Congress to consider both plans. The Bankhead plan should be put into effect immediately. This plan, at any rate, would stop the increase of tenancy. The other plan, to make farming profitable for all who engage in the business—all who know how to farm right—would result in ambitious tenants eventually becoming owners, although the road would be rough, the struggle hard and the risk great. For who knows yet how any government can make and keep farming profitable permanently?

In our opinion, those who would do nothing at all about the problem, show a poor grade of statesmanship. They are on a par with the shiftless tenants and sharecroppers they condemn.

Ambitious colored tenants should keep their eyes and ears open and be ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may come that will enable them to begin paying for a farm they can call their own.

### OPPORTUNITY TO ORGANIZE

The first of the ten points of the program Secretary Wallace has outlined for American agriculture for 1937 is "FREE OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS TO ORGANIZE." And this means all farmers—all who cultivate the soil—whether they own the soil they cultivate or do not own it.

The first thing the colored farmer who wants to better his condition should do this year is to get into a farm organization. The farmer who joins a good farm organization not only shows that he wants to do something for himself, he shows too that he wants to do something for the benefit of his brother-farmers, for the business of farming and for all and everything this big business influences. He shows that he wants to be A SOMEBODY. He shows that he wants to be useful—that he want to cooperate, that he wants to bear his share of the burden. He shows that he wants to be a leading farmer in his community—not a "carried" or a "led-by-others" farmer.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is an organiation of, by and for colored farmers. The opportunity to join it is free no matter where you are or what kind of farmer you are. When you join the Unit in your community or become the organizer of a Unit, you have no need to fear any opposition that may develop. You are assured of protection. And you will reeeive information, adviee and assistance you can obtain from no other organization.

Join the National Federation of Colored Farmers NOW. The organization needs you and you need the organization.

### A GREAT RECORD

Judge J. M. Thomas, general counsel of the Farm Credit Administration, told the farmers and visitors attending the Tuskegee Farmers' Conference that more than four thousand loans had been made to colored farmers through the New Orleans office and that there had not been a single foreclosure. He also said that every dollar borrowed had been repaid.

This is a record colored farmers should be proud of and one of which the entire Race should be proud. As many of these farmers were tenants and sharecroppers, it should also silence the mouths of those who are always saying that the Race tenant and sharecropper is shiftless and untrustworthy. People who pay their debts 100 per cent are a pretty high class folk.

We know the Farm Credit Administration appreciates this honesty and will not forget it. These colored farm-borrowers have done something which will react to the welfare of the entire Race.

### THE "LOWER LEARNING" SCHOOLS

We have a right to be proud of our schools of higher learning, numbering 800, according to one authority, with a property valuation of a hundred million dollars. But what about our schools of "lower learning," located off the railroads and the "big roads", the schools that seldom entertain distinguished visitors, the schools where humble, faithful teachers are the only light and law and hope of thousands of Negro boys and girls?

Not long ago the teacher of one of these schools wrote to the N. A. A. C. P. for assistance. Her letter is published elsewhere in this paper. Read it. Help her a little if you are able. If you can't spare a dime, pray for her and the 125 children.

She says: "The people here are very poor. They are farmers on other folks' land. They don't ever have any cash money." But she informs us that these farmers are very anxious to have a decent school building and are trying to sell some of their produce to help build a decent schoolhouse.

These farmers and this good, faithful teacher will get the new school becausc they want it bad enough to struggle for it. Probably the men will get together and plant and cultivate four or five acres of cotton during their spare time and use the proceeds for he school. The women may organize a club and raise a flock of chickens or a couple of hogs for their school. Of course there is always a way to get what you want if you want it badly enough.

Race farmers must take more interest in their neighborhood schools. Instead of letting them run down, keep making them bigger and better. We must do more ourselves and stop depending on friends and the county and the state to do for us. Many of these counties are poor, very poor. They should not be but they are. We can't help it. But we can help our schools and our own children to obtain a decent education..

Julius Rosenwald helped us much. But he is dead and in heaven. He helped our schools because he knew we needed help and believed we were worthy. Don't let him look down on you and be ashamed of you. You do something too..

### CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

Melon growers of northeast Arkansas and southwest Missouri are organizing a cooperative melon association this year. There is a reason. Last year they sold melons for fifty thousand dollars which should have brought three times that much money into the territory. They didn't get it because they sold to track buyers as individuals. Had they been organized and sold their produce in carload lots they would have gotten what their melons were worth.

Experience is a good teacher but an expensive one. These melon growers lost two dollars out of every three they had earned because they failed to cooperate. Units of the N. F. C. F. should get a lesson from this and resolve this year to buy, produce and sell cooperatively. The farmer who won't save a dollar when he can is as foolish as one would be who would toss a dollar into the river.

Get some life into your Units, Brother Farmers. Meet often this winter and spring. Plan well. Purchase your seed and fertilizer cooperatively. And whether peanuts or sweet potatoes, corn or hay, sorghum or peas, beans or hogs, produce together. And produce enough so you can sell together in carload lots and get what your produce is worth.

### OUR REPRESENTATIVES

We have two representatives on the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy which is to report to the President on a tenancy program by February 1st.

Charles S. Johnson, Professor of Sociology, Fisk University, understands the tenant problem as it affects us as well as any man in the United States. He is an analyst, a fact-finder who always knows what he talks about and his knowledge should be of inestimable value to the Committee.

Frederick Douglass Patterson, President of Tuskegee, is a trained agriculturist, and has been at Tuskegee long enough to imbibe the spirit of that great institution. During the deliberations he will always have in mind the interests of the man most in need of help.

Our representatives can be trusted and the Race will have a plenty to thank them for when the report is completed and published.

Some folks will always be poor and backward but most of us don't have to be "some folks."

The Modern Farmer wishes all its subscribers and readers a Happy New Year. And if you like your paper tell your friends about it.

If you are going to gossip any this winter gossip about the plans you are making to be a better farmer and a better man than you have ever been in your life.

The seed catalogs are arriving. Don't forget to plant plenty of flowers.

Have you called that special rally of your N. F. C. F. Unit for new memberships and payment of past dues?

"Let there be LIGHT." Don't ruin your children's eyes by forcing them to get their lessons these early winter nights under smoking lamps or by the firelight.

If you want the government to help you become a farm owner you had better be a mighty darned good tenant or sharecropper this year. The government is not going to help any "has beens" or "won't be's".

### TENANCY BOARD TO PROPOSE NEW LEASE SYSTEM

Washington—Marked changes in the present system of leasing farm land probably will be recommended to President Roosevelt by his National Commission on Farm Tenancy. Possible methods by Secretary Wallace, Resettlement officials and by experiments abroad.

Wallace has advocated long-time leases to encourage tenants to repair buildings and improve the soil. He also suggested that tenants might be compensated for such improvements, instead of facing the prospect of "having the rent raised" as he said they do when they improve property under present leases. Wallace advised the commission these changes might be accomplished by individual action, with "state and federal legislation" also a possibility.

Lease agreements worked out by L. C. Gray, federal land expert and secretary of the Tenancy Commission, for experiments under the Resettlement Administration may be used as an example in this field. These provide a minimum five-year period for tenants to demonstrate ability to carry out supervised programs. Gray has reported that the five-year leases are about twice as long as the average private lease.

After the five-year trial, under his plan, the tenant is offered a 40-year purchase contract or a 20-year lease that can be renewed. Annual rentals are held to three per cent of appraised value of the farm. The reason given officially for this is to prevent "mining" of soil fertility by the tenant in an effort to meet rental costs.

The Tenancy Commission was informed that several foreign nations, notably in England and Scotland have improved tenant conditions by long-term leases which carry a provision, enforced by law, for compensating tenants for any improvements they make.

### GIVE RAILROAD CROSSING WIDE BERTH

Bloomington Pantagraph: Many motorists who are ordinarily careful about driving over a railroad when a train is in sight, even miles away, may fondly imagine that they are exercising due caution by keeping their own car off the tracks when a booming locomotive is approaching.

A Springfield paper, however, quotes the chief engineer of the Illinois commerce commission to prove that a motorist may be in danger at a railroad crossing although he has used every personal rule of safety for his own car.

Some instances to illustrate the engineer's contention may be cited. A light coupe had cleared the track safely when a train was coming. But a truck which followed was not so lucky; the train hit the truck, throwing it against the coupe and seriously injuring its two occupants.

Another instance: A woman stopped her car near a crossing when she saw a train coming. Another auto coming up behind, skidded into the woman's car and hurled it onto the tracks just as the engine reached the crossing. Result, another serious injury.

A man stopped his car to let a freight train pass. On the other side of the railroad, two trucks drove headlong into the train, tipped over a freight car onto the auto driven by the man on the opposite side.

The only safe rule, it seems, is for drivers to stop their cars far enough from a railroad crossing to prevent some less careful motorist from pushing them onto the track or pushing a train onto the auto.

### WIFELY WISDOM

Houghton Line: A wise wife always lets her husband have her own way.

### MOTORIST'S PRAYER

The following prayer, written by Dr. Frederic S. Fleming, rector of Trinity Church, New York, should prove valuable for all motorists: "Grant me a steady hand and watchful eye, that no man shall be hurt when I pass by. Thou gavest life, and I pray no act of mine may take away or mar that gift of Thine. Shelter those, dear Lord, who bear me company from the evils of fire and calamity. Teach me to use my car for others' need, nor miss through love of speed the beauties of Thy world; that thus I may with joy and courtesy go on my way."

### PEACHER PAYS FINE, FRAMES HIS RECEIPT

Jonesboro, Ark.—With but one day of grace remaining, Paul D. Peacher, marshal of Earle, Crittendon county, walked into the office of the clerk of the United States District Court here today and paid a fine of $3,500 imposed for having subjected seven Negroes to slavery.

Had he not paid the fine by tomorrow he would have been subpected to a two-year sentence in a federal prison. As it is, he will be on probation for the next two years.

Securing his receipts from the clerk, Peacher went to a nearby art shop and had it framed and took it home with him.

He paid the fine with six cashier's checks. Admitting that residents of Crittendon county contributed something to a fund to pay the fine, Peacher insisted that he himself paid most of the amount.

He said that he had hoped to postpone payment until after Christmas but had found that impossible.

"I guess there won't be much Christmas at our house but I'm still dc law," he said, referring to the fact that he remains marshal of Earlc."

**Feels Bitter, Says Friend.**

Peacher maintains his usual hostility toward newspaper men, but a close friend of the marshal said that Peacher is extremely bitter about the affair and repeatedly has said that he was "the fall guy."

This friend said that Peacher had been promised, or at least believed that he had been promised, the wholehearted support of the big Crittendon county planters in a campaign to break up the Tenant Farmers Union. Peacher was to make examples of Negroes who were members of the union or who were suspected of being sympathetic to it. In selecting the examples, he was to arrest Negroes who were willing to work and not those of the lazy shiftless type. The idea was that all the Negroes would understand that the prisoners were being punished for their union affiliations or sympathies.

This friend said that the landowners did not come to Peacher's support as he had anticipated that they would. He said that he believed it true that Peacher paid the larger part of the fine personally and had been compelled to go into debt to do so.

### 4-H BOYS AVERAGE $198 PER ACRE ON THEIR COTTON PLOTS

Four Chicot county boys have qualified for membership in the "Two-Bale Club," according to S. W. Houston, county agent. To be eligible for this club two or more bales of cotton must be produced on an acre of land. All of the boys are members of the St. Mary's 4-H Club.

Italo Mazzanti produced 1,131 pounds of lint; John Mazzanti, 1,005 pounds of lint. Sam Sampolesi 1,005 pounds, and Joe Mazzanti 1,010 pounds. The value of the four turn per acres of $198.82.

A small quantity of barnyard crops was $795.27. an average remanure was used on two of the crops, Austrian winter peas were plowed under on the other two. No other fertilizer was used.

Mike Mazzanti, local leader, advised the boys and encouraged them in the project. "This record sets a new high standard of achievement for profitable cotton production in Chicot county," said County Agent S. W. Houston.

### SEES COW AS BEST FRIEND IN ADVERSITY

R. G. Thompson, Melbourne, Izard county, has decided that the dairy cow is the farmer's best friend in times of adversity, said G. I. Gilmore, Izard county agent.

This year Mr. Thompson milked nine cows, and in spite of the drouth destruction of pasturage, he got a weekly cream check averagin about $7.50, in addition to having plenty of milk and butter for home use and for a tenant family.

The skim milk, fed to hogs, has also showed a profit. And three heifers of the best quality, raised this year, are a further credit item on Mr. Thompson's dairying.

"In all," the county agent said, "Mr. Thompson would have had a very profitable year on his cows if the drouth had not reduced his pasture to almost nothing. He expects to do well next year, if the season is normal. He thinks that a farmer who has a few cows, and looks after them properly, need never have to ask the relief agencies for help".

### INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Nebraska, Florida, Ohio and Wisconsin are the only states out of debt. Nebraska has a balance of over twenty-one million dollars in the Treasury.

18 of our national parks remain open throughout the year.

Of the eleven and a half million Baptists in the world more than ten million are in North America.

There are nearly twenty-one million of the Roman Catholic faith in the United States.

Tornadoes have taken over five thousand lives in the United States in the last twenty years.

Peacock feathers are considered unlucky by some people.

Prof. Bartow of Iowa University has discovered a process for making an explosive more powerful than dynamite from a waste product in the manufacture of cornstarch.

The President's Committee on Farm Tenancy is conducting five regional meetings this month. At the Indianapolis, Ind., meeting the following topics were suggested for discussion:

1. What can states do to improve present rental contracts?
2. How should tenants be recompensed for improvements made on the farm, or penalized for depletion of land?
3. What are the chief difficulties facing tenants who wish to become owners?
4. How can the federal government help tenants acquire farms?
5. What are the possibilities of co-operative farming by tenants?
6. What interest rates and amortization plans should be applied to governments loans to tenant farmers?
7. What type of education is needed to help tenants become successful owner-operators?
8. Can the present policies of the government in regard to farm credit, AAA benefits, etc., be shaped to favor farm ownership.

### ASKS HELP FOR SCHOOL

**Using Old Church for School in Furman, Alabama, Teacher Writes**

New York—A pathetic appeal from the Little Zion School at Furman, Alabama, has come to the N. A. A. C. P., illustrating the crying need for carrying on the association's fight for educational equality.

Miss Lucy P. Johnson, teacher at the Little Zion School, writes as follows:

"On October 13 I was sent here to take charge of the Little Zion School. Upon my arrival, I found that the school building which was owned by the colored people of this section had been destroyed by fire two years ago, and that they were now using an old church for teaching purposes. Now this church is in very bad condition, being propped up on both sides, liable to fall at any time; it is very large, with 14 windows in it but there are no window panes. We cannot do good work in such a place; it is awful. The people here are very poor. They are farmers on other folks' land, and don't get any cash money. They are very anxious for a decent school building and are selling or trying to sell some of their produce to help build a schoolhouse. We have enough money to buy the land as we are trying to put it near the center where it will be convenient for all. Will you please give us a donation to help in this worthy cause? We need $600 to complete the building. We have in this section about 125 children that belong to this school. We are about twelve miles from the railroad and we do not have any rural route through here. Be assured that any amount you may give will be most highly appreciated."

### FARM FIRES TAKES AN AVERAGE TOLL OF 3,500 LIVES

Rural fires in recent years have taken annually an average toll of 3,500 lives and piled up a property loss estimated. at $100,000,000, according to reports of the United States department of agriculture. However, noticeable reduction in losses have been brought about in communities where rural firemen have made a systematic study of fire hazards and conducted campaigns for their elimination.


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## NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

2937 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

### NEWS BULLETIN
### THE BIGGEST NEWS

The most important news for colored farmers concerns the work now being done by President Roosevelt's Commission on Farm Tenancy. This Commission is in session in Washington, D. C. Farm tenancy and its evils will be discussed and recommendations made to the President for a program seeking to abolish the evils of farm tenancy and to improve the condition of the tenant and the sharecropper. Doubtless these recommendations will include (1) granting of long-time leases to tenants—at least five years; (2) payments to tenants for the improvements they make on the property they rent, both land and buildings; (3) abolishing speculation in land, which now is an evil that causes farms to increase in price far beyond their real value; (4) a resettlement program seeking to place tenants on farms which they can obtain a decent living, and (5) appropriation by the government of a fund to purchase farms to re-sell to selected tenants and sharecroppers who want to be farm owners and who possess the character and ability to own and manage farms of their own.

Our members should know that the work of this Commission will benefit them more than anything that has ever been done before in this country. This is big news and good news. In a later bulletin you will be told what you should do to obtain your benefits from the work of this Commission.

### LEASES AND CONTRACTS

If you are a sharecropper, renter or tenant farmer we suggest that you do not sign any lease or contract until the Federal Government announces and publishes its new form of contract for 1937, which should be ready in two weeks. Changes in this coming form of contract will benefit you. Wait for it and for our advice to you before signing a contract for this year.

### THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION

Your delegate has informed you of the great and helpful annual convention of our organization recently held in Charleston, Missouri. Big things took place there and if your Unit was not represented it should have been. Fourteen states sent delegates. Governors of some of our leading states sent special Washington, and many prominent corporations and individuals sent messages of greeting to us. Our organization has stood the storm and stress, we have more friends than we have ever had before, we are progressing. Every member must do his duty and help his organization carry on.

Now we want you to know of one of the most important acts of the Convention. This act concerns YOU. Our convention passed a resolution saying that EVERY UNIT MUST HOLD A SPECIAL RALLY as soon as possible for the purpose of raising at least a part of the back membership dues owed and to assist in obtaining as many new members as possible. Your organizaiton has a note to meet and we have no other way of paying this note unless our members pay their dues. This is important and necessary. Call your meeting and start your special rally. Get new members and get those who owe to pay up. We shall expect every member and unit to comply with this resolution. Don't remain silent. You have been silent too long now. We must pay our honest debts which were made during the dark days when your officers and leaders were spending every cent they could to help you. Don't let us down. PAY UP WHAT YOU OWE AND PAY NOW.

It is against the law for your officers to allow you to hold a charter as a Unit of the N. F. C. F. unless you pay your dues and support your organization, and we will be compelled to call in all charters of Units which fail to heed this warning and neglect to let us hear from them at once. So if you want to keep your charter and remain an organized farmer and continue to receive the benefits organized farmers receive, it's all up to you. Pay your organization what you owe or as much as you can.

### THE WASHINGTON MEETING

A meeting has been called for Washington, D. C., to consider different phases of the new farm program for 1937 and a representative of the N. F. C. F. will be present to speak for the members of our organization. A bulletin will be issued as soon as all details have been worked out.

### COTTON DAMAGE

W. A. Parker, author of "Country Damage to Cotton" in Carolina Cooperator (December) says: "Few farmers realize the damage to cotton left out in the open or under a leaky roof amounts to an estimated average of $5 per bale.... A prominent warehouseman told a farmer who last year had difficulty in selling his cotton due to country damage. He grew twenty-five bales, eight of which he stored in a good dry building, but the other seventeen he left on the ground out in the open, subject to the ravages of the elements, rain, snow and sunshine. A few months later, when he tried to sell this cotton, it was found to be so rotten that buyers would not bid on it until it was reconditioned. Originally the twenty-five bales weighed 12,200 pounds, 2,000 pounds were lost in reconditioning. He sold the entire lot, including the eight bales of good cotton, as one lump and at a flat price, as it had not been graded and stapled and he had no way of knowing what he had or if he was getting full value. The buyer deducted one-half cent per pound from the entire lot as was afraid he might run into some damaged cotton that may have been overlooked. This amounted to $51.00; the labor cost was $41.40; 2,000 pound of rotten cotton at 12 cents amounted to $240.00, or the equivalent of six 460-pound bales of cotton at twelve cents a pound To put it another way, where he could have gotten twelve cents for his crop at the time of ginning, the loss he sustained by not taking proper care of his botton brought it down to the equivalent of about nine and one-fourth cents or a loss of almost three cents per pound. Another thing that must be taken into consideration is that it took abont a month to recondition this cotton since it was wet and could not be rebaled until thoroughly dry....."

### HOMOGENIZED MILK

"The experience of those who first homogenized pasteurized milk in Canada and then later in the United States indicates that milk consumers preferred it to regular milk," says S. V. Layson, Illinois Department of Public Health, in Milk Plant Month (December). ".....All health authorities have not welcomed or encouraged the introduction of homogenized milk into their territories. Some have even prohibited the product. They have given as the reason for prohibiting its sale that it meant the addition of another piece of equipment which was very difficult to maintain in a desirable sanitary condition. This is undeniably true but not sufficient reason to bar a promising dairy product. Adequate sanitary precautions on the part of the plant operators and competent supervision on the part of those charged with the sanitation of milk supplies will prevent and overcome this difficulty. It has been stated that it was more difficult to check the butterfat of the homogenized milk. The ether extraction method of testing overcomes this objection....."

### TOBACCO MARKETS

The second week of the burley tobacco market season was the largest in history, says a Lexington report by the United Press. The week's sales were 8,293,872 pounds for $3,965,641.35, an average of $47.78. The average last year was $21.48. The season's sales were 14,382,532 pounds or $5,928,493.74. The average was $41.22.

### PERENNIAL WHEAT

A perennial wheat, a plant with the seed of ordinary wheat and the long-lived roots of grass, has been developed by plant breeders of Canadian experimental farms, it was announced at Ottawa Saturday. Dr. L. E. Kirk, Dominion agrostologist, said the new wheat is unlikely to replace annual wheats for bread making but may prove valuable forage plant to restore to productive use large areas of drought ravaged land in western Canada. Plant breeders developed the plant by breeding ordinary strains of wheat with agropyron, a perennial grass closely akin to the common couch grass of eastern Canada and the crested wheat grass of western Canada. (A. P.)

Mrs. Bivens—I don't believe this milk is up to standard. It looks suspiciously blue.

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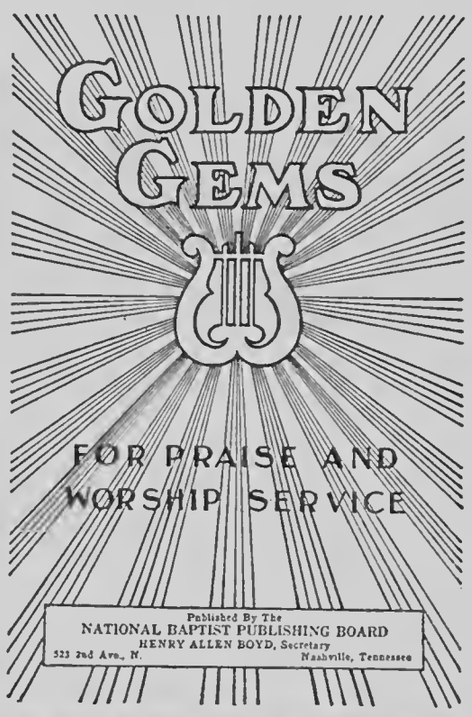


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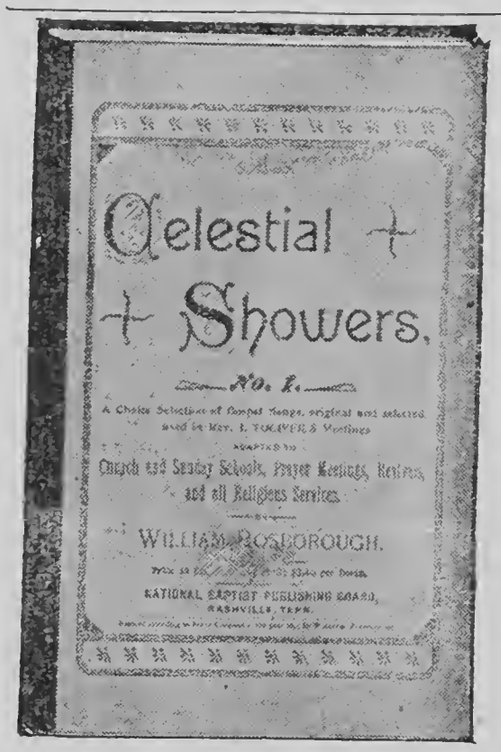


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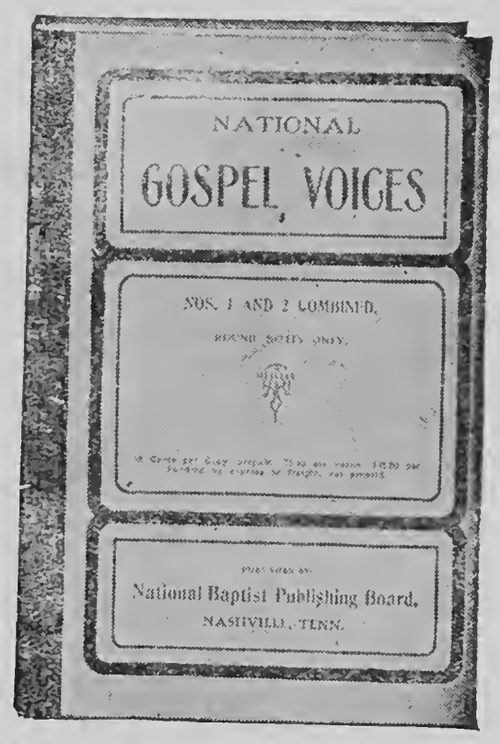


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## ADDRESS DELIVERED

(Continued from Page 3)

equitable relationship between farm income and non-farm income. Farmers know that, in the long run, no group can profit at the expense of the remainder of the population without bringing disaster to the country as a whole.

Texas farmers, and particularly the members of the Texas Agricultural Association, will, I am sure, continue to help with their suggestions and their support in whatever progams are inaugurated in the future by farmers and their Government in order to promote the interest of agriculture and thus, in the words of the Constitution, "provide for the * * * general welfare."

## KUDZU STOPPED

(Continued from Page 1)

perienced in killing the kudzu, according to Mr. Daniel. Cotton planted on the land made a third of a bale to the acre in spite of the dry weather. This was better than the land would produce under similar conditions before it was washed Mr. Daniel said.

## VETH BOOSTS COTTON YIELD BY 250 POUNDS

Andrew McClaren of the Atkins section, Pope counnty Ark., finds that vetch makes a very profitable fertilizer, according to W. R. Daniel, county agent. For the past two years, Mr. McClaren has planted vetch and turned the crop under in the spring, and finds that a good crop of vetch turned under on ordinary Arkansas river land will increase the cotton yield from 250 pounds to 325 pounds of lint cotton.

On corn, Mr. McClaren' experience is that a good crop of vetch turned under will bring the yield up from 10 bushels to 50 bushels, the country agent said. Mr. McClaren believes vetch is the cheapest fertilizer he ever used, as about all the cost is for seed (20 pounds to the acre, plus innoculation, costing less than .02), Mr. Daniel added.

## COLTS FROM WORKING TEAM BRING $1,000

Beside their value as work animals, a team of mares on the farm of C. C. Davis, of Piggott, has earned more than $1,000 from the sale of foals during the past seven years, said George F. Metzler, Clay county agent.

The mares were bought in 1930 for $300 each. Since then they have foaled seven colts, four of which sold for $700 and three for $350. Two of the mule colts have been winners at the last two Clay county fairs. The mairs are now in foal again.

## RICE, CATTLE COMBINE WELL, GROWER FINDS

Cattle raising is an excellent supplement to rice farming, according to R. E. Short, of near Wheatley, St. Francis county. Mr. Short began raising cattle as a means of cleaning rice land in years when fields were not in use, but found that he could earn a profit on grazing cattle by providing additional grazing with lespedeza and fall oats.

The oats used for pasturage during the fall and winter, brought another cash income when harvested and sold, Mr. Short said. The lespedeza which is sown in the spring is used for grazing during the summer and fall.

Mr. Short also grew 256 acres of sagrain and soybeans in rows for winter feed this year. These grains will be fed with cotton seed meal in finishing steers now grazing on lespedeza.

Some fields of lespedeza were cut for hay and the fall growth grazed. Mr. Short has found that Kobe lespedeza is better for late grazing in this section than Korean. In a field where 250 head of 2—and 3-year-old steers were grazing recently the Korean died out while there was still an abundance of fresh Kobe. The steers fed on lespedeza are in excellent condition and have gained two pounds a day since tho middle of July.

Other demonstrations in grazing Kobe lespedeza have proved satisfactory. The value of this crop as a means of getting late fall gains on steers or calves should receive more attention, said M. W. Muldrow, extension animal husbandman.

## SEC'Y. WALLACE REPORTS CONSERVATION OF SOIL ALONE NOT SUFFICIENT

### Check on Production, Consumer Protection Also Needed.

### LOOKS AT TENANCY

### Annual Report Suggests 'Reshaping' of Renting System.

As a possible indication of what further plans the New Deal may have for agriculture, the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is attracting much farm attention.

Outstanding among the secretary's suggestions was one favoring crop control, which was thrown out by the supreme court when it declared the national government had no authority in this matter. The secretary said a permanent agricultural policy "should achieve soil conservation, consumer protection and crop control together."

Soil conservation alone is not a sufficient preventive of overproduction, the secretary asserted. He pointed out that in building up fertility, soil conservation is likely to result in larger crops in the future Even now, he intimated, more intensive cultivation of the smaller area left under the plow by diverting some acreage to soil-building growth, may bring about heavier yields than can be absorbed at fair prices, especially if the farm population remains large.

Hence, unless domestic and foreign markets for farmstuffs improve, the country will again face the necessity of "establishing a good adjustment between production and market requirements," in the secretary's opinion.

#### Moving Toward Control

A step in the direction of crop control has been announced in the program under the Soil Conservation Act for 1937. Benefit payments, farmers are told, will favor producers who go along with plans for restricting the acreage of major cash crops.

Demands for corp control have been voiced by a number of farm leaders from the South and West, who believe that the present system of benefit payments will not prove sufficient to hold back surplus production in good season.

In this connection there has been voiced in some quarters the thought that American farmers should withdraw from the European and Asiatic markets, as a way to keep the country from becoming involved in the war many see as threatening over there. Instead of selling to Europe and Asia, we would develop a larger trade with South America and Canada.

A drawback to such a procedure from the South's point of view is that it would leave Dixie with little export outlet for the half of its cotton now sold to Europe and Asia, critics of the plant point out. They remind that South America is itself coming up rapidly as a cotton exporting region.

#### Farm Exports and War.

Secretary Wallace seems to look with some sympathy on the idea of American farmers pulling away from the Old World. In in a speech before the American Farm Bureau Federation, in Pasadena, Calif., the secretary said:

"The danger of the United States getting into a serious war comes from the fact that we export goods to Europe and when war comes one side or the other interferes with that trade.

"Our farmers, seeing this danger and not liking certain types of foreign governments, have urged that we withdraw as much as possible from Europe and Asia. On the basis of this theory the thing to do would be to build up our trade more and more with those of our near neighbors who have similar political ideals.....

"With Europe and Asia in the state in which they find themselves, it is clear that our immediate future lies in these two continents (North and South America.)"

#### Farm Ownership Adocated

In the report of the secretary of agriculture, another item of interest to Arkansas is a recommendation for legislation to meet the tenant problem, providing for a wider extent of farm ownership and to "reshape" the land tenure system. This, he said, would require both federal and state legislation.

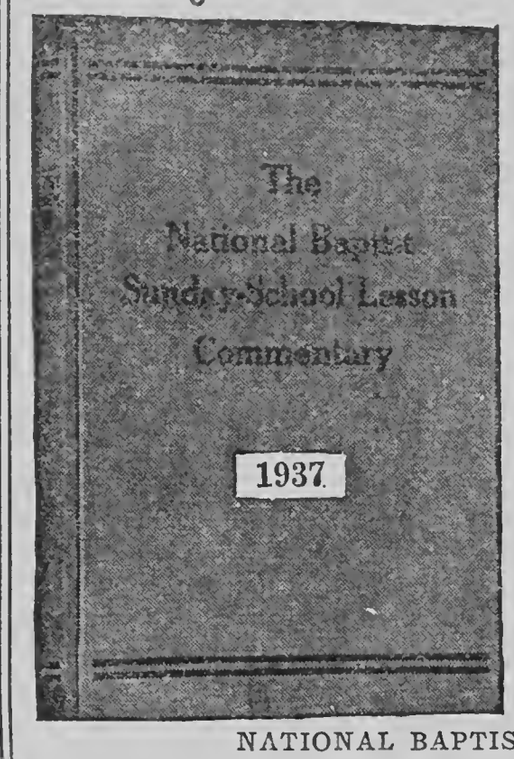
The secretary suggested the possibility of improving leasing agreements and viewed the whole situation as one in which "the problem is to reshape our land tenure system so as to promote a type of agriculture calculated to conserve the soil, to give the cultivator a more secure occupancy of his farm, to maintain the existing capital investment in farm buildings and farm improvements and to promote development of sound rural institutions."

A system of crop insurance and farm storage was also advocated by the secretary in his report. On crop insurance, he intimated that the premium rates must be so adjusted that in the end each farm will pay for the risk the government takes on it. "Crop insurance," he declared, "must not benefit the shiftless at the expense of the thrifty, and the poor land at the expense of the good."

## LANGUAGE OF JESUS UNCHANGED

Since it is generally agreed that Jesus preached his first sermon in the Capernaum synagogue, Aramaic inscriptions recently found on stones among synagogic ruins at Capernaum add further proof that Aramaic was probably the language spoken by Jesus instead of Hebrew or the two other tongues in use in Palestine at that time. Aramaic experts say, has come down through the centuries unchanged.


# Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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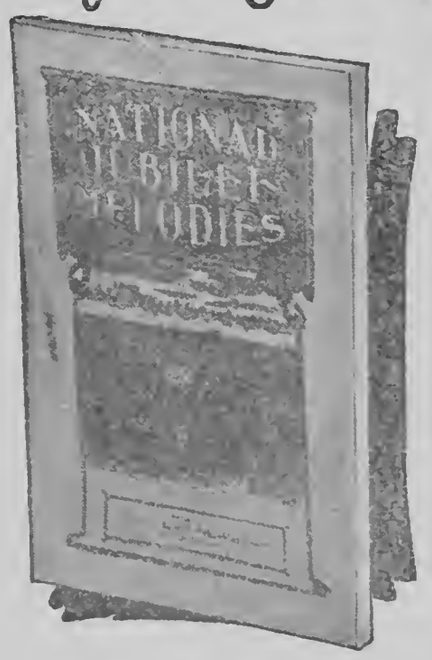


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## FARM INCOME

(Continued from Page 1)

Government payments to farmers in October 1936 were approximately $22,000,000 compared with $62,000,000 in the same month last year. The gains in receipts from marketings had, however, more than offset the smaller Government payments so that total cash receipts, including Government payments, were larger this October in each region. The October Government payment this year included for the first time payments under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program amounting to $3,000,000.

For the first 10 months of 1936 the United States cash income from farm marketings, amounting to $6,108,000,000 was 17 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1935. Gains for this 10-month period were likewise recorded in each region and ranged from 11 percent in the South Atlantic States to 23 percent in the West North Central States. Cash receipts for the period also were higher in each State except North Dakota, West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Montana. Including Governmen payments, the country's total cash farm income for the first 10 months of 1936 was 11 percent higher than for the same period of 1935.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

in tanks and rig it up to release the gas into the irrigation water where it quickly dissolves."

### Seedless Fruits

Seedless tomatoes and peppers have been induced to form in unpollinated flowers by treating the fruit-producing parts, or ovaries, with any one of four different organic acids. Dr. Felix G. Gustafsen of the University of Michigan has reported to the National Academy of Sciences through that body's official proceedings. Similar results were also obtained with the fruits and seedpods of a number of other vegetables and garden flowers. While no immediate commerical application is contemplated, it is interesting to note that in the tomatoes at least the seedless specimen had very small seed spaces—indeed, in some of the smaller ones the flesh was completely solid. Immediate commercial exploitation is regarded as impracticable at present because each flower requires individual operation by a skilled botanist. The real significance of the experiments is the proof that fruit production without pollination is possible through the use of growth-promoting substances. The chemicals used by Dr. Gustafson were indole-propionic acid, indole-butyric acid, indole-acetic acid and phenylacetic acid. All of these have been used by a number of botanical researches to promote the growth of stems, leaves, etc., on dormant plants and parts of plants. The four acids were mixed into a kind of slave with hydrous lanolin for application to the places where growth promotion was desired. In this, Dr. Gustafson followed the technique developed at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, N. Y., by Drs. P. W. Zimmerman and A. E. Hitchcock. (Science Service, December 2.)

### Canned Rabbits

A new product was introduced at the Canada Pacific Exhibition in Vancouver this year by the Cariboo Trail Fur Breeders of Laidlaw, B. C., who presented canned rabbits. There are domestic grain-fed rabbits and only the white meat is used by the company in its canned products. The product has recently been introduced on the Vancouver market. (Western Canner and Packer, November.)

## XMAS TREE HARVEST

Axes flew and saws sang last month in answer to the demand for more than $5,000,000 worth of Christmas trees, says a Salt Lake City report by the Associated Press. A survey among forest supervisors turned up estimates of the national harvest ranging to more than double that amount. Washington State alone marketed $2,000,000 worth. Western States led in free-felling volume, but the East, in particular New England, contributed to the Yuletide toll. Heavily productive in the Midwest is Missouri's Ozark region. Lake-dotted Minnesota produced 1,750,000 Christmas trees last year. Michigan and Wisconsin forests contribute to December saws. The Southwest, too, helps.

## GREEN FEED AIDS LAYING

### Cuts Cost of Providing Flock With Needed Vitamin A.

Feeding the laying flock during the winter always taxes the skill of the poultryman, says H. L. Hempster of the Missouri college of agriculture in pointing out some of the problems the poultryman faces during the coming months.

"The poultryman this year is confronted with an additional problem, which has to do with a vitamin A deficiency in the ration that is more apt to exist due to the substitution of other grains for yellow corn," Mr. Kempster said, Yellow corn contains an abundance of Vitamin A, and when it constitutes the great bulk of the ration the vitamin A requirement of the laying hen are usually satisfied.

### Lacking in Most Grains.

"On the other hand, when the great bulk of the ration consists of other grains—such as wheat, kafir, milo, or oats—then a vitamin A deficiency is apt to occur unless vitamin A in some form is added to the ration.

"The most common method of supplying vitamin A is through green leafy material secured from green forage from the range when conditions are favorable. But supplying green for the laying flock becomes difficult when weather conditions make it inadvisable for the birds to range.

"When it is necessary to confine the flock then, if yellow corn is not fed, it will be necessary to use green feed substitutes. Probably the easiest method of supplying vitamin A is to mix 10 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal in the laying mash. Another source of this important vitamin is fish oils such as cod liver oil. An oil with high vation A potency should be used".

## WORK NOW TO DO IN GARDEN

### PLOWING UNDER MANURE OR LEAVES ADVISED BY SPECIALIST

While the weeks just ahead comprise the slack season in gardening, there are important things to do to plan for the next year's crop, suggests J. W. C. Anderson of the Missouri college of agriculture. This is an ideal time of year to take steps to maintain or improve the fertility of the garden soil, he said, adding:

"If barnyard manure is available, a heavy application equivalent to 15 to 20 tons per acre, or as much as can be turned under, should be applied. If manure is not available in sufficient quantity, leaves may be used. Leaves are excellent as a fertilizer and every gardener has access to large quantities of them.

"Chemical analysis shows that a ton of leaves contain 15 pounds of nitrogen, 3.2 pounds of phosphorous and 6 pounds of potassium. In addition to the fertilizing elements, leaves are among the best humus-forming materials that can be applied. If they are not applied to the soil now they may be composted and put on after they have rotted."

In case the garden plot is level and there is no danger of the soft washing during the winter, the garden should be plowed, Mr. Anderson advised. By plowing in the fall or early winter, following application of barn yard manure or leaves, these fertilizing materials will be broken down and sufficiently rotted in the ground so that much of their fertility will be made available to the plants next year, he pointed out.

The organic matter thus added will act as a sponge in holding moisture in the soil for the plants to use through the season, the specialist said.

## Start Work On New Trades Building At Va. College

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 7 (ANP)—WPA workers last week started the task of razing the old Trades building at Virginia State college here as the preliminary to construction of a modern $70,000 building to house the Division of Mechanic Arts, of which H. E. Fauntleroy is the director. The old building now being razed formerly housed the plant of the Scarns Silk Mill, which years ago was one of the show places of the state. It is expected that the new building will be ready to receive students in the Spring of 1937.

## Boston Pharmacist Slated For Place On Parole Board

Boston, Jan. 7—(ANP)—According to reports in local political circles, Gov. James M. Curley last week placed before his Council the name of Silas F. Taylor for the post on the Massachusetts Parole board held for the past seven years by Republican Attorney Matthew W. Bullock.

Taylor, a well known pharmacist here, and the proprietor of the Lincoln Pharmacy, has been active in state-wide Democratic circles and had charge of the state colored campaign for the November election. His appointment, according to reports, has been held over for confirmation at the next meeting of the Governor's Council, at which time it is expected to be ratified.

Teacher—If your father could do a piece of work in six days and your uncle could do it in four, how long would it take both of them to do it?

Johnny—They'd never get it done. They'd sit down under a shade tree and tell fish stories.


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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. X. NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY 15, 1937 No. 1.


MAR 2 1937

# Negro Farm Leaders Study 1937 Program

## TILLERS OF THE SOIL AT TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

### Director C. A. Cobb of Southern Division With Ass't Director Miller

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,—"Every farmer, both white and Negro must be informed, if the 1937 Soil Conservation Program is to succeed in its purpose to reduce surpluses and increase farm income."

That was the message sent by C. A. Cobb, Director, Southern Divisoin, AAA, to a group of Negro agricultural leaders, who have just concluded a two-day intensive training course on the details of the 1937 Soil Conservation Program.

E. A. Miller, Assistant to the Director of the Southern Division, AAA, and representative of Mr. Cobb, presided at the sessions while the actual training was conducted by T. L. Ayers, Senior Agricultural Economist, Washington, D. C., and T. M. Gachet, Junior Administrative Assistant, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.

In addressing the visitors, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, told his audience that "at last the government is making a serious and sincere effort to solve some of the South's agricultural problems and it is significant that Negroes are being given an opportunity to actually participate in various phases of the program."

Provisions of the program and plans for its execution which are of special interest to Negro farmers include:

1. Government checks for cotton diversion payments will be made payable to and mailed direct to the tenant or sharecropper.

2. The program will encourage the use of land, diverted from cotton and other soil-depleting crops, for growing a balanced food ration in the home garden, including poultry, hogs and milk cows.

3. Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents will give direct assistance to Negro farmers by encouraging them to participate in the program.

4. Owners of small farm, tenants and sharecroppers are accorded, under the program, the privilege of direct appeal for consideration in unsatisfactory settlements or disputed claims involving government payments.

5. Under the program, the Negro farmer may receive many benefits, including increased income for systematic and conscien-

(Continued on Page 8)

## HEN AND COW ARE SAID TO BE ABLE HELPERS

### Small Herd and Flock Paid Smith's $1,633 In 1936

An income of $983 from poultry, and $650 from butter, last year, totaling $1,633 from chickens and cows, is the cheerful record of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith, Royal, Garland county, said Miss Velma Alford, home demonstration agent.

The Smiths had 250 hens till July, Miss Alford related, when 100 were culled out and sold. Mrs. Smith brooded 500 baby chicks, from which she got 200 pullets. The culls and cockerels brought her $125, and she marketed 3,120 dozen eggs, at an average of 27 1-2 cents a dozen, for $858, making the poultry returns $983.

About $500 of that sum was profit Mrs. Smith told the demonstration agent.

The Smiths milk eight Jersey cows, two and four year olds, from which they sold an even ton of butter—2,000 pounds at an average of 32 1-2 cents a pound, amounting to $650.

Thus the chickens and cows together ran up an income of $1,633.

The Smiths produce infertile eggs and follow feeding methods recommended by the extension service.

## 1,500 VARIETIES OF ROSES SHOWN IN YALTA GARDEN

Yalta, the famous Crimean resort on the shore of the Black sea, is the home of the Nikitsky experimental botanical garden, which has a rich collection of specimen representing flora from practically every part of the globe. The rosarium contains over 1,500 different varieties of roses, including very rare specimen of blue and green roses.

Through skillful selection and cross-breeding the Nikitsky garden has succeeded in cultivating in its experimental nurseries 400 different varieties of grapes, 300 varieties of apples and new species of pears, apricots and peaches. There are groves of fan-shaped palms, laurel trees and cork trees.

A 1,300-year-old turpentine tree of exceptional beauty attracts the particular attention of visitors. The garden supplies the soviet perfume industry with a large number of valuable essential oils extracted from the various plants.

## GOOD RATIONS AID HATCHING

### Well-Fed Breeding Flock Means Better Chicks, Says Expert

Healthy, vigorous breeding stock with good feeding and management during the hatching season are necessary for high quality hatching eggs that will produce strong chicks, says D. D. Moyer of the Missouri college of Agriculture.

In many instances, eggs hatch poorly and the chicks are small and weak because inadequate rations are fed through the winter and during the hatching season, the specialist declared. He said further:

"The ration for the breeding flock should be completed in every respect. It should be well loaded with good protein at least one-half of animal origin, and milk in some form.

Vitamins A, D, E, and G are necessary for good hatches. Green feed or five per cent alfalfa leaf meal in the mash to supply adequate vitamin A, and one to two per cent biologically tested cod liver oil or sardine oil, to provide plenty of vitamin D, should be included. Vitamin E is found in grains, and where milk is included in either dried or liquid form vitamin G will not be lacking.

**Balanced Ration Suggested**

"A good ration for the breeding flock is composed of 200 pounds of shorts, 165 pounds of bran, 35 pounds of alfalfa meal, 115 pounds of dried skim milk or buttermilk. To this should be added seven pounds of salt, and from seven to 15 pounds of cod liver oil or sardine oil, depending upon the potency of the oil and the amount the hens are exposed to the direct sunlight.

"Where liquid milk is available in sufficient quantities, the dried milk may be left out of the mash. Alfalfa, clover, soybean or lespedeza hay can be fed in wire racks as a substitute for the alfalfa leaf meal in the mash.

"Oyster shells or ground limestone should be kept before the flock to supply adequate calcium for strong egg shells. A plentiful supply of water, preferably in a heated watering device of some kind, will help increase the egg size."

## BEES PAY $400 ANNUALLY

Bob Meurer, of Craighead county, averages more than $400 a year from his 85 hives of bees, according to Miss Edrie Spier, home demonstration agent. This year Mr. Meurer sold 3,200 pounds of honey. He has been winner of the county land owner plant-to-prosper contests for the past two years and was second in the state in 1935, Miss Spier added.

St. Louis Star-Times: The average American works himself to death trying to get ready to live.

# Poultry Problems Under Discussion

## FARM TENANCY SOLUTION HELD VITAL PROBLEM

### Editor Tells of European Cooperative Work

Urbana, Ill.,—Solving the farm tenancy problem in Illinois and other states will go far toward meeting the problem of soil conservation and erosion and also serve as a stimulant to better agriculture and a more stable community life, C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, Chicago, told visitors at the final session of farm and home week at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, Friday.

Evidence of this fact can be found in European countries with agriculture making progress in nations where tenancy has been reduced, he explained. In such places where land stays in the same family for generation after generation conservation becomes automatic, he declared.

**Attendance Near Record.**

A new all-time record for attendance for the week was set with registration of 3,384 farmers, homemakers, and rural leaders.

Gregory spoke on "Some Things We Can Learn from Europe," basing his talk on observations made abrood last summer as a member of the President's commission to study European cooperatives.

"Farm folk are not much different any place you go." he said as he told of visits in the homes and on the farms of counties visited "Farmer's problems are much the same the world over, with the greatest emphasis being on a fair

(Continued on Page 8)

## SON OF SAM PIERCE GETS CAPITOL POST LATE FATHER HELD

Madison, Wis.,—If Sam Pierce could know he would be happy tonight to learn that another Pierce—Sam's son, Theodore, 29—has proudly taken up his post as guard and messenger at the governor's office in the state capitol.

Sam, whose genial "good morning, suh, nice day, suh" greeting was familiar to capitol visitors and state officials for more than a decade, served under five governors. Last spring an illness sent him to the hospital. He died on May 14. Gov. La Follette appointed Theodore to the post today.

Sam's mother, Mrs. Hettie Pierce, is Madison's oldest resident. Born a slave in North Carolina, she celebrated her 108th birthday on New Year's day.

## GROUP OF GENESEO FARMERS TELLS WHAT TO DO

### Iowa Will Lead Out Says C. R. Lash in Moline Daily Dispatch

By C. R. Lash.

The days of the old "setting hen" are about over. No longer do people argue whether a hen "sits" or "sets," because the mechanical incubator hatches most of the chicks. Large hatcheries sell chicks by thousands and custom hatch many more.

Production of hatchable eggs is a problem still, however. To produce them requires a little more care than ordinary market eggs. Following are good rules to follow for production of eggs with a high percentage of hatchability.

1. Produce the eggs under sanitary conditions.

2. Use plenty of males. One male to every twelve or fifteen females should be the practice, and the male should be with hens at least a month before any hatching eggs are kept.

3. Select males at about ten to twelve weeks of age so well-growing, healthy birds with plenty of feathers can be chosen.

4. Use young cockerels, that is of last spring's hatch, rather than old birds. Young cockerels are about 20 percent more fertile.

5. Feed plenty of green feed.

6. Feed codliver oil, and get the hens out into direct sunlight whenever possible.

7. Do not keep eggs more than seven days.

8. Keep eggs in a case small end down.

9. Turn eggs daily by tilting the case up at an angle of 45 degrees, then tilt the case back to the other corner the next day.

10. Keep eggs in a dark place.

11. Keep eggs at a temperature of from 40 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Brooding Chicks**

Inasmuch as home incubation is not greatly practiced any more, we will not consider it but advance to the next stage, that of brooding chicks.

Three methods are in general use, as follows:

1. Rearing chicks in confinement.

2. Rearing in confinement for two weeks and then using regular brooder house.

3. Using regular brooder house during the brooding period.

In an effort to grow healthy poultry some poultrymen have practiced keeping their chicks con-

(Continued on Page 8)

## BETWEEN 750 & 1000 ATTEND THREE DAY SESSION NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, OCTOBER 25 TO 28

The following account of the last convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers appeared in the columns and on the front page of the Enterprise-Courier, the leading paper of the city of Charleston, Missouri.

Between 750 and 1000 Negroes representing 21 states, attended the twelfth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, held here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Organized in 1912 by James P. Davis, Gilchrist Stewart, Cornelius R. Richardson and Leon R. Harris, for the purpose of bettering the agricultural condition of Negroes, the organization has increased in membership until this year it embraces a total of 50,000 persons.

The three-day program included speeches by men of national prominence, round table discussions, a banquet Tuesday night, and a grand ball as the closing feature last night.

### Produce Better Crops

Every effort is made to encourage Negro farmers to raise better agricultural produces, and to improve living conditions. To further this program, several national concerns offered valuable prizes.

Amos'n Andy, the radio comedians for the seventh consecutive year presented two registered Berkshire hogs to the producer of the best sample of cotton. The hogs this year were awarded to F. H Burnley living near Little Rock, Ark. A radio presented by Sears-Roebuck, was presented to Abe Hamilton of Eden, Miss., for the second best cotton sample. An Adalin lamp remained in Mississippi county, being awarded to Dave Burnett of Wyatt for an excellent display of vegetatbles. An imported pocketbook, the gift of Irene Castle McLaughlin, was awarded to Mrs. Marshall Currin of Charleston.

### Best Quilt Prize

The prize was given for the best pieced quilt, and Mrs. Currin's exhibit, a perfectly matched spread containing exactly 13,000 pieces and requiring more than a year and one-half to complete, was easily first place winner. A broach, also presented with the compliments of Mrs. McLaughlin, was awarded to Mrs. Fannie Crosby of this city, for her "Yoyo" quilt exhibit,

A garden plow was presented tc Mrs. K. O. Adams of Wyatt for the best assortment of canned fruits and vegetables.

One of the most unusual exhibits, and one which created more interest than farm crops, was also the work of a Mississippi county Negro woman. It was a home-made hat—made of corn shucks, woven together, dyed and trimmed with a bit of ribbon.

### Endorse Farm Program

The convention went on record officially endorsing the present farm program, and in a telegram to Secretary Wallace, Wednesday, the assembly pledged its support.

Officers elected for the ensuing year include the following: L. R. Harris, president and secretary; S B. Wilson, treasurer; Major R. A. Byrd of Springfield, vice president; Board of Directors, C. R. Richardson of Indiana, R. A. Byrd of Missouri and W. O. Hill of Arkansas. Prof. L. B. Boier, formerly stationed at Charleston, was again named general organizer for the association.

## BUTTER PRICES SOAR TO SEVEN YEAR HIGH MARK

## EGGS, POTATOES CLIMB; DROUTH IS CAUSE

By Charles S. Michaels
In Chicago Tribune

Trading on the Chicago Mercantile exchange during 1936 was marked by soaring prices for butter, eggs and potatoes. Butter moved up to a 7 year peak at 36 1-8 cents a pound. Refrigerator eggs touched 30 3-4 cents a dozen, a new high mark since 1930. A top of $3.50 per 100 pounds was paid for potato futures and sales as high as $5 were reported in the spot market during the early summer, the highest price in several years.

Trading expanded sharply as the result of the sharp curtailment of supplies incident to the drouth. Transactions in futures were estimated to show an increase of approximately 6 per cent compared with 1935, and a gain of 24 per cent over 1934.

### Year's Sales Totals

Approximately 527,000,000 pounds of butter 423,000,000 dozen of eggs, and 950,000 sacks (1000 pounds) of potatoes were traded on the exchange during the year with a monetary value exceeding $270,000,000, compared with $225,686,000 in 1935, and 170,600,000 in 1934.

Drouth, which materially curtailed production, provided incentive for the sharp advance of prices, but government purchases of about 2,000,000 pounds of butter during April and May helped to stimulate the upturn in the price of that commodity. Fairly large amounts of foreign butter were imported during the year, and tended to restrict price upturns during the closing month of 1936. As a result of high prices domestic consumption of butter decreased sharply and was estimated 50,000,000 pounds under that of the preceding year.

### High Prices Predicted

At the close of the year mounting feed costs and increased consumer purchasing power led to a government prediction that butter prices uring the early part of 1937 would probably average the highest in seven or eight years.

Eggs went into cold storage last spring at the highest average price since 1930 despite large receipts. When the full effect of the drouth became apparent there was a rush to cull chicken flocks with the result that supplies of frozen poultry increased in September to record breaking totals. This was reflected later in the season in relative low poultry prices.

## MINISTER RECALLS THRILLS OF MOUNT OLIVE IN PALESTINE

Fourth in a series of sermons on his trip to the holy land was given by the Rev. Walter A. Tillberg at the service last night at Trinity Lutheran church, Moline, Ill.

His topic was On a Hill Far Away. The sermon dealt with the last supper, Christ's trip to the Garden of Gethsemane where He was seized by servants of the high priest, His trial before Caiaphas, the high priest; His trial before Pilate; his trial before Herod, the second trial before Pilate, and the trip from the tower of Antonio to Calvary.

"On Holy Thursday" the Rev. Mr. Tillberg said, "I went to the Mount of Olive. It was in the evening. There within a stone's throw of the original Garden of Gethsemane, I had intended to read my Bible with the aid of a flashlight and follow the story of Christ on that night. Later in the evening there were no less than seven groups holding services on the slope of Mount Olive.

### Three Gardens.

"There are three Gardens of Gethsemane at the present time. One is controlled by the Roman Catholic church, another by the Greek Orthodox church, and the third by the Russian Catholic church. Since there are three, all of which are claimed to be the original Gethsemane, it makes one wonder if any of the three is the right one.

Mr. Tillberg told of learning of the service held by the Catholics in the large upper room where the last supper was held and of following the procession there to the Mount of Olive.

Mr. Tillberg continued the route over which Christ was taken after his capture the next morning. He visited the ruins of the hall of the high priest Caiaphas, where Christ was tried by the priest and scribes. Then he went on to the tower of Antonio where Pilate, governor of Jernsalem, lived and where Christ was tried twice. He then visited the home of Herod six blocks away and told of Christ's journey on the Way of Blood from the tower of Antonio to Calvary.

## BEER BARRELS BURST; CATS, DOGS ON 'BINGE'

LONDON, ENGLAND (U. P.)—Scores of cats and dogs became drunk on Putney Hill, Wandsworth, when a number of barrels of beer fell from a brewer's lorry and bust.

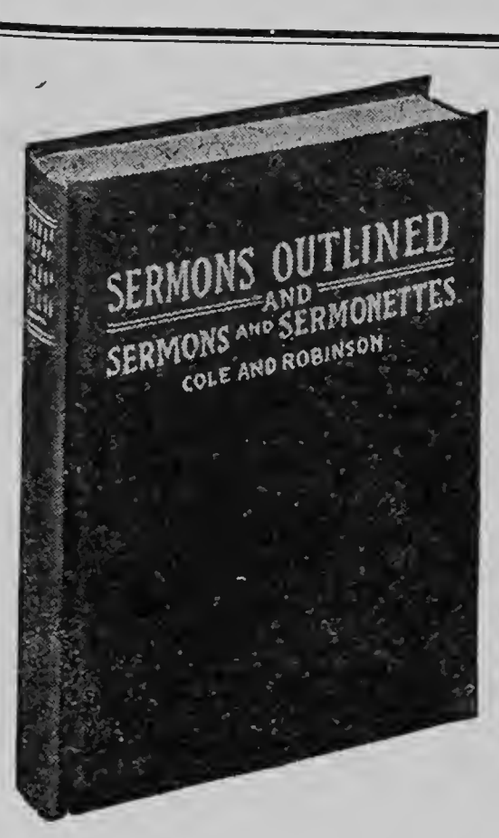
As the beer went flowing down the hill, the cats and dogs lapped it up greedily.

## WOODPECKER BECOMING RARE

Uncle Sam's Biological Survey has appealed to hunters, and especially young boys with rifles and sling shots, to spare our native birds. One reason for this appeal is the thinning population of birds. One of the birds directly responsible for such an appeal is the pileated woodpecker. Big, noisy and conspicuous this dandy makes an easy target for almost any weapon. For this reason they are becoming extinct and will soon disappear unless they are spared by everyone.

## BREAD RETAINS VITAMIN B

Very little of the vitamin B content of whole wheat or rye is lost in the baking process, according to Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan of the University of California. Size of the loaf has a small effect in that the larger loaves have a slightly higher vitamin B content. Crust of whole wheat bread is definitely lower in vitamin B than the crumb due to the higher temperature in baking. Vitamin B helps protect the body against nervous disorders.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## AT THE GARDEN GATE

Claude Woolsey
Extension Horticulturist

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

A pleasant home surrounded with the beauty of flowers, shrubs and trees is loved and admired by everyone. We each strive to have such a home for ourselves be it developed from an extensively executed plan, a modest plan or just a rose or lilac by the doorway. Some may find pleasure also in a well kept vegetable garden and the friendly contests with the neighbors to see who can produce the earliest tomatoes.

We are all interested in the "how" and "when" of gardening. For example, we would like to know just what time is best to plant sweet peas, what variety to plant and the plant food or fertilizers giving the best results under our local conditions. These and many other questions will be answered in this column.

The soil is beginning of all life and the imperishable storehouse of eternity. No plant can be better than the soil upon which it grows. Therefore, a deep fertile soil well supplied with organic matter is necessary. A liberal application of well rotted manure, deeply spaded into the soil is a good starter. Rich bottom land soil may be added if necessary to build up the fertility.

If the soil contains liberal amounts of clay, add sand to make it more friable. Applications of lime are desirable for certain plants (acid tolerant plants such as Azaleas, Rhododendron. Japanese Iris and others should not be planted on soils receiving applications of lime).

A good all-around plant food to use is a commercial fertilizer analysing 4-12-4 (four per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphorus and four per cent potash). This may be obtained in 100-pounds bags from your fertilizer dealer at considerable saving as compared to the same material in small packages. It is the same as that used on the farm. A 100-pound bag will usually be sufficient for all plants in the average yard during the growing season.

An application of this fertilizer worked into the soil before growth starts and at intervals from six to eight weeks throughout the summer will produce strong, vigorous plants. An average single application is about two pounds to the 100 square foot to bed space. Therefore, if three applications are made during the summer it will require six pounds for each 100 square feet of bed space.

Make small holes one to two inches in diameter, 18 to 24 inches deep, with a soil augur. An augur may be obtained from your hardware dealer. The desired length is provided by using small pieces of small gas pipe welded to the augur. The holes should be spotted about the area covered by the spread of the branches.

One hole should be made for each inch in trunk diameter. Thus a four-inch tree would have four holes and a tree 24 inches in diameter would have 24 holes. Place about one pound of 4-12-4 fertilizer in each hole and replace and firm the soil at the top. It is the best to have at least four inches of soil at the top.

## AID FOR TENANTS IN BUYING FARMS PROVIDED IN BILL

### FIFTY MILLIONS YEARLY FOR DECADE PROPOSED

Washington, D. C.,—The administration's farm tenant bill, calling for an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 for 10 years to finance the purchase of farm homes for renters and share croppers, was introduced in the senate by John H. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.,) and the house by Representative Marvin Jones (Dem., Tex.) today.

The new bill eliminates the billion dollar bond issue authorized by Bankhead's bill last year, which passed the senate, and provided for in the bill introduced by Senator Tom Connally (Dem., Tex.) this year. The bill would create a new government agency to be called the farmer's home authority under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture, and it would extend long term, low interest credit to tenants for the purchase of their farms.

## ANCIENT RACE MIXTURES

(By Science Service)

Races were mixed in ancient Asia 5,000 years ago and more, as they are mixed in all the world today. Two dominant types lived side by side, and t ney had mingled with them (perhaps as immigrants, perhaps as slaves) small admixtures of other races, ranging from Negroid to Mongoloid.

One of the world's oldest cities, Tepe Hissar in Asia Minor, has yielded this evidence to Prof. W. M. Krogman of Western Reserve university. To the American Association for the Advancement of Science he reported his study of a large collection of skulls excavated in the ruins, dating from 3,500 to 5,500 years ago.

Skulls of long headed people were by far most numerous, but they belonged to two quite distinct racial types. One is similar to the long heads of modern northern Europe; these Prof. Krogman calls proto-Nordics. The other more closley resembles the more slightly built south European of today; these he calls proto-Mediterraneans. He does not consider that the two long headed types originated in Asia Minor from a common ancestral stock, but considers it more likely that the two distinct race types met here and mingled. The immigrant and or slave population is represented by a small number of Negroid, Alpine and possibly Mongoloid skulls.

Life was hard in Tepe Hissar, the tale of the skulls shows. The average age at death was less than thirty years, and women died from three to five years younger than men. Child mortality was shockingly high; of all skulls collected 17.5 per cent were those of children.

Sickness left its marks on the bones; disease and impacted teeth, arthritis, tuberculosis, varicose ulcers, osteomyelitis, dietetic insufficiencies, hereditary congenital shortening of the upper arm, and two cases that "look like syphilis."

Prof. Krogman concluded: "Tepe Hissar tells us not only of the contact of people, one with the other, tells us not only of the contact of peoples one with the other. tells us not only that race mixture is age old, but tells us also of the living and health conditions of an ancient people. If urbanization exacts its toll today, nature exacted an even more bitter toll yesterday. The age gain of fifteen years in modern life more than offsets the allegedly great increase in modern dental ills and in other ills of the flesh for which civilization is blamed."

## NUBBINS

FAMILY WASH BOILERS may come in doubly handy during January and February, if used for preserving nut meats. . Commercial preserving method uses vacuum packing to keep out staleness and rancidity caused by light, heat, and air. Farm families who prepare shelled nuts during the winter for sale or home use have often had to take a loss when warm weather came and turned the nut oil rancid.

COMMERCIAL vacuum packing is out of the question for most farm people, but the new method developed by a Department of Agriculture scientist makes safe storage and a fresh supply of nuts throughout the summer a possibility for anybody.

FIRST put freshly cracked nut meats into glass jars. Adjust, but do not tighten, the glass lids and rubbers. Place the jars in an ordinary clothes boiler, or a big kettle with a wooden rack on the bottom. Put in about 2 inches of water, and make sure the lid is on tight. Let the water boil for 15 or 20 minutes. Then remove the jars rapidly, and tighten the tops down as quickly as possible.

STORE in the dark at ordinary room temperature, nut meats thus processed will keep fresh even during hot weather, if you don't remove the jar lids until you're ready to eat the meats. This method is similar to that often used for home canning of fruits and vegetables. In nut meat canning, however, jars should not be covered with water, as they are in vegetable canning. Two or three inches of water will do the trick quite well.

GOVERNMENT GRADING of butter for the year ending June 30, 1936, jumped to 242,000,000 pounds, nearly 10 percent more than the preceding year. At 11 different places in various parts of the country, butter makers may now have their product certified as to Government grade by Federal-State graders. Manufacturers pay the small fee charge for the service.

## BIGGER YIELD PRODUCED BY THICK-SPACED COTTON

Thick-spacing of cotton has proved its value on the Pinchback Planting Company plantation, as shown by a comparison of results on two 15-acre plots planted by sharecroppers, said G. B. Spencer, Lincoln county agent.

The cotton was planted at the same time with a hill-dropping planter with eight inches between the hills. Both tenants were instructed to leave one to three stalks in each hill of cotton One followed instructions; the other cut out every other hill, leaving just half as many hills of cotton.

The thickly-planted cotton porduced 8,500 pounds of lint. That which had been thinned produced 6,500 pounds of lint. The thinning of the 15 acres cost the Pinchback Company two bales of cotton and one ton of seed or $10.67 an acre, according to Mr. Spencer's information.

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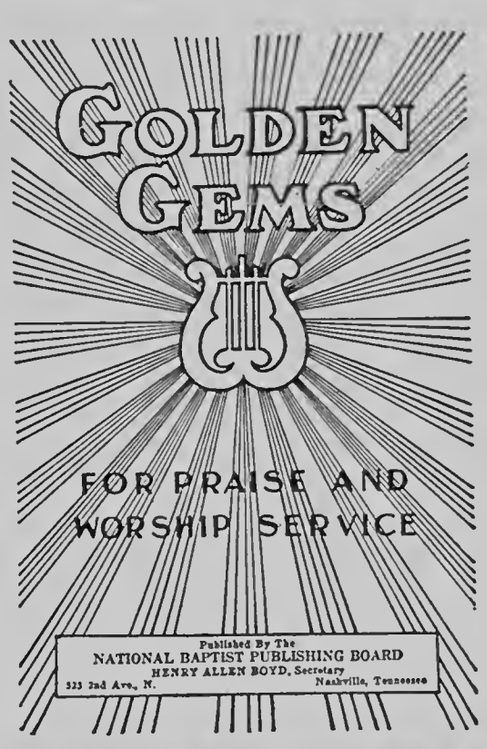


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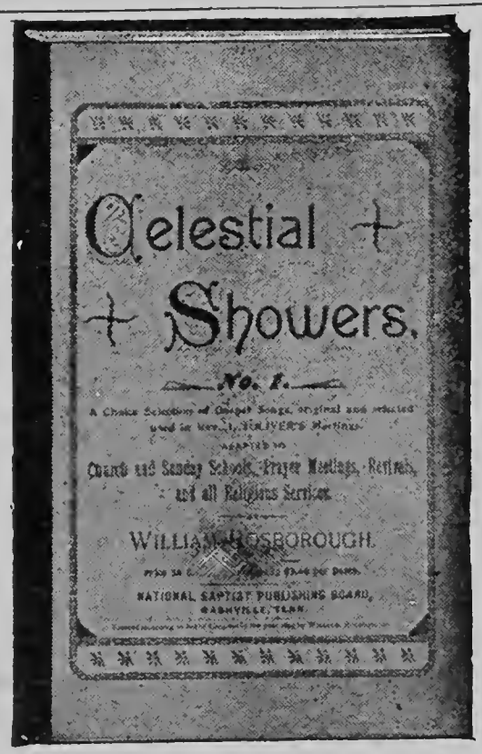


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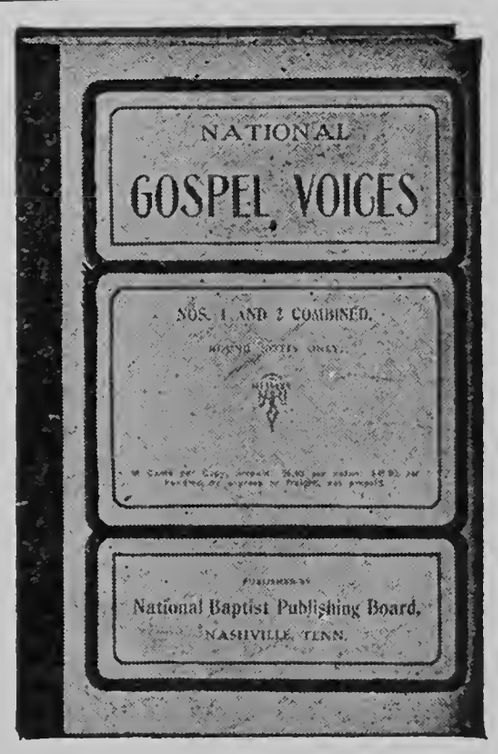


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**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## TALKS TO COLORED FARMERS ABOUT OUR 1937 PROGRAM

By Leon A. Harris

BROTHER FARMERS:

I want to tell you briefly about some of the things the National Federation of Colored Farmers desires to do this year.

**1. We Want to Increase our Membership.**

The American Farm Bureau, the Grange, and the National Farmers Union, the other three large American farm organizations, are making strong drives this year for new members. These organizations realize that there is no chance for the farmer unless he is organized. This is where our strength lies. Our Federation must also realize this. Like the other national organizations, we will offer better inducements to farmers to join this year than have ever been offered before. So I am asking every member and friend of our organization to make himself or herself a committee and go out and bring in the new members. All of our old members must also be brought back into the organization. We want every Unit to hold a rally for new members. We want every community of colored farmers not organized to be organized. Write to our office for full particulars. Address us in Chicago, or if you want to hear from me, immediately and personally, write me and address Box 209, Moline, Illinois. Don't fail to do this. We must grow and grow fast.

**2. We Want to Increase the Circulation of the Modern Farmer 100 Per Cent This Year.**

This means we must have more tion paid up and get as many of your realize how much it costs to get out this paper every month. It costs a plenty. We are giving you a good paper,—the only paper published for colored farmers in the U. S. You should appreciate this effort to serve you and keep your subscription aid up and get as many of your friends and neighbors to subscribe as you possibly can. Write to the Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee, and send in a few paid-up subscriptions. Write them a letter of encouragement. Tell us how you like the paper. Tell us how we can improve it and make it more interesting. Do this now, before you forget it. One good fat hen or three and a half dozen eggs will pay a year's subscription. Can't you do this much for us? We know you can and believe you will.

**3. We Want Our Units to Meet Regularly this Year and to Follow to the Letter all Instructions sent out From our National Office.**

If you have not held your annual election, you should hold it at once and be sure and choose officers who will be faithful, make good, wise leaders. Much depends on your officers. One bad officer can ruin any Unit. Get officers who are unselfish. Get those who look after the Unit and YOU before they look after themselves. Such officers will keep your Unit progressing.

**4. Our Annual FARMERS SUNDAY Will be Observed This Year the First Sunday in August.**

We will inform you later just why this day has been set. Don't forget it, and let's have the biggest day we have had since the beginning of our Federation.

## CATTLE AND PASTURE PAY HIM BETTER THAN PRODUCTION OF COTTON

Willard Locke of the Richmond community, Little River county, is satisfied that land suited to permanent pasture and cattle pays better returns from that combination than from field crops, said C. L. Rodgers, county agentt.

Mr. Locke owns 500 acres of fertile land in a bend of Red river, the county agent continued. He started several years ago turning land to grass, raising cattle on a small scale, and reducing his cotton.

At present Mr. Locke's herd consists of 200 Hereford and red Polled cattle, and all of his land is devoted to pasture and feed crops. Each year he raises 100 calves which bring him a nice profit, the county agent said.

# WHAT OTHERS SAY

**About the N. F. C. F. and Modern Farmer**

### A NORTHERN FARMER SPEAKS

"The National Federation of Colored Farmers is invaluable to any farmer, south or north. Your advice and assistance have saved me expense and given me encouragement when I was about to give up. I have not words to express how I value my membership in the N.F.C.F.

Robert Gardner,
Three Oaks, Michigan,
Owner of a 40 acre fruit farm."

### A SOUTHERN FARMER SPEAKS

"I expect to die a member of the N.F.C.F. I owe everything I have to our Federation. I have been succeeding ever since I joined it and I was failing before I joined. I am out of debt, own my farm and stock and have money in the bank. This year I had good crops.

Abe Hamilton,
Eden, Miss.,
Holmes County.

### NOTED MINISTER ENDORSES N. F. C. F. FOUNDER

"I wish to express in a small way the great worth of James P. Davis to humanity in general and to our agricultural class in particular. Mr. Davis stands pointing the colored people back to the farm, for which they are best fitted, and where they can get a good living. He has great knowledge of the art of scientific agriculture and he is a marketing expert. Those he serves know he is one of the most beneficial leaders of the times. He is a convincing speaker and teacher.

Rev. T. Reeves, Chairman,
Committee on Labor and Industry, A.M.E. Minister's Association of Chicago."

### BEST ORGANIZATION THEY KNOW OF

"We know that there is no organization under the sun that has given Negro farmers the opportunities given by the N.F.C.F. We purchase our supplies cooperatively and save from thirty to fifty per cent by doing so. We have learned to do more for ourselves. May God forever bless our organization and its leaders.

Rev. M. G. Giggle, Chairman,
Jesse McGraw, Secretary,
Mt. Olive Unit No. 1521,
Shaw, Miss."

### EVERY TENANT FARMER READ THIS

"I know I am indebted to the N.F.C.F. and it is worthy to be praised. In December, 1929, I joined our Unit. At that time I was a tenant farmer, owning four head of stock and making an average of ten to twelve bales of cotton a year. Every year I came out about like I started, sometimes behind, but anyway, 'BALANCE DUE' seemed to be my 'Settlement Day' companion, But the N.F.C.F. advised every farmer to buy a farm. But I couldn't see no way at all to make a start. I let our officers know my trouble. They promptly appointed me to an individual who advised me.

In May, 1930, I received deeds to forty acres of land, agreeing on Dec. 29, 1930 to make a $400 payment. But when that time came, I could see no way to pay as much as one dollar. My landlord took my eight bales of staple cotton I made, took my wagon, plow tolls, cotton seed that I had saved for seed and told me he had rented the place to another man and would like to have his house, and that I owed him a balance of $250 and to get it up for him. I went back to the N.F.C.F and told them my trouble. They told me more about my business than I could tell them, told me to move on the place I had bargained to buy, get my ax and go to work. I soon met the man I had purchased from and he told me the N.F.C.F. had made everything O.K. When I told my wife this, she smiled. She has been better looking to me every day since. This year I will have 7 bales of cotton, 300 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of potatoes. My crop expense will be about $80. I owe my success to the N.F.C.F.

T. J. Noel,
Lexington, Miss."

## THE DAILY DIGEST—SAYS:

**Manure for Tomatoes**

"Growers of glasshouse.....alone in their leaning towards phosphatic fertilizers," says the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (December, London) "In the past, market gardeners have used heavy dressings for out poor vegetable crops and many vegetable growers still insist on the need for these heavy applications. With tomatoes, however, there is now definite experimental evidence that bone meal or bone flour at the rate of 1-2 ton per acre need not be used in the base fertilizer more than once in two or even three years, irrespective of whether the soil has been steamed or not. Potash is probably the most important constituent of any base fertilizer. Not only does adequate potash make for good, healthy growth, but it often helps to counter such troubles as blotchy ripening. Sulphate of potash, at the rate of 1-2 ton per acre, is preferable to other forms of potash in view of the susceptibility of tomatoes to injury from chlorides.

The nitrogen in the base fertilizer should be in a slowly available form such as 1-2 ton per acre of hoof and horn. Nitrogen can often be omitted, however, on new land, and it is usually unnecessary and may even be harmful on newly steamed soil.....The inclusion of phosphate in top dressings is by no means universal, but in view of the recently established connection between the phosphate and potash content of the tomato plant it seems undesirable to omit phosphate altogether, especially in seasons when it is not included in the base fertilizer."

**Soybean Progress**

"The soybean continues to amaze observers of agricultural progress," says an editorial in Country Home (December). "The acreage in less than thirty years has grown a hundred times. Now more than five and a half million acres of farm land are growing soys. Last year 272,745 tons of beans were crushed, 25 times as many as only ten years ago. The cake has become a preferred ingredient in feed mixtures. The oil and protein products of the beans go into enamels, paints, printing materials, glues for plywood and other purposes, into the sizing and coating of papers, for waterproofing, for sand binder in foundries, into the making of plastic substances. More new uses come to light almost every month....."

**Champion Steers**

Cleo Yoder, 19-year-old farm boy in Iowa, rose to farm fame a year ago with Pat's Blue Ribbon, an Aberdeen-Angus steer he bought as a calf for $175. Pat's Blue Ribbon paid off with $750 in prize money and sold for $3,150 as the grand champion steer of the 1935 International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. This year he missed the international championship, but later his steer was selected as the grand champion at the Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles. It netted him $93.75 in prizes and $1,200 on sale. (A. P.)

## MELON GROWERS, PROFITS LOW, PLAN CO-OPERATIVE

Jonesboro—Formation of an Arkansas-Missouri, Co-operative Melon Association is under way here to procure lower freight rates for watermelon growers in this section of northeast Arkansas and southeast Missouri. St. Louis produce men are behind the formation of the organization.

Growers of eastern Craighead county who last summer lost heavily on their melons are not eager to put in large crops the coming year unless lower freight rates can be obtained to permit more profit. Shipments leaving Lake City, Lunsford, Black Oak and Leachville last summer for St. Louis were described as profitable, but later in the season, when shipments were billed out to Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, Pittsburgh, and other points, practically no profits were realized.

Growers said rates from Kennett, Arbyrd and Senath in southeast Missouri, were much lower under inter-state commerce commission rulings. Several growers trucked their melons to one of these towns and shipped them from point, saving freight charges.

Faced with possibility of receiving practically nothing from their crops, melon growers permitted community associations to sell carload lots of melons to buyers bidding the highest. After loading expenses were taken out, profits were unusually low.

Under the provisions of the new organization, each member would pay a membership fee of $2.50 but would have his melons sold in carload lots on a commission basis, receiving considerably more than under the previous plan of selling to the highest bidder.

It is estimated that approximately $50,000 was brought into this section last year from sale of melons, but if adequate marketing facilities had been available, the sum would easily have reached $150,000.

Mrs. Scallop—It says here that women have more courage than men.

Mr. Scallop—Yes, I can't imagine a man with only a quarter in his pocket trying on five or six suits of clothes.

## GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF FARM TENURE

A graphic summary of farm tenure was made available today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in time for use by President's Farm Tenancy Commission. The summary will be generally available within a few days and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents a copy.

The Bureau reports that "owner-operated farms outnumber tenant farms, and ower-operated farm acerage exceeds tenant-operated farm acreage.

"But the general trend," the report continued, "has been toward tenancy, with a lessening ratio of equity in farm real estate held by farm operators. In brief, farmers are gradually losing ownership of the land."

It is shown in the summary that the proportion of farms operated by tenants has increased from 35 percent in 1900, 37 percent in 1910 and 38 percent in 1920 to 42 percent in 1930 and in 1935.

The percentage of farm land operated under lease has increased from 31 percent in 1900, 33 percent in 1910, and 37 percent in 1920 to 44 percent in 1930 and 45 percent in 1935.

"Equities of the farm operators of the Nation constituted," the Bureau says, "54 percent of the value of all real estate in 1900, 50 percent in 1910, 46 percent 1920, 42 percent in 1930, and have presumably decreased even further since 1930."

The proportion of farms operated by tenants who own none of the land they farm ranged in 1935 from 70 percent in Mississippi to 6 percent in Massachusetts. The proportion of farm land under lease to operators in 1935 ranged from 62 percent in South Dakota to 8 percent in Maine and Massachusetts.

Equities of farm operators in all farm real estate in 1930 ranged from an average of less than 30 percent in the three states, Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota, to an average of more than 70 percent in the three States of Maine, New Hampshire, and West Virginia, with a low of 28 percent in South Dakota and a high of 78 percent in Maine.

The highest rate of tenancy exists on cotton farms, the Bureau said. In 1930, 73 percent of the cotton type of farms, as classified by the census, were tenant operated. The rate of tenancy for other farms the country over was about 32 percent.

"In the North," it said, "the tenant in many areas is frequently a son or relative of the farm owner, and if he is not, the social distinctions, as compared with farm owners, are much less pronounced than in the South.'

There were only 180 counties in 1880 wherein as many as half the farms were tenant-operated, and practically all these were in the South; but in 1935 such counties totaled 890, and they effectively blanketed the Cotton Belt and much of the more fertile parts of the Corn Belt. In all, there were 1,107 counties in 1935 in which half or more of the land in farms was under lease to the operator.

"Form tenancy tends to increase, says the Bureau, "with the commercialization of agriculture. Free land and democratic rural institutions have retarded the segregation of labor from capital in agriculture, as contrasted with industry; but the trend toward such segregation is clear.

"Increasing proportions of the farmers are becoming tenants in the regions where commercial agriculture is dominant, and increasing proportions of the tenants are becoming croppers or wage hands in the South. This trend is, profoundly affecting both the present and future welfare of rural people."

The publication, containing 71 charts, was prepared by H. A. Turner of the Bureau staff with the assistance of other research workers in the Bureau and the Resettlement Administration. It is one of ten graphic summaries covering various phases of American agriculture prepared by the Bureau, representing analyses based on 1930 and 1935 census data. The series is being prepared under the general supervision of Dr. O. E. Baker.

### Business

Business Week (December 26) reports that the total annual pack of fruit juices, including tomato juice, "is now valued at $25,000,000 and is almost as large as he production of any one of the three canned vegetable stars—tomatoes, peas, and corn—and larger than any of the big three of canned fruits, peaches, pineapples, and pears. And the juice industry appears to have developed without upsetting any part of the packing field. The 345,000 tons of fruit which were turned into preserved juices last year amounted to 3 1-3 percent of the nation's total supply of fruit and even the canned fruits normally take only 10 percent of the total yield. More than one-fourth as much fruit was made into juices as was dried. As analysis of figures prepared by the National Canners Association shows that, out of every 100 cases of canned fruit and fruit products produced in the United States last year, 13 cases were canned juice. Adding the bottled juice and canned tomato juice output, the entire straight canned fruit pack was less than 2 1-2 times larger than the juice production. This growth, it must be remembered, has all taken place within 10 years. The public will now find on grocery shelves such newcomers among preserved juices as apricot, peach, pomegranate, cherry and prune in addition to the well established favorites—grapefruit, pineapple, orange, lemon and loganberry...."

### Cotton

### Sugar Bags

"Some time ago a new item from Washington, D. C., revealed the federal technologists were working in cooperation with the North Carolina State College in developing a cotton raw sugar bag which may eventually displace the old burlap bag now commonly used by packers and shippers," says an editorial in the Houma (La) Times. "It is claimed that the bag has already met with laboratory tests and will be placed into service, carrying raw sugars from Hawaii to refineries on the Pacific Coast....Should it prove successful its use annually for shipping raw sugars would consume approximately 50,000 bales of cotton....We hope that all the sugar interests of the nation will sense the importance of the new enterprise and demand the general use of cotton bags in the service of raw sugars.....It may be that the cotton bag may also be serviceable for the rice, corn, beans and other agricultural products that are successfully cultivated here in Terrebonne Parish. We hope our truck farmers will also find uses for the new 'cotton bag' in the near future."

## FLOCK OF 53 HENS RETURNED $15 ABOVE FEED COST IN MONTH

John Hackett, Pulaski county, Ark., reports that he has received better than 73 per cent egg production from 53 hens which are hybrids, being a cross of Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, and Black Minorca birds, said Carroll S. Morrow, asssistant county agent.

Mr. Hackett's 53 hybrid hens produced 1,174 eggs in October and his total feed cost, including laying mash, scratch feed, oyster shell, and sprouting oats, all fed to the hens, daily, was $18.75. Figuring the sale value of the eggs at 35 cents per dozen, his income from the flock was $34.30, or $15.55 above feed costs.

This flock is sheltered in a house which is properly built and has the proper amount of space for his hens, and is provided with one acre of range when weather permits the hens being out, said Mr. Morrow.

Little Leona—"Mama, do dogs get married?"

Mother—"Certainly not, dear"

Leona—"Then what makes old Towser growl so at Bessie when they are eating their breakfast?"

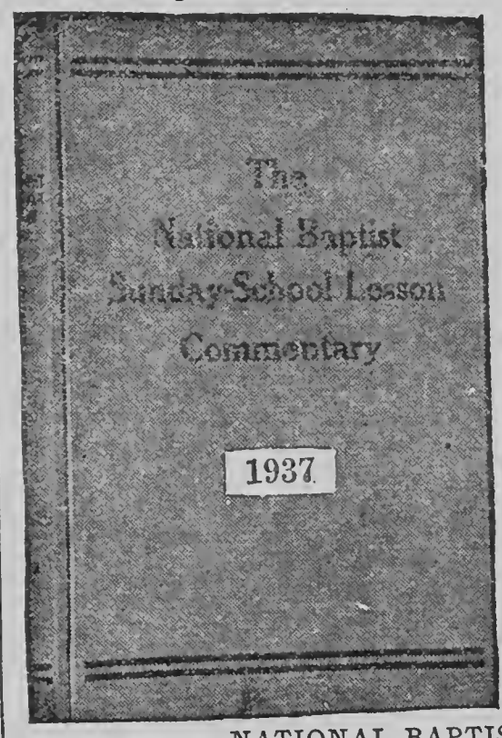
### Chain Stores and Farmers

"One chain store maneuver credited with an important share in the defeat of California's anti-chain tax in last month's referndum was the yoeman aid which the mass distributors rendered in moving surplus fruits and vegetables—particularly a 4,000,000 case surplus of peaches to market at stable prices. That helped chains win the farm votes. Independents could match them for advertisement, dollar for dollar in the big campaign, but they couldn't deliver organized marketing aid. As the big man vs. little man fight grows hotter along the whole distribution front, the independents are preparing to match the chains' bid for farm support. They have set up an Independent Food Distributors Council with headquarters in Chicago where permanent operating plans will be mapped during the week of the big food conventions January 24-31....."

## RUBBER FROM GOLDENROD

Perhaps the day when American autos will ride on rubber coming from fields of cultivated goldenrod was brought a little nearer by the recent discovery made by a United States Bureau of Plant Industry scientist. Since it was first learned that goldenrod has a high rubber content, scientists, including the late Thomas A. Edison, have tried to learn why this rubber content is so greatly reduced after the harvesting of the plant, John T. Presley, a government research scientist, has now announced that the rubber is not lost when the harvested goldenrod is not exposed to light.


Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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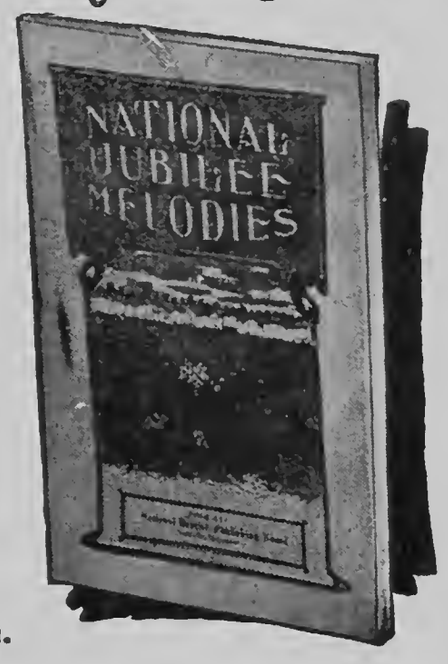


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## TOWARD BETTER CONSUMER STANDARDS

The way for consumers to get grade-labeled canned products is to ask for them, according to Paul Williams, Senior Marketing Specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture, who outlines in this article, the unfinished business ahead in getting complete information for canned goods consumers.

BACK in the days when consumers spun the wool from which clothes were made, preserved the products of the adjacent orchards in the form of jellies, jams, and preserves, and canned or dried many vegetables, the need for standards and grades was not apparent. The producer sold his surplus directly to the consumer.

NOW that such products must move through today's conventional marketing channels, the need for standards of quality is at once apparent and urgent. Standards afford a "common language" which enables the buyer and seller to consummate sales safely on the basis of a given quality or grade.

TODAY consumer groups are studying as they have never studied before the qualities of merchandise they buy. They are delving into the mysteries of food prices and distribution. Price and distribution studies are of little consequence unless quality or grade is given consideration.

NOT UNTIL 1913 did Congress appropriate the funds necessary to conduct research studies in marketing. The first appropriation made to the Department of such purposes was included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913. This work was committed to the then office of Markets and Rural Organization, the forerunner of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

ORIGINALLY Congress contemplated only the development of commercial standards—perhaps they should be called farm standards—so that the farmer, by classifying his products according to quality or grade, might more advantageously market his crops. Among the first commodities to receive attention were apples, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. In those pioneering days, investigators of the Department were assurred by many, as are its present-day investigators working on other products, that practicable and workable standards could never be devised and used for agricultural products. Many argued that no two potatoes ever grew exactly alike, that all the peas in a pod were not the same, that the quality of commodities differs in the same fields and that varietal and seasonal differences made standardization impracticable.

INSTANT approval of the grades suggested by the Bureau for potatoes, for example, did not come from the trade. It was not until an order of the Food Administration took effect in 1918, that trading on the basis of United States potato grades was practiced to any great extent. Today probably 80 to 90 per cent of the fresh fruits and vegetables distributed through commercial channels are sold in wholesale markets on the basis of United States grades.

IMPETUS was given the standardization and grading movement in the passage of such legislation as the United States Cotton Futures Act and the United States Warehouse Act in 1915 and 1916. It was in the latter act that the Secretary of Agriculture was given the first authority to establsih official standards and grades for a number of agricultural products "by which their quality or value may be judged or determined." It is doubtful even at that comparatively recent date whether many members of Congress, if any, had consumer standards in mind. Probably their sole thought was to enable the farmer to store his products in licensed warehouses and to borrow money thereon.

FIRST United States standard for food written into law was a consumer standard. It is not a mandatory standard. The Sulzer apple law, still on the statute books, defined "standard grade" apples, and provided for their labeling. On March 4, 1923, the President approved an act requiring that butter contain not less than 80 per cent butterfat. This was the first mandatory standard. The Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, carried the first authority to extend the inspection service on agricultural products to include dried and canned fruits and vegetables. On July 8, 1931, the President approved an amendment to the Food and Drugs Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to draw a minimum standard of quality for all canned fruits and vegetables and requiring all such products falling below that standard to be labeled with a legend of inferiority.

THE GRADING service of the Bureau of Agriculturel Economics is concerned primarily with the grading and certification of large lots of canned frnits and vegetables hypothecated or sold on the basis of the grades of the Department. It becomes necessary that carefully defined, closely drawn, standards for grades be developed in order that there be a basis for certification. So the Department has bee obliged to develop standards for canned fruits and vegetables. Otherwise, it would not be possible to carry out the mandate of Congress that we certify to interested parties the grade, class, and condition of canned products.

CANNED FOODS differ from many of our agricultural products in that they are practically ready for consumption at the time they are grades. They are in their finished form. Therefore, the grades for canned fruits and vegetables are at once consumer standards.

MOREOVER, when canned goods move from factory to jobber, distributor, or retailer, they are sold on the basis of some grade—either definitely expressed, or implied, in the contract of sale. A large volume of canned fruits and vegetables is sold on contracts in which the United States grades are used as a definite basis of sale. The ultimate purchaser or user of the canned products also wishes to know the exact grade of the product, just as the wholesaler or distributor of the lot of which a given and was a part.

SO, SOMETIME ago the Bureau of Agricultural Economics recommended that labels of canned products should show the following information: (1) A truthful, concise statement of grade in such terms as "Grade A" or "Fancy" or "Grade B" or "Standard" or "Grade C"; (2) Such additional descriptive information as may be appropriate pieces in the case of peaches, seive for the product, such as count of size in case of peas, strength of sirup in the case of fruit, number of servings, etc.

THE BUREAU of Agricultural Economics hopes the canning and distributing industries will voluntarily adopt these recommendations. We believe that in the long run the industry will find it decidedly to its best interests to take the housewives of the National into its confidence, and frankly and honestly sell its products on the basis of the grades they really are.

A RECENT study of 10,500 labels by the Home Economics Club at the University of Iowa indicated that although the net weight declarations required by law appeared on all labels, 97 per cent gave no indication of the volume of contents, number of servings, or pieces; 85 per cent of the fruit labels gave no indication of sirup density; 80 per cent of the labels carried pictures of the food in the raw state.

THE REPORT reads: "No standardized clear-cut term was given to indicate quality. Accepted, meaningful, standardized terms describing quality such as 'Fancy,' 'Choice,' 'Standard,' 'Grade A,' 'Grade B,' 'Grade C,' appeared on only 10 per cent or less of the label, except for corn where 18 per cent of the labels recorded such a term. It is obvious as a result of this study that in the great majority of cases there is either no information or information which tends to confuse the buyer."

SOME outstanding representatives of the canning industry are aware of the confusion now existing with respect to statements on labels. An officer of a canning association said in an address:

"I HAVE recently made a careful study of 474 different labels of 53 firms from 13 States. The firms included the leading pea packers of the country, as well as some smaller ones and one wholesale grocer—a truly representative list. The labels covered in the main only fancy brands, and if extra standard and standard lines had been included, our picture would doubtless have been even more confusing and disheartening. As it was the 474 labels showed that the 53 firms using them for the edification of their customers employed 254 different phrasings to express the size of the pea in the cans, totally independent of quality. Hence our allusion to the Chinese characteristics of our canned pea labels."

AN ASSOCIATION of canners, nation-wide in scope, when grade labeling proposals were before the industry, suggested a so-called "descriptive" system of labeling. The program suggested by the canners' labeling committee would have provided 144 different combinations of socalled "descriptive" statements on labels for canned cream-style corn in No. 2 cans alone. Corn is packed in at least four well-known sizes and in wholegrain style as well. Here are some of the descriptive terms employed in the 144 combinations taken at random from a booklet of specimen labels: "Medium Sweet . . . Very Tender . . . Very thick consistency . . . To a high degree free from dark kernels, cobs, husks, or silk." Another label reads: "Unsweetened . . . Firm not tough . . . Creamy consistency . . . Practically free from dark kernels, cobs, husks, or silk." Another label reads "Slightly sweet . . . Not tender . . . Thin consistency . . . Practically free from dark kernels, cobs, husks, or silk."

ONE LARGE distributor used last year, 1935 (his first year using them), 88,000,000 labels bearing grade designations of which 17,000,000 were "Grade A," 4,000,000 were "Grade B," and 67,000,000 were "Grade C" labels. These figures should dispel any fears any merchant might have of his inability to sell goods that are labeled "Grade


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"Grade A," "Grade B," and "Grade C."

IN ANSWER to a recent query for similar information for the current year, we can see how grade labeling is growing. Here is the organization's statement: From January 1, 1936, to November 1, 1936, 146,948,00 labels were used, of which 40,434,000 were "Grade A," 959,000 were "Grade B," and 105,-555,000 were "Grade C." For the period from November 1, 1935, to November 1, 1936, a total of 170,-500,000 labels were used, or, in other words 14,200,00 dozen cans were actually placed on the market bearing labels with the grade designations devised by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is equivalent to more than 7,100 carloads. This would make one of those well-known freight trains 7 miles long, and if the cans were placed end to end would reach half way round the world.

MOST OF the canners and distributors know the actual grade of their merchandise, but if they want official assurance of the official grade to use as a guide in labeling, they may send samples of their packs to one of the official canned fruit and vegetable grading offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for grading and certification. The certificate they receive will tell them precisely the grade of product in each can in the sample and under the terms of the Farm Products Grading Law, the facts set forth in the certificates are "prima facie evidence" in all Federal courts. So if the samples sent have been actuallly representative of his pack, the distributor need have little concern over the possibility of having his goods seized for misbranding, if he labels in accordance with the Bureau's findings.

A GREAT deal has been said by those not yet convinced of the advantage of revealing the whole story of quality on their labels taat the cost of Government grading would impose a terriffic cost burden on the industry that the consumer would have to absorb in the end Let's get that straight. **First,** if the vendor knows the grade of his merchandise, he need not have it officially graded in order to label accurately. Then it won't cost him a cent to label in terms of our grades. Someone has to buy the labels and have them printed, and the extra ink used in the few extra words and letters will be so small as to be impossible to calculate. The official grades are simple enough. He can do the grading himself. **Second,** if he elects to draw samples in the method recommended and send them to the Bureau of Agricultural Econimics for grading, in order to be officially informed as to the grade, the cost of official grading will be 0.000125 cent—a little over 1 ten-thousandth of a cent—per ordinary size can. If he sends 50 or more samples to one of the Government grading offices in a year, the cost will be 25 per cent less than the above figures or 9 hundred thousandths of a cent per can. So consumers need not be particularly concerned about any tremendous-cast arguments that may be propounded.

ASWERING another question frequently asked, "What are the differences between Grade A, Grade B, and Grade C?", here are the essential distinctions: Grade C canned foods is good wholesome food. In this grade, a large percentage of all canned foods is found. The raw products used in this grade may not be so carefully selected as to size, color, and maturity as in the higher grades. Products of this grade should sell at a cheaper price than products of higher grades, but in the case of many commodities the food is just as nutritious. In Grade B will be found vegetables that are more succulent than those in Grade C, and the fruit is better selected as to color, size, and maturity. Consumers will find that products of this grade will be very satisfactory for general household purposes. Only the finest products are found in Grade A merchandise. The fruits and vegetables are very carefully selected as to size, color, and maturity. Incidentally, not a large proportion of canned products is fitted for this grade.

DIFFERENT factors for quality or grade are involved for each commodity. or example, the grade of peas is ascertained chiefly by considering five factors—clearness of liquor surrounding the peas, uniformity of size and color, freedom from defects, tenderness and maturity, and flavor. In grading fruits, the usual considerations are color, uniformity of size, freedom from defects, character of fruit, and flavor. An interesting difference in grading fruits and vegetables exists in that the young, tender, most succulent, immature vegetables usually grade highest, while fully mature but not overripe fruits are usually most desirable.


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### ICE CREAM CONE 6 FEET TALL

Sydney—(AP)—Something new in ice cream cones was provided for former pupils and their guests at the jubilee of the Methodist Ladies college here. It was 6 feet high, weighed 250 pounds and was built in seven tiers, colored pale blue and dark blue (the college color), and adorned with the college badge.

### HER SMALL FLOCK BROUGHT IN $188

A poultry return of $188.04 from January to October of this year and 112 pullets added to her laying flock, is a pleasant achievement Mrs. Andy Warnett, of the Gid home demonstration club, has to her credit, related Miss Marian Penrose, Izard county agent till recently, when she went to Arkansas county.

Last January, Mrs. Warnett's flock numbered only 50 single comb Rhode Island Reds, the home demonstration agent continued. In March Mrs. Warnett hatched 283 chick, raising 277. She sold 104 for fryers and broilers and used 61 on the table, which represented a profit of $59.25. The 112 pullets raised were added to the flock.

The flock produced from January to October 814 and three-fourths dozens of eggs, which sold for $128.79, making a total with the profit on the fryers and broilers of $188.04. This, said Miss Penrose represented an income of $18.80 a month.)

Only $7.09 worth of feed was bought, the rest having been raised at home, the demonstration agent continued. Milk was kept before the chickens, and they picked up a good deal of their feed on range. When the sumac berries were ripe, Mrs. Warnett gathered a 100-pound sack of them for her flock every 15 ao 20 days, the demonstration agent said.

"One of the most valuable of the home-grown feeds, in Mrs. Warnett's opinion, was green stuff—wheat oats and alfalfa," Miss Penrose noted. "Mrs. Warnett feels that better returns than she got could be had by more careful attention."

### EX-SLAVE DIES HERE AT AGE OF 119 YEARS

Chicago—Mrs. Molly Harris, ex-slave, 119 years old, died last Monday in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Little with whom she had been living in the last ten years

Born in Chattachoochee county, Ga., more than a century ago, at the age of nine Molly was taken away from her parents and sold for $500 to Col. Orphia Sapp whose plantation was near Richland, Ga. She was one of a hundred slaves owned by Col. Sapp.

IN THIRTY-FOUR months we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of a people's government this power is wholesome and proper. But in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy such power would provide shackles for the liberties of the people—Franklin D. Roosevelt in his message to congress in January, 1936.

### TRIPLET CALVES ARE BORN TO HEREFORD IN INDIANA

Rochester, Ind.,—Triplet calves were born today to a Hereford cow owned by Marion Severns, farmer, living two miles north of this city. The calves are normal and each weighs from 35 to 40 pounds. The mother of the triplets is 6 years old and has given birth to three other calves. She was considered only a fair milk producer.

### SALES ON CURB MARKET PAID HER $134 PROFIT

Mrs. J. W. Shipp, of the Mount Pleasant community, Miller county, Ark., has found selling fruit vegetables and flowers on a curb market profitable, according to Mrs. Tommie S. Worth, home demonstration agent.

During the past season, Mrs. Miller sold $30 worth of strawberries at a profit of $20; $15 worth of blackberries at a profit of $12; $50 worth of vegetables at a profit of $35 and $82 worth of flowers at a profit of $67 earning a total profit for the season of $134, the home demonstration agent said.

## POULTRY PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

fined to the brooder house and small outdoor pen with a floor of hardware cloth. This method has been very successful where used, particularly where there is a limited range. If a 10x12 foot brooder house is used for 350 chickens, a pen 9x10 feet is sufficiently large. The floor is made of one-half or three-fourths inch hardware cloth and the top and sides of woven chicken wire. It should either be built high enough off the ground to permit cleaning underneath, or built so it can be moved for cleaning.

### Second Method

The second method, that of close confinement in battery brooders for two weeks and then the use of the regular brooder house, is used by some in this community with very good results. Each section of the battery brooder is made two feet square with hardware cloth for the floor. Feed troughs are hung outside of the brooder, and one of the slats forming the sides made movable so as the chicks get larger the opening may be enlarged. Cardboard or paper are used for the top so that when the batteries are in place, one on top of the other, droppings fall through to the top of the one below. These may be kept either in a sufficiently warm room in the house or basement or in the brooder house. After two weeks the chicks are put in the regular brooder house. Those using this type of battery brooder report more health chicks, less care necessary and less cannibalism.

### Colony Brooders

A few desirable qualities of the colony brooder house worth considering are:

1. Portable, so the chicks can be raised on clean ground each year.
2. Plenty of ventilation. Some houses use large windows and a rear ventilator.
3. Tight, warm dry floor; many use double floor.
4. Plenty of room. Not more than three chicks per square foot.
5. Plenty of heat.
6. Floor litter used; sand, peat, ground corn cobs, oat hulls.
7. Temperature lowered gradually to about 70 degrees Fahrenheit at end of four weeks.
8. Round corners with hardware cloth to prevent chicks from crowding.

Some poultrymen very successfully use summer roosting shelters. After heat is unnecessary the chicks may be moved to summer shelter.

## FARM TENANCY

(Continued from Page 1)

price for farm products."

In attempting to solve this problem, most European countries have turned to farmer's cooperative marketing associations. The movement has achieved its greatest success in Denmark. To a more or less extent, the most successful cooperatives own their processing plants.

### Seek Government Aid.

Despite the efficiency of the more successful cooperative, the depression cut too deeply for them to prevent a crisis, Gregory asserted. Like in this country, the farmer was forced to turn to the government for aid.

Nearly all farm schemes suggested in this country have been tried in one or more European states and most of them have been effective, he said. Several nations have turned the operation of the government over to the cooperatives.

## NEGRO FARM LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

tious work to improve the soil which he tills, either as an owner, tenant or sharecropper.

Conferences of Negro leaders at Tuskegee Institute and at Prairie View, Texas, will be followed by State, county and district meetings, in order to reach the Negro farmer and outline the program direct to him. Other agencies, such as churches, schools and newspapers, will be asked to supplyment the educational work of the various meetings.

Out of town visitors and Extension workers included: Alexander Hurse and Miss Camilla Weems from Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, O. W. Sanders, P. S. Bowles, M. C. A. Talbert from Alcorn A. and M. College, Mississippi; T. M. Campbell, N. Kellock, V. C. Turner, Miss L. C. Hanna, Mrs. B. T. Pompey, Mrs. L. R. Daly, Miss J. L. Dent, R. R. Bell and R. T. Thurston, of the Alabama Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute; A. A. Turner, and Mrs. B. S. Shute, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Mrs. James P. Davis, Field Officer AAA, Capahosic, Virginia, and Jennie B. Moten, Feld Officers AAA, Little Rock, Arkansas.

## MORE USES FOR CITRUS FRUITS

Study by the Department of Agriculture has resulted in development of by-products by which surplus citrus fruits need not go to waste in favorable crop years. Chemists have found that high quality salad oils and solid fats may be obtained from grapefruit seed and wines and cordials may be made from the juices. New methods of canning orange and grapefruit juices have improved the taste and keeping quality of those juices.

## THE GARDENER'S LAMENT

I thought I'd plant a garden,
And raise myself some eats—
Fine lettuce, leeks and cabbage,
Potatoes, corn and beets.
But birdies sat upon the fence
And saw my lettuce seeds,
They flew right down and ate 'em up,
And I grew only weeds.
The beetles 'rose at four a. m.,
And feasted on my beans;
Potato bugs ate up my spuds,
And left disaster scenes.
The cutworms sawed my cabbage off,
The chickens ate my corn,
And had I been a man of wrath,
I really might have sworn
To get revenge on all these pests,
And end their lives in May,
But I just dug that garden up,
And now I play croquet.
—Chester E. Shuler, Newport, Pa.


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## CHAMPION CORN GROWER TELLS HOW IT IS DONE

Russellville—Farmers desiring to produce higher quality corn would do well to give more attention to advance preparation of the land and to thinning the corn crop, according to Garland Proctor of Belleville Yell county champion corn grower who has carried off the first prize on corn at the county fair for the past two years.

Discussing his success at growing corn on average upland soil, Mr. Proctor said he broke his land deep in the fall, and then was careful to prepare the soil well in advace of the planting in the spring. The corn is plowed deeply only once, the first plowing, later workings being shallow.

Most upland farmers fail to thin their corn properly, Mr. Proctor stated. For the average upland soil, the rows should not be closer than three and one-half or four feet, and the corn should be thinned to about four feet in the drill, he advised.

Mr. Proctor does not grow cotton, hay, peas, beans and melons. He has attracted quite a bit of attention as the producer of huge muskmelons, growing one the past season that weighted 27 pounds.

## GOT $33 FOR COW'S PRODUCTION IN MONTH

Selling $32.50 worth of dairy products from one cow during November, with a feed bill of only $7.60, was the pleasant story Mrs. P. L. Jobe, member of the Oakland Heights Home Demonstration Club, north Sebastian county, told her associate members at a recent meeting, said Miss Ruth Fairbairn, county home demonstration agent.

Buttter, buttermilk and cotttage cheese were the products Mrs. Jobe marketed. she related. The butter brought 35 cents a pound, the buttermilk 20 cents a gallon, both going to regular customers, and the cottage cheese was sold to a hotel for 10 cents a pint.

The feed bill was for feed purchased. Kaffir fodder and hay, grown at home, formed the basis of the cow's raiton.

## SOYS PLOWED DOWN DOUBLED RICE HARVEST

Harry Elliott, rice farmer, DeWitt, has demonstrated in co-operation with J. H. Dean, county agent, that it is profitable to plow under soybeans for soil improvement.

On an 80 acre field which was divided into two equal parts, soybeans were planted on 40 acres and 40 acres were left idle, Mr. Dean related. The beans were planted with a drill in order to provide more foliage to shade the ground to keep down weeds and grasses. When in full bloom the peas were plowed under approximately six inches deep.

Early Prolific Rice was planted on the 80 acres, and where the beans were plowed under the rice produced 80 bushels per acre by actual weight, and where land was left idle and no soil improvement crop plowed under the rice produced 42 bushels per acre. The entire 80 acres of rice was planted and matured at the same time.

"Thus, by using a soil improvement crop Mr. Elliott doubled his rice yield," said the county agent.

## BERMUDA, VIEWED AS PEST 10 YEARS AGO, HAS WON COMMUNITY

Ten years ago when J. R. Towery of Eglantine Community, Van Buren county, Ark., sodded pastures on his farm with Bermuda grass, his neighbors were indignant because they thought he was introducing a pest into the community. Now practically every farmer in the community has some Bermuda grass in his pastures, said D. S. Lantrip, county agent.

It has been found that Bermuda grass withstands drouth better than most pasture grasses, that it may be heavily grazed, and that it offers a check for soil erosion, the county agent explained, adding:

"Mr. Towery has 10 acres sown to Bermuda grass which he considers worth more than any 10 acres on his farm. This year in spite of the drouth he was able to graze eight head of cattle on this pasture".

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M6

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. X. NASHVILLE, TENN., MARCH 15, 1937 No. 2.

## FARM PROGRAM EXPLAINED

### Information Given To Negro Agents of Ga.

### A. L. Holsey Field Officer Addressed Forty-six Represenatives

Savannah, Ga.—Forty-six Negro County Farm and Home Demonstration Agents concluded their annual intensive training week at Georgia State College here today. Specialists from Washington, from the State University at Athens, and from the State Extension Service, conducted round table conferences on Soil Conservation, Discussion Groups, and similar related subjects.

In opening the two-day discussion on the AAA Soil Conservation Program, E. A. Miller, representing C. A. Cobb, Director of the Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C., said that "our government recognizes its responsibility to see that every farmer, irrespective of race, is informed of the benefits available to farmers for conserving the soil."

Mr. Miller said that the object of the program is to assist the farmers to "improve their land" and that the benefit payments were not made as subsidies but "to enable farmers to practice soil conservation for the ultimate good of the entire country."

Mrs. R. R. Moton, who recently joined the Field Staff of the AAA, commended the Soil Conservation Program, because lands diverted from cotton may be used by the Farm women to grow "a balanced food ration in home gardens." Miss Camilla Weems, State Home Demonstration Agent for Georgia, told of many instances where landlords are encouraging tenants and sharecroppers to grow food and feed crops.

Miles Hackney, successful Negro farmer of Union Point, Georgia, told how soil conservation methods had improved a section of very poor land on his farm, and brought samples of wheat, oats and vetch which this land has produced.

James P. Davis, Field Officer of the AAA, said that 75,484 farms in Georgia, representing 5 1-2 million acres, are operated by Negroes, and of this number, 10,571 farms of 833,000 acres are owned by Negroes.

Blackboard tests in computing soil-building allowances on typical farms, were conducted by F. C. Ward, Georgia State Administrator of the AAA, and G. L. Prichard, Administrative Assistant, AAA, Washington, D. C.

Before an assembly of the students and faculty, President B. F. Hubert presented the visitors and highly commended the efforts of the government to help the farmers through a farm program which not only builds the soil but has increased farm income.

P. H. Stone, Georgia State leader of Negro Extension work, conducted the sessions.

## LOWLY CARROT USED

### Vegetable Utilized To Prevent Accidents

"A Carrot a day to keep the undertaker away," may become the national slogan for motorists, writes Naomi Doeble in the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

There's a possibility that spinach will slither its green stuffiness off the comic strips to be replaced by crisp rich-hued raw carrots, the food to develop ambitious little boys into champion racing car drivers and never-crackup aviators.

Cod liver oil may become the beverage for gimlet-eyed night-working detectives and every woman who wants to stop her stumbling while searching a seat in the darkened motion picture theater will eat cream on her cereal and gobs of butter on her bread.

While Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City this month recommended "a T-bone steak and French fried potatoes" as "one of the best preventives of crime," medical research workers were focusing the attention of safe driving evangelists on vitamin A, found in carrots, cream, butter, cod liver oil, canned fish, cheese and eggs.

**Doctors Have a Word for It.**

Deficiency of this vitamin in the diet, they declared after international experimentation and study, causes night blindness. This, it is believed, may explain the predominance of night driving accidents and possibly account for some of tragedies.

Doctors have a word for it—"hermeralopia," or "dysaptatio visualis," meaning difficulty or occasional inability of adapting the faculty of vision to very faint illumination.

This vision failure, due to deficiency of vitamin A requires performance of a test not commonly used at present for motorists or aviators, states Dr. Harold Jeghers of the Boston University of Medicine in an article published in the January 14, 1937, issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, copies of which were recently received in Cedar Rapids.

**Need Purple Reserve.**

Ability to see in dim light, the article brings out, depends upon the visual purple constituent of the retina. When the eye is exposed to bright light (either sunlight or artificial light such as the headlight glare of an advancing automobile) the visual purple becomes exhausted. The rapidity of its comeback depends upon the presence of an adequate supply of vitiman A in the body.

Most of the accidents in Cedar Rapids, according to police reports, occur between 7 and 9 p. m., beginning during winter months as early as 5 p. m., when light is dim. In nearly every instance the motorist "couldn't see," or complains that he was blinded by headlights.

**Blame Reckless Eating**

Reckless eating, instead of reckless driving, may be the police blotter charge of the future.

Numerous findings of foreign investigators, as well as records from

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## MORE GOOBERS TO BE RAISED

APR - 2 1937

### South to Produce a Major Crop This Year

Dothan, Ala., Feb. 13—Peanuts, known since slavery days as "goobers," have become in recent years one of the South's major crops. The estimated 1936 value was $44,150,000.

In Alabama, of which this city is "the peanut capital," the crop has become third in value, being eclipsed only by cotton and corn. Agricultural experts say the same undoubtedly is true in other states, particularly Georgia, which leads in peanut production.

Uses, domestic and commercial, of the lowly "goober" are almost unlimited. They go into candy, provide good hog feed, make butter popular in picnic sandwiches, and their oils are used commercially. Recently experiments have been made in treatment of infantile paralysis victims with peanut oil massages.

Parched and boiled "goobers" long have been a Southern delicacy.

The "peanut belt" stretches from Virginia to Florida across to Texas and Oklahoma. It produced 1,300,540,000 pounds in 1936.

**Crop Eestimates**

The 1936 estimates of crop values issued by the United States Department of Agriculture follows:

| State | Pounds | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia..... | 151,200,000 | $5,746,000 |
| N. Carolina .. | 243,960,000 | 9,270,000 |
| S. Carolina .... | 8,160,000 | 343,000 |
| Georgia ..... | 441,575,000 | 14,774,000 |
| Florida..... | 46,757,000 | 1,397,000 |
| Tennessee..... | 5,625,000 | 197,000 |
| Alabama..... | 255,060,000 | 7,397,000 |
| Mississippi.... | 16,120,000 | 790,000 |
| Arkansas..... | 9,350,000 | 411,000 |
| Louisiana..... | 7,680,000 | 392,000 |
| Oklahoma..... | 9,990,000 | 360,000 |
| Texas..... | 99,120,000 | 3,073,000 |

The United States Agriculture Department estimated the average value per pound in 1936 was 3.4 cents. This did not include subsidy payments for crop control co-operation or otherwise. Acreage was reduced sharply in many states during the last crop year as compared with 1935, thereby curtailing production as much as 10 to 20 per cent in some states.

Peanuts are among the easiest crops to cultivate, growing without aid of fertility in most Southeastern soils. Besides, the vines make hay and nogs may be turned into peanut fields to do their own harvesting.

**Runner Type Predominates**

A variety known as "runners" predominates in the Southeast, although Valencia and Spanish varieties are widely cultivated. The latter types process more oils and meats and are therefore more valuable. But the runner type mature usually in October—just when the Deep South planter is finishing his cotton picking. Spanish nuts mature usually in September.

Another "advantage," when hogs are permitted to harvest the pea-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## UNDER NEON LIGHTS

### Strawberries Given New Treatment Says Digest

J. W. M. Roodenburg, Wageningen, Holland, reports in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London, December) on experiments with growing strawberries under neon lights. Summarizing the experiments, he says: "It is quite possible to begin strawberry growing early in autumn provided care is taken to put the plants into the greenhouse at the beginning of October and to irradiate them at night. This prevents the plants getting into such a state, on account of the shortening of the days, that they are no longer fit to be forced. They must be cultivated directly out of summer, without having been exposed to frost. If one would like to begin later on, it is necessary that the cold of winter passes over the plants in order to be able to begin forcing about New Year. With the means now at our disposal it is not yet possible to begin profitably cultivation in November or December. So one is put to the choice either of beginning to force very early with the aid of artificial light or in the usual manner rather late. The use of both cultural methods can form a well-connected whole, neon-strawberries from January till March and strawberries forced by heat at Easter."

**COMBATING THE FLY**

"A successful new method of combating the fly menace has been developed at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.," says David Arthur Brodie, Superintendent of Farms, in Country Home (February). "In what has grown to be an urban section, more than 300 dairy animals, 22 horses and 1,000 hogs are kept within 300 yards of the main hospital buildings.....Some 2,000 tons of manure each summer are piled onto platforms made of concrete to prevent seepage. Close to and around the piles are small concrete trenches with smooth, perpendicular sides. Into these trenches containing water and crankcase oil, the maggots fall and die. Water and oil are kept four inches from the rim of the trench so the live larvae cannot climb out. Two inches below the surface is a 1x6-inch board fitted into an upright slot on each side of the trench. This holds the oil in place as the water passes under it and over the cross dam. Heretofore, practically every device to exterminate flies was made to smash or trap them on the wing....."

—Daily Digest.

## SWEET POTATOES DEMANDED

### New Use Found for Them By The Experts

### Chemical Research From The Department of Agriculture

After two years of chemical research on a commercial plant scale and one year of commercial production at the trial plant at Laurel, Miss., the Department of Agriculture feels that the sweet potato starch production looks promising as another Southern farm industry, particularly in sections where large yield of sweet potatoes can be produced at low cost.

During 1934, the first year the plant was in operation, it produced 140,000 pounds of sweet potato starch; the second year, 250,000 pounds, and last year 420,000 pounds. Approximately 42,000 bushels of sweet potatoes were processed last year with an average of 10 pounds of starch a bushel, but under better methods developed near the end of the season it is believed a bushel of potatoes will produce between 11 and 12 pounds of starch and about four pounds of potato pulp, about equal to sugar beet pulp as livestock feed.

This new starch has been tried to a commercial basis in cotton mills, adhesive factories, laundries, and so on and found satisfactory. Large quantities of starch are used for sizing yarns. Big cotton mills use it by tons. Dextrin made from potato starch is the only domestic starch product that meets the government specifications for adhesive for postage stamps, labels and envelopes. At present imported cassava starch is used for this.

More than half of last year's production of approximately 500,000 pounds of sweet potato starch was sold to one cotton mill. The cost of producing the starch has been reduced from 13 cents a pound in 1934 to 10 cents in 1935 and 3 cents in 1936, so that the new starch can begin to compete in a small way with the 250,000,000 pounds of root starch imported each year.

The chemists have solved the color problem and the new starch is very white as demanded. It is not the object of the new industry to compete with the 800,000,000 pounds of cereal starch consumed in this country, the bulk of which is domestically produced. The goal is to develop a sweet potato starch industry that will get its share of the imported root starch business and help farmers of the South just as the corn starch industry helps the farmers of the Midwest.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## AAA WARNING ISSUED TO HELP SHARECROPPERS

### Agency to Withhold Checks to Landlords Who Divert Benefits

By Russell Smith.

Southern landlords who attempt to divert AAA benefit payments from sharecroppers and tenants to their own uses were warned yesterday all such funds will be withheld if the attempts are discovered.

Asserting "a number of complaints from both sharecroppers and standing-rent tenants" have been received by the Southern division of AAA, Cully A. Cobb, director of that division, informed State directors in nine Southern States:

"It will be in order for you to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

## A NEW KIND OF SOUTHERN VENGEANCE

William Clark Mitchell, a white man, murdered a Negro in Yalobusha county, Mississippi. A jury found Mitchell guilty and he was sentenced to death. State psychiatrists have reported that Mitchell was "fully responsible for his acts." With that report before him, Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi announced a few days ago that he will not commute the sentence.

The carrying out of a death sentence is never a subject for rejoicing, but the action of the Mississippi prosecutor, jury, judges, alienists, and governor does suggest that a wholesome and altogether commendable modification of public opinion is taking place in the south. Although many Negroes have been killed by white men in Mississippi in the 119 years since the state was admitted to the Union only one white man, so far as the records show, has actually suffered the death penalty for such a crime, and that was nearly fifty years ago. The conviction of Mitchell and the refusal to grant him any form of clemency does not prove that the Negro's equality before the law has been fully established in the deep south, but it does suggest strongly that the old maxim is no longer valid that a Negro in the rural south can expect no legal protections in any circumstances as against any white man.

To be sure, the crime which Mitchell committed was particularly astrocious. In the summer of 1932 Mitchell and his brother-in-law Arthur Cook, went to the home of Lewis Bryant, a colored man, and robbed him of $88. The two white men then doused kerosene on the clothing of Bryant, his wife, and his son, poured kerosene on the floor of the house and set the place afire. Bryant and his son burned to death; only the wife escaped.

Cook surrendered the next day, pleaded guilty, and was promptly sentenced to life imprisonment. Mitchell fled to Missouri, where he lived under an assumed name for three years until September, 1935, when he was arrested. At his trial his brother-in-law was a principal witness for the prosecution.

In view of the revolting nature of the crime it may not seem remarkable that the death penalty was imposed and sustained by the state Supreme court, but in this connection it must be remembered that leniency to white men guilty of crimes even of this type has been the rule rather than the exception in the past. It should be remembered, too, that only a few years ago the Supreme court of Mississippi affirmed the conviction for murder of three Negroes although all the testimony against them was in the form of confessions extorted by cruelty.

There is, therefore, substantial basis for the belief that a change for the better has occurred. If so, it is of far more significance for the future of race relations in the south than such purely judicial determinations as the federal Supreme court's decisions in the Scottsboro cases and in the Mississippi case just mentioned. Important as these findings were, they were imposed upon southern courts and southern juries from the outside and were not the product of a wholesome community opinion. Substantial justice to the Negro in the south will never be fully realized until white men serving as jurors, prosecutors, and judges in the south are disposed to grant it. That day may now be dawning.

## LOWLY CARROT USED

(Continued from Page 1)

research workers of the United States, are reviewed in the article by Dr. Jeghers. One of the cases he cited was reported through the courtesy of Dr. Henry Bakst. It concerned a 31-year-old married, certified public accountant who suspecting a vitamin A deficiency requested a photometer test. This is the check that reveals vision handicaps in dim lights in instances where there is no other evidence of eye weakness.

About five years ago, related the physician, this patient, fearing a gain in weight, eliminated all dairy products from his diet. He lived continuously on this deficient intake of vitamin A. Shortly after starting on the regime he experienced great difficulty in reaching his seat on entering the darkened interior of a motion picture theater. The pictures seemed blurred for five or ten minutes and then cleared.

Driving an automobile at night became difficult, especially when trying to pass an oncoming car. Even dim headlights dazzled him. Under such circumstances the patient drove, as he put it, "entirely by instinct." He feared an accident. One night a police officer stopped him and threatened arrest for "drunken driving," which amazed the patient since he had not been drinking. He was on the wrong side of the road and entirely unaware of it! Several eye examinations had revealed 20-20, or normal vision. There was no evidence of systemic or intraocular disease. When examined in the dark room the patient was unable to see a luminous watch dial after ten minutes (normally it would have been seen in three minutes). A photometer reading was 60 percent below normal.

**Vitamin A Restores Vision.**

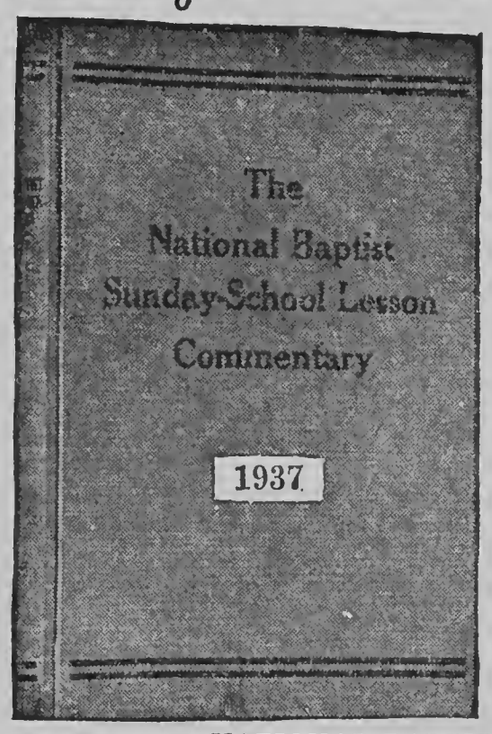
Carotene, an extract from raw carrots and rich in vitamin A, was prescribed. Butter milk and raw carrots were added to his diet. At the end of three weeks he was again tested in the dark room and he could see the luminous watch dial in four minutes; his photometer reading was but 10 per cent below normal. With the continued treatment his photometer reading became normal and the difficulty of adapting his vision to dim illumination disappeared.

The medical record of this man was found typical of similar cases reported from many nations. Dr. Jeghers suggested that the problem may be of sufficient practical importance to warrant an intensive study by traffic experts.. He added that at present no test for the presence of "night blindness" is required for either automobile drivers or aviators.

## STOCKMEN AMAZED WHEN EWE BEARS QUINTUPLETS

St. Libory, Neb—Sheep at Arthur Bosselman's farm had something new to ruminate about today. They gazed at a ewe which gave birth to quintuplets. Live stock men here said they never heard of such a thing before.


# Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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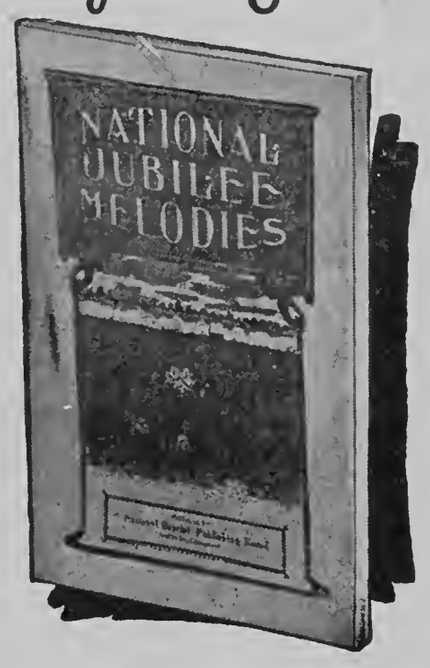


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## THE PROGRESS OF A RACE

The 1932 Federal census of Negroes in the United States, a copy of which has been received by the local Chamber of Commerce, tells a stricking story of the upward climb of a race from bondage in a period less than the Scriptural three score years and ten. More than 81 per cent of its members were illiterate in 1870. now only 16 per cent in a total colored population of 11,891,143. Negroes in 1930 operated 25,000 stores with aggregate sales of $101,000,000. Among the professions at the time of the census, they had 54,000 teachers, 25,000 clergymen, 10,500 musicians and music instructors, 5,700 nurses, 3,800 physicians, 2,100 college presidents and professors, 1,740 dentists, 1,230 lawyers and justices. Of the 14,000,000 bales of cotton reported in 1929, nearly one-third were the product of Negro farmers.

While the depression has fallen with especial severity on this race the long view—the memory of an unexampled climb—has sustained its leaders. Its members have shown a unique power of endurance, in part their African inheritance, in part a by-product of slavery itself. They seem to weather adversity with a minimum of social wreckage. In ways that escape general notice they help each other, and many a white family has somehow found itself elected as patron of a Negro household and under the novel necessity of proving that Noblesse Oblige is more than a foreign phrase listed in the back of the dictionary. A resilient and resourceful race.

The Cincinnati Times—Star.

## TOUGH COYOTES CHASE DEER INTO TOWN; MEN STAY HIDDEN INDOORS

CORDOVA, Alaska,—Alaskans peeped out of their homes on Main street today with their six shooters cocked to see if any more cold crazed coyotes were chasing deer through town.

Trappers reported that coyotes, nearly starved, had been making great inroads among deer around Cordova. But even oldtimers were given a shock yesterday when two deer sought protection in Cordova. The coyotes followed the deer into the city, killed and ate parts of the carcasses and escaped before citizens could kill them.

From Anchorage came reports that coyotes killed an ace porcupines, quills and all. The coyotes died a few minutes later. The quills pierced their stomachs.

## GOVERNMENT SETS UP DISASTER LOAN AGENCY

The Disaster Loan Corporation re-established at Memphis, Tenn., an office to serve persons who suffered loss in the flooded area and located in Tennessee and Arkansas. The office is in charge of M. J. Knight and located in the Arcade Building, 146 Union Ave.

Examiners will be stationed in the outlying smaller cities and communities to facilitate the filing of applications and give consideration to the applications.

The members of the advisory committee are: Memphis, A. L. Pritchard, I. R. Wilson, W. P. Oliver, Earl Smith and William Simmons. West Memphis, Arkansas, J. C. Johnson. Osceola, Ark., C. D. Ayres, Blytheville, Ark., H. Highfell, Hughes, Ark.; J. Beck. Marked Tree, Ark., W. B. Chapman, Truman, Ark., J. Cash, Lake City, Ark., William Craddock, Helena, Ark., Al Hareway and John McRao, Marianna, Ark., Paul Denham.

## MINNESOTA WATERMELON

A watermelon that ripens as early as 9 to 10 weeks from the time of planting, is remarkably sweet and of high quality and possesses great market appeal, is among the newer introductions of the Minnesota Experiment Station. The seed was first sent to America from Russia by H. G. Zeveral, a member of the extension division of the station, while engaged in work for the Russian Government. Reports from growers in various sections of the United States, to whom small sample packets were given, indicate the ripening period to be 63 days in some sections. Growers consider the new Northern Sweet Watermelon, as it is named, to be of exceptionally high quality. The melons are attractively green, marked with lighter green longitudinal stripes. The rind is thin, sometimes not over a quarter of an inch. Flesh is dark red, tender and medium grained, while the flavor is rich and sugary. A Minneapolis market gardener reports that an acre of these melons sold for $500, with 99 percent of his crop sold without necessity of going to market; buyers came to his farm for them."

## CAUSES OF CHICK LOSSES

The replies of 568 Kansas flock owners to the question of chick losses shows that some owners lost very few while others lost as high as 85 per cent of the chicks hatched. The average loss was estimated at 22.2 chicks out of every 100.

This is a comparatively low percentage of loss as compared to similar figures which have been compiled from other sources. Chick mortality is one of the important phases of the poultry business that deserves careful consideration.

Accidents ranked first as the cause of greatest losses. White diarrhea was ranked in second place. Hawks, pneumonia, drowned, crows, rodents, roup and colds, smothered, bowel trouble, chilled, low vitality, improper feeding, lice, wet weather and storms, mites, overfeeding, worms, leg weakness overheating and chiggers were ranked in comparative order as other causes of loss.

Success in the poultry business depends to a large degree on one's ability to raise good pullets. If strong, vigorous pullets are put in the laying houses in the fall there is a much smaller likehood of losses during the winter months. Weakly, small, low vitality pullets will never become well enough matured by fall to lay profitably during the winter.

These facts make it evident that more and more attention should be placed on proper equipment, proper feeding and the securing of proper stock for brooding. When these essentials are met there will be fewer chick losses and the resulting chicks will be better matured and therefore more profitable to the flock owner.

## GENERCUS BROTHER

LITTLE 6-year-old Harry was asked by his Sunday school teacher:

"And Harry, what are you going to give your darling little brother for his birthday this year?"

"I dunno," said Harry; "last year I gave him the chicken pox."

## RULING REQUIRES GRAIN INSPECTION

### Grades Cover Wheat, Barley And Oats Shipments

A ruling requiring government inspection of grain transported by motor trucks in interstate commerce is announced by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economic.

The burden of obtaining inspection is upon shippers.

Officials explained the ruling puts grain transported by motor truck under the same requirements as grain transported by rail or boat.

The government grades apply to all grain sold by grade in interstate and foreign commerce. The official grades cover wheat, barley, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye, mixed grain, flaxseed, corn and grain sorghums.

## INCREASED DEMAND FOR SEED IS SHOWN

### TWO-THIRDS OF LESPEDEZA ALREADY SOLD

The demand for lespedeza seed, sorgo seed, cowpeas and soybeans is increasing.

Reports by seed shippers to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics say the movement of lespedeza seed this season has been faster than usual. Up to the middle of January, growers had sold two-thirds of their lespedeza seed.

The movement of sorgo (cane) seed also has been faster than usual. Up to the first of the year, growers had sold about 40 per cent of their crop.

Cowpeas were also selling faster toward the end of the year with about 40 per cent of the crop sold prior to Jan. 1.

Movement of soybeans speeded up toward the end of the year and about 65 per cent of the soybeans in the South and the North together had been sold before Jan. 1.

## PINE PLANTING BY FOREST SERVICE ON

### Million Seedlings To Be Placed On State Lands

The U. S. Forest Service has begun planting nearly 1,000,000 pine seedlings on barren cut-over lands of the Conecuh National Forest in Covington County, according to Frank W. Rason, forest supervisor at Montgomery.

This work is to be the first large scale tree planting job undertaken on the national forests of Alabama. This number of seedings will cover an area of approximately 2,000 acres of denuded forest land which is now almost entirely devoid of tree growth, or supports only sparse clumps of scrub oak which has been the only survivors on cut-over lands where repeated fires have killed the young natural seedlings of pine.

The actual planting will be done by CCC boys and it is expected that the job will be completed by March 1.

## HE GOT THE MENU

A SMART little waitress slipped up and said, "I've got deviled kidneys, pigs' feet calves' brains."

"Your troubles ain't nothing to me," growled the stranger, "I've got eczema, rickets, bunions, a headache and an empty stomach. Feed me or I'll start something."

## PIG IS AUCTIONED FOR $140 TO RAISE FLOOD AID FUNDS

Pana, Ill.,—Two novel methods of raising funds for flood relief sufferers through the Red Cross were cited here today by the originators. A 75 pound pig donated to the Red Cross chapter of Christian county by H. L. Montgomery, Mount Auburn, was auctioned. It was sold to Melle Sadler, Taylorville, for his high bid of $140, or almost two dollars a pound.

Sadler then took the pig to Springfield to be reauctioned to boost Sangamon county's relief fund.

H. McIntyre, Shelby county, donated a bushel of yellow corn. This was sold and resold until it netted $47.

## TURKEYS RAISED FROM SIX HENS CLEAR $100

Miss Jessie Williams of Lafayette county made a profit of $100 on turkeys last year in spite of the low prices prevailing during the holidays, said Mrs. Mary M. Yates, home demonstration agent. Living on a farm four miles from Lewisville, Miss Williams, who is three years out of school, took up turkey raising to earn her own spending money.

Encouraged by one year of excellent results from a small start, last year Miss Williams raised 97 turkeys from six turkey hens, selling 80 birds during the holidays. Much of the feed which consisted of corn, oats, and field peas, was raised on the farm. The turkeys had access to an alfalfa field over which they ranged freely. The eggs were hatched partly under chickens, but all the young turkeys were raised by the turkey hens as a sanitary measure.

Sanitation and vaccination for disease prevention, Miss Williams stated, were responsible for the small percentage of loss.

## SOYBEAN PRICES RISE

### 40 To 50 Per Cent Increase Over Last Year Is Noted

Soybean prices have gone up since last Summer because of a smaller supply and a larger demand for soybeans.

Soybeans have been selling well above $1 a bushel in recent weeks—some 40 to 50 cents more than they were bringing a year ago.

During the past two seasons of high prices for edible oils and fats, more than half of the oil produced from soybeans has been used in food products where it competes with cottonseed oil. So the relatively high price of cottonseed this season has been an important factor in bringing up the price of soybeans and soybean products.

When the price of edible oils and fats are relatively low the price of soybean oil depends more on the price of the "drying" oils used in paint varnish and other manufacture.

## A FLAIR FOR SKUNKS

Washington Post: In Arkansas a man was arrested for stealing a pet skunk. It's remarkable that within the boundaries of a single state there should be found a person who will pet a skunk and another person who will steal one.

## MANY THANKS

Hotel guest—I say, porter, did you find a big roll of money under my pillow?

Porter—Yassuh, I did, an' I thanks you very much suh.—Windsor Star.


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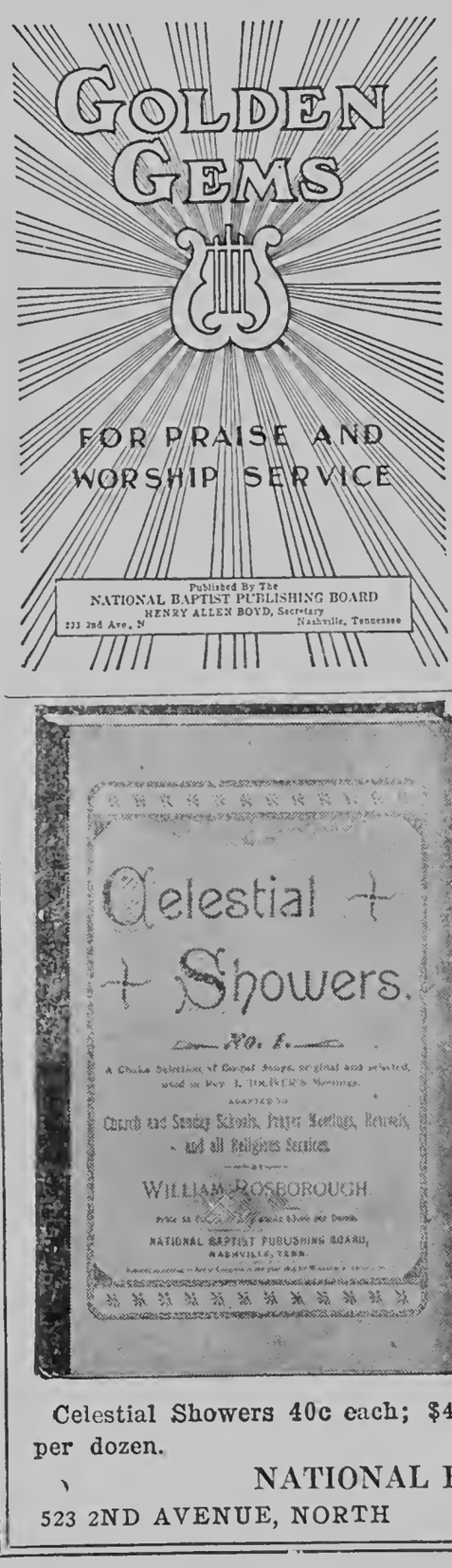


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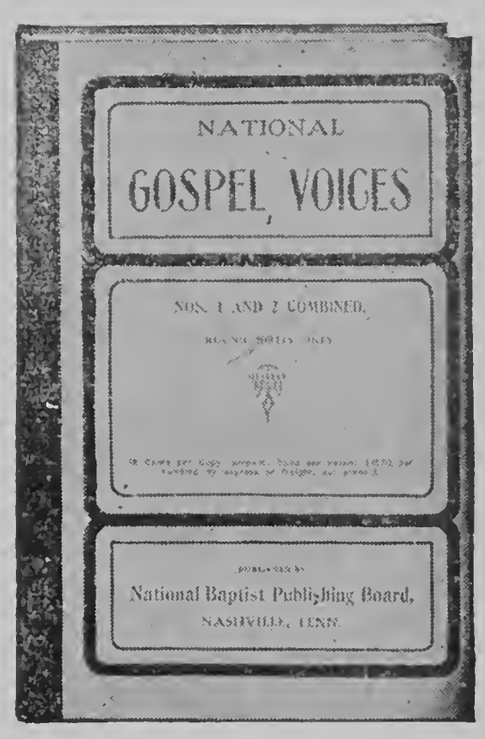


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**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

**FROM THE BIBLE**

"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."—Genesis 8:22

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate:
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

**—Henry W. Longfellow.**

## SOLVING THE TENANT PROBLEM

The American people are smart enough to solve any harrassing problem that is worrying them. The tenant problem, like the Negro problem, the liquor problem, the divorce problem and others, cannot be solved in one month or one year. And no single agency, such as the federal government, or the church, or the farm organization can solve it either. It is a problem that concerns all the people and all the people must aid in its solution.

Farm tenancy is simply a way of living and a way of making a living on a farm. It has existed for centuries. It never became a problem until it began to produce more evil than good. When tenancy—this way of living—began to harm those who lived that way and began to harm all the rest of us—the whole nation—then it became a problem that required solution. The nation is trying to solve it now.

This problem and its solution is of supreme interest to Negro Americans. It effects all of us whether we are farmers or not. The evils of farm tenancy are hurting us more than any other class of Americans. We should think about this problem—study it—and be ready to give loyal assistance to those who are now attempting to solve it.

During the present year the MODERN FARMER will publish a series of editorials on this problem of farm tenancy and we will welcome any comments or suggestions our readers may care to send us.

## ANOTHER ROBINSON OF ARKANSAS

Rev. J. P. Robinson, of Little Rock, is known and loved by the colored people of his state for what he is and for what he has done.

He is one of the 'grand old men." More than four score years old, he is still the active pastor of the First Baptist Church, which has a membership of approximately fifteen hundred and a plant worth $150,000.-00. He has pastored this church and people for fifty-three years. He has been a successful pastor.

Pastor Robinson has preached to his people the way of life and the way of making a decent living. He could not stand to be pastor of a successful church and of an unsuccessful people. So he taught them to be diligent in work and business as well as to be fervent in spirit. He wanted to see them own their homes as well as their church. He is still going about doing good.

The younger pastors of Arkansas, of churches of any denomination, should visit and talk with this gallant "soldier of the cross" and learn just how he has done it. He could certainly tell them some things they should know—things the schools have never told them. For the aged have a monopoly yet on the wisdom of the world whether we wish to admit this truth or not. Long live Pastor Robinson!

## THE 1937 FARM PLAN

The second paragraph of Secretary Wallace's farm program for 1937 asks for "fair and stable income for the farmer, on an equal with city incomes." No one who believes that the farmer is entitled to a square deal should object to this.

There is no unemployment on the farm, the farmer always has a job, but his wages in the past have been so uncertain he could seldom if ever plan ahead. His existence has been too much of a hand-to-mouth, planting-to-harvesting existence Unless he was fortunate enough to be a gentleman-farmer he was never assured of a steady or ample income. This uncertainty has made it hard for business in farming communities.

Much progress has been made during the past four years toward guaranteeing the farmer a steady income. In fact, farm income has now returned to its pre-war parity with urban incomes. Farmers are now better off than they have been for many years. They are spending more for necessities and luxuries, they are smiling more and their families are happier. The nation is profitting and progressing because the farmer has money to spend and is spending it.

The third paragraph of Secretary Wallace's program—"Adjusting supplies of farm goods to adequate home needs and foreign demand,' expresses a policy that has been much criticised, but the policy has helped more than it has hurt. We believe this policy should be continued. It is far better than the old policy of depending on supply and demand to regulate prices and therefore, the farmer's income.

## A LESSON FROM AFRICA

During the recent depression, the Mission Church of native Africans at Batonga, West Africa, passed the hat for the "starving Americans" they had read about, and sent the collection amounting to $3.77 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York.

We may call them "heathens" but quite often nowadays, it seems that heathens do many godly things that put to shame we high-class American Christians. These Africans remembered how they had received help from America in their hour of need and showed their gratitude by endeavoring to help us. A good lesson this. Be grateful. And "If you have a kindness shown, pass it on."

## THEY MUST WORK ON

North Carolina has refused to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. Her children must stay in her numerous tobacco factories, furniture factories and cotton mills and keep digging. North Carolina needs this cheap "child labor" so wealthy northern and southern stockholders can continue living on velvet. The children of these plutocrats can continue going to Harvard, Yale and Vassar, but her own children can't get even the opportunity to go through the sixth grade in her own mediocre public schools.

North Carolina is being "taken for a ride" and doesn't know it. Certainly her children of the present generation will not rise up and call her "Blessed."

## INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, discussing social security legislation at the last convention of this organization, declared that farmers may be exempt from the benefits of social security but they were not exempt from the cost of it. He urged farmers to take more interest in guiding the course of such laws.

Thomas L. Stokes, a staff writer for a newspaper chain, says that industrial carpet-baggers are flocking into the South from the North to escape higher standards of working conditions and wages. He says there is a surplus of labor in the South which needs cash, and the northern industrialist is capitalizing on this need. He says that a Federal law covering wages, hours and working conditions is the only remedy.

At a farm sale near Hooppole, Illinois, horses brought $142, cattle $60 a head, hogs $18, pullets 79c. corn $1.06 a bushel, and oats 53 cents a bushel. Even the church society which served the luncheon cleared $20.

In a survey made to discover what farm women considered essential in the ideal farm home the following were mentioned: bathrooms up and down stairs, a separate room for storing vegetables and canning fruit, a breakfast room, hardwood floors, built-in-furnaces, book-cases, clothes chutes, fireplaces, coat rooms, playrooms, and separate rooms for handling milk and other farm produce.

Russia is observing this year the one hundredth anniversary of the death of her greatest poet, Alexander Pushkin. The first university of Moscow is being changed to the University of Pushkin and many streets in other cities are being named after him Newspapers are devoting entire issues to commemoration of him. It is not universally known that this great poet was a Negro, but he was.

A committee drafting the new crop control bill includes the president of the American Farm Bureau, E. A. O'Neal, L. J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange, E. A. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, and N. C. Williamson, president of the National Cooperative Council.

Colorado farmers are eating canned turkey. There was such a large crop this year the farmers could not get a normal price so the birds were canned in WPA kitchens. Farmers furnishing the birds got seventy-five per cent of the product and twenty-five per cent went to needy families on relief.

The United States Commodity Credit Corporation will probably release three million bales of 1934 cotton between February 1 and April 1. This is government loan cotton. It is reported that a minimum price of 12.75 cents a pound for middling seven-eighth inch cotton would apply.

Three thousand people are now engaged in professional rose growing in England.

Ice storms in the west this winter have played havoc with farm stock. Many animals have had to be killed on account of becoming crippled. Many farmers have had to keep all farm animals in sheltered places since the first ice storm, January 7th.

Arkansas is the only state in the Union in which diamonds have been mined. Diamonds have been found however in a dozen other states.

Max, a big German shepherd dog, walked all the way from Denver to Des Moines, a distance of 750 miles in forty-seven days. His master took him from Des Moines to Denver in his auto, but the dog was homesick and only remained a week in the latter city. His feet were cracked and sore when he arrived home.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

In taking again the oath of office as president of the United States, I assume the solemn obligation of leading the American people forward along the road over which they have chosen to advance.

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

If I know aught of the spirit and purpose of our nation, we will not listen to comfort, opportunism and timidity. We will carry on.

Government is competent when all who compose it work as trustees for the whole people.

Today we reconsecrate our country to long cherished ideals in a suddenly changed civilization.

In our seeking for economic and political progress as a nation, we all go up—or else we all go down—as one people.

Prosperity already tests the persistence of our progressive purpose.

We have come far from the days of stagnation and despair.

Our tasks in the last four years did not force democracy to take a holiday.

Nearly all of us recognize that as intricacies of human relationships increase, so power to govern them also must increase.....

The essential democracy of our nation and the safety of our people depend not upon the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change or continue at stated intervals through an honest and free system of elections.

We have always known that heedless self-interest was bad morals; we know now that it is bad economics.

We are beginning to abandon our tolerance of the abuse of power by those who betray for profit the elementary decencies of life.

## YOUR FOOD COSTS

FRESH EGG SUPPLIES increased during December and should continue expanding until peak egg production is reached in April or May. This seasonal increase in egg production and decline in prices is not expected to be as large as usual because of high feed costs and the slow recovery of midwestern farm flocks from the effects of the drought. Sharp increases in egg prices often occur during the first quarter of the year when the weather becomes unusually cold. These changes, however, are of short duration, since egg production, and deliveries to packing plants resume their upward trend as soon as weather conditions improve. Because of low cold-storage egg stocks, periods of severe winter weather this year probably will result in sharper than usual temporary price advances.

GREEN VEGETABLE SUPPLIES usually increase monthly from January through the summer months. Earliest vegetable production occurs in the southern States and California. As weather conditions improve production expands to the northern States and in the summer local truck gardens furnish the bulk of supplies. Prices usually decline as production moves northward because supplies are larger and travel shorter distances to arrive to markets. At present early cabbage, spinach, snap beans, and cauliflower are moving to market in volume. Weather conditions up to the first of the year in the early producing States were favorable for crop production. In the absence of freezes or heavy rains

production of most early crops may be expected to exceed last year's supplies because of larger planted acreage. Prices may be about the same as a year ago, however, due to increased consumer incomes.

## COOPERATIVES INCREASING IN U. S.

There are 10,500 farmers' co-operatives of one sort or another in the United States. Of them 8,388 are marketing cooperatives engaged in the business of selling farm products. In 1936 they sold a billion and a half dollars' worth of farm products. There are 2,112 co-ops engaged in buying supplies for farmers. They reported a business of $225,000,000, a gain of 20 per cent over 1935.

## ONE WAY TO SOLVE TENANT PROBLEM

Writing in the Chicago Tribune, an eighty-year-old farmer suggests that the Scotch system of solving the tenant problem might do the work in the U. S. We must admit that the system has much merit. The letter follows:

Farmer City, Ill., Jan. 24—Regarding the farm tenant question, my observation for a lifetime on the farm (I was 80 eight days ago), is that a big share of the tenants that could be helped to the advantage of the country consists of those who are already laying by some money to buy a farm, while another goodly share never will own a farm, even if interest is reduced to zero, and would not be a national asset anyway.

I spent the fall of 1903 in the Galloway country in southwest Scotland, and observed a plan of cooperation between the incoming and outgoing tenants and the landlord, enforced by law, by which any new fertilizer furnished jointly by landlord and tenant was estimated to give up a certain percentage of fertility each year for several years, and the outgoing tenant was given credit for his share of the unexhausted fertility and was paid for it by the landlord and the new tenant, with arbitrators to do the adjusting.

This simple method adopted by the canny Scotch thirty-five years ago would do more for conservation of fertility of soil than many methods now put forward by politicians mainly to get farm votes, is the opinon of

O. H. Swigart,
Farmer and Stockman

## HAY FROZEN FOR MILK COWS

An interesting experiment has been conducted in Columbus, O., this winter. Alfalfa hay, stored on dry ice that froze it and preserved all of its freshness, was fed to dairy cows last week. Milk production was improved and the nutritional value of the milk was increased. It was an Ohio State university project, and the director said afterward that he was pleased with the result and that he could conceive that the time might come when dairy cows would be given a certain amount of feed preserved in all its freshness during the entire year.

## RICE GOES WELL WITH MANY FOODS

### Bumper Crop Aids Menus of Thrifty Housewife

With a bumper rice crop this year, thrifty housewives are looking about for as many ways as possible to use the "Oriental staff of life."

The bland rice flavor goes well with many foods of more pronounced taste. For example, rice with curried meat or fish; with braised liver; with cheese sauce. The white flaky rice is a pleasing color contrast to reds, greens, yellows and browns in sauces, vegetables and side dishes. Its texture makes it a good carrier for many foods like gravies and stews.

There are a few dishes in which the rice is cooked in stock or in milk or tomato juice until the liquid is absorbed or thickened. Sometimes the rice is first browned in salt pork and cooked in hot water or meat broth. Chicken jambolaya is a rice dish in which the rice is cooked in chicken stock.

Creamy baked rice pudding is cooked from the start in milk. But for most rice combinations the rice is boiled in water until tender and in whole flaky grains.

The secret of cooking rice so the grains stay whole is to use lots of water—eight cups of actively boiling salted water to one of rice. Boil slowly with the pan uncovered until the grains are tender. Drain, put hot water through to separate the grains, cover with a clean cloth and put over hot water at back of stove or in a warm oven. The kernels will continue to swell.

## ADVICE IS OFFERED ON POTATO RAISING

### Results of Experiments at Auburn Are Told

Experiments show that Alabama farmers will profit by using one of two methods of fertilizing, spacing and planting Irish potatoes.

With 16-inch spacing the potatoes should be fertilized with 1,500 pounds of 4-10-7 per acre and planted with 1 1-2 ounce seed pieces.

When planted on first-year new ground the potatoes should receive a side application of nitrate of soda in addition to the mixed fertilizer. The side application is not needed on any land except first-year new ground.

The two leading varieties of Irish potatoes for Alabama are the Triumph and Cobbler. Farmers growing Spring and Fall crops will find the Triumph the most desirable. Those growing only one crop per year may desire the Cobbler, due to its characteristics of remaining dormant for a longer period.

The experimental facts about Irish potatoes were obtained from Prof. L. M. Ware, head of the horticulture and forestry department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. County agents and Prof. Ware will be glad to furnish farmers further details about how to make the greatest profits growing Irish potatoes.

## CHICK DEMAND LOW

### Poultry And Egg Prices Out of Line With Feed Costs

The demand for baby chicks has continued to fall off. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out in its latest hatchery report that poultry and egg prices and feed costs have become more and more unattractive to poultrymen month by month, and consequently the poultrymen have been ordering fewer baby chicks this year.

The bureau predicts the demand will not get much better until egg and poultry prices get more in line with feed costs.

For several months feed costs have been high compared with egg and poultry prices. One reason egg prices have not more nearly caught up with feed prices is that chickens have been laying an unusually large number of eggs during the mild Winter. In fact, the supply of fresh eggs has been so large this Winter as to more than make up for the small number of eggs in cold storage.

## FAILS TO FEED HORSE FIRST, GETS HIS EAR BITTEN OFF

Brazil, Ind.—For eight years it has been the custom of Rolla E. Barnhart, farmer and former county auditor, to feed Napoleon, 8 year old horse, he raised from a colt, first. When he walked by Napoleon today and fed the other aminals first, the horse, which has been always been most gentle and affectionate, reached out and bit off Mr. Barnhart's left ear and ate up his cap.

## CONDUCTOR STOPS TRAIN TO TAKE A DOG ABOARD

Whitesburg, Ky.—The conductor, a good natured man, on an L. & N. train between Maysville and Carlisle, Ky., stopped his train several miles out from the latter town and let a shepherd dog aboard. The dog had run for his life to catch the train, his mistress having boarded it in Carlisle. The little dog was near exhaustion when the kind hearted conductor brought the train to a standstill and lifted the dog on to join his mistress.

## JUST LET IT GO

Answers: Every flash of lightning represents $1000 worth of electricity gone to waste, according to an expert. Another says that there is enough power in one of these flashes to drive an express train 100 miles.

But you can't fit lightning in with the timetables.

## AAA WARNING ISSUED

(Continued from Page 1 )

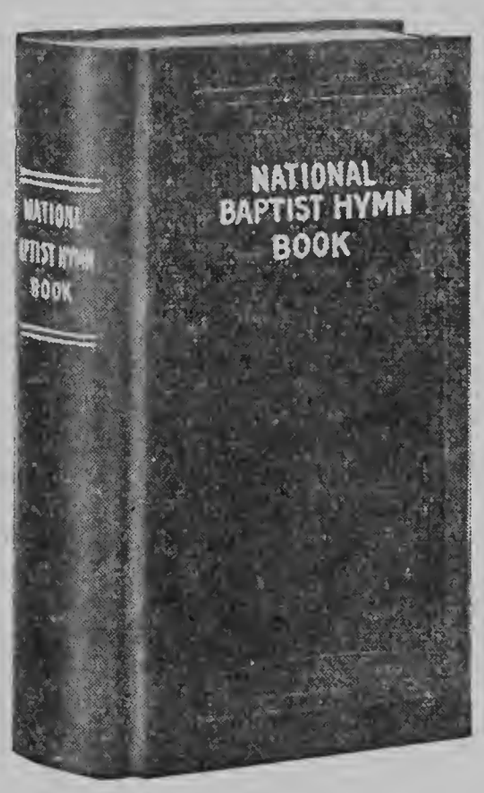
take the necessary steps to bring to the attention of the landlords and landowners in your State the provision quoted above and to advise the various county agents and county committees that they will be expected to follow the foregoing quoted paragraph (on withholding funds) in each instance where the 1937 worksheet shows that there has been a change of status of the tenants on the farm. County committees should make definite recommendations to the State committees in instances where the above provision has been violated.

"By giving this provision the proper publicity at this time, it will no doubt serve to reduce the number of such cases for the year 1937 in your State."

Cobb also called attention in his letter to a clause of the AAA regulations which provides that the Secretary of Agriculture, if he discovers "any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of diverting....any payment to which tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled.....the amount of any such payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part."

Sharecroppers and tenants, under AAA regulations, are entitled to share in benefit payments, while wage laborers are not. Thus, AAA officials explained, it would be possible for landlords by shifting the status of a tenant or sharecropper to that of a hired hand to obtain a greater share of Federal benefit payments. They added there is no evidence of widespread evasion of the regulations, however.

AAA benefit checks are made out separately for landlords and sharecropper. The extent to which the latter share in the payment for an individual farm is based upon the arrangement in force between owner and tenant on that particular farm. Thus, if a tenant is a "fourth sharecropper"—one who furnishes his own tools, seed and other necessaries, and pays the owner one-fourth of his crop as rent—then owner and sharecropper share equally.—Washington Post.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**IN EACH AMERICAN REGION, "SIRUP" MEANS THE SPECIAL SIRUP DICTATED BY LONG TRADITION FOR THAT SECTION. BUT SHARP DIFFERENCES SET EACH SIRUP APART FROM ALL THE OTHERS IN FLAVOR AND CONSUMERS' USE**

EARLY CONSUMERS in America could not choose among the sweetenings brought by train and truck from everywhere. They took what Nature placed at hands, and liked it. Pretty much, they've likened that same sweetening ever since.

THE DEEP SOUTH still thinks the sugarcane sprang up to grace their table every meal with a sirup from its juice. Joining the cane belt on the north and running westward is the sorgo belt, where they specialize in sirups from the sweet sorghum plant. The Corn Belt produces the raw material for the corn starch from which corn sirup comes. Northern, some Eastern, and especially New England States are famous for maple sirup. But honey bees take no account of State lines and provide a universal sirup, ready-made, for every section of the country.

BOUNDARIES of taste and fancy tend to dim a little as transportation trades the food of California for that of Maine. Consumers now can choose molasses or maple, cane or corn, depending on the use to which they want to put their sirup.

MISUSED as sirups are in some parts of the country, where their prominence on every meal's menu of the year tends to crowd out the craving for important foods like milk and fruits and vegetables, they still have their rightful place in the diet. All provide calories for energy, some offer other values besides. Each has its definite use in the kitchen or on the table, suggested by the character of its taste and its consistency. We aim in this article and another coming next issue to help consumers put each sirup in its place.

SUGARCANE, down in the cane belt, is the raw material for a different product at each step of the progress from cane in the field to refined white sugar on the table.

TOP SIRUP from cane is cane sirup itself, made simply by boiling down the whole juice of the sugarcane to sirup consistency. Cane sirup has the characteristic robust flavor that we associate with molasses, but to an expert palate there is in high quality cane sirup, along with this pungency, a delicacy and fineness that molasses lacks. All the food value of the cane juices is in cane sirup, including the iron and calcium.

CANE SIRUP, according to the Federal Food and Drug rulings which apply to sirup so labeled in interstate commerce, must be of a consistency which measures not more than 30 percent water. The minerals, or "ash" content, must not make up more than 2.5 percent. Consumers can buy cane sirup, as such, in many groceries all over the country. In the South it is a staple—home-made, neighborhood-made, and store-bought. We are likely, too, to meet it in mixtures with other sirups under trade names, and to see the words "cane sirup" among the list of ingredients on the label. The one case in which you will see "cane" on a label when it does not mean real cane sirup is the "cane and maple" on a bottle of what is technically sugar sirup mixed with maple sirup.

MOLASSES, success secret of such foods as gingerbread, baked beans, Indian pudding, Boston brown bread, and many cakes, cookies and candies, is a byproduct of the manufacture of raw white or brown sugar from sugarcane. Lacking more or less of the original sugar, depending on the grade of the molasses, it is made by concentrating and sometimes clarifying the "mother liquor" left after part of the sugar has been removed from the sirup. Removing the sugar leaves the color, flavor, and minerals more concentrated in the remaining molasses. The process itself, in which lime, sulphur dioxide, and other chemicals take part, also leaves its mark on the flavor. The more sugar removed the stronger and cruder is the flavor of the molasses, and the lower the grade.

INDUSTRY divides molasses sold for human consumption into two levels—"First Molasses" and "Second Molasses." Consumers know them simply as "light" and "dark", and that is how the difference may show on labels. All molasses, light or dark, moving across State lines under the label of molasses, must be thick enough to contain not more than 25 percent moisture.

LIGHT MOLASSES, meant mostly for table and fancier kitchen uses, will have in it 62 percent of total sugars, if the tentative standards of the Food and Drug Administration are adopted. Dark molasses, more generally used in cooking where a strong flavor is called for, will contain, according to the standards now being considered, a minimum of 55 percent total sugars.

BARBADOS molasses, with its own clientele among molasses connoisseurs, has a distinctive rum-like flavor. Other special types of molasses, frequently named after the place where they originate, have unique flavors from their special processes of manufacture and please their own sets of customers.

BLACKSTRAP molasses is the very lowest grade, made from what is left after every possible bit of sugar has been removed from the sugarcane by the commerical process. It is combined in mixtures for feeding stock, and enormous quantities of it are used in the production of alcohol.

RAW SUGAR, extracted from the sugarcane juice, comes from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, the Virgin Islands, and other regions including our own cane States, to refineries in our great cities. From the different grades of refiners' sirup.

REFINERS' SIRUP varies from dark brown to almost white. It has a cane taste, but not so strong as that of molasses. There are just as many gradation from crudeness to fineness in quality of refiners' sirup as there are between blackstrap molasses and top quality cane sirup. The lowest grades are not used for human consumption, but as the grades go up their uses are correspondingly higher class. Some refiners' sirup is sold to bakers and confectioners and other food manufacturers, but consumers meet refiners' sirup mostly in blends with sugar sirup and corn sirup, sold under trade names. Under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, refiner's sirup should contain not more than 25 percent of water and not more than 8 percent of ash (mineral matter).

SUGAR SIRUP, made by simply boiling sugar and water down to sirup thickness, is indirectly a product of the cane plant if it happens to be cane sugar from which it is made. But this relationship does not justify the labeling of sugar sirup as "cane sirup," which is a very different product. The Food and Drug Administration requires sugar sirup to be labeled as such when it is shipped in interstate commerce, except in the case of sirup labeled "cane and maple" which long familiarity has taught consumers not to mistake for true cane sirup, one tablespoon of which would drown the flavor of a quart of maple sirup. Sugar sirup must not contain more than 35 percent of water.

BEETS, which provide much of our sugar, could also give us a sirup direct from the juice, just as cane gives us cane sirup and molasses. In Germany much beet sirup is used, but its characteristic flavor, which has been likened to horehound, does not make much of a bid for the favor of American consumers, accustomed to different tastes. During the war, when shortage of sugar gave a stimulus to the production of sweetening from other sources, people in the beet sugar areas began to inquire into the possibilities of making a sirup from sugar beets. One of the scientists in the Department of Agriculture worked out a simple method and patented it, but because of the flavor barrier and other factors the method was never put into commercial use to any appreciable extent. Even now, though, the Department sends directions in response to an occasional request.

THE SORGHUM plant kin but not twin to the sugarcane, offers its own sirup called sorgo, sorghum, or—incorrectly—"sorghum molasses." Throughout the northern part of the southern cane States, northwest through southern Indiana and Illinois and then westward lies the sorghum belt. Sorgo sirup is dark, thick, and has a flavor which to the uninitiated is much like cane sirup. But there is a sharp tang that sets it apart. Sorgo is a good source of minerals in the diet, and is rich in calcium and iron. In cooking, it does the same job molasses does. To be correctly labeled in interstate commerce as "sorgo" or "sorghum," the sirup must contain not more than 30 percent of water.

IMPROVING the quality and uniformity of sorgo and sugarcane sirups has been the goal of special studies in the Department of Agriculture. Since these sirups are important as cash providers on many small farms, improvement will put money in the pockets of many farmers while it puts better sirup on their tables. Government scientists are showing them how to bring the flavor of all sorghum and cane sirup up to the level of smoothness now reached only by the best.

CORN SIRUP, sold as such and as a part of many of the table sirups the grocer sells, is manufactured from constarch. Consumers find it in trade-named table sirups flavored with butterscotch, honey, vanilla, sorghum, cane sirup, or refiners' sirup.

COLORLESS "crystal white" corn and sugar sirup mixtures sometimes called simply "light," is about 90 percent corn sirup and 10 percent sugar sirup. Darker mixtures consist of corn sirup with refiners' sirup added to give them


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the golden or dark color. The sugars in corn sirup do not crystallize so easily as other sugars, so both light and dark corn sirups take important places in formulas for candies, icings, and sauces. Next issue of the CONSUMERS' GUIDE will continue the story of American sirups, with maple sirup and honey in the headlines.

## TURKEY FOR UN-FESTIVE FARE

### LARGE TURKEY SUPPLIES THIS YEAR MAKE POSSIBLE SPREADING THIS HOLIDAY TREAT INTO ORDINARY DAYS AND BRINGING PRICES WITHIN RANGE OF MORE MODERATE PURSES

TURKEY is plentiful and cheaper than usual these days. This year's crop, estimated at 20 million turkeys, is 5 million more than last year's supply. During the first 3 weeks in January live turkey in New York was wholesaling at from 4 to 7 cents a pound below prices a year ago. Fresh killed turkeys were selling at wholesale from 5 to 7 cents under last year.

MAJORITY of turkeys you buy these next few months will be cold-storage birds. As a rule fine stock is kept for this purpose. Contrary to a too persistent supersition that cold storage takes something from the quality of the bird, experts say that freezing does not detract from the tender quality of poultry.

MUCH of the turkey supply during the next months will be Government graded. During the last fiscal year, 10 percent of the total marketed turkey crop was U. S. graded.

U. S. GRADED turkeys are sometimes individually tagged. More often the box containing several birds is stamped with the grade.

FOUR GRADES of U. S. dressed turkeys are:

U. S. Special or U. S. Grade AA
U. S. Prime or U. S. Grade A
U. S. Choice or U. S. Grade B
U. S. Commercial or U. S. Grade C

NO BIRD that is badly bruised so as to make an appreciable part of the carcass inedible and no emaciated birds can measure up to the U. S. standards for turkey. The difference in grades AA, A, B, C, depends largely on the degree of fat over the entire carcass, and the flesh covering the breast, thighs and back of the turkey and the care with which the bird has been bled and dressed.

IF YOU buy a Government tagged turkey, the tag will tell you whether it is "Young" or "Old." Turkeys are classified as "Young Hens" and "Young Toms," which are female and male birds usually less than I year old, soft-meated with a flexible breast bone. Old Hens and Old Toms are turkeys more than a year old with toughen-flesh and hardened breast bone.

METHODS of plucking and packing, too, are specified in Government grading regulations. U. S. Special and U. S. Prime birds can be semi-scalded before being plucked or can be dry-plucked. They must be dry-packed. Birds that have been scalded at a temperature of 170 to 180 degree F. and which are packed in ice may pass as U. S. B. ad U. S. C. grades.

BE SURE when you select your turkey that you know whether you are buying a young or old bird because it makes a difference in the way you cook it. About 3 hours are required for a young 10 to 12 pound turkey, and about 4 1-2 for a 15 pound turkey that is a year or so old.

IF YOU BUY a bird that is carefully dressed you will only have to wipe out the body cavity with a soft dampt cloth. As a sanitary precaution scrub the outside with a wet cloth and a little soap, or soda, or corn meal.

DO NOT let your turkey soak in water. If you do it will lose flavor and food value.

## MORE TWO-WAY RELIEF

CARLOADS of foods, bought with AAA funds by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to help farmers get better markets and to help relief families get better diets, are rushing into flood areas. Between January 23 and February 1,787,500 dozen eggs, 384,000 cans of evaporated milk, 519,000 pounds of canned beef, 800,000 pounds of rice were shipped into States damaged by recent floods, there to be distributed to distressed families by relief agencies. Eight flood-stricken States had on hand from previous shipments, in addition, over 280,000 cans of milk, over 6,000,000 pounds of canned beef, 3,320,000 pounds of prunes, close to 3,000,000 pounds of grapefruit.

## "ASK ME ANOTHER"

Questions were being put to an Indianapolis lad, age six, from one of the intelligence test books with which saleswomen canvass the neighborhoods, and he wondered why his answers to two of the questions brought laughter.

Here are the actual questions and answers:

"From what animal do we get pork?"

"The porcupine."

"What do we get from bees?"

"Stung."

## WASHINGTON SAW EROSION DANGER

"My countrymen," wrote George Washington in 1782, "are too much used to corn blades and corn shucks; and have too little knowledge of tho profit of grass land."

H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, says "Washington was among the first to recognize the dangers of a single-crop system of agriculture and the benefits of a vegetation cover in protecting the soil against erosion.

"On his own farms Washington used 'vegetable rubbish,' as he called it, to check the spreading of gullies and prevent sheet erosion. For nearly every acre he owned he had a system of crop rotation, and sometimes several alternate systems for a single plot.

"The practices which Washington used to control soil erosion on his farms now seem somewhat inadequate. Scientific farmers today employ these practices in a more advanced form and supplement them with methods which in Washington's time, were virtually unknown.

"But the Soil Conservation Service maintains Washington was on the right track and was far in advance of most farmers of his day, both in theory and in practice."


NEW

**Metoka and Galeda Guide and Manual**

Work of the Committee Named at the last Sunday School Congress Enables Organized Classes to Get New Book

A Metoka and Galeda Guide and Manual to be used for the organized classes in Baptist Sunday Schools is now ready for distribution. The cover is bright red with blue letters.

It contains a brief sketch of the late Rev. N. H. Pius, D. D., and the late Rev. R. H. Boyd, D. D., as it pertains to their work in erecting these two college departments of Baptist Sunday Schools.

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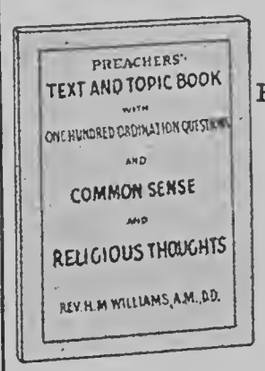


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## POETRY IN REAL ESTATE

Bill bought a car with his money
And Joe bought a piece of ground;
Bill was a swell for a year or two,
As he traveled the country around,
But the car grew old and the paint came off

And often the tires went flat,
But Joe's land did not depreciate
In any such way as that.

Joe had little to show at first
For the money he had spent,
For a piece of ground couldn't follow him around
On pleasure and business bent.
Bill was a swell for a year or two,
But the worth of a car goes down
While a bit of earth increases its worth

If it is close to a thriving town.
Today Joe rides in a modern car,
For a bit of his land he sold.
He has no fear for the coming year,
No terror of growing old,
For he bought land with his little sum,
While Bill bought a shining car.
Now Joe has a first class modern home.
And Bill has a worn-out car.

## FARM AGENTS NAMED

T. C. I. Employs Market Aids In Seven Southern States

Assistant farm products agents in seven Southeastern state to assist farmers in marketing their products, have been employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Dr. M. F. Jackson, farm products agent of the company, has annonnced.

The names and addresses of the assistant agents are Luther Fuller, Birmingham, Ala.; Paul Orr Aycock, Knoxville, Tenn.; Robert E Hays, State College Miss.; W. Hill Hosch, Decature, Ga.; Charles D. Kime, Orlando, Fla.; W. G. Booker, Raleigh, N. C., and Donald D. Whitcomb, Columbia, S. C.

## FINDS BERRIES PROFITABLE

Ira Hughes of near Murfreesboro made a profit of $252 from 2 1-2 acres of straw-berries despite a 40 or 50 per cent frost damage last spring. Mr. Hughes sold 200 crates of berries for which he received an average price of $2.25 per crate, making a total of $450. His expenses were $198. Mr. Hughes believes that Pike county is one of the best sections of the state for growing strawberries.


**Woman's Home Mission Literature**

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

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Guides for Home and Foreign Mission Societies and Combined Bible Band and Mother's Union @ 15c each or $1.50 per dozen.
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# *The Sunday School Congress For 1937*

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| BIBLE STUDY | HOME DEPARTMENT | A. F. CADET |
| DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL | NATIONAL | |
| RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND PARAPH | ERNALIA | |

Each of these sections will be in charge of some of the nation's best known teachers, instructors and demonstrators.

The Sunday School Congress is not a deliberative body. No motion or points of order are ever made. It is a veritable university of the denomination, the training camp of the Baptists, and the one national gathering that offers a course to those who want to learn, and an opportunity to those who can teach. It is an ocular demonstration of that saying, "You cannot teach what you do not know; you cannot lead where you do not go."

Elect your representatives for the thirty-second annual Sunday School Congress, which will be held June 9-14, 1937 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Railroads are offering better rates than ever. For further information, write

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SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS

Nashville, 523 2nd Avenue, North, Tennessee


## MORE GOOBERS TO BE USED

(Continued from Page 1)

nuts as fattening material, a vast store of nitrogen is left in the earth. The peanut is a legume and stores nitrogen.

Oils are used principally as vegetable compound substitutes and in cooking.

Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro scientist at Tuskegee Institute, began using peanut oil as a massage compound for treatment of infantile paralysis victims several years ago. He said "some wonderful results" were secured, but the treatment has not been sufficiently used to establish itself medically.

## COTTON AND OKRA

Charles Alldredge, former well known Montgomery newspaper man and Journal reporter, and now official spokesman for the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, sends The Journal the story of experiments made by J. A. Webb, an Oklahoma farmer in crossing cotton plants with okra plants that should be interesting to every cotton grower. The resultant strain of seed called Webb's Purple, is said to produce longer staple, to offer full resistance to boll wecvil, and to yield more bolls to the plant. This farmer claims an average yield of two bales to the acre, lint one and seven-eighths inches long and having six locks to the boll. If he can prove his case there ought to be a rapid spread of Webbs Purple through Dixie.

## HUNTER KILLS TWO FOXES WITH SINGLE RIFLE SHOT

Bloomington, Ill.—One shot from a United States army rifle bagged two foxes for L. W. Peyton of Normal. A brown speck on an opposite hill, 220 yards away, was sighted by Peyton. After adjusting his sights he fired and on arriving at the hill found two dead foxes. The bullet had passed through both.

## POPE URGES U. S. CATHOLICS TO WORK FOR NEGROES

Washington—In a letter to the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops of the Catholic church in the United States the Pope praises the work of Catholics among colored people during the past years and urges all members of the Catholic faith to extend their activity in the education and conversion of colored peopie

While the letter concerns itself primarily with recruiting increasing numbers of colored people to the Catholic church, its powerful but indirect effect is expected to be the enlistment of the Catholic church in the fight for citizenship rights for colored Americans.

Evidences of this trend have been numerous during 1930. The Catholic church, the Catholic newspapers and magazines and numerous Catholic priests and higher dignitaries have spoken freely and forthrightly in support of full civil rights for colored people. The Catholic weekly papers have come to the front in the fight against lynching and other Catholic publications have discussed the denial of the vote to Negroes in certain sections of the country as well as the denial of economic opportunity and discrimination in employment.

The Pope's letter will probably become the basis for the whole activity of the church in the United States during 1937 and succeeding years. The Holy See urges greater missionary work among colored Americans he calls more priests to work among colored people; he urges the establishment of churches even in rural sections of the South; he urges the establishment of parochial, elementary and high schools, and also more college activity.

The letter signalizes the 15th anniversary of the work of the Commission for Catholic Missions among the Colored People and the Indians. It declares:

"While so much good gives rise to consolation and gratitude, one cannot think without sadness of how much remains to be accomplished."

## BRING ON THE CAMELS

American Lumberman: Camels have been barred from some of the streets of Palestine because they slow up traffic. What we need in America is camels.

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall have."

## A MYSTERY SOLVED

(Cedar Rapids, (Ia.) Gazette.)

A little incident that happened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City the other day seems to emphasize the way some of us these days frequently go around in circles and meet ourselves coming back. It seems also to hold a moral for those who like morals.

The Metropolitan museum's Egyptian expedition at Thebes last year dug up, among other things, two wooden objects which, for want of a better idea, the archaeologists classified as "vats or tubs." These were considered among the earliest known examples of the cooper's art. One of them was kept by the Egyptian government and the other was brought to New York.

But none of the scientists engaged in the work seemed to know what they were. Nothing of the original contents was found to offer a clew as to their use and nothing like them had been found by other Egyptologists. Tomb paintings, which tell much about the daily life of the ancient Egyptians, threw no light on the mystery.

Last Wednesday, while the museum people were arranging their "vat or tub" for display along with other finds of last season, the assistant superintendent of the building happened to pass through the room. He is Egyptologist, or even a general practicing archaeologist. As a matter of fact, he is a carpenter by training. He used to live in Yonkers in the days when Yonkers was less urban than it is now and it was not unusual for a citizen of Yonkers to keep a cow.

"Well," he said, as he looked over the collection of archaeological finds, "I see you dug up an Egyptian churn."

One of the members of the Egyptian expedition grinned and nodded. It was the answer to a hitherto baffling problem in Egyptology. At any rate, the experts think it was. The "vat or tub" looks like a churn and it doesn't look like anything else. The Egyptians had butter, all right, for the museum has a sample of some, but nobody ever gave much thought before to how they might have made the butter. So the Metropolitan museum now has on display one of the only ancient Egyptian churns in captivity, thanks to the staff carpenter emeritus.

To us there is something just a little bit silly in this spectacle of balloon browed scholars who know about all that anybody knows of the daily lives of the ancient Egyptians but are so unfamiliar with the lives of millions of their own contemporary countrymen that they can't recognize a churn when they see one. We suppose a man who does much digging in ancient tombs is pretty well tied down to lonely spots. Nevertheless, it occurs to us that, just as a knowledge of the past throws light on the present, a knowledge of the present might throw some light on the past. Archaeologists ought to get around more.

## REPRESSION ON CHILDREN

Springfield Journal: Silence imposes too many repressions on children, declares Dr. Herbert R. Stoltz of Oakland, Cal. He is opposed to the discipline which teaches youngsters that they should be seen, but not heard.

The doctor is right. Noisy children become nuisances, it is true, but their urge to express themselves is natural and is necessary to their healthy growth and development. If the older folks can't abide the racket it's just too bad, but it is what Dame Nature decrees.

Probably the worst form of repression on youngsters is that imposed when they are attempting to gratify their curiosity. We would have far fewer helpless little folks, unable to look after themselves, if dad would break himself of the habit of frowing every time Junior puts him under cross-examination.

## SWEET POTATOES DEMANDED

(Continued from Page 1)

The plant paid 20 cents a bushel for field-run potatoes in 1936, and on that basis farmers who obtained yields of around 300 bushels an acre found it as profitable to grow sweet potatoes as cotton. Such a yield is much above the average, but obtainable with good farming.

The sweet potato starch plant is an outgrowth of a Federal Emergency Relief project started in 1933. The plant is now operated on a full commercial basis by a cooperative farm organization with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils continuing its research.

## WOULD FINANCE HOMES WITH SECURITY FUNDS

Philadelphia, Jan. 28—Investment of "billions of dollars of Social Security reserves" in low-cost housing was proposed by Congressman Henry Ellenbogen (Dem., Pa.) at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference on Social Work this week.

The funds would be safe, Ellenbogen insisted, and at the same time would create decent home conditions, "which we need as much as other forms of security."

## TO DE-BUNK LYNCHING

(Cleveland Plain Dealer)

A group of intelligent southern women makes an effective move to de-bunk lynching. They resent the traditional alibi of week-kneed law enforcement that lynching is "necessary to protect southern womanhood."

They resent it because it is untrue. Says Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, "the white women of the south protest the use of their skirts as a blind for lynching....Economic greed is the cause of many more lynchings than the protection of white women's honor .....We want women everywhere to know that most of the so-called attacks by Negroes are fictional."

Operating in thirteen states the association has signed 35,000 women who are pledged to fight against lynching. Those familiar with the close relationship of racial prejudice and economic exploitation will welcome the help of this vigorous group of truth-seekers.

## OUICK WITTED

Householder (hearing noise downstairs)—"Who's down there?"

Burglar (with great presence of mind)—"This is station KDKA now signing off until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Good night, everybody.

## HELL BENT

Washington Post: "There's no money in heaven," declares an evangelist. This probably explains why so many people go to hell trying to get hold of some.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. X. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 15, 1937 No. 2.

MAY 1937

# Federal Cooperative Service Explained By H. A. Hunt Of Washington

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION WILL OFFER ASSISTANCE

### Production Credit Loans And How to Secure Them

Washington, D. C.,—As this is the season of the year when farmers are wondering where and how they can secure the money necessary to meet their production needs, it seems a good time to inform them of the service available through production credit and emergency crop and feed loan agencies.

**Production Credit Loans**

Production credit loans are made by local production credit associations to enable qualified farmers to purchase seed, feed, fertilizer, machinery, farm supplies; for the purchase of cattle or workstock, or to hire farm labor. Production loans may be used to finance the breeding, feeding, fattening and marketing of livestock and for the repair and improvement of farm buildings.

**Emergency Crop and Feed Loans**

Emergency crop and feed loans are not available to farmers who can qualify for production credit or for aid from any other source. These loans are made only in the amount actually needed to grow crops or to care for livestock, and are handled by field representatives of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan offices in the various counties.

County agricultural agents (farm demonstration agents) will direct applicants in either case to the local representatives for their counties.

Negro farmers who can qualify for loans from either of these sources are served on the same basis as any other farmer.

Inquiries addressed to H. A. Hunt, Assistant to the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt and considerate attention.

## Here Is An Easy And Inexpensive Way to Get Rid of Old Stumps

Don't let old stumps stump you.

They can be removed without resort to tractors or dynamite. Here's how to beat them inexpensively and effectively. In the center of the stump bore a hole 1-12 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep. Then put in 2 ounces of saltpeter, 10 cents worth from most drug stores.

Fill the hole with water and plug the mouth tightly. A plug can easily be whittled out of wood. Forget about the hole for about 3 months so that the saltpeter can impregnate throughly the stump. If after 3 months the hole isn't dry, wait till it is. Then fill it with 10 ounces of crankcase oil or paraffin wax and ignite. There'll be no blaze. The stump will merely smolder away to nothing leaving not even a stump of a stump—Sunset.

## SOIL CONSERVATION A MUCH DISCUSSED SUBJECT WITH FARMERS

## COURT RULING ON COW

### Not Milk Producting Machine Says Judge

Honolulu, (UP)—Whether or not cows are contented is the least of dairymen's worries in Hawaii.

With one adverse decision already against them, dairymen have the problem of proving that the cows is more than just an ordinary animal—that it is a milk producing machine.

It doesn't affect the cows much one way or the other. They still get their hay and are milked twice a day. But for the dairyman the fact his cows have been ruled animals and not machines is costing him solid cash.

The trouble started when the government disallowed a $68,465 deducation in excise tax computations by Robert Hind, Ltd., a dairy.

The dairy sued for that allowance, asserting that the deduction was for grain and molasses fed to the cows. Expert testimony was sought in an attempt to determine the exact percentage of grain and molasses turned into milk in relation to the amount necessary merely to sustain life.

"From the evidence," wrote Associate Justice James J. Banks, "it is impossible to tell what, if any part of the special foods were incorporated into and remained in the product (milk) dealt in by the taxpayer.

"There is a vast difference between the cloth going into a suit of clothes, or even grain going into machinery of a brewery, and material fed the cows.

"Although ..... a cow often is called a milk producing machine, it differs substantially from what is ordinarily called machinery in that nothing need be fed to a machine to maintain it in working condition, while a cow requires food to keep it alive even if it does not produce anything."

He sustained the government in disallowing the deduction.

—Nashville Tennessean.

## Turnip Greens Papered House

Mrs. Jennie Jones, Hot Springs, a member of the Pleasant Valley home demonstration club and community leader in home management for her club, papered her four-room house from the sale of turnip greens grown in her garden, at 50 cents a bushel, thus earning $79, said Miss Sarah J. Turnnell, Garland county home demonstration agent. Mrs. Jones had some money left and is still selling greens and will use the money to refinish the wood work in her house.

## SPEEDY AID TO FARMER

### Unbelievable Human Misery is Pointed Out

President Roosevelt this week called on Congress to speed legislation that will "provide security" for the nation's farm population.

He declared that conditions among millions of farm tenant families are "intolerable" and that "we can no longer postpone action," significantly adding:

**"Most Americans believe that our form of government does not prohibit action on behalf of those who need help."**

Accompanying the President's message was a report of a special committee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace which has made a study of farm tenancy and its effect on the nation's economic life.

**Unbelievable Misery**

The report urgently recommended action that would strike directly at unbelieveably shocking human misery.

"Rural civilization is threatened with decadence," the committee declared. It pointed out that less than half of the farmers of the nation own the land they till. The majority are dependent upon the doubtful mercies of exploiting landlords.

**Nearly 3,000,000 farm families, the committee declared are living under conditions directly traceable to tenancy which make "them easy prey to economic and political parasites."**

It is to the everlasting shame of the nation, the committee asserted, that almost a fourth of the nation's farm families are trying to exist "below any level or decency." Amplifying this point the committee said:

"In many areas, particularly in the South, families are living in conditions of poverty little, if any above the lowest peasantry of Europe.

**Prey to Diseases**

"Large families of tenants are living in houses of two or three rooms. The buildings are frequently of poor construction, out of alignment, weather-beaten and unsightly. Often the roofs are leaky.

"A large percentage of these families is under-nourished. Their bodies are easy prey to the ravages of disease. Pellagra, malaria and hookworm and other parasites exact heavy tolls in life and energy.

"Clothing is often scarcely sufficient to afford protection to the body, much less to help maintain self-respect.

**The outlook for these families is hopeless, the committee emphasized, unless Uncle Sam undertakes a heroic task of rehabilitation. The job is far beyond the capabilities of**

(Continued on Page 2)

## WARNING ISSUED BY AAA

### Tyler Daily Courier Writes Editorially on Mr. Cobb

Solution of the tenant farmer problem, in which Texas is vitally interested and which the administration proposes to accomplish, will be hindered no little by the attitude laid to some landlords by the department of agriculture.

Culley A. Cobb, able director of the Southern division of the agriculture adjustment administration, calls attention to numerous complaints being registered against landlords by both share-croppers and standing-rent tenants, who claim that owners plan to oust them and utilize laborsaving machinery and day-wage hands. The cases cited, the director said, mark a departure from the cropping arrangements from 1936, notwithstanding that tenants say they have made satisfactory settlement with the land owners for that year.

The complaints are not new to the department, Cobb added, but their increasing number this year led him to issue a warning in the form of a letter to A. A. A. administrative officers.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

## Sex of Some Baby Chicks May Be Told By Markings

A practical method of determining sex of baby chicks, although limited to Rhode Island Reds, has been developed by poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a study of more than 1,100 Single-Comb Rhode Island Red chicks, T. C. Byerly and J. P. Quinn of the Bureau of Animal Industry were able to tell the sex of 81 per cent correctly.

Female chicks were marked with spots and stripes of black down on the head or back. Males lacked such markings.

A total of 524 chicks had black markings. Of this number 444, or 84.9 per cent were females. Of the unmarked group 450, or 77.8 per cent, were males.

Thus the poultrymen were able to distinguish the sex of 894 chicks, or 81.2 per cent correctly. A similar sexing study of 633 chicks in a commercial flock of Single-Comb Rhode Island Reds showed the same general results.

Sexing of chicks is comparatively recent in origin. Commercial poultrymen, especially in the Far West, have shown interest in its development. The method used by many hatcheries was introduced by the Japanese.

## CHICAGO DEFENDER EDITORIAL ILLUMINATING

### Improving Conditions Among The Millions Suggested by Writer

We are becoming impressed with the belief that the most vital force for improving conditions among the three million members of our group, living on farms in so-called cotton states of the South, found its exemplification in the AAA program. This, of course, has been invalidated by a Supreme Court decision but the principles have been remedied to some extent through the passage of the Soil Conservation Act.

The purpose of the agricultural conservation program, as testified to by southern leaders is three-fold: Adjust cotton production to supply and demand; stabilize farm prices so that the farmers may have some assurance of cotton payments which are more in line with the cost of production and, third, to attempt such measures as will help to restore the fertility of some three hundred million acres of land whose fertility has been lessened or destroyed by intensive growth of each crops.

The government operates its plan by offering to make payments to farmers who will agree to take out of cotton production up to 35 per cent of the normal cotton acreage, provided, further that these diverted acres are planted to feed and soil-building crops which will help to restore soil fertility and at the same time provide a balanced food ration for the family and thus remove some of the hazards of the old plantation commissary.

From the standpoint of Race people, this program is breaking down some of the most cherished traditions of southern plantations. For example—the original plan of distributing payments was for the government to send one check to the landlord who in turn was expected to give each tenant and sharecropper his share of the government payment, based upon that tenant or sharecropper's part in the program.

The government has been compelled to abandon its program of sending checks to landlords due to complains that the tenants were not receiving their just proportion. Late in 1936 the information reached Washington that some of the landlords were changing the status of their tenants and sharecroppers to that of day laborers and wage hands—the obvious purpose of which was to keep tenants and sharecroppers from participating in the payments. But Washington was not to be outdone.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

## SPEEDY AID TO FARMERS

(Continued from page 1)

state and local governments, the President was told.

**Home Buying Urged**

A Farm Security Administration, backed by a Farm Security Corporation, was recommended. It would buy up farm lands and buildings and sell them at easy terms to tenant farmers, with repayment extending over 40 years. But even with this generous provision, the committee insisted, home buyers must be protected against lean crops and low prices.

Impressed by the gravity of the disclosure, Chairman Marvin Jones of the House Agriculture Committee promised swift action on the President's recommendations.

Jones said a bill he introduced at the start of the session, providing $500,000,000 over a 10-year period for government loans to aid tenant farmers buy land, will form the basis of new legislation.

## COW'S USEFUL LIFE 5 YEARS

### Good Heifers Coming on Declared Need for Dairy Success

Economical improvement of a dairy herd is possible only where discarded cows are replaced by well grown heifers of improved breeding, says Bulletin 377, "Raising the Dairy Calf," by the Missouri college of agriculture. This publication was compiled by H. A. Herman.

It is estimated in the bulletin that the average period of usefulness for an individual cow in the herd is about five years. In herds where rigid culture of the low producers is practiced, and when diseases such as Bang's disease and mastitis are present, the average length of time a cow is in the herd may be much shorter.

As a rule, 20 to 30 per cent of the milking herd must be replaced each year. This requires raising at least two to three heifers each year for every 10 cows in the herd, if the herd is to be maintained at its original number without outside purchases.

The success of the dairy farmer depends to a considerable extent upon the careful raising of calves, the publication continues. Most farmers begin with the best cows they can get close at home, which is usually the best plan to follow. The development of a first class herd from these cows will depend largely upon careful selection of individual cows from the standpoint of production records and desirable confirmation; continued use of a good purebred sire; careful raising of the heifer calves from the best cows; and control of disease, dairymen are told.

## OLD TOM, FAMOUS MULE OF MOLINE, DIES AT 45

Moline, Ill.,—Old Tom never again will have to gee or whoa against his will. The 45 year old mule familiar to all residents of Moline and Rock Island died in a pasture in which he has loafed away the days since he was retired Sept. 1. Tom was last owned by the Rock Island Transfer and Storage Company. He began work in Coal Valley coal mine when two years old.

## MAKING EGGS POPULAR

The editor of the Egg and Poultry Magazine says: "Liver meat doubled in price last year when the fact leaked out that it had certain unusual healthgiving qualities. The demand for eggs in the not distant future may double when their vitamin content, in which the public is greatly interested, can be certified.

"And it can be under certain conditions of feeding and marketing. Eggs contain all the vitamins, but their potency in this respect is both variable and controllable. When producers, acting with the marketmen, work our practical means for controlling and certifying the vitamin content of the better grades of eggs, the medical fraternity will rate them very high and the public will take notice.

"Eggs and milk are two common foods supplied by nature to the young. But eggs are not only food for the chick; they are the chick and its food. This may be one reason why they contain all the vitamins".

## 20 GIRLS BREAKFAST ON 1 EGG (OSTRICH)

KINGSVILLE, TEX. (AP)—Twenty co-eds at Texas College of Arts and Industries here breakfasted recently on a single egg—and had more than enough.

The girls weren't on a diet. The egg weighed four pounds and was laid by one of the ostriches owned by the college farm.

## CHASES RABBIT INTO BOTTLE, THEN BRINGS IN THE BOTTLE

Hiatt's Camp, Ariz.—Jerry, a mongrel dog owned by Archie King, chased a rabbit. The rabbit, somewhat undersized, sought to escape Jerry by crawling into a milk bottle. The dog came trotting home with the bottle in its teeth, rabbit and all.

## S. C. STATE COLLEGE ADDS COURSE IN CONSERVATION

Orangeburg, S. C., March 2—During the recent AAA Agricultural Conservation Conference held here, President M. F. Whittaker of South Carolina State College announced plans for inclusion of a special course of instruction in Agricultural Conservation for the next school term.

"It is our intention," said Dr. Whittaker, who also is president of the Association of Negro Land Grant Colleges, "to cooperate with the national and State governments in this program, because in the rural sections, conserving the soil is necessary in order to conserve the human resources."

Concerning the new course of study, W. M. Buchanan, Director of Agriculture for the college said: "Here in South Carolina, our soil has many different characteristics, each of which requires different fertilizer treatment in order to rebuild and conserve its fertility. We are, therefore, planning the course in order to give our students such technical information and supervised practices in drainage, terracing, fertilization and other methods as will best enable them to meet these conditions.

Mr. Buchanan, a graduate of Ohio State, has made many tours of the State and Cornell, has made many tours of the State in order to secure first hand knowledge of conditions.

The Agricultural Conservation Conference held here was a training course in the 1937 Soil Conservation Program for the Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents of the State. The conference was conducted by Thomas L. Ayers, Senior Agricultural Economist, AAA, Washington, D. C., assisted by R. C. Hamilton, Assistant State Director, Extension Service.

Harry E. Daniels, Negro State Agent, presided and the Negro speakers included Mrs. R. R. Hoton and James P. Davis, Field Representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and John B. Pierce, Field Supervisor, Negro Agricultural Extension Service.

## 1,450 POUNDS FOOD EATEN BY EACH PERSON IN YEAR

An average of 1,450 pounds of food, including coffee, tea, spices, cocoa, and chocolate, is eaten each year by each person in the United States, Bruce McDaniel, president of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' association, said recently at the annual convention of the organization at the Stevens hotel.

McDaniel said that about a fourth of the food eaten consists of vegetables and fresh fruits, which have a market value of approximately 1 billion 333 million dollars a year.

McDaniel said that the Robinson-Patman anti-price discrimination act appears to be the legal puzzle of the century.

"Apparently it has as many interpretations as there are willing interpreters," he asserted. "In the fruit and vegetable business about the only way to avoid its implications is to shut up shop. The intent and objective of such legislation is constructive. Unfortunately it is difficult to make a general principle apply to widely divergent crops grown in this country, especially in the perishable class."

## CASHING IN

(Atlanta Constitution).

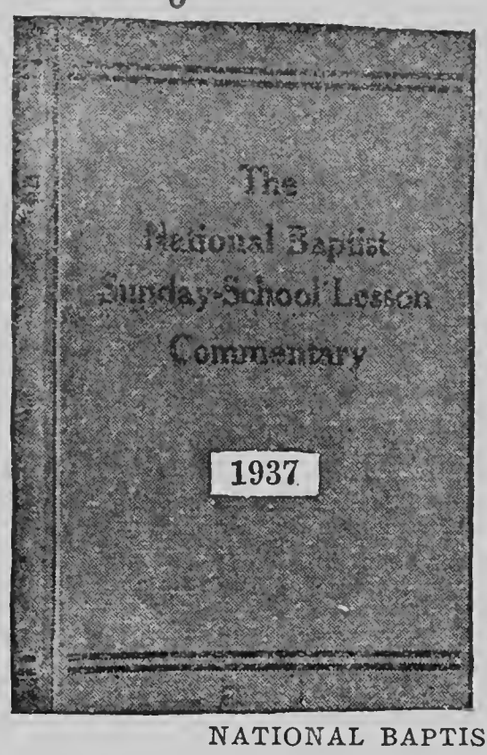
Expansion of industry in Georgia and the southeast, already advanced to the point that it is crowding agriculture for the lead in trade, commerce and transportation, will be further augmented in the operation of plans devised by former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. W. (Chip) Robert for a nation-wide campaign looking toward the industrial development of the south through decentralization of industry in congested metropolitan areas of the north.

Mr. Robert, who is the head of one of the large industrial engineering organizations of the south, was named some years back by President Roosevelt to the position of assistant secretary of the treasury. Last year he became secretary of the national Democratic executive committee. He announces that he will now make Atlanta his headquarters in promoting southern industrial development. In outlining the plan to be pursued Mr. Robert says:

"The concentration of industries in large centers of population in the north and east has long been recognized by economists of the Roosevelt administration as a prime factor of unemployment relief and other problems. If we are to restore the national balance conceived by President Roosevelt as a major theme of his recovery program, there must he a decentralization of industry. The south, because of its climate and raw materials, lends itself more than any other section to such a program. We shall endeavor to bring this home to industrial leaders of the country."

Mr. Robert's intimate contact with the heads of outstanding industries of the nation and his thorough knowledge of southern conditions should prove a winning factor in the campaign which will be carried on with the assistance of a number of business leaders of this section.


# Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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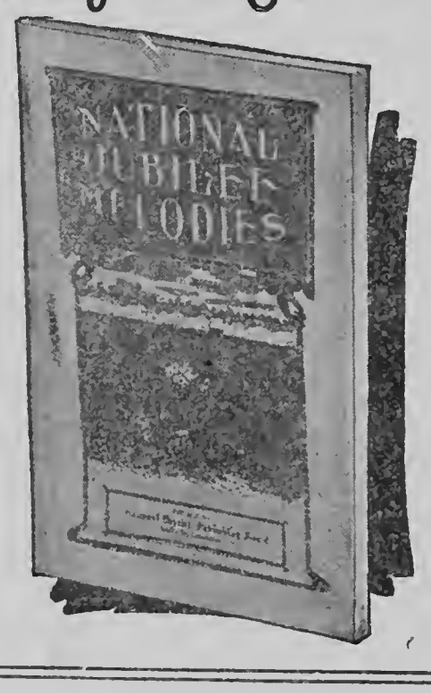


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MAPLE SIRUP, the only native American among our sirups, is the sap of the maple tree, gathered and boiled down by farmers in early spring. On waffles and pancakes it does its first duty, but it ranks high on the list of favors for ice creams, candies, sauces, puddings, icings, and cakes.

DIFFERENT FARMS yield maple sirup of somewhat different taste and color, varying with the kind of tree, the climate, the soil, and the method of making the sirup. Buyers who visit maple neighborhoods during sap season blend the different lots in order to standardize their commodity for the market.

STATES in the lead for maple-sirup production, in cooperation with the scientists in the State agricultural experiment stations and in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, have set up quality standards for maple sirup. Much of the sirup sold nowadays is graded and labeled according to these standards.

COLOR is the main quality indicator, the lighter the sirup the better the grade. Other factors come into consideration in grading, but in a negative way. If the sirup is too cloudy instead of clear, it can't make the top grade. If it is "off," has the "buddy" taste that goes with too late tapping of the trees, it is disqualified for top grade, no matter how light its color. People inexperienced in the tradition of connoisseure of the maple country may object to the importance color gets in grading, contending that the darker-colored sirups have more flavor than the light. But the experts in biggest maple—producing areas answer that the mild, delicate flavor of the light-colored sirup is the true maple flavor, the darker color with its stronger flavor coming actually from the caramelization that goes with too long or incorrect boiling of the sap. But consumers can choose among the grades, buying, if they like, the darker sirups at a lower price.

FANCY is the top grade according to all generally accepted standards. Next comes Grade A, or No. 1, depending on the labeling practice of the State, on down to Grade C or No. 3. The grades are voluntary, and no farmer need label his sirup with its grade. But if he does put the grade on his label it is subject to check by State authorities.

NO FEDERAL standards of quality have been adopted yet, but the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is working on the problem. In the meantime, most of the big maple States are in general agreement on their States standards, which make use of a color scale worked out by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in the Department of Agriculture. Each year this Bureau sends to each of the States these scientifically accurate gages of color which are then matched by chemists either in the State bureau of markets or the agricultural experiment station and released to the individual producers to use in grading their sirup.

PURE MAPLE SIRUP, to be labeled as such in interstate commerce, must be simply the product of evaporation of maple sap or of dissolving of maple sugar in water, with the resulting sirup not over 35 percent water and weighing no less than 11 pounds to the gallon, according to the regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

MIXTURES of maple with sugar sirup offer no such clear-cut picture to the consumer. They range in maple content from a low of about 3 percent to a high of almost half maple. Some labels give the percentage of maple in the combination. Others merely say "cane and maple," which means sugar sirup—not true cane sirup—with enough maple in it to give it a maple flavor. The typical sirup sold under a brand name contains from 12 to 20 percent maple.

THE FOOD AND DRUG Administration is not empowered in the law to set definite percentages of maple in sirups labeled different ways. But some States have regulations setting minimum percentages of maple which sirup sold in the State under labels mentioning the word maple must contain. This makes it possible for a popular brand of sirup to be sold in one State with 40 percent maple in it and in another State with 20 percent, both under the same label "cane and maple." Consumers may find out what regulations, if any, control the maple sirup content of mixtures sold in their States by writing to the State food commissioner.

HONEY, as every poetry reader knows, is a natural sweet manufactured by bees from nectar of flowers and stored in the small waxen cells of the honeycomb. Composed partly of levulose, sweetest of all sugars, honey is sweeter than any sirup.

REGULATIONS of the Food and Drug Administration make it illegal to sell as honey across State lines anyhing but the pure natural product of the bee. Before the passage of the Federal Food and Drug Act of 1906, it used to be a common practice of food racketeers to adulterate honey with invert sugar made from plain table sugar. Invert sugar is in chemical formation so like the sugar found in honey that this adulteration is difficult to detect. But since the Food and Drug Administration has been on the job protecting the integrity of natural foods, this adulteration crops up only rarely. Last year, though, one case made it necessary for Food and Drug chemists to prove by four separate scientific tests that certain honey seized by Food and Drug inspectors was adulterated with invert sugar.

EXTRACTED honey is the form in which consumers buy three-quarters of their honey. A "whirler" extracts the honey from the comb in much the style of a cream separator. Purchasers of large quantities buy extracted honey in 60—pound cans, barrels, or kegs. Over the grocery counter it goes in glass jars or small pails.

SECTION-COMB honey comes to market in wooden frames just as it is taken from the hive. A recent variation of section-comb is cut-comb honey, the comb cut in fractions and the honey allowed to drain from the outer cut cells. then sold in carton or paper wrap bags.

BULK COMB, or chunk honey, consists of pieces of comb with extracted honey poured over them. Consumers find this type of honey on the market in glass jars or tin pails.

CRYSTALLIZED honey is honey that has taken on a solid form because of the crystallization of one or more of the natural sugars in it. Honey is sometimes prepared to he sold as crystallized honey by grinding the crystals that have granulated naturally, or by controlling the size of the crystals in the process of crystallization.

WHIP HONEY is the light, creamy-textured product made by whipping granulated honey.

FLAVOR and color of honey vary with the flower from which it comes. Chief sources of honey in this country are sweetclover, white and alsike clovers, and alfalfa. Honeys of special characteristic flavor come from southern tupelo trees, from orange and cotton blossoms, from wild sage in the California foothills, from the Pacific coast star-thistle, from the tulip tree, from buckwheat, mesquite and fireweed. The strongest flavor and darkest color comes from cultivated buckwheat with its peculiar odor. The lightest honey, "water-white" in color and mild in flavor, comes from fireweed. Between these two extremes are enough varieties to satisfy practically any taste. In California a bottle of honey blended of different flowers must be labeled as blended, not as from a particular plant source. A container labeled "California Orange Blossom Honey" for instance is ten-tenths orange blossom, not a mixture of different varieties.

QUALITY GRADES are also part of California's honey standardization law which was passed in 1935. It requires that comb honey shall be classified, graded, packed, and marked according to Federal standards. Several other States have adopted them as optional standards. Producers and cooperative associations have had certain standards for years under which they have packed their honey for market, but more and more packing of honey under Federal standards is going on in the honey-producing States.

ANY BEEKEEPER may pack and sell his honey under the optional United States standards, so consumers may find honey in the store from many States under United States grade labels. United States grades have been issued for comb-section honey, wrapped cut-comb honey, chunk or bulk-comb honey, and extracted honey. The top grade is U. S. Fancy, next comes U. S. No. 1, and in the case of comb-section honey, U. S. No. 2 as well. Honey of any color and flavor is eligible for Fancy grade, so long as the color is uniform and the flavor is not "off", and it meets the requirements of the grade otherwise. Consumers who wish to study honey grades in detail may send for Department of Agriculture Circular No. 24, United States Grades, Color Standards, and Packing Requirements for Honey. This is free on request to the Department.

"HONEY and Some of its Uses" is the title of a new publication by the Bureau of Home Economics which tells consumers about the food values of honey; how to take care of it in the home, and recipes for making the best use of it. It is Leaflet No. 113, and will be sent free to any consumer who writes to the Department of Agriculture for it.

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Teacher—We'll have only half a day of school Friday morning.

All the Pupils—Hurrah, hurrah!

Teacher—Then we'll have the other half Friday afternoon.


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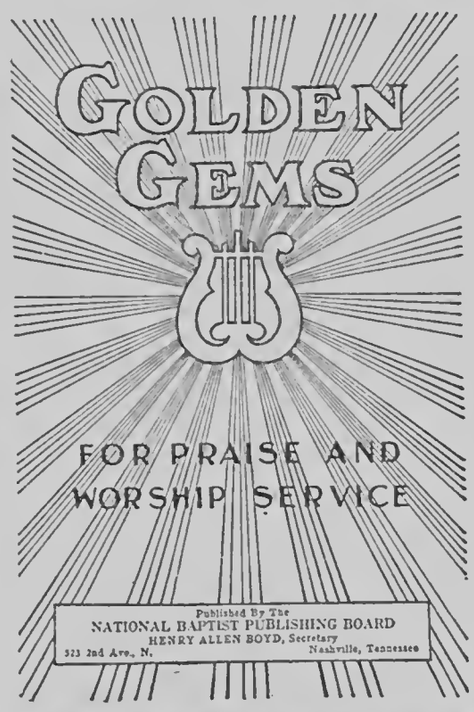


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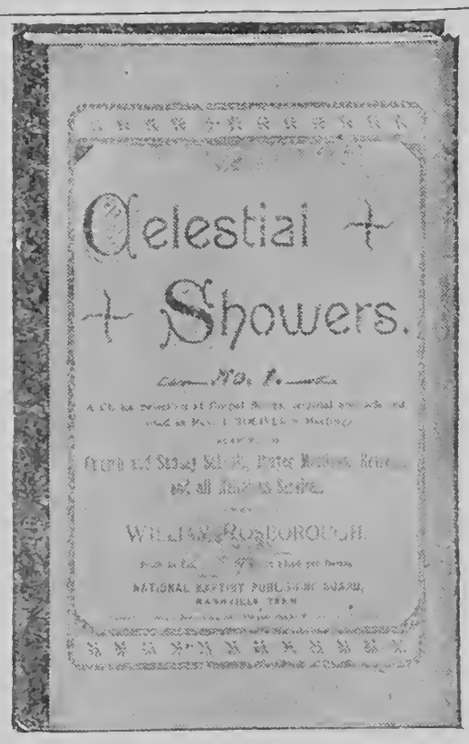


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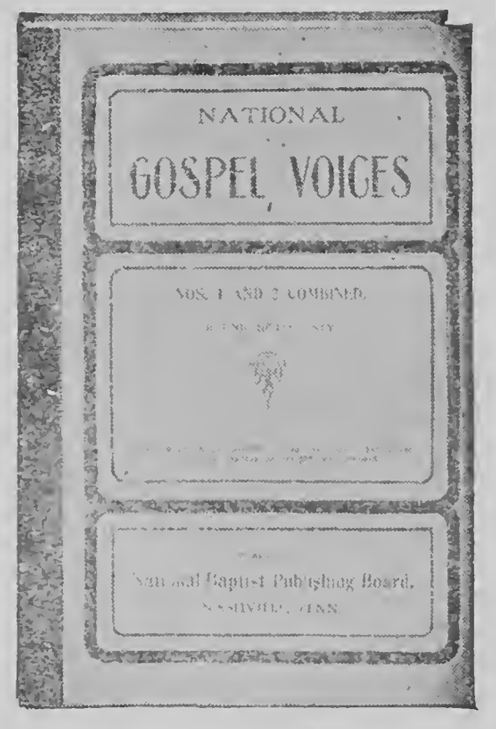


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**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**FROM THE BIBLE**

"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."—Genesis 8:22

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate:
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

—Henry W. Longfellow.

## SPEECH OF A HERETIC

Forthright speech on public questions is so rare in American political life that frankness has come to possess intrinsic merit and people admire men whose principles they may deplore, if only they will talk plainly. Al Smith's political fortune was built upon that. In an age of stuffed shirts and Messrs. Face Both Ways, everybody knew what Al was for and what Al was against. In the slippery, greasy, golden twenties, how many politicians enjoyed a reputation of that sort?

It is a rather enduring sort of reputation, too. In Tennessee today you rarely find a middle-aged man who doesn't speak well of the late Edward Ward Carmack, and many who speak the most favorably of him now were against him every time he ran for office.

One of those rare and refreshing speeches which take an unpopular stand and mince no words is reported in a recent number of the Congressional Record. For 50 years 98 per cent of American politicians have said they favor civil service or the merit system—when everybody knows that hardly any of them favor it in practice. But not the Hon. Charles I. Faddis, a representative from Pennsylvania. Listen to him: "Mr. Speaker, I fully realize that in voicing my objections to the so-called merit system or civil service, that I will be accused of being a spoilsman. To this I plead guilty at the outset. I am wholeheartedly in favor of the spoils system of filling the most of our minor public positions because I believe it to be the best system for this purpose yet devised."

In developing his theme Mr. Faddis, whose name is almost "faddist," reveals that he is a thorough believer in the doctrine of the late Lord Fisher, reorganizer of the British Navy before the war with Germany. Fisher's motto was "favoritism is the mother of efficiency." Congressman Faddis is convinced that civil service is inefficient. Says he: "I defy the Civil Service to show in any department under its control as high a state of efficiency as that of the justment Administratiou, which was hurriedly organized, and without regard to the civil service rules and regulations." Representative Faddis contends that the AAA had a higher percentage of highly educated personnel than any government agency under the Civil Service Act. Furthermore, he points out, after the Supreme Court clipped AAA, 1575 AAA employes found employment in private industry and voluntarily separated themselves from the government pay roll. That is outright contradiction of the dictum about government employes that says "few die and none resign."

Editorial Memphis Appeal

## NETTED $89 FROM GARDEN OF HALF-ACRE

A net profit of $89.50 from her half-acre garden last year, besides the vegetables it supplied fresh for a family of sir, is the handsome result obtained by Mrs. Ethel Pankey, of the Cypress Valley Home Demonstration Club, according to Miss Dora S. Stubblefield, Faulkner home demonstration agent.

The cash outlay on the garden was only $4, Miss Stubblefield said, $2 for seeds and $2 for nitrate of soda used as a side dressing. Most of her seeds Mrs. Pankey saved from her garden of the year before. Returns were, vegetables sold, $8; vegetable canned (figured at 25 cents a quart), $85.50: total, $93.50.

Subtracting the $4 cash expenditure, the garden netted $89.50, besides supplying the table with fresh products for six persons.

The garden was fall plowed, then plowed again in the spring and well pulverized, Miss Stubblefield related. Seeds for early plants were started in window boxes.

In controlling insects, Mrs. Pankey used nicotine sulphate for aphids and arsenate of lead against beetles, cabbage worms and other chewing pests. Poison bran bait was broadcast for cutwoms. Hard seeds, such as peas and beans, were treated with carbon disulphide.

The garden was well cultivated, and as fast as any vegetable matured the space was replanted. Mrs. Pankey arranged her garden so that in replanting, the later vegetables were not disturbed, the home demonstration agent said.

## MEAT FIGURES GIVEN

The United States consumes each day at luneh approximately 15,000,000 pounds of meat, estimates H. R. Davison of Chicago, vice president of the Institute of American Meat Packers. Each person in the U. S. consumes about 50 pounds of beef each year, about seven pounds of veal, about seven pounds of lamb and about 70 pounds of pork, Mr. Davison added.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Matthew A. Henson, aide to the late Rear Admiral R. E. Peary on his trip to the North Pole, delivered a lecture on his twenty years with the late admiral on exploration trips, at Union Baptist Church, Spring and Water streets Thursday. December 17.

Mr. Henson was born in Charles county, Maryland, August 8, 1866. Most of all Race explorers Henson accompanied Commander Peary on all but one of his expeditions in search of the North Pole. He was the only civilized person with Peary in his final dash to the pole on April 7, 1909. He made eight trips to the Arctic regions.

In describing Henson's part in the discovery of the North Pole, Commander Peary said:

"On that bitter brilliant day in April, 1909, when the stars and stripes floated at the North Pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian, and mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth, in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger and a common object.

"Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant, has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expositions, except the first, and also without exception on each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and secondly on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver than any man living, exeept some of the best Eskimo hunters themselves."

When Peary was criticized for taking a Race man to the pole, he said: "Matt was a better man than any of my assistants. He made our sleds, was very popular with the Eskimos, and could talk their language like a native. Matt was the greatest man living for handling dogs. I couldn't get along without him.

Mr. Henson is the only man now living who has stood at the North Pole.

## NEGRO FARM LEADERS STUDY 1937 PROGRAM

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.—"Every farmer, both white and Negro must be informed, if the 1937 Soil Conservation Program is to succeed in its pupose to reduce surpluses and increase farm increase farm income."

That was the message sent by C. A. Cobb, Director, Southern Division, AAA, to a group of Negro agricultural leaders, who have just concluded a two-day intensive training course on the details of the 1937 Soil Conservation Program.

E. A. Miller, Assistant to the Director of the Southern Division, AAA, and representative of Mr. Cobb, presided at the sessions while the actual training was conducted by T. L. Ayers, Senior Agricultural Economist, Washington, D. C. and T. M. Gachet, Junior Administrative Assistant, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.

In addressing the visitors, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, told his audience that "at last the government is making a serious and sincere effort to solve some of the South's agricultural problems and it is significant that Negroes are being given an opportunity to actually participate in various phases of the program."

Provisions of the program and plans for its execution which are of special interest to Negro farmers include:

Government checks for cotton diversion payments will be made payable to and mailed direct to the tenant or sharecropper.

The program will encourage the use of land diverted from cotton and other soil-depleting crops, for growing a balance food ration in the home garden, including poultry, hogs and milk cows.

Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents will give direct assistance to Negro farmers by encouraging them to participate in the program.

Owners of small farms, tenants and sharecroppers are accorded, under the program, the privilege of direct appeal for consideration in unsatisfactory settlements or disputed claims involving government payments.

Under the program, the Negro farmer may received many benefits, including increased income for systematic and conscientious work to improve the soil which he tills, either as an owner, tenant or sharecropper.

Conferences of Negro State leaders at Tuskegee Institute and at Prairie View, Texas, will be followed by State, county and district meetings, in order to reach the Negro farmer and outline the program direct to him. Other agencies such as churches, schools and newspapers, will be asked to supplement the educational work of the various meetings.

Out of town visitors and Extension workers included: Alexander Hurse and Miss Camilla Weems from Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah; O. W. Sanders, P. S. Bowles M. C. A.. Talbert from Alcorn A. and M. College, Mississippi; T. M. Campbell, N. Kollock, V. C. Turner, Miss L. C. Hanna, Mrs. B. T. Pompey, Mrs. L. R. Daly, Miss J. L. Dent, R. R. Bell and R. T. Thurston, of the Alabama Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute; A. A. Turner, and Mrs. B. S. Shute, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, Field Office AAA, Capahosic, Virginia, and James P. Davis, Field Officer AAA, Little Rock, Arkansas.

## CHICAGO DEFENDER

(Continued from page 1)

Early in January, C. A. Cobb, director of the southern division of the AAA gave out to the press a letter which went to the landlords and tenants informing them that anything changing the status of the tenant and sharecropper from the 1936 agreements was not approved by AAA officials, and any landlord guilty of this subterfuge would not be paid the money which would have been paid to him had he retained the status of the 1936 leasing or cropping agreement.

Such measures followed by such vigilance will mean much to the future hopes of the Race farmers. Funds which came from the government have helped many of these farmers to pay off mortgages, repair their homes, send their children to schools, etc. The problem of the tenant and sharecropper in the South has not yet been solved. Much is yet to be done, but a step has been made in the right direction.

The greatest problem is to get the Race farmers themselves to pass on the proper information to one another. There are 654,000 such farm operators in the nine southern states of the Southern Division, whose information must come from Race farm demonstration agents, which number only 300 in the entire South. These agents must teach the people to read their newspapers; the schools and churches and fraternal organizations should also contribute their part in disseminating proper information to these uninformed farmers.

—Chicago Defender.

### Faces House Opposition

The bill faces opposition in the house from Representative James P. Buchanan (Dem., Tex.) chairman of the appropriations committee, who is advocating economy and believes that tenant farmers are just naturally shiftless and would not justify government assistance.

The farm tenant question was injected into the campaign by President Roosevelt when he appointed a special committee, headed by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, to make a survey and recommendtions. Bankhead said that final passage of the new bill would not be sought until this committee reported but his bill has the tentative approval of the agriculture department.

## SEC. WALLACE ON FARM TENANCY "B"

In 1880 three farmers out of four owned the land they operated; only one in four was a tenant. Today, two farmers out of every five are tenants, and the three who are still owners have seen their equity in their own land decline until it amounts on the average, to considerably less than half the land's total value. In 18 States in 1930 the farmer-operator's equity, or ownership free of debt, was less than 40 percent of the total value of farm real estate, and in three of still owners have seen their equity was under 30 percent. Thus in the past half century, while we hoped we were building a secure rural foundation for our civilization, we were actually converting owner-farmers into tenants and at the same time chisling away the equities of those not yet converted.

These trends are not new. We

have known about them for years. Now it is time we began to do something about them.

The backbone of any enduring civilization is a hopeful, virile, energetic people who feel that they have a stake in the future worth working and fighting for. In the business world the coperate form of organization has crowded increasing numbers of small businessmen to the wall. Wealth and income, according to the Brookings Institution, are being increasingly concentrated. This tendency for the power and wealth of corporate organizations to pass into fewer and fewer hands makes it increasingly essential, if the civilization of the United States is to remain secure, that those farm families actually living and working on the land have a much stake in that land than many of them now have. There must be either an increased ownership or an increased security of tenure, or both.

Apparently the American people are ready to get behind any reasonable program to check and reverse the growth of tenancy. Last Sunday the American Institute of Public Opinion reported; on the basis of a typical cross-section of the voting public, that 83 percent of the people would approve a Government program to enable tenants to buy the farms they now rent.

This indication of support is encouraging, but unfortunately the problem is not as simple as that vote suggests. Throughout our history we have tried to help our people settle and stay settled on the land. Public land has not merely been sold at nominal prices: it has been given away, millions and millions of acres of it. And still tenancy has increased, farming by owners has decreased, and the debt burden has mounted. If gifts of land did not seem to check tenancy and promote ownership by the operators, can we be any more confident that the sale of land, even at extremely favorable terms, will be an adequate answer to our problem?

Any genuine attempt to lessen the evils of tenancy must attack a whole complex of things—our land tenure system, our traditional attitudes toward land ownership and land use, and the instability of farm income as well as the simple problem of providing credit on reasonable terms.

It is certainly true that millions of our people in the past sought most of all a permanent home and livelihood on the land, and hoped these might be passed on intact to future generations. But it is also true that from the very beginning of colonization in this country many, many other people sought not stability on the land but quick gain. They worked and schemed for a speculative profit through a quick turn, for unreasonable profits through exploitation of the soil, or even through misrepresentation and fraud. In this company could be found that gaudy procession of land speculators, timber skinners, and land sharks which has marched across so many pages of American history.

The evil that land speculators do lives after them insofar as it excites the hopes and appetites of later generations. If a sufficient proportion of the American people think that a fat living is to be made simply by waiting for a rise in land values, then of course our hope of checking tenancy and advancing ownership is a vain one.

Land speculation is one of the greatest foes of farm ownership. We can never hope to advance very far toward increased ownership until we find some way to reduce wide swings in land values. The tendency of land values to get beyond the earning power of the land causes people who have no real interest in farming to take speculative flyers in land. A steep rise in land values prevents many young people, who should have the opportunity, from buying and working land as farmers; or if they do make down payment, a subsequent smash in land values all too often bankrupts them: When land values blow up, tenancy increases on the downswing, and many heavily mortgaged owners are suddenly converted into tenants. One of the essenitals, if we are to stop the onward march of tenancy, is to bring about adequate stability of farm income, and another is to favor rules of the game which will prevent land values from going beyond a fair relationship with that stable farm income.

Ample credit to help tenants is unquestionably desirable, but I am sure those who believe most firmly in its desirabiltiy would be the first to recognize its limitation. During the period 1880 to 1935 farm tenancy increased at the rate of 33,465 farms per year. If it is assumed that this represents a normal rate of increase and if a $4,000 investment will be sufficient, on the average, to supply each of these tenants with adequate land, buildings and equipment to make him economically independent it would require an appropriation by the Government of $133,860,000 per year merely to take care of the annual increase in tenancy. This would not make any inroad whatever upon the number of tenant farms already in operation. In other words, it would merely arrest the trend.

The above increase in tenancy, however, while representing the long-time trend, is conservative. In more recent years the trend toward tenancy has increased. If we take the ten years from 1925 to 1935 the rate of increase has been 40,255 annually. During the past five years, 1930 to 1935, the increase has been at the rate of 40,-158. Assuming again the $4,000 per farm investment it would require, at the rate of increase during the past five years, an appropriation of $160,632,000 per year merely to take care of the increased number of tenants each year and would not provide for the 2,-865, 155 farms operated by tenants in 1935.

The figure of $40,000,000 has suggested at various times as being sufficient to make a beginning toward financing the purchase of farms by tenants. An appropriation of this amount, as has been shown above, would take care of only about one-third of the annual increase in tenants. If some way could be found to stop the increase, and the sum of $50,000,000 were used annually to reduce the number of tenaut farms already in existence at the rate of investment per farm used above, namely $4,000, it would require about 230 years to eliminate tenancy. The problem is of such a magnitnde that many other approaches besides mere purchase and sale must be found if any appreciable improvement in the situation is to result.

In the reaction against a feudal system of land tenure, our ancestors swung to the oppcsite extreme and established ownership in fee simple. Under this system the owner need not assume any obligations to society in the use of his land. He may conserve the soil or he may destroy it. He may buy or sell it, barter it, mortgage it or lose it in any manner and to any individual almost as freely as any commodity. So long as ownership and operation of the land were combined in one person, the results were not so serious, but with ownership and operation divorced, to the extent that now exists, the land and the civilization dependent on it are in jeopardy. As a result we may have to revise our attitude to include, a minimum of social responsibility as a condition of land ownership.

## WARNING ISSUED BY A. A. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

The letter contains the following paragraph relative to A. A. A. rules and regulations, which, couched in slightly legalistic language, nevertheless is clear:

"The A. A. A. provides that if the secretary (of agriculture), on the basis of investigation by the state committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangements for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect in 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part."

It is plain that Cobb levels no blanket charge against landlords of the cotton belt. A Southerner himself and an agricultural expert of ability, he knows and understands landlords and their problems and is not unacquainted with the many sacrifices they have made, during and after the depression, in behalf of their tenants.

They are the men who, as a rule may be depended upon to assist the government in its ambition program. Already a house committee has granted tentative approval to a measure providing $50,000,000 yearly to assist the nation's nearly 3,000,000 tenants to purchase land. As a precautionary plan, an additional $75,-000,000 would be authorized to prevent small landowners from edging into the tenant category.

It is interesting to learn, from Washington reports, that whereas half a century ago only one farmer in four did not own his land, today two out of five are tenants.

It would be unfortunate, with a definite program in sight, if a minority of landowners would complicate the issue.

It is to these the A. A. A. warning is addressed. It is a shoe for the foot to fit.

---

Cityite—Are you sure these eggs are fresh?

Farmer—Why, lady, if you'll step outside you can hear the hens that laid them still cackling.

---

Johnnie (looking out of the window): "Oh, Mother, an automobile just went by as big as a barn."

Mother: "Johnnie, why do you exaggerate so terribly? I've told you forty million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't do a bit of good."


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## KNOWS HER HISTORY

"In whose reign do we first hear of railways, Mary?" asked the teacher.

"In Solomon's," promptly replied Mary.

She was asked to think again, but persisted in her original statement, and the teacher inquired why she thought so.

"Because," replied the child, "we are told in the Bible that the queen of Sheba went to Jerusalem with a very great train."—Montreal Star.

## SOW COSTING $35 WAS PROFIT-MAKING DEAL

Jim Trimue, second year 4-H Club member, Caldwell 4-H Club, made the following financial report on his 4-H Club work to J. M. Thomson, St. Francis county agent.

In 1935 Jim brorowed $35 from the Bank of Eastern Arkansas, Forrest City, and purchased a bred Poland China gilt. From the pigs raised to date his sales amount to $87 and he is keeping the sow and one pig for his own use.

He values the sow at $50 and the pig at $25. This outstanding demonstration is pepping up other boys in the Caldwell Community to the value of 4-H Club work, Mr. Thomson said.

### "Cabinet Culture"

"Beanstalk magic' is the description which has been applied to the intensive cultivation of cereals in cabinets, a process of indoor cultivation receiving widespread interest at the present time," says Country Life (London, February 13). "Intensive Cultivations, Ltd., have made this process a practicable proposition in marketing apparatus by the use of which a continuous supply of sprouted grain for feeding can be insured. A galvanized iron cabinet of substantial construction contains a number of trays in which the grain is placed and allowed to germinate. The cabinet is thermostatically heated and the grain is fed by a nutrient solution automatically sprinkled over every tray by operating a central control. The largest size can produce 200 pounds of fodder per day at an estimated cost, including depreciation, of just over 2 pounds per ton, the feeding value of this being such that 10 pounds of fodder are equivalent to 2 1-2 pounds of concentrates. The product is suitable for feeding to all classes of farm livestock and the high vitamin content should make it a valuable addition to existing foodstuffs for winter feeding.

### Streamlined Turkeys

Smaller turkeys with more meat will reach the New York and Boston markets from St. Lawrence County., N. Y., next Thanksgiving to satisfy the demand of urban families for "streamlined" holiday fowls, Morton Adams, County Agricultural Agent in charge of the Farm Bureau, said recently. The new type of turkeys will be bred this spring in an attempt to regain for the county the top market prices which it received several years ago. The smaller, fatter, less bony and closer-to-the-ground turkeys will be produced by either of two methods, Mr. Adams said. The first is the selection for breeing of female birds which approximate the requirements. The second is the cross-breeding of Naragansett and Bronze large fowls with Bourbon Red and White Holland, small types. (New York Times).

### Exhibit Farm

The exhibit farm idea, which had been so successful in various parts of the country in demonstrating the diversified uses of electricity in agriculture, has been adopted in Georgia. Modeled after the Rural Electrification Administration elctrified farm near Herndon. Va., this new exhibit farm is sponsored by the Toombs County Rural Electrification Association, which has been allocated $53.000 by Rural Electrification Administration to build 52 miles of line to serve 208 farms. The exhibit farm, operated by Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Baker, is located at the intersection of U. S. 1 and the paved road leading west to Vidalia, Cordele, and Columbus, Ga. (Rural Electrification News, Feb.)

### Motorized Blacksmith

John E. Coursey, of Lisbon, Maryland, is a blacksmith who has motorized his bnsiness and finds that it pays, says a report in the Baltimore Sun (March 1). Instead of requiring farmers to risk the hazards of the highways by bringing their horses to him to be shod Coursey, who for forty-two of his sixty-one years has stood at the forge, takes his shop to the farms. Coursey travels to hundreds of farms in the course of a year. The blacksmith still has his place, he insists, in spite of the harm done the trade by the motorization of many farms. The only way blacksmith shops will pass out will be through failure to train young men to become smiths, declared Coursey. Lately Coursey has observed that farmers are giving more attention to their horses' feet and seeing that they get new shoes at regular intervals. He takes this to indicate returning prosperity because "for a long time the farmers just didn't have the money, and they were letting the horses go without shoes."

### Butter Fraud

"Harold V. Skinner of Wichita, Kansas, and Michael J. Cota, of Chicago, Illinois, had a formula better than that of any alchemist—while it lasted," says Fred H. Sorrow in Southern Dairy Products Journal (Feb.) "Their procedure was to take two pounds of butter and four pounds of oleomargarine, adding water to the mixture until they had 21 pounds. They were making a profit of abont $9.00 on selling this 'butter' from door to door in Buffalo, New York, and each 21 pounds when the police arrested them on the charge of selling food unfit for human consumption."

## MORE APPLES BY PRUNING

Low vigor trees usually produce more apples of larger size when pruned than when not pruned, says T. J. Talbert of the Missouri college of agriculture. Old trees in a low state of vigor are generally made more profitable by light pruning, he added, stating that weak, slow-growing branches and twigs should be removed.

## TWO ACRES OF ROWDEN RETURNED NET OF $89

Truman Rogers of the Maul 4-H Club, Ouachita county, made a profit of $89.71 on two acres of cotton last year.

His black loamy soil was broken in early April. He planted Rowden 40 on April 27. The total cost of production was $22.35. He got 1,810 pounds of seed cotton from the two acres, yielding 663 pounds of lint. The combined value of the lint and seed was $112.06. Less the production cost of $22.35, he had a net profit of $89.71.

Truman is an active 4-H Club member, and was awarded the Harvey Couch 4-H award for Ouachita county in 1936. He was president of the Maul 4-H Club in 1936 and is again president in 1937. He is taking cotton as his project for 1937.

## TWENTY GOATS MADE PASTURE OF 10 ACRES OF BRUSH, WEEDS

Goats are used by G. Z. McCaslin, Scotland, Van Buren county, as an easy and efficient method of clearing land which has small trees and brush on it, so it can be made into a permanent pasture, said Carroll S. Morrow, county agent.

In the spring of 1936 Mr. McCaslin had the small trees cut on 10 acres of land, letting them fall where they would, and then he put 20 goats on the tract, the county agent related. The goats have eaten all the leaves off the trees and have kept the sprouts eaten back. They have also solved the permanent pasture problem by eating the weeds.

"Goats prefer leaves, brush and weeds to grass, thereby giving the grass a good chance to get started," said Mr. Morrow.

Mr. McCaslin told the county agent that his plan is the best he has ever found to get a pasture established.

## IN HIS 54 YEARS OF FARMING HAS HAD TO BUY CORN ONLY TWICE

"I have been farming in Calhoun county 54 years and I bought the farm on which I now live 25 years ago. In these 54 years' farming I have bought corn only two years, in 1896 and 1930. With the exception of these two years enough feed has been produced on the farm to care for all the livestock." Thus said W. H. Brown, Calhoun county farmer, living in Bowen community.

Mr. Brown related that when he bought his farm it would not make more than 20 bushels of corn on five acres or an average of not more than four bushels per acre. He has since built the land up by crop rotation and a well-planned system of farming, according to R. D. Setzler, county agent.

Mr. Brown has tried to have a crop of peas either for hay or to plow under on each field every other year. In 1936 he produced an average of 265 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

## RASPBERRIES PAID IN FIRST YEAR FOR COST OF THEIR SETTING OUT.

W. W. Fenner sold enough raspberries from a one-acre plot last year to repay his investment, in spite of the fact that the first crop is usually about 1-3 to 1-4 of the normal yield. He also had a plentiful supply for the table, said C. F. Lund, Carroll county agent.

On February 10, 1935, Mr. Fenner bought 2,950 plants, which cost him $29.50. The drouths of 1935 and 1936 killed about five per cent of them. Labor for planting cost around $40, making a total cost of approximately $70.

During 1937 Mr. Fenner plans to add another acre to his patch from his own plants and will have from 15,000 to 20,000 plants for outside orders. He estimates that he will clear about $175 on the acre of raspberries, with 1-4 of a crop.


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## THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
(Trademark)

Boom in Price of Cotton Raises AAA Bogey of Over-production.

Fear Farmers Will Be Lured by Profits, Refuse to Curtail Crops.

Lobbies Sabotage New Deal's "Model Acts" in Legislatures.

By Drew Pearson and Robt. S. Allen
Authors of "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round"

Washington, March 27—Recent ballooning of the price of cotton brings a chill to officials of the AAA. They are afraid of next year.

Cotton now is priced at about 14 1-2 cents a pound, recently touched 15 cents, the highest figure in seven years. Merchants are bullish. Will Clayton, of the big trading firm of Anderson, Clayton, has forecast a season of superlative business. Benjamin Adler, New York cotton statistician, has predicted a price of 20 cents by fall.

AAA officials discount these statements because the trade is interested in volume and wants to promote expansion rather than price. But they are afraid farmers will not discount them, will be lured into excessive planting, thus producing a crop so large that the price will tumble.

Two years ago, such a price rise would have caused no worry, for AAA had a firm hand on the check rein. The compulsory provision of the Bankhead act gave the administration complete control over production.

But the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA last year took away the check rein. The only control now exercised depends on voluntary cooperation of farmers, who earn benefits for soil conservation practices.

Those benefits become less and less inviting as the price of cotton rises. A farmer can earn about five cents a pound for the average yield of diverted acres. To earn this he must pay for the seed and fertilizer to grow conserving crops on these acres.

In contrast is the prospect of 15 or perhaps 20 cents a pound on cotton. The temptation is almost irresistible.

Most alarmed is Cully Cobb, director of the Southern Division of AAA. He is begging extension directors to counteract the bullish market by talking bearish to producers. Cobb says:

"A crisis has been reached in our effort to retain a balanced production. I am afraid advancing prices have caused farmers to forget the situation which brought about five-cent cotton."

Similar, though milder, appeals were made last year with success. But last year the price of cotton was not 14 1-2 cents a pound, and this year the AAA will have a harder time to sell its bill of goods.

Thus is the stage set for the first real test of voluntary crop control in the realm of King Cotton.

## SOUTH SLIGHTED IN SOIL PLAN, CONTENTION

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally of Texas asked Secretary Wallace tonight to reexamine the basis of the soil conservation program allocation to nine Southern states. He contended that of $500,000,000 to be spent throughout the nation, the Southern region can not "possibly receive more than $123,000,000, since the $132,000,000 apparent allocation includes administrative costs."

Based on the percentage of farm population under the 1934 census, the senator said in a letter to Wallace, the allotment should be $169,500,000; if on the percentage of acreage diverted from soil depleting crops in 1936, it should be $174,000,000.

States in the region are Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

## SPINACH PROVIDING JOBS

The present spinach crop is a benefit to the people of Crawford county in many ways, according to Sam T. Woods, county agent. B. J. Farmer has 125 acres planted to spinach, which, he told the county agent, will yield an average of 1 1-2 tons per acre. He is getting from $16 to $25 per ton and employs from 50 to 100 persons to harvest the crop. Spinach not only provides needed labor and brings in cash, but it also leaves the soil in good condition for spring planting, Mr. Woods observed.

## SOME LIKE BROME GRASS BETTER THAN BLUEGRASS

Reports from western and northwestern Iowa indicate that brome grass as a meadow or hay crop is worth more serious consideration than has hitherto been given it. Many farmers in these regions report that this grass has a superior resistance to heat and drouth, that as a pasture it will carry more livestock to the acre, and that when seed is harvested there is always a ready and profitable market.

In 1935 one farmer living northwest of Battle Creek sold 11,000 pounds of seed from 39 acres of brome grass. He pastured 60 head of cattle from April until Dec. 15 on this acreage another year.

Brome grass may be seeded broadcast with a mixture of red clover, or with alfalfa or sweet clover. In each case it should be seeded with some nurse crop as oats. It may be sown in the spring or fall, at the rate of between 10 and 35 pounds per acre, H. D. Hughes, head of the Farm Crops Department, Iowa State College, suggests.

When brome grass is seeded with alfalfa or clover, it gradually thickens after the alfalfa or clover stand has died out. This grass becomes less productive after a period of years. It gives the highest yield in the first 3 or 4 years, growers report.

Almost all northern Iowa growers of brome grass report that as a pasture it will carry twice as many head of livestock per acre as Kentucky bluegrass. It provides both earlier and later pasture than bluegrass, and is very palatable according to reports received at the Farm Crops Department, Iowa State College. While brome grass makes a very tough sod and it takes some work to subdue it, it is not at all troublesome when plowed and planted to corn, some of the brome enthusiasts declare.

## FOR THE HOMEMAKER

### CANNED NUT MEATS

Let the family washboiler do double duty some winter day—can nut meats, suggests Miss Ruth Cessna, extension nutritionist at Iowa State College.

Home-grown supplies of walnuts and hickory nuts cracked during February afternoons, frequently become stale and rancid by summer. Canning solves this difficulty.

Put freshly cracked nut meats into glass fruit jars; adjust—but do not tighten—the glass lid and rubber. The jars are placed in an ordinary wash boiler or large kettle with a wooden rack on the bottom. Put about 2 inches of water, no more. Allow the water to boil for 15 or 20 minutes in a tightly covered boiler. Remove the jars and tighten the tops rapidly.

Miss Cessna advises use of half-pint jars, because once the lid is removed the nut meats are again subject to staleness and rancidity. Store in a dark place at ordinary room temperature.

The problem of over-weights and underweights must be considered in including nuts in the family menu, says Miss Cessna, because nuts are high in fat. She suggests that they be used two or three times a week for variety and flavor. Glace apricots stuffed with nut meats are a delicious and nutritious dainty, particularly for teas.

Wash two cups dried apricots and boil in sufficient water to cover until fruit can be easily pierced with a fork. Combine 2 cups sugar, 1 cup water and 1 teaspoon cream of tartar and boil mixture three minutes. Add the drained apricots and cook until the syrup sheets off the spoon, jelly fashion. Skim out the fruit and place on a rack to drain and dry. When cool, roll, filling center with a nut meat and sprinkling with granulated sugar. The syrup may be used to flavor fruit drinks.

## ASKS AN INDIANA LAW IDENTIFYING EGG WHEN FRESH

Indianapolis, Ind.—A fresh egg is one in which:

The air cell does not exceed one eighth inch in depth, localized regular.

The yolk may be dimly visible.

The white is firm and clear.

The germ shows no visible sign of development.

Take it from Purdue university's experts and Hobart Creighton, Republican member of the Indiana house of representatives from Warsaw, no egg is fresh unless it meets these requirements.

And, under terms of a bill introduced in the Indiana house today, no egg might be sold as "fancy" or "fresh" unless it meets those requirements.

Representative Creighton runs a poultry farm with 20,000 chickens.


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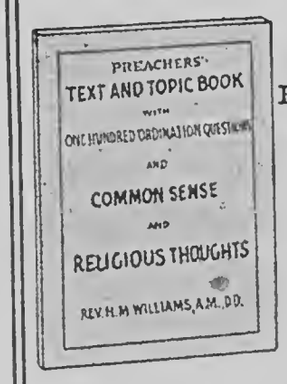


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## 'OLD PEG'S CACKLE IS STILLED AFTER 26 LONG PRODUCTIVE YEARS

By James Taylor Adams

Big Laurel, Va., March 13.—"Old Peg" was a mongrel hen, speckled, the property of Roe Chisenhall when she passed away.

Twenty-six years ago "Old Peg" was hatched along with a brood of 15 other chickens in the barnlot of Mrs. Mary Mullins. She kept her until she was 10 years old and then sold her along with other hens of her flock to Mrs. Nannie White. Mrs. White kept the hen for 10 or 12 years, and at her death the hen went to Mrs. Roe Chisenhall as part of the estate.

Fifteen years ago the hen was caught in a trap set for prowling animals and one of her feet was cut off. Since then she hopped about on the stump of her leg and it was this that gave her the name "Old Peg." Until last year she never failed to "bring off" two broods of chicks and was very successful in raising them.

## MR. CORNELIUS HAMILTON WRITES EDITOR HARRIS

Tchula, Miss., March 28—Gentlemen: Please allow me space for a few words of endorsement of the message made in last month's issue by our editor, Mr. Leon R. Harris, in regard to increasing our membership. His statement uplifted me so much until I at once, without more delay, went right out and secured a money order to pay for my subscription to the Modern Farmer. I have been interested in the paper for a long time but I was not a subscriber of the paper. I would borrow it from my neighbors. Hereafter I want it to be my own, and continue to arrive regularly for my own use. I shall also use my influence in getting new members and I hope that our old members and the new ones will come back into the National Federation of Colored Farmers. This organization has my heartiest wish for its success and I also wish to express my appreciation for the helpful news carried in the paper. I hope this best of all Negro farm-papers will be found in every home and I never want to be without it.

Yours for success,
Cornelius Hamilton.

## ACRE IN TRUCK PAID $165 AND SUPPLIED HOME

E. E. Martin, Marcella, advises farmers to have at least a small truck garden.

Last year from about an acre of fruits and vegetables, Mr. Martin got ample supplies of these crops for home use, and sold $165 worth, in spite of the drouth, said Troy Mullins, Stone county agent.

Sales included $80 worth of strawberries, $20 worth of blackberries, $25 worth of dewberries and youngberries, and $40 worth of Irish potatoes. These products were yielded by one-fourth acre of Irish potatoes, one-third acre of strawberries, five rows of dewberries 175 feet long, four rows blackberries 180 feet long and two rows of youngberries 200 feet long, Mr. Mullins related.

"Mr. Martin feels that he can make the best profit from strawberries and youngberries," said the county agent. He will increase plantings of these this spring. Raspberries will also be planted for the first time.

"He believes he will install a small canning unit to take care of surplus berries which might be marketed to best advantage in containers. The home supply can thus be preserved, and some of the yield held for better prices, if it seems advisable.

"I believe every farmer should have enough of these fruits for home use and some to sell," Mr. Martin told me. 'The money certainly comes in at a time when most needed."

## LESPEDEZA WORTH TOO MUCH TO BE WITHOUT

Bud Sayles who lives in the Armstead Community in Pulaski county says he would not be without a field of lespedeza for his hay crop, according to Stanley Carpenter, county agent. Mr. Sayles had three acres in 1935, which was the second crop of lespedeza on that piece of land. The lespedeza grew to a height of two to two and one-half feet, producing an estimated yield of three to four tons of hay per acre.

Mr. Sayles sows his lespedeza with spring oats when starting a new field. He used 25 pounds of the Tennessee 76 variety with two bushels of oats per acre. The weeds are cut when he harvests his oats, so the lespedeza is not crowded out before it begins to make its rapid growth in the late summer.

Mr. Sayles said he leaves the lespedeza on the same piece of land for three years, since it reseeds the land each summer. He planted two more acres last spring.

## ABOVE RACIAL BARRIERS

(The Christian Science Monitor)

The future of the Negro in the United States is not merely a matter of his education, but of his relationships to his white fellows. Evidences of friction between representatives of the two races find their way into print so easily that it is refreshing to note concrete cases of understanding and cooperation. A significant instance comes, not from the North, but from the South.

"A friend of mankind," was the tribute paid to the Rev. Jesse Belmont Barber, a gradnate of Lincoln University, in the anniversary program arranged recently by prominent white citizens to celebrato his tenth anniversary as pastor of Leonard Street Presbyterian church, Chattanooga, Tenn., one of the Negro Churches in the city.

Testimonies to tho civic and social consciousness of the Negro pastor as a factor contributing to the progress of the city marked the course of the program. "Monday Morning," published by the General Council of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, pronounced the occasion "one of the most significant in the history of tho city, if not of the whole South." Chairman for the occasion was former Mayor T. C. Thompson, son of a Confederate army officer who was an adviser to Jefferson Davis. "A meeting of this kind could not have happened in Chattanooga ten years ago," he declared in paying tribute to Mr Barber's co-operation in inter-racial work as chairman of the colored section of the city Inter-racial Commission.

The occasion was made one for facing the situation of the Negro in the South, as well as the situation in the city. The problem of race relationships can be solved in the United States if reliance upon Christian concepts of brotherhood, mutal understanding, helpfulness, tolerance and united effort by both races is kept to the forefront.

## A FUTURE DIPLOMAT

THE teacher had explained the cruelties of Nero, and believed he had made an impression. He asked the class: "Now, boys, what do you think of Nero? Do you think he was a good man?"

No one answered. The teacher singled out Tommy.

"Well," returned the boy after a long pause, "he never done nothin' to me."

**The Bible is and must be the basis of our social life in these troubled times.—Albert Einstein.**

## SMALL FLOCK LAYS WELL

Neighbors who have 150 hens get no more eggs per day than I do from my 30 pullets and six hens," Lucille Fryar, 4-H club girl of M. Walton home demonstration agent. Lucille reported a profit of $11.15 on her 1936 poultry demonstration. She started her poultry venture in 1936 with six Buff Minorca hens. She bought 100 baby chicks for $9.50. Her brooder house was placed in a grove of young trees and bushes so the chicks would have shade in hot weather and be sheltered from hawks. The pullets started laying in October at eight months of age.

## GOT $393 CASH FROM SEVEN ACRES COWPEAS

A. D. Jones, of the Centerville community, found that planting his diverted cotton acreage to cowpeas was a real success in adding to the cash income of his 100-acre farm in 1936, said Walter Cooper, county agent.

Mr. Jones diverted 14.7 acres of cotton land to cowpeas, and seven acres were picked for seed. From the seven acres he threshed 145 bushels of peas. One-seventh of this paid for the threshing, leaving 135 bushels. Recently Mr. Jones sold 70 bushels of peas for $140, netting him $20 an acre, with 65 bushels still in the barn for home use and for sale.

Mr. Jones will receive a diversion payment of $174.75 for his 14.7 acres of cotton; he will receive a $19.70 soil-building payment and will sell 30 bushels more of peas for which he expects to get $60. So, the total income from the 14.7 acres will amount to $393.45 with 35 bushels of peas left for home use, the county agent summed up.

## SAYS HAWKS MOST VALUABLE

Extensive killing of hawks was condemned by the Wildlife Division of the National Park Service, which described as "regrettable and alarming" the spectacle of more than 100 dead hawks strung by hunters along a roadside fence near Mart, Tex.

Pointing out that only the so-called "blue-darter" hawks are destructive, while other varieties are "friends of the farmers," the statement said that all birds identified in newspaper photographs of the Mart group were of the beneficial species—"killed by thoughtless, untrained men."

"If you must shoot hawks," hunters were warned, "remember that practically every large hawk you see perched in the open or soaring on motionless wings is a friend of the farmer and should be protected. These hawks feed on mice, ground squirrels, rabbits, prairie dogs and insects. This food preference has been demonstrated many times through the study of large numbers of hawks' stomachs."

## SOLD 25 CALVES FROM HIS 29 COWS IN '36

I. B. Stewart of the Yocna community, St. Francis county, has about the best, well-fed herd of Hereford cows in that part of the state, in the opinion of M. W. Muldrow, extension animal husbandryman, said J. M. Thompson, county agent.

From 29 cows Mr. Stewart sold 25 calves last year, grass fed, which averaged around $30 a head net, the county agent related.

The cows have been fed soybean hay and no grain this winter. Mr. Stewart estimates that he feeds each cow at least a ton and a half of soybean hay over winter. He is planning a trench silo which he intends to fill this season with sorghum.


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Railroads are offering better rates than ever. For further information, write

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary,
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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. X. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 15, 1937 No. 4.


# Increase of Fifteen Percent in Stable Acreage is Seen This Spring

## COTTON WOOING FARMERS FROM SOIL CAMPAIGN

An increase of 15 per cent in cotton a reage is probable this year in Arkansas, with a range in increase of five to as high as 20 per cent, Kenneth B. Roy, agricultural editor of the University of Arkansas college of agriculture, said yesterday on return here from a tour covering some 20 counties in the hill, upland and delta sections of the state.

County agents said that about the same number of farmers would participate in the 1937 agricultural conservation program as took part in the 1936 program, but growers would divert less of their base acreage from cotton production. The agents reported that present indications point toward increased acreages by both small and large operators.

Concerned over the prospects for a larger cotton acreage, C. C. Randall, assistant extension director of the University of Arkansas college of agriculture, said that an increase in cotton acreage this year would be pure speculation, and added that there is nothing in the agricultural outlook which would justify such an increase.

**Big Surplus Impends.**

"Farmers will get five cents a pound for all cotton they divert up to 35 per cent of their base acreage," he said. "The two million bales of cotton above the normal carryover plus a substantial increase in production this year would result in a situation pointing to lower prices. On the other hand, farmers more safely could plant about the same acreage as in 1936, and receive five cents a pound for all the cotton that would have been produced on the diverted acreage.

"Thus they would be maintaining about the same cotton carry-over, assure themselves of a price more nearly parity, and secure five cents a pound for all cotton on diverted acreage. Incidentally, the five cents per pound is certain and involving no production costs. Furthermore, on the diverted acreage, farmers may grow much needed feed crops for their use, thus devoting such acreage to soil building crops rather than to a soil depleting crop," Mr.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## 30,000,000 Brazilians Go Shoeless, Inquiry Shows

Rio De Janeiro—Testimony recently heard by the federal council for foreign trade was to the effect that about thirty million of Brazil's forty-seven million residents wear no shoes. Shoe manufacturers, on the other hand, told the council that the shoe industry was suffering from overproduction to a point where many factories have had to shut down.

# White County Home Garden Earned $100.00 Profit In 1936

## RICE FEEDING FOR POULTRY

### May Substitute for Corn Or Wheat Test Shows

Rice and rice by-products are recommended for poultry feeds as a means of reducing cost of either egg production or growth, by R. M. Smith, poultryman of the Arkansas college of agriculture.

Feedings experiments by the college of agriculture show that rough rice, brewer's rice, rice bran, and rice polish may be included in the poultry ration as a satisfactory substitute for a part of the corn and wheat.

Mr. Smith makes the following recommendations for the inclusion of rice and rice by-products in poultry rations: (1) Either rough rice or brewer's rice may be substituted for corn in the grain feed; (2) finely round rough rice may be substituted for one-half of the corn meal in the mash feed (3) rice polish may be substituted for one-fourth of the corn meal in the mash feed; and (4) rice bran may be substituted for one-half of the total wheat bran and wheat shorts of the mash feed.

"When including rice and rice by-products in the poultry ration, it is important to note that these feeds are low in vitamin A content," the specialist said. "For this reason either cod-liver oil or an abundance of green feed is a valuable supplement to the rice ration.

"Present feed quotations show that rice bran and rice polish are lower in price than the wheat bran.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## Flock of Fifty Layers Returned Profit of $140.00 in 12 Months

Mrs. R. L. Lewallen of the Green Laseter home demonstration club, Hempstead county, has made a net profit of $140.09 on fifty yhite Wyandote hens over a 12-month period, according to Miss Polly Rouse, home demonstration agent.

"Mrs. Lewallen has sold 584 dozen eggs for $167.74 besides setting 14 dozen for baby chicks," the demonstration agent related. "A hatchery incubated the eggs for her, at a cost of $11.45 which she paid with eggs.

"From this hatch Mrs. Lewallen raised 112 chicks. She sold 82 pullets at the curb market for $90.27, keeping 30 for next year's hens.

"She used a specially prepared baby chick starter and a laying mash, costing $107.49.

"With part of the money received, Mrs. Lewallen bought a drum type automatic control brooder."

## ELEVEN PIGS TOP RECORD

### Weighed Over a Ton at The Age of 6 Months

Wallace Waits, Mulberry, Crawford county, produced a ton-litter of pork at the age of six months, said Sam T. Woods, Crawford county agent. The pigs were of a purebred Duroc-Jersey sow which had been crassed with a Poland-China male.

Eleven pigs were farrowed August 1, and marketed December 28, the entire litter at that time weighing 2,335 pounds. They were sold for the top market price of .985 cents. The average weight of the pigs was 212 pounds.

The ration of the sow and litter during the earlier part of the growing period consisted of skim milk,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## More Fertility From Sows in Limed Soil

Reeent studies emphasize that soybeans must find lime in the soil before their soil improvement activity is possible, says W. A. Albrecht of the Missouri college of agriculture.

Nodule production cannot take plaee without lime, the specialist explains, and the nodules contain the nitrogen that enriches the soil. Doubling the lime availabie to the soybean plants more than doubled the number of nodules, in a recent study.

Increasing the amount of lime four times increased the number of nodules almost four times, while an increase by six times in the available lime content in the soil increased the number of nodules almost five times, Mr. Albrecht reported.

## Till Only Enough to Kill Weeds, He says

Too much cultivation of a garden is a mistake, as well as cultivating it too little, according to R. A. Schroeder of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

The main purpose of cultivation is to control weeds, so that the number of surfaee stirrings required will depend on weed growth, the specialist said, adding:

"Right after planting or transplanting, a reasonably deep cultivation may be given. But as the plants grow, the soil should be worked only deep enough to kill weeds. Going deeper injures the roots of many kinds of vegetables."

## CALVES NETTED $17 PER HEAD

### Live Stock and Grass Best For Hills Is Said

A net of $17 per head on feeder ealves sold from 20 Hereford cows, was made by Dell Kendall, near Marble, according to C. B. Gilliland, Madison county agent. That sum was realized above the cost of carrying the cows through last summer and winter, the county agent explained. The calves averaged $25 a head.

"Mr. Kendall, in trying to work out a profitable system on his 532-acre farm, and one that would also maintain fertility, believes he has found the answer in good pasture and lives stock," said the county agent. "He has 42 head of beef cattle, 34 sheep, 25 hogs, and work stock and chickens."

One hundred fifty acres has been put in a permanent pasture of lespedeza, hop clover, orchard grass and blue grass, Mr. Gilliland related. With this grazing, the livestock has to be fed only about four months of the year, and the hay and grain needed for winter is

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## Thriftier Pigs When Fed Early

After the farrowing sow has been fed so that she will secrete enough milk of good quality, the next step is to get the pig accustomed to grain feeding, advises A. G. Hogan of the Missouri college of agriculture.

"If the sow is hand-fed it is desirable to creep-ieed the pigs," the specialist said. "If feed is available, they will nibble at it when about three weeks old, and by the time they are eight weeks old they should consume a considerable amount.

"The pig ration should contain more protein than the ration of the sow. If the pig gets plenty of milk of high quality, and plenty of a high protein grain mixture, it will be gaining well at weaning. Ii a nutritious pasture is available it will continue to gain.

"This period in the life of the pig is very important, for if pigs are undersized and unthriity at weaning time their performance aiter weaning is almost certain to be disappointing. If properly fed they will recover but the delay in getting a start is expensive.

"Unthrifty pigs are expensive pigs and care should be taken to reduce their number to a minimum. They may be the result of disease or parasite infection, but poor rations are often the cause of runts. Plenty of feed is not alone enough—it must be the right kind of feed."

## AVERAGE VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS SHOWN

Antioch—The average home garden in White county was worth $100 in 1936, despite the ravaging effects of the third consecutive annual drouth, it is estimated. Seed, plants and fertilizer for these gardens cost about $10 to 15, and the products were worth as much as an average field of four and one-half acres of cotton produced.

Experience showed that plenty of humus is a prime need for productive gardens. Gardeners found that deep plowing of the seedbed at the beginning and keeping the growing plants well supplied with plant food were very important factors. As the gardens were the most valuable small plots of land on the farm, it was evident that careful attention to the tract paid well.

Home demonstration women throughout central Arkansas declare that a well-rounded, all-year garden supplies vegetables that would not be otherwise available for the rural family. Not only is it much easier to go into the nearby garden for food for the table, but there is a wide difference in the cost, too.

One of the most valuable practices during the extremely dry weather of 1936 was the careful cultivation of plants so as to keep the soil in tilth to help the plants withstand the drouth. Careful cultivation keeps down weeds, conserves moisture and aids in setting plant food free.

(Continued on Page 8)

## Manured Peaches and Got Crop Every Year

Fertilization with barnyard manure has been responsible for a peach crop in his 52-acre orchard during the past four years, reports Barney Smith of Pike county.

Mr. Smith has used barnyard manure along with winter legumes in his orchard to increase the nitrogen content of the soil. He applies about two tons of manure per acre each year.

Mr. Smith has demonstrated that peach trees which have plenty of plant food can stand from four to five degrees more cold than orchards that do not have adequate fertilizer. He has not lost a crop of fruit during the last four years, while fruit on orchards adjoining his farm last year was all killed.

Mr. Smith also credits part of his success to air drainage, as his orchard has a fine slope toward the northeast, according to W. F. Spivey, county agent.

## POULTRY PAYS PROFITS

D. A. Howell of Bono community, Faulkner county, has become poultry-minded. In 1936 he cleared $209.33 and has pullets on hand valued at $230, says Garland J. Greene, county agent. Mr. Howell, who is physically unable to carry a full farm program, took up poultry work last year. In January, he purchased 50 hens for $37.50. He placed them in the laying house which he had repaired at a cost of $12.50. In March, he bought 400 baby chicks for $36. The feed bill for the year amounted to $406.90. The income from eggs amounted to $616.33. An average price of 25 cents a dozen was received. He also made $85 from the sale of friers and cockerels. There are 230 White Leghorn pullets now in the laying house, valued at $230.

## SAYS FENCE POSTS CAN BE GROWN AT LOW COST

E. B. Sloan, Walnut Ridge, believes Arkansas farmers should take advantage of the Soil Conservation program to establish woodlots for growing their fence posts, according to John L. Faulkner, Lawrence county agent.

Mr. Sloan points out that there is a scarcity of good fence posts, and unless trees are planted immediately, in a few years the supply will be completely exhausted. He ordered 4,000 black locust seedlings from the State Nursery at Scott, and plans to plant these trees on eroding land, as they are valuable for checking soil washing.

Under the Soil Conservation program the planting of black locusts for posts is not expensive. Mr. Faulkner said. A soil-building payment of $5 per acre is allowed for planting them, and since they can be obtained for $2.50 per thousand and an average of 1,500 trees are usually planted to the acre, the cost of procuring the trees is approximately $1.25 per acre less than the government allotment.

## LARGE GROWTH IN SOY BEAN CROP PREDICTED

Omaha, Neb., March 20.—(Special)—I. C. Bradley, president of the National Soy Bean Processors' association, recently told the Midwestern Conference of Agriculture, Industry, and Science here that the astonishing rise of the soy bean as an American crop is likely to continue until production has reached great heights. He said that consumption of soy bean meal through stock feed channels will sometime tend to guide production for a considerate period.

"Of 600,000 tons of soy bean oil meal produced last crop year, we have discovered that over 90 per cent went into stock feed channels," Bradley said. "Of 185,500,000 pounds of soy bean oil sold, 85 per cent went into the edible field and 15 per cent into the industrial field."

## TRENDS TOWARD THIRD TERM

**Washington Correspondents Discover Popular Demand and Political Conditions Set Against Tradition**

By George Morris

Washington, March 27—The Queen's Work, national Catholic magazine, printed in St. Louis, conducting a poll of Washington correspondents on the question of the probable Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1940, reports a "startling trend" toward President Roosevelt for a third term. Two-thirds of those submitting votes in the poll place the president first in the list of probable nominees. The only surprise revealed by the returns is how the other third avoided what appears to be an obvious fact, based on existing conditions.

Omitting the president from consideration, one guess is as good as another for the simple reason that there is no outstanding contender. The few who come within the range of vision may be permanently submerged at any time in these rapidly changing days. The disposition of some correspondents to consider the president for a third nomination is based on his statement that it was his "ambition," instead of saying it was his "determination" to retire in 1941.

Even if the president had said he was "determined" to retire at the end of the present term, it could scarcely be regarded as final. Only pure obstinacy, such as that revealed by Coolidge, would stand in the way of overwhelming public demand.

### Popular Sentiment Not For Coolidge

Coolidge, it will be remembered, was not responsive to public sentiment, and such sentiment as existed for his renomination was provided by the cold, calm, uninspiring demand of business, or the slightly enthusiastic support of jobholders and patronage dispensers, who consider any change as a potential danger to future security.

Private business has little or no influence in political conventions and the qualms of jobholders may be assuaged by the simple process of laying on of hands. All that is required of the president is that he designate his choice of a successor to cause devoted followers to transfer allegiance.

It is an almost unbroken custom for the administration in office to select the candidate for successor. Political history reveals no more impressive example than the nomination of Hoover. The politicians did not want him. The delegates at the Chicago convention that nominated him didn't want him. He was the choice of only Coolidge. The delegates would not believe it until they heard the word from the lips of Mellon. They didn't like it but nominated Hoover with less enthusiasm than ever marked the proceedings of a national convention.

### Roosevelt Must Choose Successor

With more patronage and power in his control than any president ever had before, and dominating the Democratic National Committee to the extent of being practically absolute, President Roosevelt can hardly refuse to accept responsibility for selecting the next party nominee. To refuse to accept that responsibility would precipitate chaos in the organization. It might invite defeat, if not disaster.

No party ever goes so high that it cannot fall. Usually the higher it gets the harder it falls. Mr. Roosevelt is not capable of disservice to the party. Besides, his idea of service to the country is to make progress along the lines he has laid down, after which he hopes to turn the office over to one who will carry the Roosevelt program to conclusion. He has not short-range policies. Political expediency does not appeal to him as a means to an immediate end.

The president's mental attitude toward national problems was demonstrated by the policies adopted during the emergency of the depression. He could think of present distress only in terms of remedies that were not only guaranteed to cure but prevent recurrence. He rejected the philosophy of curing now and preventing later. There were those who believed more progress might have been made by concentrating on recovery, but the president insisted that the patient should be treated for prevention while being dosed for recovery. His is the long-range attitude.

### Third Term Tradition Not Impregnable

When the time comes for the Democrats to nominate a candidate for president, based on conditions as they exist today, Mr. Roosevelt will have the responsibility of designating someone to whom he can intrust his program. Unless there is a change in public sentiment he will have to sell the country, as well as himself, on the idea that he has made a wise selection.

Despite respect for tradition opposed to a third term, it may be possible that Mr. Roosevelt will not be able to resist popular demand for renomination. He is susceptible to the influence of public opinion. He is so deft an artist that it is sometimes suspected much of the public sentiment to which he yields so graciously was created by him.

## BIG CROP ACREAGE AND SLUMP IN PRICE OF COTTON IN FALL FEARED BY AAA HEAD.

**Present 14-Cent Quotation Seen As Production Stimulator**

**By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen**

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Washington, March 27—Recent ballooning of the price of cotton may be warming to the hearts of southern planters, but it brings a secret chill to officials of the AAA. They are afraid of next year.

Cotton is now priced at about 14 1-2 cents a pound, recently touched 15 cents, the highest figure in seven years. Merchants are definitely bullish. Will Clayton, of the big trading firm of Anderson-Clayton, has forecast a season of superlative business. Benjamin Adler, New York cotton statistician, has predicted a price of 20 cents by next fall.

AAA officials discount these statements of the trade, since the trade is interested in volume and wants to promote expansion rather than price. But they are afraid farmers will not discount them, will be lured into excessive plantings, thus producing a crop so large that the price will tumble.

Two years ago, such a price rise would have caused no worry, for AAA had a firm hand on the check-rein. The compulsory provisions of the Bankhead Act gave the administration complete control over production.

But the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA last year took away the check-rein. The only control now exercised depends on voluntary co-operation of farmers, who earn benefits for soil conservation practices.

Those benefits become less and less inviting as the price of cotton rises. A farmer can earn about 5 cents a pound for the average yield of diverted acres. And to earn this he must pay for the seed and fertilizer to grow conserving crops on these acres.

In contrast is the prospect of 15 or perhaps 20 cents a pound on cotton. The temptation is almost irresistible.

Most alarmed is Cully Cobb, director of the southern division of AAA. He is begging extension directors to counteract the bullish market by talking bearish to producers. Cobb says:

"A crisis has been reached in our effort to retain a balaneed production. I am afraid advancing priees have caused farmers to forget the


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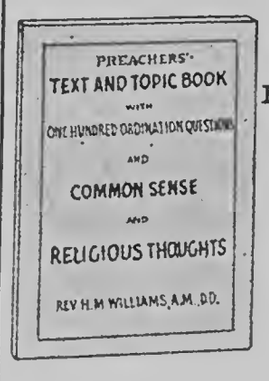


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situation which brought about 5-cent cotton."

Similar, though milder, appeals were made last year with success. But last year the price of cotton was not 14 1-2 cents a pound, and this year the AAA will have a harder time to sell its bill of goods.

Thus is the stage set for the first real test of voluntary crop control in the realm of King Cotton.

**More Worry for Administration**

Congress is not the only legislative battle ground furrowing administration brows. They are also wrinkled by the close watch that must be maintained on the several score state legislatures now in session.

Though it is not generally realized, some of the most important phases of state legislation today have a direct and vital relation to federal policies. Social Security, housing, power loans, relief, soil conservation, mortgage loans, are intimately tied up with state government.

For example, the unemployment insurance feature of the Social Security Act is inoperative unless the states adopt conforming measures.

To assist the states, and at the same time speed up and widen the scope of its numerous programs, the administration has supplied legislatures with model acts. The strange things that have happened to these measures explain why the New Dealers have to keep an eye peeled on state legislatures.

In order to obtain PWA loans and grants for the construction of public projects, states are required to enact laws setting up self-liquidating authorities, in effect, public corporations.

A bill of this nature recently was introduced in the Georgia Legislature. It was a model bill in all respects—except one. The exception was most significant. The page authorizing the proposed authority to build power plants was missing.

Private power interests, violent foes of PWA power loans, had quietly torn this page out of the bill.

If the bill had been enacted in the form it was offered, the Georgia authority could have obtained PWA funds for schools, parks, etc., but not for the construction of publicly-owned power plants.

**HOLC Sabotage**

In 19 state legislatures are now pending bills that would seriously restrict the power of the Home Owners Loan Corporation to foreclose on mortgage defaulters.

Millions of dollars of federal funds are at stake. The HOLC is vigorously opposed to the legislation, but hard-pressed home owners are putting the heat on their state senators and assemblymen and demanding relief.

The Social Security Board also is up to its ears in troubles with state law-makers.

Many hours of every working day are consumed in long distance calls, behind-the-scenes conferences and delicate negotiations to iron out differences and prevent innocuous or inadequate enabling laws. Some of the state bills, through the machinations of hostile lobbies, are so worded as to be virtually unworkable.

Note—The National Emergency Council is the chief federal sentinel on the state legislative front. It keeps a close and detailed check on what develops in the legislatures, but is careful to avoid the charge of lobbying. Nevertheless, covert but potent pressure is exerted on governors and legislators to keep them in line.

**WPA Writers**

At long last the WPA Writers Project is about to bring forth several volumes of the American Guide. But the birth pains are terrific.

What prolongs the labor is the necessity of providing both literature and relief. In other words, the project has been trying to ride two horses at the same time: (1) use people most competent to write; (2) use people most in need of relief.

The two horses don't want to ride in the same direction.

The Idaho Guide, first of the series, appeared in January, two months overdue. Reason for delay was the presence on the state editorial staff of a minority group of incompetents. Their qualification for the task was not so much the fluent pen as the empty bread basket.

A similar problem is hampering Boston's guide-writing today. WPA expects the Massachusetts Guide to be the next published, but it is bogging down. Out of 40 members of the editorial staff in Boston, 15 were incompetent. They were dropped, and promptly the work picked up speed.

Then vigorous protests came from the American Writers Union, which will champion the cause of any member regardless of literary skill, WPA was forced to re-hire 8 of the 15. Now the work is lagging again.

**Brain Truster**

Charles Taussig, one of Roosevelt's original Brain Trusters, has got all embroiled with the Cuban government.

For several years, Taussig was considered the great friend of Cuba. He went there in the winter of 1933, even before Roosevelt was inaugurated, to make a confidential survey for the president-elect. Later he helped arrange for Cuba's favorable sugar quotas. Finally Cuba bestowed upon him the Order of Cespedes, most sought after of Cuban decorations.

But the days of Cuban-Taussig friendship now are past.

Taussig, who is president of the American Molasses Company, had been buying molasses in Cuba, shipping it to the U. S. A. thus avoiding the quota on sugar. So the U. S. Agricultural Department placed a quota also on molasses. Knowing in advance that this was pending, Taussig bought a large quantity of molasses to get in ahead of the new quota deadline. However, he was not able to ship all of it out of Cuba in time.

A large quantity is still there. It was manufactured in 1936, but the 1936 quota has expired. And Taussig cannot arrange to have it made a part of the 1937 quota.

Taussig is the man who gave the glamorous Professor Rex Tugwell a job when Rex wanted to retire from the Roosevelt Brain Trust. But even this association, plus all Taussig's previous friendship for Cuba, does no good.

Apparently the only thing that will move the molasses is Taussig's friendship for Sumner Welles, assistant secretary of state and ex-ambassador to Cuba. Cuban officials hint that if Taussig can work through Welles to get greater U. S. imports of Cuban sugar, his molasses can move.

So far it remains as congealed as ever.

**Merry-Go-Round**

The Supreme Court has a sheriff. It is the job of Sheriff Joe Barnard to keep order in the courtroom. Chiefly, this means restraining gum-chewers and knitters.....Yale Law School gives its students a strong dose of liberalism through Prof. Walton Hamilton, former NRA official, and a strong dose of reaction through Prof. O. Glenn Saxon, former GOP braintruster. Saxon offers more politics than law....Congressman John M. Houston, Kansas Democrat, has appointed himself the unofficial heckler of Congressman Charles L. Gifford, Massachusetts Republican. Gifford, in turn, is unofficial heckler of the administration .....Like a faithful dog waiting for its departed master, the Abilene (Texas) Daily Reporter appears regularly in the news racks of the House lobby, looking for its old reader. But Tom Blanton of Abilene has departed those corridors.

# CHINA "HORRIFIED" OVER MISSISSIPPI'S LATEST LYNCHING

## Country Wants U. S. to Keep its Missionaries in Its Backward States

Jackson, Miss., May 20 (ANP)—One of the few times Mississippi has ever been in the headlines in Chinese newspapers was April 14, after the double blow torch lynching at Duck Hill, according to word received here this week from Mrs. Juanita Byrd, white mississippian who is professor of English at the University of Shanghai.

She said the North China Daily News, an English language newspaper, carried complete details of the atrocity on the front page. It is one of the few papers placed in the Shanghai university library and is eagerly read by students. Their reactions were that "missionaries ought to go to Mississippi instead of coming to China."

Mrs. Byrd said she went next day to a tea attended by whites from many states and many countries. When she greeted another white woman, also a native of the lynch state, with "hello, fellow Mississippian," her friend replied, "not today" and ducked her head in shame.

"After reading of the lynching, my first feeling was one of humility and indignation," Mrs. Byrd asserted, "but I realize that many Mississippians are doing their best to make lynching impossible even once in a thousand years. I believe in the necessity of a program of Christian education in race relations which will forever do away with attitudes which make lynching a possibility."

**HIS "SWEETS" PAID HIM IN SPITE DROUTH**

Sweet potatoes are one of the important cash crops on the farm of Morris E. Rowen in Calhoun county, said R. D. Setzler, county agent. In spite of the dry weather during the 1936 growing season, Mr. Rowen dug and cured 300 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes from slightly over three acres.

Mr. Rowen cures his potatoes in his own curing house and estimates his loss in curing at one per cent on the 1936 crop, the county agent continued.

The yield and quality of this crop, Mr. Rowen attributed to the use of disease-free seed and fertilization with 150 pounds of 4-8-6 fertilizer to which was added 150 pounds of cottonseed meal to the acre. Mr. Rowen produces his own potato plants and has been growing potatoes for several years. So far he has had no trouble with sweet potato diseases.

Mr. Rowen has sold 200 bushels of his 1936 potato crop, receiving an average price of 90 cents per bushel at the shed, the county agent said.

**PLOWS FOR ALFALFA IN FALL, SOWS IN SPRING**

William Geels, Scranton, is one of the Logan county farmers who believes in growing alfalfa, according to G. E. Tanner, county agent.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)


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**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee.

Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardener, Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

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4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

**FROM THE BIBLE**

"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."—Genesis 8:22

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate:
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

—Henry W. Longfellow.

## HERE ARE SOME IDEAS FOR MAKING MASHED POTATOES TASTIER

Here are ideas for simple additions to mashed potatoes to make them look new and special:

1. Four tablespoons finely minced canned pimento.

2. One tablespoon chopped watercress and one teaspoon chopped fresh mint leaves.

3. Four anchovies, cut in small pieces, and one-half teaspoon nutmeg.

4. Two teaspoons grated raw onion and one table minced parsley.

5. One teaspoon lemon juice, one teaspoon confectioner's sugar, and one-half teaspoon paprika, and two teaspoons chopped chives.

6. One cup cooked mashed carrots and one teaspoon minced raw onion.

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

## REPORT ON STATE MEETINGS ON SOIL CONSERVATION

A material increase in cotton acreage could easily place cotton producers in a position similar to that in which they found themselves in 1933. At the present time the burdensome surpluses of American cotton have been reduced to a point where there is a carry-over of 7 million bales, or approximately one and one-half times a normal carry-over and prices have improved to a great extent. These facts, together with ample credit, available land, and a poor memory regarding 5 cent cotton, are partly responsible for the tendency to increase acreage. Since the supply of cotton and the price that producers receive for cotton are so closely linked, each producer should thoroughly understand the supply and demand situation from a domestic and from a world standpoint before he decides what acreage he should plant to cotton in 1937.

C. A. Cobb, Director, Southern Division Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. L. Holsey, Field Officer Southern Division AAA, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

There are approximately 880,000 Negro farm operators in the United States, of whom 182,000 are owners. In the nine Southern States which compose the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, there are 654,000 Negro farm operators of whom 122,000 are owners. Thus it is seen that 74 per cent of the Negro farmers are located in the Southern Division States.

The following table, compiled by James P. Davis, from Census Reports, shows the breakdown of these 654,000 Negro farmers by States:

| State | No. Farms Operated | No. Acres Cultivated | Value Land Operated | No. Farms Owned | No. Acres Owned | Value Land & Bldgs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 91,275 | 3,903,659 | 63,306,486 | 15,709 | 1,053,710 | 15,906,940 |
| Arkansas | 71,300 | 2,230,743 | 62,214,395 | 11,343 | 669,743 | 13,022,749 |
| Florida | 12,764 | 488,585 | 10,240,619 | 6,792 | 266,064 | 5,737,952 |
| Georgia | 73,284 | 5,333,181 | 74,230,550 | 10,571 | 838,573 | 11,485,134 |
| Louisiana | 70,315 | 2,205,151 | 61,704,562 | 10,839 | 543,827 | 11,639,632 |
| Mississippi | 69,006 | 5,545,452 | 126,231,458 | 21,288 | 1,592,580 | 21,898,399 |
| Oklahoma | 17,824 | 1,401,881 | 27,063,528 | 6,762 | 644,775 | 13,070,586 |
| S. Carolina | 76,537 | 3,489,252 | 69,828,296 | 18,394 | 795,077 | 14,827,788 |
| Texas | 71,785 | 3,821,751 | 90,064,504 | 20,800 | 1,378,141 | 28,190,598 |
| Total | 654,090 | 28,419,655 | 584,884,398 | 122,498 | 7,782,493 | 135,779,778 |

The entire farm families dependent upon these 28,419,655 acres for a livelihood represent a total rural population of approximately 3,000,000 persons.

This group is recognized by the AAA as an important factor in the development of a long range program to adjust the production of cotton, reduce overcropping of fertile lands, prevent further erosion and rebuilt acres which may be reclaimed. And Negro farmers are vitally concerned in the long range objectives of this program which are to conserve the soil, increase the farmer's income, and prevent the recurring nightmare of speculative price fluctuations of farm products.

From the leaflet issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration entitled, "Better Balanced Farming for the South,' we quote the following paragraph:

"The AAA Conservation Program seeks a better balance between crops which conserve the soil and crops which deplete the soil. It seeks more widespread use of farming practices which restore and maintain productivity and which retard wind and water erosion. It encourages those practices which make for good farming and are in the interest of the national welfare."

Negroes have participated in all programs which have been adopted by the AAA since its inception and since the passage of the Soil Conservation Act by the Congress, their participation has been more active despite the fact that there have been inequities. These inequities, however, are being eliminated as the programs are perfected.

The administration of the Soil Conservation Program is under the supervision of the State Extension Directors in each State. He, in turn, operates through State and County Committees on Compliance and the County Agents, both white and colored.

Early in January, the 1937 Soil Conservation Program was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and immediately, groups of AAA specialists were sent into the States of the Southern Division to explain its details to the proper persons responsible for its administration, education and interpretation. Negro State Extension Leaders from South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi were called to Tuskegee Institute for a two-day conference—January 10 and 11—at which time T. L. Ayers, Senior Agricultural Economist and T. M. Gachet, Administrative Assistant, gave them a course in the program. On January 15 and 16 a similar training school was conducted at Prairie View College, Texas, to which Negro State Extension Leaders from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas were invited. At both meetings, Negro Field Representatives of the AAA, Mrs. R. R. Moton, James P. Davis and A. L. Holsey were present.

Beginning February 2 and extending through March 2, training courses were given to the entire staffs of Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents in the nine States. These meetings were under the personal direction of E. A Miller, Assistant Director, Southern Division, AAA and personal representative of C. A. Cobb, Director. Mr. Miller was assisted by G. L. Prichard, Administrative Assistant, AAA; the three Negro Field Representatives and the State Extension officials of each State in which the meetings were held.

Following are dates, places and States in which these meetings were held, with the name of the Negro State Agent in charge of the meeting:

| Date | Place | State | State Agent |
|---|---|---|---|
| February | | | |
| 2 | Langston University | Oklahoma | J. E. Taylor |
| 3 & 4 | Prairie View | Texas | C. H. Waller |
| 9 & 10 | State College | Georgia | P. H. Stone |
| 12 | Lake City | Florida | A. A. Turner |
| 15 & 16 | Tuskegee Institute | Alabama | N. Kollock |
| 18 & 19 | A. & I. School (Grambling) | Louisiana | T. J. Jordan |
| 24 & 25 | State College | South Carolina | H. E. Daniels |
| 26 & 27 | A. M. & N. College | Arkansas | H. C. Ray |
| March | | | |
| 1 & 2 | Jackson College | Mississippi | M. M. Hubert |

Prominent Negro educators who attended the meetings included Presidents F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; W. R. Banks, Prairie View; B. F. Hubert, Georgia State College; M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State College; J. B. Watson, A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; J. S. Clarke, Southern University; E. B. Dansby, Jackson College, Mississippi; J. W. Sanford, Langston and J. E. Blanton, Voorhees.

**Some Important Points Stressed in the Meetings**

1. Explanation of difference between the 1936 and 1937 Programs.

2. Definition of terms used in the official AAA Bulletins, Work-sheets, etc., such as "Cropland", "Cotton Base", "Soil Conserving Base", "Soil Building Allowance" and many others.

3. Full Clarification of Class One and Class Two Payments.

4. Demonstrations on how to work out Soil Building Allowances.

5. Rates and conditions of payments for Soil Building Practices.

6. Division of payments between landlords, tenants and-or sharecroppers.

7. Functions of State and County Committees.

8. Regulations regarding changes in leasing and cropping arrangements.

9. Classification of land use and distinction between soil depleting and soil conserving crops together with methods of rotation, interplanting, etc.

10. Importance of feeding the family and the work stock from the farm.

NOTE: Full explanation concerning the important points discussed in the meetings are contained in S. R. Leaflet, 101. Copies may be obtained by writing to A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, or to James P. Davis, 916 Gaines Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

## URGES BEANS AS ONE OF BEST VEGETABLES

Beans rank high in the list of nutritions, body-building vegetables and should be grown in every garden, says J. W. C. Anderson of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The varieties are grouped into a number of classifications according to their growth habits and use, he pointed out, adding:

"In the group of green-podded bush varieties, the Stringless Green Pod and Bountiful are outstanding in their adaptibility to garden use. In the wax-podded dwarf or bush group whose pods are yellow, the Brittle Wax and the Davis White Wax are recommended varieties. In the green-podded pole group the Kentucky Wonder Wax is the most popular.

"All of the green and wax podded varieties of beans which are used as snap beans should be harvested and eaten shortly after the bean starts to develop in the pod. They are much more tender and brittle and their flavor is far superior if used before the beans are more than half developed."

In the bush lima group, the Fordhook, Henderson's and Burpee's Bush Lima are very good varieties. Mr. Anderson advised. The most widely used variety of pole lima bean is King of the Garden, he said.

## CCC BOYS STUDY PLANTING OF TREES

Washington—To augment the training on the job received by CCC members while at work in the field, camps in the Southern states have arranged classes in tree-planting and nursery work, Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, announced today. These classes are held after working hours and attendance is voluntary.

This training is carried on as a part of the educational programs of the camps with the assistance of work supervisors of the U. S. forest service, who direct the free-time tree-planting activities of the men in addition to supervising the daily work programs.

In carrying out these tree-planting "courses," some of the camps developed their own seed beds, and enrollees engaged in all steps in the production of tree seedlings suitable for reformation purposes. Tree seeds were gathered locally, and the seedlings grown from them were planted on nearby treeless areas. Long-leaf, slash and loblolly pine were the major species used. The estimated output varied from 3,000 to 20,000 seedlings per camp.

Altogther, it is estimated that more than 200,000 trees have been planted by enrollees in devastated and idle forest lands in these after-hour planting programs. This work is in addition to the millions of trees which the CCC planted in national forests and other lands during the record-breaking 1936 reforestation program, when more than 215,000,000 trees were planted in national forests throughout the country and total CCC plantings, for all purposes approximated 500,000,000 seedlings.

A struggling author had called on a publisher to inquire about a manuscript he had submitted.

"This is quite well written," admitted the published, "but my firm publishes only work by writers with well-known names."

"Splendid!" shouted the caller in great excitement. "My name's Smith."

"How absurd," said the gnat to the gnu,
"To spell your queer name as you do!"
"For the matter of that,"
Said the gnu to the gnat,
"That's just how I feel about you."

## SOIL CONSERVATION COURSE TO BE GIVEN AT HAMPTON THIS SUMMER.

The School of Agriculture will offer a special course in soil conservation for the benefit of Negro agricultural agents, teachers, and others, for six weeks this summer. This work will begin with the opening of the Hampton Summer School, June 15 and close July 20.

The course will consist of three units. One will be soil classification and management, another crops and cropping systems, and a third agricultural engineering.

Regular members of the Hampton Institute agricultural staff will be in charge of the instruction, and three session hours of college credit will be given for satisfactory completion of the course.

The Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Civilian Conservation Corps are cooperating to make the course as beneficial as possible. Approximately one-third of the instruction will be given at Hampton Institute, after which the class will move to the C. C. C. Camp at Clover, Virginia for field instruction.

In that vicinity the class will have an opportunity to see at first hand some of the excellent erosion control work which is being done with the help of the C. C. C. camps.

Mr. W. N. Elam, Federal Agent in charge of Agricultural Education in Negro schools, is enthusiastic about the plans for this work. He regards the problem of soil conservation as one of the greatest challenges confronting agricultural teachers in the South today. The future is certain to require more trained men in this field.

A special effort has been made to keep expenses at a minimum. It is estimated that the total cost to each student will be slightly less than $40.00 for the six weeks! Nine dollars of this will be for tuition. Board, room, and transportation comprise the other major items.

Board and lodging, while at Hampton, will be given at the rate of six dollars per week, and at the C. C. C. Camp it will be furnished at the rate of sixty cents a day.

Students will be expected to provide their own transportation, and in view of the field trips involved, it is recommended that each bring his own automobile.

All who desire to enroll are asked to register by mail before June 1. Five dollars of the tuition is to be paid at that time. The balance of the tuition (four dollars, and the board and lodging for the duration of the course ($28.69) are payable at Hampton Institute on or before June 15, when the summer session begins.

Agricultural agents and teachers interested in taking advantage of this unusual opportunity are urged to get in touch at once with their superior officers with the aim of securing permission to attend. Because of limited camp and laboratory facilities the enrollment will be limited to 25 students.

For further details, write to Donald F. Fenn, Director of Agriculture, Hampton Institute, Virginia.

## THE JAPANESE PERSIMMON

In selecting fruit trees for this spring's planting, the southern farmer would do well to include one or two Japanese persimmon trees.

This cultivated persimmon not only adds variety to the home orchard, but its large, golden fruit finds ready sale in many markets. Moreover, the tree is practically free from the ravages of insects and diseases.

The Institute has two 15-year old trees and six younger ones in its experimental orchard. While it is too early to arrive at any definite conclusions concerning the younger trees the two older trees have borne large crops of luscious fruit consistently. Some years one tree has yielded a gross income of approximately fifty dollars.

Popular varieties recommended for home planting are the Okame and the Tanenashi. Another variety that shows favorable promise is the Fuyugaki. Being free from the characteristic astringency, the latter may be eaten before in is entirely mature.

When served with cream and sugar, the Japanese persimmon makes a delicious dessert. It is also an excellent flavoring for ice cream.

Trees may be obtained from the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, Glen St. Mary, Florida and from other southern nurseries. They may be planted at any time during the dormant period and should be spaced about twenty feet apart. The young trees often bear a few fruits the second or third year after planting.

## SPRAYING PROGRAM LED BY AGRICULTURAL TEACHER

How an energetic agricultural teacher may put across a home orchard improvement program is well illustrated by Willis B. Godwin, exstudent '32 of Holland, Va.

Noticing the neglect fruit trees prevalent on many farms in his area, Mr. Godwin began an active campaign two years to get his farmers interested in pruning, renovating, and spraying their home orchards. Starting with two orchards in 1935, the benefits were so evident that the following year fifteen additional farmers joined in the work. This spring the spraying program has been extended to include nearly 35 farm homes.

To get this program under way, Mr. Godwin enlisted the aid of his regular vocational classes, several part time boys, and a group of leading farmers in his vicinity. His first step was to instruct them in the principles of pruning. Whereupon he helped them to prune their own orchards and occasionally that of a neighbor.

To lead the farmers to see the value of systematic spraying, Mr. Godwin relied on the result demonstration. One of his farmers had won a seven-dollar prize in a Chilean Nitrate corn growing contest, and the vocational teacher pursuaded him to apply some of this money to improving his fruit trees. The high school principal also had a small orchard which he wished to have sprayed. These two orchards were sprayed regularly that spring and summer with a barrel sprayer which Mr. Godwin had purchased for that purpose.

The fruit produced in these two orchards was so much better that season, and the yield so much larger than ever before, that fifteen additional farmers asked to have their fruit trees sprayed the following year. A regular spraying schedule, based on the recommendations of the state experiment station, was adopted. The agricultural teacher also arranged for the farmers to secure their spraying materials at a discount through one of the local merchants.

Mr. Godwin reports that he has two young men who are now able to carry on this spraying program under his supervision, which has enabled him to double the number of orchards sprayed. He has sold his personal sprayer to one of his part-time students, who is contracting to spray the fruit trees of others at a flat rate per tree. There are now three barrel sprayers and one knapsack sprayer available for use in that locality.

A number of farmers are contemplating planting additional young trees next fall. Mr. Godwin is also encouraging them to plant some small fruits for home consumption.

## SENIOR AGRICULTURAL CLASS IS LARGEST IN SCHOOL'S HISTORY

The seventeen young men comprise the largest senior agricultural class on record at Hampton since the first degrees were granted in 1923. They represent ten different statts, and their curricular interests are similarly diversified.

Messrs. Bailey, Baker, Lennon, Matthews, Randolph, and Watson are majoring in Agricultural Education; Adolphus Miller in Agricultural Engineering; Woodrow Odom in Agricultural Extension; Brown, Cooper, Goodrum, Jennings, and McMillan in Animal Husbandry; and Harmond, Hill, Hull, and Taylor in Horticulture.

Their geographic distribution is as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 1, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 2, Liberia 1, Maryland 2, New Jersey 1, North Carolina 4, and Virginia 3.

Most of these men have had to work their way through college with very little outside help. Their achievement should serve to inspire other high school graduates throughout the South.

## INTERESTING FACTS

ANOTHER boon to farmers and relief families was announced by AAA on April 8, when it accepted bids from 17 companies to supply a total of 7,480,000 pounds of surplus dry skim milk. For 3 1-2 years AAA has been buying up surplus supplies such as these for two purposes: To relieve the pressure on farm prices, and to add nourishing foods to the slim diets of families still dependent on government for part or all of their living. Well over 2 1-2 billion pounds of food have traveled this route to relief family kitchens.....We reported first egg purchases for this year in our February 8 issue. Latest report of AAA, on April 5, shows more than 8,345,000 dozen eggs, involving an expenditure slightly over $2,000,000....Purchases of fresh grapefruit and canned grapefruit juice, too, have been important two-way relief items. From Texas canners close to 400,000 cases were purchased by March 21. Fresh fruit bought from Texas growers up to March 5 this season totaled 1,177 cars.....All such purchases by AAA are turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which distributes them to State relief organizations which in turn see that the foods get to needy families....In 1936 nearly 900,000,000 pounds, made up of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)


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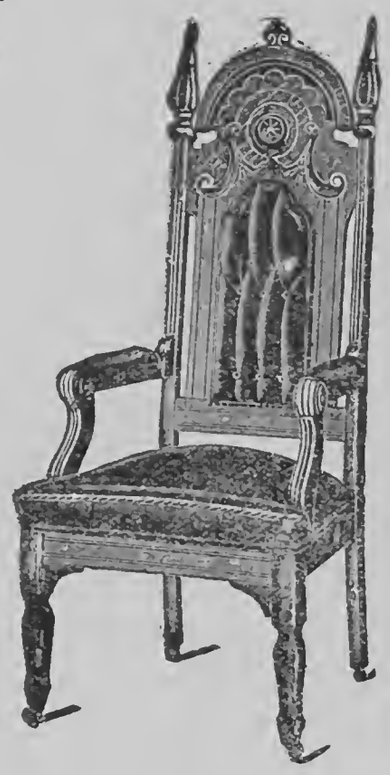

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## PLOWS FOR ALFALFA IN

(Contiued from Page 3)

In 1935 Mr. Geels sowed seven acres to alfalfa. In 1936, eight more acres were planted. Mr. Geels prefers spring to fall sowing. He states he secures on an average four cuttings per year with a total yield of three tons per acre.

"I prefer land which has been alfalfa," Mr. Geels told the county agent. "The best time to plow for alfalfa is in September or October, especially, if the land has weeds and grass on it. Then give the land a general disking and harrowing before freezing weather so it will have plenty of time to settle for the spring seeding.

"I prefer land which has been in corn and peas or cotton, for alfalfa. I always buy my seed from reliable dealers, as I cannot afford to take chances on poor stands."

## MADE $2,252 CLEAR PROFIT ON SALE OF 85 HEAD OF CALVES

A net profit of $2,252.50 on the sale of 85 head of feeder calves by E. R. Henry of Dumas, Desha county, is a demonstration of the important part that livestock may play in land use and land management, said J. J. Pickren, county agent.

"Mr. Henry sold 85 head of feeder calves at $31 a head when they were from seven to 11 months old, the county agent related. "These calves had an average weight of 465 pounds each when sold, and cost only $4.50 to raise, due to efficient management.

Mr. Henry practices controlled breeding, placing his bulls with the cows in May and leaving them for two or three months. This gave him all spring, and no winter calves.

"The calves were from common grade cows sired by registered Hereford bulls. They remained with their mothers in a pasture consisting of 2,400 acres of cut-over woodland until November. Then they were weaned and put in an oat field that had been sowed in the early fall.

"Mr. Henry had to feed the calves only about six weeks during the winter. Their feed was made up of ground corn, oats, cottonseed meal and hulls.

"Mr. Henry is also selling a number of registered Hereford cows and calves and 21 bulls.

"I would advise you, madam," instructed the doctor, "to take frequent baths, get plenty of fresh air, and dress in cool clothes."

"What did the doctor say?" inquired the husband an hour later.

"He said I ought to go to Atlantic City and then to the mountains," related the wife. "Also that I must get some new light gowns at once."

## POISON STOPS GARDEN PESTS

### Early Treatment Urged by Specialist as Vital Point

Various species of sap-sucking plant lice will soon attack the different garden crops and the grower should have on hand some nicotine sulphate for preparing a spray to use as soon as they appear, says Leonard Haseman of the Missouri college of agriculture.

One ounce of nicotine sulphate to three gallons of soap water is the most effective spray for lice, the specialist advised, adding:

"Cutworms are sure to cause some trouble. Poison bran bait is most effective for them and should be scattered at dark to kill them during the night."

To control cabbage worms while the plants are still small, a dust made of one part arsenate of lead and five parts common flour should be used. (This mixture should be labeled POISON and kept in a safe place). Later, if the worms are still abundant as the cabbage heads form, pyrethrum or derris powder may be used in order to avoid putting harmful poison on the cabbage heads as they develop for the table.

### Picking Best Attack

"The brightly colored calico bug may be troublesome on cabbage, and on turnips, mustard, and other related crops. Hand destruction of the bugs early will protect these crops.

"Spraying potato vines with arsenate of lead or Paris green early before damage is serious will protect this crop against potato beetles.

"Tomato hornworms are more or less serious in many gardens. Spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead will help, but hand picking of the large worms will be most effective."

In the perpetual warfare against these insect enemies, nothing is more important than being everlastingly on the job and keeping acquainted with the latest proven controls, the specialist said. It should be remembered that along with the pests are also friendly lady beetles, ground beetles, toads, and other beneficial creatures which are ready to grow fat on the harmful garden pets, he pointed out.

## INSECTS, PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES RIDE AIRLINERS

Washington, April 6—Insects, pests and plant diseases are now riding the world's airliners.

These threats to farm crops, Secretary Wallace said Tuesday in a farm hour broadcast, have been increased by "airplane travel between countries."

He said federal plant inspectors found 20 species of insects on plant material upon the Graf Zeppelin on one of its stops in the United States. Six of the insect species "were not known in this country," he said.

Last year the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine inspected 300 airplanes from foreign countries at 16 ports of entry intercepting, Wallace said, "a thousand lots of prohibited plant material."

The secretary said the battle of scientists against these pests was a problem "that changes every year with changing weather, changing types of insects and new diseases."

## MORE RIGID CROP CONTROL IN PROSPECT

A virtual agreement of farm leaders on a new program for agriculture is reported from Washington.

The plan is said to call for three to five-year contracts between the government and farmers, providing for strict control of production, with heavy penalty taxes for non-co-operation.

It is believed the program will be introduced in Congress this week, as the administration's method for carrying out Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's ever-normal granary plan and getting a stronger rein on production.

There is a good deal of anxiety in Washington over the possibility that farmers may produce too heavily this year.

Cotton growers have been warned to hold down their acreage, or, perhaps, take lower prices next fall. A big increase has been made in the fall wheat crop, with indications of the spring wheat crop also being expanded.

## Is William Pickens White Or Colored? Asks Mrs. Roosevelt

Seattle, Wash., (ANP)—While Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, was visiting her daughter and family last week, she read an item in the daily press announcing that William Pickens, an officer of the N. A. A. C. P., was one of the speakers at the Federal Public forums.

"I have met some representatives of that organization," she said to friends, "but is Mr. Pickens a white man or colored man?"

When Mr. Pickens was told of this, he said, "Well, that is proof positive of one thing: that question of the First Lady, if properly authenticated, would be admissable as relevant evidence in any court of the land tending to prove that Mrs. Roosevelt has never seen me,—to know it."

## PROFITS IN TURKEYS

Miss Jessie Williams of Lafayette county made a profit of $100 on turkeys last year in spite of the low priees prevailing during the holidays. Living on a farm four miles from Lewisville, Miss Williams, who is three years out of school, took up turkey raising to earn her own spending money Encouraged by one year of excellent results, from a small start, last year she raised 97 turkeys from six turkey hens, selling 80 birds during the holidays. Much of the feed which consisted of corn, oats and field peas, was raised on the farm. The turkeys had access to an alfalfa field, over which they ranged freely. She took advantage of advanced methods and scientific poultry information. The eggs were hatched partly under chickens but all the young turkeys were raised by the turkey hens as a sanitary measure. Low prices last year did not discourage her, as she has increased her flock of six hens to eight.

## DAILY DIGEST SAYS

### Artifical Manure Method

"A new method of making artificial manure, a variation of the English method developed at Rothamsted Experimental Station, was used on eastern farms for the first time last year," says the Farm Journal (February). "The method calls for plowing under of a heavy growth of rye, or Sudan grass, or even crop of weeds. As the heavy growth is plowed under, a chemical reagent, composed of soluble nitrogen and lime, is turned under with it at the rate of about 500 pounds to the acre, to hasten the decomposition. The reagent costs about $8 an acre Spreading the reagent is a simple matter. A wooden hopper with small holes in the bottom is fastened on the rear of the tractor The granular reagent falls by gravity and covers a strip as wide as the plow turns over. This method was used on 4,000 acres last year in the Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk areas. It is expected that the 1937 acreage will reach 20,000....."

### Yellow Corn Varieties

"Four new yellow corn varieties Yellow Surecropper, Golden Thomas, Yellow Tuxpan and Golden June are now available to farmers who wish to replace their old adapted white varieties with yellow corn of a high vitamin potency," says A. D. Jackson of the Texas Experiment Station in the Grain Dealers Journal (January 27). "A 10-year breeding program at the Texas Experiment Station designed to introduce yel-


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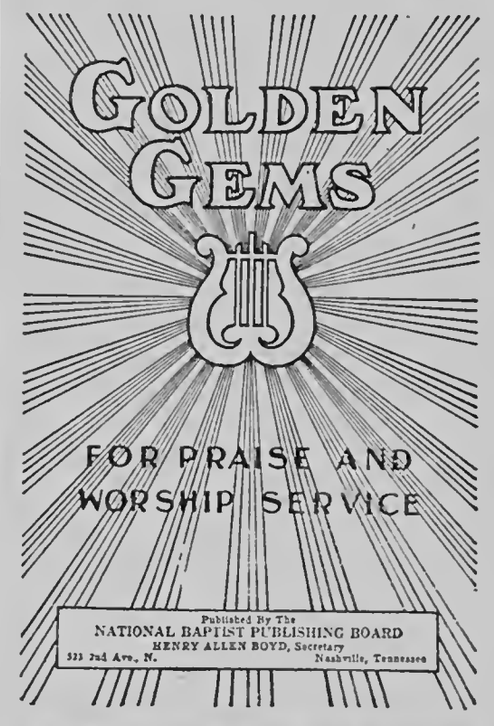


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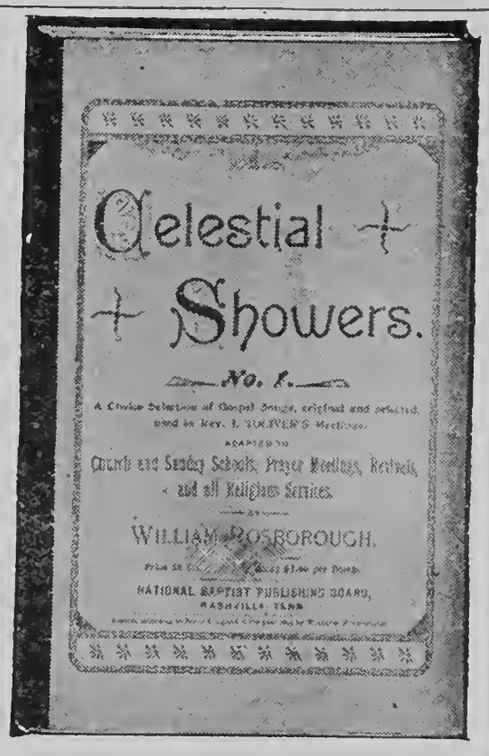


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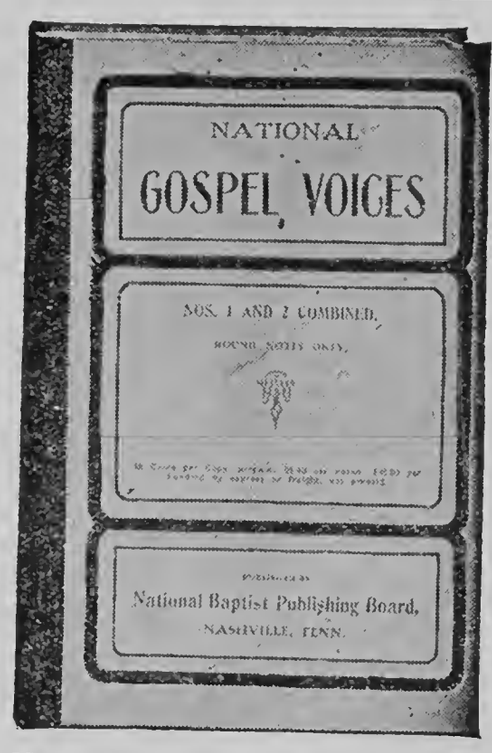


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low color into well established and productive white Texas varieties is is nearing completion and seed of the new yellow types is now available to farmers through seed growers and seedsmen....Until the yellow color was bred into Surecropper and other popular varieties of white corn, there were no varieties of yellow corn available in the state that would yield as well as white corn, except on the fertile soils of central Texas. In fact, the records show that the best white corn varieties yielded about 12 percent more than the best of the yellow varieties and since the high yielding strains of white corn have had the yellow character bred into them with a resulting yellow grain rich in vitamin A, the farmer is able to produce as high yields of yellow corn as he can of white."

**50-Year-Old Farmers' Club**

The Cambridge (Mich.) Farmers Club, one of the few such still in existence in this state, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Friday. It was formed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William White of Cambridge township, who came there in 1835 from Palmyra, N. Y. "Our club used to have between 150 and 200 members," Miss Anna White daughter of an early settler, said, "but that was in the days when newspapers did not circulate so freely as they do now, and the radio had not been dreamed of. There was little for farmers to do then and the club filled a real community need, giving opportunity for discussion of farm and political matters of current interest. We are still going strong, though." (New York Times.)

## Minta Cato Scores In "Aida" At Hippodrome

New York—(C)—Minta Cato, staff member of the Federal Music project in Harlem, scored in singing the title role of Verdi's 'Aida', at the third week end of the spring opera season at the Hippodrome theatre Friday night. The Herald Tribune said: "Her singing of the title role met its dramatic demands effectively and the tone quality and vocal style often merited much commendation, but the tones sometimes became unsteady in the stronger notes." The New York Times said: "In the early scenes Miss Cato's nervousness led her to force a voice of fair size and quality, widening a latent vibrato and corrupting the melodic line. Emotional restraint is not one of Miss Cato's musical characteristics, and the stress of a debut provoked exaggerations in dramatic effect. As the evening progressed, however she gained poise and projected an Aida that won the lively approval of her audience."

## Woman's Home Mission Literature

All literature for the Woman's Missionary Societies can now be obtained. Order now so you can start the New Year with the New Guide. If you wait and order later on you will miss a part of January lessons. Remember, for 1936 the Constitution and By-Laws for each auxiliary is printed under one cover and will sell for 15c per copy. The Guides will contain lessons, etc., as before and will send for 15c per copy.

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## NEW VENTILATED PEACH BASKET IS DESIGNED

A ventilated basket which makes possible refrigerated shipments of more mature peaches has been designed as the result of experiments made by E. D. Mallison, fruit marketing specialist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

The basket is slatted or spaced for ventilation. The crownshaped lid also of open construction, allows air to pass through. Instead of a solid cushion between the lid and the fruit, Mallison devised a ring type, ventilated pad with a circular hole in the center. A slotted paper liner completes the ventilated basket.

Requirements of a cotton classing service to farmers as a basis for paying individual growers according to the quality of their product are outlined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a report of a recent study of cotton prices.

The report suggests that a cotton classification service for growers would increase the premiums for the higher grades and longer staples, in local markets. To be of maximum usefulness to growers, the Bureau says that provisions would have to be made for obtaining samples that are truly representative of the quality of cotton in each bale, and for correctly identifying the sample with the bale from which it was drawn.

In addition, the Bureau points out that farmers need more adequate information on cotton prices in central markets and in near-by points of concentration, including prices for Middling 7-8—inch cotton and premiums and discounts for the various other grades and staples lengths. Copies of the report "Cotton Prices in Relation to Cotton Classification Service and to Quality Improvement" are obtainable from the Bureau. Washington, D. C.

**Spineless Okra**

The South Carolina Experiment Station announces that a new variety of okra developed by the station and named "Clemson Spineless" is now available for limited distribution to farmers and gardeners, says a press reporter in the New York Packer. The new variety is the result of selection begun in 1930 by R. A. McGinty, assisted by F. S. Andrews, L. E. Scott and W. C. Barnes, of the experiment station staff. The most important feature of the okra is the almost complete spinelessness of the pods. The variety seems to be equal or superior to Perkins Mammoth, which is at present the most popular type. The plants are three and one-half to four and one-half feet and bear smooth green pods.

**Halo Spot of Tomato**

The prevalence of tomatoes covered with a number of silvery spots has been noticed on many occasions. Insects were thought to be the cause, but Dr. C. L. Walton has shown (Gard. Chron., Jan. 2. 1937) that this is not so. The trouble appears when "top-watering" to stimulate rain is practised. Drops of water, fall upon the fruit, and if a burst of sunshine occurs, they evaporate very rapidly, and the skin of the fruit is scorched. This kind of trouble is probably more widespread than is often realized, and the lensshape of the drops may even cause necrotic spots or other puzzling symptoms (Nature, London, March 13).

**4-H Potato Records**

"Old-time potato growers in Pennsylvania took a first class trimming from 15-year-old Edward Kusa, Potter county 4-H club member, who grew 605 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre to become champion member of the 1936 Keystone 400—Bushel Potato Club," says the Farm Journal (March)".....Another potato record for grown-ups to beat if they can was made by a 19-year-old-4-H club girl, Kathryn Cytrynak, North Greenbush, New York. On three fourths of an acre of sandy loam soil she grew 601 bushels of Russet Rurals. That's at the rate of 766 bushels per acre. She planted 17 bushels of seed, used 482 pound of fertilizer, 20 tons of farm manure, and spent $5.42 for spray materials.. Nearly all of the potatoes were sold for $1.25 a bushel It was the eighth consecutive year potatoes were grown on the field."

## DR. THOMASSON TO TEACH IN HAMPTON SUMMER SCHOOL

Professor Maurice E. Thomasson of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., has been employed to teach three of the graduate courses offered in Hampton's nine week summer school which will begin June 15. His courses will deal with Social Problems, Educational Sociology, and Problems, in Secondary Education, respectively.

Doctor Thomasson completed his high school work at Hampton in 1917, and was a student in the School of Agriculture during 1922-23. He received his Master's degree from the University of Minnesota in 1930, and a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1936. He was formerly connected with the Agricultural Department at Tuskegee Institut.

## STARCH FROM SWEET POTATOES

Federal chemists are convinced the yellow pulp of the sweet potato can produce profits and possible new industries for the South.

At Laurel, Miss., in a plant financed with Emergency Relief funds, successful operation on a commercial scale has been demonstrated.

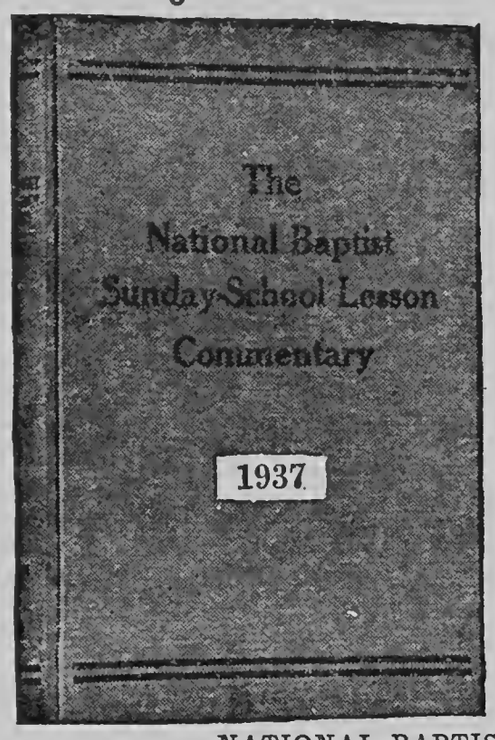
Here the "tater" has been converted into a high-grade laundry starch, adhesive for plasters, sizing for yarn or paper, "stickem" for postage stamps and labels with just the right flavor and stickiness, and live stock feed that rates with the pulp from sugar beets.

New recipes for candies and confections also have been developed.

Chemists even have found an inexpensive process of making the yellow pulp into very white starch demanded by many industries.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)


# Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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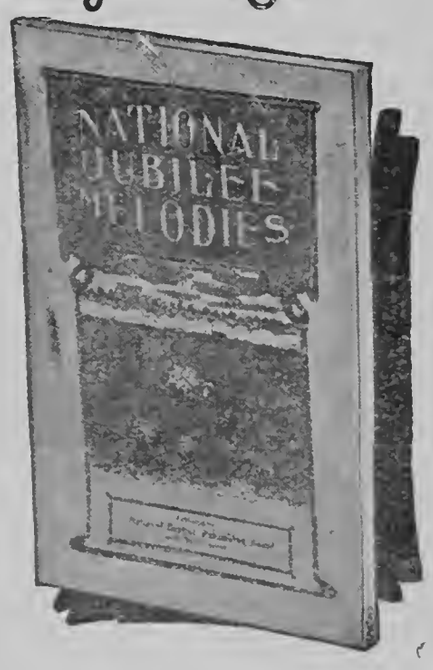


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### COTTON WOOING FARMERS FROM SOIL CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

Randall said.

Farmers throughout the state are being fully informed on the prospects for cotton this year and are being warned of the hazards of a material acreage increase by county agents, Mr. Randall said.

**Expect Lower Prices.**

Production of American cotton in excess of the probable consumption of about 12,500,000 bales will add to the carry-over and depress prices, pointed out J. B. Daniels, extension economist in farm management, University of Arkansas. The price of cotton is still about 25 per cent under the parity prices, mainly because the carry-over is still two million bales above normal, he said The price of cotton in January was 12.4 cents per pound, while the parity price for the same month was 16.4 cents.

A better price for cotton is assured if production is kept within reasonable limits, Mr. Daniels declared. "Most cotton producers will agree that the cost of producing cotton is more than seven cents a pound, and if this figure is correct, it leaves a profit of about five cents a pound on the crop. This amount will be paid by the agricultural conservation program for diverted cotton acres up to 35 per cent of the cotton production. In addition to this diversion payment, $2 per acre can be earned by planting the diverted acres in summer legumes and turning these legumes under. This payment is sure and certain, while the production of a cotton crop is not.

In addition to the payment, the cost of producing cotton on diverted acres is saved and the cost of producing cotton on those acres which are planted will be less per pound, Mr. Daniels points out. The diverted acres can be used to produce soil conserving crops and these crops may be used for food and feed. The additional feed will make possible better care of livestock on the farm. Soil fertility will be conserved and greater yields per acre may be expected for crops following soil conserving crops.

**No Consumption Increase.**

World consumption of American cotton amounted to 12,676,000 bales for the 1935-36 season. This was an increase of approximately 1,300,000 bales over 1934-35. It is not expected that the consumption of American cotton will increase materially during the present season. Domestic consumption is expected to increase but this increase probably will be off-set by a decrease in consumption of American cotton by foreign countries.

The world situation is similar to that in the United States, with a total supply of over 42,000,000 bales. The world consumption of all cotton during the 1935-36 season was 27.4 million bales. If this rate of consumption is carried over into the present season, when it is estimated the world will produce 30,000,000 bales of cotton, it means that 2.7 million bales will be added to the world carry-over of cotton. Under existing conditions it would seem that good farm management practice on the part of the farmers would be to co-operate with the agricultural conservation program to the fullest extent possible. Unless cotton production is maintained in balance with the demand for cotton the South will again be faced with low priced cotton. The agricultural conservation program provides for by a payment of five cents per pound for the average yield on the diverted acres.

When considered from every angle, it would seem to be merely good business for the farmers of the South to maintain the acreage of cotton at about the same amount that it was in 1936.

### RICE FEEDING TO CUT POULTRY COST

(Continued from Page 1)

wheat shorts or corn meal for which rice by-products may be partially substituted. Also, low grade brewer's rice may be included in the grain feed as an economical substitute for corn."

### ELEVEN PIGS WEIGHED OVER TON AT 6 MONTHS

(Continued from Page 1)

shorts and Bermuda grass pasture. The pigs were finished on corn and rye pasture with skimmilk and tankage as supplements, Mr. Woods related.

### CALVES NETTED $17.00

(Continued from Page 1)

mostly produced on the farm, he added.

"Due, however, to last summer's severe drouth, Mr. Kendall was short of winter feed," the county agent said. "He bought straw and cottonseed meal for his cows, and they gained some weight on an average daily ration of 12 pounds of straw and one and one-fourth pounds of cottonseed meal."

### AVERAGE VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

During the last three years drouths have come in July and August; therefore, conservation of moisture has been very important.

### STARCH FROM SWEET POTATOES

(Continued from Page 7)

Cost of processing yams at Laurel has been reduced from 13 cents a bushel at the start to about 3 cents. The experimental plant paid farmers 20 cents a bushel for field-run potatoes last year. On that basis, it is estimated, farmers who can harvest 300 bushels to the acre will find sweet potatoes as profitable as cotton.

Chemists say the sweet potato starch industry could cut appreciably the annual imports of about 250,000,000 pounds of root starch.

### INTERESTING FACTS

(Continued from Page 5)

AAA purchases and food obtained by State agencies for this purpose, were added to relief family diets. This meant an average of about 30 pounds per month for a family. Included in the 1936 total were 18,800,000 pounds of meat and meat products; 213,000,000 pounds of cereals and flour; 430,000,000 pounds of canned, fresh, and dried fruits and vegetables: 19,000,000 pounds of milk and cheese; 9,000,000 pounds of butter, sugar, sirup.

NUMEROUS "economic cheats" were uncovered by the Federal Food and Drug Administration's activities during February, its monthly report reveals. (See "Policing Foods for Humans and Animals" in our February 22, 1937, issue.) Seizure was made by the Administration of 3,372 packages of pecan meats in baskets with false bottoms, with the net weight statement inconspicuously displayed on the under side of the container; 456 jars of preserves and jellies low in fruit content; 910 cans of so-called lemon juice, diluted with water; 1,600 pounds of thyme leaves from which most of the flavoring constituents had been extracted, 1,800 sacks of potatoes labeled as of a grade higher than their condition warranted; 390 jars of mustard sauce containing added gum and mustard bran, without any label declaration of their presence; 564 pounds of so-called malted milk found to contain a fat other than butterfat. In addition, 38 cans of cane syrup and 96 cans of sorghum syrup, both short of the declared net contents, and 21 cases of canned soaked dry peas which had on the labels a vignette of fresh green peas and the word "dry" inconspicuously placed, were sized. The following canned goods were seized because they fell below the prescribed legal minimum standards of quality and condition without label notification of that fact: 365 cases of canned cherries, 1,080 of tomatoes, and 295 of peas.

**"Human erosion is just as serious as soil erosion, and one of the most important items in preventing human erosion is plenty of good food".**

HENRY A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

## General Board Urges Passage of Anti-Lynching Bill

Jackson, Tenn., May 14 — (By Continental Press)—The C. M. E. Church, third largest Methodist body among Negroes, passed unanimously a resolution at the session of the General Board here Thursday urging the whole-hearted support of the pending Federal Anti-Lynching Bill now before the Senate.

The resolution said:

"We recognize mob violence and the lynching evil as blots upon the escutcheon of our American nation, a disgrace before the eyes of the civilized world.

"The lynching of human beings, with all its attendant brutalities and inhumanities as exhibited in too many instances, has awakened the American conscience to the danger of tarnishing the American mind with a criminal bent. Noting from the record that by far the greater number of lynched victims are Negroes which leads to the impression that lynching is largely based on race prejudice, race hatred, economic rivalry, and political agitation.

"In view of the fact that the lynching problem has come to the fore through the passage of the Gavagan Federal anti-lynching bill by the House of Representatives and now rests with the United States Senate;

"Be it resolved, That the College of Bishops and the General Connectional Board of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, herein condemn lynching and mob violence in all forms and for any reason. We believe in law and order, and we condemn crime of every kind.

"Resolved secondly, That we approve the passage of the Gavagan Anti-Lynching Bill as passed by the House of Representatives and that we send a copy of these resolutions to our several Senators, and urge that they will give wholehearted support to the passage of this pending anti-lynching bill."

A kind, old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arms, said:

"Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?"

"No, I don t read 'em," replied the lad.

"My boss," said Rastus, "wants a pane of glass nine by eleven."

"Hain't got none that size, Rastus," said the smart-aleck clerk. "Will an eleven-by-nine pane do?"

"I'll try her," said Rastus. "Mebbe if we slips her in sideways nobody'll notice."

Who doeth small things well, will prove to higher trusts most true.

Little Marjorie came to tell her Sunday school teacher that she would have to give up her part in the Christmas exercise. "Oh, Marjorie!" lamented the teacher, "don't say that. Have you lost your Christmas spirit so soon, my dear?"

Marjorie shook her head.

"Not my Chrithmath thpirit," she lisped. "It 'th my front teeth."


## *The Sunday School Congress For 1937*

*CINCINNATI, OHIO, KNOWN AS THE QUEEN CITY OF THE NATION, SELECTED FOR THIS SUMMER SCHOOL OF METHODS*

*Arrange for every department of your church to be represented. It will be the thirty-second annual session. Send some one to the following departments:*

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| B. Y. P. U. | MINISTERIAL | CRADLE ROLL |
| BIBLE STUDY | HOME DEPARTMENT | |
| DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL | NATIONAL A. F. CADET | |
| RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND PARAPHERNALIA | | |

Each of these sections will be in charge of some of the nation's best known teachers, instructors and demonstrators.

The Sunday School Congress is not a deliberative body. No motion or points of order are ever made. It is a veritable university of the denomination, the training camp of the Baptists, and the one national gathering that offers a course to those who want to learn, and an opportunity to those who can teach. It is an ocular demonstration of that saying, "You cannot teach what you do not know; you cannot lead where you do not go."

Elect your representatives for the thirty-second annual Sunday School Congress, which will be held June 9-14, 1937 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Railroads are offering better rates than ever. For further information, write

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary,
**SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS**

Nashville, 523 2nd Avenue, North, Tennessee

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. X. NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 15, 1937 No. 5.

## MORATORIUM BENEFITS

### How to Get them Fully Explained to Farmers

Since the Supreme Court decision in favor of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act farmers have wanted information on how to use it to advantage. The following methods of applying for its advantages are:

1. When foreclosure proceedings are started, the farmer may file a petition with the clerk of the federal district court, or conciliation commissioner of the county. It is best to hire a good friendly lawyer. Organizations should retain their own lawyer for mutual protection.

2. The petition should contain a schedule of property, and should ask for reduction or extension of debts, or both, if desired. If a majority of the creditors agree to compromise, the farmer proceeds according to the plans drawn up in the petition. If the creditors are unwilling, the farmer may file under the bankrupty subsection of the act asking that he be allowed to remain in possession of his property for 3 years.

3. The property is appraised and the farmer proceeds to farm, paying rent as set by the court. The Court supervises the farming, and may for cause remove the occupant.

4. At the end of 3 years, or before, the farmer may pay off the appraised debt. However, there is where the hitch comes in. The creditor has the power to demand a reappraisal, or force sale at a public auction. Consequently, the act does not force an adjustment of debt, as provided in the original act, but merely for a breathing spell. The change was made after the court's invalidation of the original law.

## GA. FARMERS MET

### Benefits of Agricultural Administration Cited

Forsyth, Ga., May 12—Negro farmers from five counties gathered at the State Teachers and Agricultural College today to give reports of their progress under the Agricultural Conservation program and to hear addresses from Negro AAA and Federal Credit Administration officials and Negro State Extension Leaders.

Today's meeting was the last of a series which began a week ago at the Log Cabin Community near Sparta and several thousand Negro farmers have heard the various government programs explained and have themselves taken part in the discussions.

James P. Davis, head field officer of the AAA, told the farmers that white state and county officials have praised the loyal cooperation given by Negroes in the nine southern states which compose the southern Region of the AAA.

H. A. Hunt, president of the Fort Valley school and assistant to the governor of the farm credit administration, explained in detail how farmers may qualify for loans under the Land Bank and Production Credit associations. He too reported that Negroes in all sections of the south have qualified for loans and that in interviews with local adminstrators he learned that these borrowers are meeting their obligations.

A typical report from a Negro farmer was the statement from B. F. Story who owns a hundred acre farm near Ellaville. "One thing the depression taught me was to quit buying on credit. Things were bad for me in 1932 but the AAA

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## THREE TYPES OF LETTUCE

### Luxury Class to Gardners And Market Now Possible

Leaf lettuce is getting almost into the luxury class, since market gardeners have almost stopped growing it, and the supply of tight bleached head lettuce from irrigated sections has reached out to every village.

There was a time when head lettuce was the rarity, and esteemed for that reason; and many a home gardener who could not grow heads, felt that his leaf lettuce was hardly worth while.

But the tables have been turned by the revelation that leaf lettuce and its equally easy cousin, romaine, are both superior to bleached heads in vitamin A content. This vitamin which is so essential to the health of children, is said to vary in richness in proportion to the rich green color of leaves. Bleached leaves have much less than green leaves.

Leaf lettuce, moreover, when freshly picked from the garden, is held by good judges to be superior to bleached heads in tenderness and flavor, and quite as crisp. Like other table quality vegetables it is difficult to market, because it loses it crispness unless kept on ice. But the home gardeners may serve bowl salad made with crisp leaf lettuce of cos lettuce, which those who depend on market vegetables cannot duplicate.

Sow your favorite variety of leaf lettuce just as soon as the

(Continued on Page 2)

## MACON CO. PROJECT

### Re-Settlement Area to be Flint River Farms

MONTEZUMA, Ga., May 20—Robert W. Hudgens, director of the resettlement activities in Region 5, announced today that the name of the resettlement project in Macon county, Ga., has been authorized as Flint River farm. This project was formerly called Fort Valley Farms.

Authority for this change in name was included in a letter from Dr. W. W. Alexander, administrator, to Director Hudgens and action is being taken to have this name officially recorded.

Director Hudgens states that this name seems well chosen as the site of this resettlement project is adjacent to the Flint River in Macon county.

Approximately 10,000 acres are included in the project area and present plans provide for the establishment of 110 families on as many units.

Two-horse farm units, approximating 80 acres each, are planned More than half of the acreage will be tillable and the remainder will provide pasture development and forest products.

There are 45 houses now located on this project which will be repaired and remodeled where necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of these families. Additional houses will be built, bringing the number of completed farm units to the authorized total of 110.

Repairing and building of the houses, fences, land clearing, and other improvements will be accomplished by the farm families selected to occupy these units.

## GRAY URGES PEST POISON

### Outlook this Season Much Better Than Year Ago

Farmers of the county were yesterday warned by Farm Agent W. R. Gray to beware of the presence of boll weevils in their cotton fields this month in the event there are continual showers over an indefinite period.

Mr. Gray, who stated that the crop this season was much more promising than one year ago, advocated close watching of crops in every instance in view of the warm spring season.

He added that the fields having the largest plants were most likely to become infested with the weevil at the outset.

#### Apply 1-1-1 Mixture

As a precaution Mr. Gray urged producers to apply the 1-1-1 mixture, consisting of one gallon of water, one gallon of molasses and one pound of calcium arsenate, as soon as one finds the smallest square.

"In no case should the farmer trust in a dry June," he stated, "but spread the sweetened poison mixture at once as a safeguard. Do not wait until large squares have appeared before one takes any action."

One almost sure way of stamping out the weevil, the agent concluded, is to repeat the application of the mixture three times at intervals of five to six days.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS OF RURAL CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

In Selma, Alabama there is a unit of the Alabama Farm Bureau with a membership of 520 Negro farmers of Dallas County. The members of this Farm Bureau get the benefit of discounts available to Farm Bureau members for seed, fertilizer, implements, etc. They have raised $1000 towards the construction of a building to be used as a recreational center for the thonsands of Negro farmers who come to Selma each Saturday. S. W. Boynton is the Negro County Agent in Selma and the officers of the Colored Farm Bureau are Herbert Kahn, President. D. J. Rountree, Secretary and Brack Martin, Treasuruer.

In 1936, three farms in Leon County, Florida, were selected for experiments in growing sea-island cotton. J. H. Leonard was the colored farmer in this group. Mr. Leonard owns 200 acres of land and has leased 400 additional acres. In addition to his successful experiment with sea-island cotton, he also had 50 acres in melons for seed to fill a contract with a nationally known seed house.

The Longview Cotton Gin is a cooperatively owned Negro enterprise, with headquarters in Huntsville, Ala. Organized 10 years ago,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

## FARM LAND VALUES

By Henry A. Wallace

(Excerpts from a Radio Address)

During the past year, land values have gone up much more in the eastern cotton and tobacco sections of the United States than in the corn and wheat regions. In 1936 eastern cotton and tobacco land averaged about 96 percent of pre-war whereas in 1937 it averaged about 103 percent. The western corn belt stayed steady at 71 percent of prewar in both years while the eastern corn belt advanced four points from 72 percent of pre-war to 76 percent. The western cotton belt like the western corn belt has not made much advance.

Looking over the entire United States, I see no evidence of a disastrous speculative land boom getting started except possibly in some of the tobacco States. I hope farm income continues to increase but, if it does, I hope city people do not drag farmers into a land boom as they did from 1915 to 1920. Thousands of people have not fin-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

# The Daily Digest Says:

### FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES CONTINUE TO RISE

The per acre value of farm real estate, as a national average, is the highest in five years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Bureau's index of value stood at 85 percent of the 1912-1914 level on March 1 this year, as against 82 on March 1, 1936, and the depression low of 73 on March 1, 1933.

The 16-percent increase since 1933 is attributed largely to increasing farm incomes which have expanded at the rate of a billion dollars a year during the past four years. It is also in part the result of relieved conditions of farm credit and of farm real estate taxes.

The Bureau also reported a 15-percent decrease in bankruptcies among farmers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, as compared with the immediately preceding fiscal year. Reductions were reported for all geographic regions and for all States except Vermont, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and California.

### PAPER MILK BOTTLES SUBJECT OF STUDY

A study of the comparative value of paper and glass milk bottles is being made by the New York State Experiment Station, New York State Departments of Health, and container manufacturers.

Dr. R. S. Breed of the Experiment Station says that while the initial cost of the individual paper container is much less than that of a glass milk bottle, the fact that the glass bottle is normally used 10 or 15 times much more than offsets this advantage. On the other hand, consumers seem to like the paper container.

### NEW USES FOR COTTON

"Much interest was aroused throughout the south last year by the announcement that the government had allotted each of the states a consignment of cotton fabric to be used in road building," says an editorial in Memphis Commercial Appeal (May 9). "There is nothing more important to the south than the developing of new uses for cotton. Not that the last 50 years have not revolutionized the cotton industry, as the tremendous strides of the oil industry so strikingly evidence. But these developments have come largely through the test tube of the laboratory. Chemists and research experts are still experimenting, and there is every reason to believe that the 250 and more uses to which cotton is now put will be added to. But it is encouraging to find the government interested. It evidences a sympathy with and an understanding of the south's great problem that may prove very beneficial. It is encouraging to note that Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi entered wholeheartedly into the cotton road experiment last year. It is to be hoped that as far as possible the new experiments now under way will receive similar support. The government deserves the fullest co-operation."

### ALL-PURPOSE POULTRY MASH

"The simplification of poultry-feeding formulas by University of Nebraska poultrymen into one all-purpose mash should merit a vote of thanks from most farm-flock owners," says Colin Kennedy in Coun-

(Continued on Page 2)

## THREE TYPES OF LETTUCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ground can be worked. It is better to thin out the plant so that they can develop well, though some gardeners do not thin, but allow the plant to grow in a crowded row, on the theory that the leaves are smaller and more tender that way.

* * *

Cos lettuce should be sown at the same timee, since it matures later and while it resists summer heat, it must make growth before the hot spell comes. The cos lettuce must be thinned or transplanted, to six inches apart in the row.

All good lettuce must grow fast. If it stands still the leaves will become bitter. It requires plenty of water, and a dose of plant food will help speed growth.

When cos lettuce begins to make a rosette of slender leaves, they can be tied together and bleached if you wish. Be sure the leaves are dry when you tie them up. Many prefer not to bleach the leaves, preferring their crisp fresh green.

All lettuces tend to go to seed in hot weather, but a second crop of both leaf, and cos lettuce can be used for the fall salads.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

(Continued from Page 1)

try Gentleman (May). "The Nebraska system, which has stood the test under five years of experimental feeding, involves the use of the same mash for the first feeding of the chicks on through egg production, rather than changing mashes three times, as is now the common practice. The system also calls for the same mash for all classes of poultry. Known as Formula 8 the all-purpose mash is made up of 310 pounds of yellow corn meal; 200 pounds of shorts; 100 pounds each of bran, pulverized oats or barley and No. 1 quality alfalfa meal! 50 pounds each of meat scraps, fish meal and dried buttermilk; 20 pounds of pulverized limestone or sifted oyster shells; 10 pounds of fine salt and 10 pounds of cod-liver oil or other suitable fish oil. After the eighth week the latter is not needed in the ration. Fifty pounds of soybean meal can be substituted for the dried buttermilk. In the proportions given above several flock owners would have to go together in making up the mash if they wanted to realize a saving on the wholesale purchase of some of the ingredients used_____"

### $200,000 FOR RADISHES

An editorial in Arkansas Gazette (April 24) says: "There is something solid and impressive about a bale of cotton. Set beside it, a bunch of radishes would not make much of a showing. But there can be something solid and impressive about radishes too, if you have enough of them. This year Craighead county farmers planted 2,000 acres to radishes. Shipments of the crop have begun, and before they are over some 175 carloads will have started on their way to market. The estimated return to the growers will be $200,000. It would take 3,333 bales of 12-cent cotton—a bale and two-thirds to the acre—to bring in $200,000 from the same acreage. And radishes being an off-season specialty, those Craighead county radish growers still have their 2,000 acres available to grow cotton, corn, soy beans, or other summer crops this year.

### VEGETABLES MAY BE PRESERVED IN LOCKERS

Vegetables may be successfully preserved by freezing, without special facilities, in any cold storage plant where rooms can be held at zero F., it was recently announced by the Bureau of Plant Industry, following tests of several varieties of sweet corn, peas, green beans, and lima beans. The results of the tests, the Bureau said, give added proof to the feasibility, under adequate supervision, of community freezing storage rooms in which families store vegetables, fruits and meats in individual lockers. The vegetables studied are those grown principally in the East, but it was stated that similar results should be obtained elsewhere.

### PLANTING BLACK WALNUT

"Black walnut trees, a good source of cash income, can be grown in fence corners, along ditch and stream banks, and other so-called waste places about the farm. An average North Carolina farm could easily have 50 or more black walnut trees, said R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College. The nuts from the trees can be harvested annually, and where a sufficient number of trees are produced, a few can be cut from time to time for timber. Figuring the nuts from one tree at $2.50 a year, a crop of 50 trees would produce an annual income of $125 from the sale of nuts alone. There is a big demand for black walnut lumber and high prices are paid for trees in good condition." (Manufacturers Record, May.)

### WILD TURKEY FARM

Turkey World (May) has an article by V. C. Russell on the breeding of wild turkeys on a ranch near Lesterville, Missouri. It describes the breeding pens, methods of incubation, and sanitary precautions. The only market for the birds is the State of Missouri which liberates the birds in wild areas.

### GLASS DEHYDRATOR

Topeka Capital (May 2) reports the opening at Midland, near Lawrence, Kansas, of a new $40,000 grass dehydrator, owned by the American Butter Co. The plant, says the report, "will handle oats, wheat, barley, rye and sudan grass. 'Only young grasses will be used,' W. H. Allison, manager of the plant, explained, 'as cutting after the first jointing will kill the plant.' Allison said that the fields will be cut every 18 days, and the average pay to the farmer is about $5.40 per acre for each cutting. The grass is bought by the dry ton, and last week the plant was paying $9 for good quality grasses, with a low of about $7. The idea of the dehydrating is to put the grasses into a concentrated form, thereby saving many of the valuable elements which would be lost if the plant were left to dry in the sun. The feed, which is a powdered concentrate, is used to mix with buttermilk, for a poultry food___The plant is equipped to dehydrate the grasses from 20 to 25 acres every day, and the plant is running 24 hours a day____"

### FARM TENANCY COMMITTEE REPORT IS PUBLISHED

Publication of the full Report of the President's Special Committee on Farm Tenancy was recently announced by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, chairman of the Committee.

Stressing the need for a broad attack on agricultural insecurity, the Report calls attention to the problems of farm tenants, share croppers, agricultural laborers, submarginal farmers, and other groups associated with the growth of an insecure type of farm tenancy. Recommendations of the Committee include proposals for rural rehabilitation, submarginal retirement, and a new Federal program to help tenants acquire farms of their own. State legislation to improve farm tenancy conditions is urged.

### AYRSHIRE WORLD RECORD

Another remarkable record has been completed by MacDonald Dorothy, a member of the Ayrshire herd of MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. This cow has just completed a 13-year old record of 18,652 pounds of milk, 792 pounds fat, average test 4.25 percent, in 365 days, making it that she has now produced 154,081 pounds milk, 6,452 pounds fat, average test 4.18 percent in 9 lactations or 3,264 milking days. This record ties with Springburn Lovely Pet for the highest Ayrshire butterfat production in the world. The latter cow is now dead. (The Farmer Magazine, Toronto, May.)

THE WATERMELON is no longer a southern luxury, since science has now made it a New York State crop, said Professor Paul Work of the New York College of Agriculture. The watermelon may even rival the muskmelon in importance in the State, he said, since a number of varieties will mature as early as the standard varieties of muskmelon.

### PENNSYLVANIA WARNS AGAINST PRODUCE SWINDLERS

Secretary French of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued a warning to farmers against persons who are buying hay, potatoes and other produce with promise to pay after the products are resold. Five such operators were recently arrested after swindling farmers in central Pennsylvania out of products valued at $5,000.

Secretary French reports that a bill which has passed the House of Representatives and is now in the Senate would require the licensing and bonding of all commission merchants and produce dealers who buy from farmers on other than a cash basis.

Warnings have been issued also to postmasters in Pennsylvania in connection with the baby chick mail racket recently uncovered in New England.

## GA. FARMERS MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

checks have put me back on my feet."

W. T. Flowers, a Negro farmer near Perry, operates a 400 acre farm as manager-operator. By cooperating with the AAA, he reported that his condition is much improved and he has purchased in 1932 nearly $2,000 worth of improved farm machinery. Last year he made 37 bales of cotton, sold 40 hogs, killed 35 from which he sold over $500 worth of hams and bacon. "I still have a plenty of food and feed for my family and work stock."

P. H. Stone, Negro state extension agent, assisted by Miss Camilla Weems, Negro state home demonstration agent, and Alexander Hurse, Negro state club agent, arranged the itinerary for the state tour.

At the meeting here today, President W. M. Hubbard of the school welcomed the delegates and Sanford H. Lee, Negro county agent of Bibb, Monroe and Twiggs, presided. Others present included Henry Heard, Negro state representative of the NYA, Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute and field representative of the AAA and G. F. King, editor of King's Agricultural Digest.


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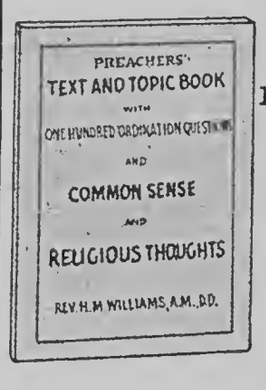


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## FARM LAND VALUES

(Continued from Page 1)

ished paying for that speculative spree. The advance in land values between 1915 and 1920 caused millions of headaches between 1920 and 1935. Mortgages were doubled, expensive schoolhouses were built and taxes went up to two and even three times what they were previously. It is important to remember that higher land values almost inevitably mean a heavier interest and tax burden.

It means to me that when farmers' incomes increase it would be well for them to use the money to improve their living conditions—to build better homes, better barns, better physical improvements—rather than to bid up the prices of farm lands in an effort to add to their land holdings.....I hope that land values more and more will represent capitalized earning power and not speculative prospects. Somehow I doubt if it is a wise thing for most farm land to sell for more than 20 times the net rent after paying taxes.

On the whole, I think it is a good thing that farm land values in the United States in the spring of 1937 are only 85 percent as high as they were before the World War and only 16 percent higher than at the bottom of the depression in 1933. If farmers get their fair share of the national income during the next ten years, farm land values will and should advance. But I hope they never advance beyond a fair relationship with farm income.

Farmers and especially young farmers do not want a repetition of the 1920 foolishness. They want stability and security. They want to go ahead steadily year after year, feeding and clothing the people of the nation, and getting a fair price for so doing. They want to make their money by farming and not by speculating in land.

I hope the United States Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant Colleges can cooperate with these young farmers in building for security and that we shall never again be afflicted by the excesses of a land boom.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Negro farmers who founded the organization have received more in dividends than their original stock investment. The company has a reserve fund of $5000 and in 1936 paid a dividend of 8 percent.

F. E. Pinder, Negro County Agent, with headquarters at Gainesville, Florida, stated recently that Soil Conservation payments received by Negro farmers in his county amounted to more than $21,000.

W. T. Gray, successful Negro truck farmer near Ocala, Florida, recently sold string beans for which he received $400 from one week's harvest. Mr. Gray is also a grower and shipper of tomatoes, squash cucumbers and live stock.

David Simmons, a graduate of Tuskegee's Agricultural Department in 1936, has opened a poultry farm near Milledgeville, Georgia. During his last year at Tuskegee, Mr. Simmons was the National President of the New Farmers Association. Telling the story of his efforts, young Simmons said, "I borrowed money last February and bought 300 chicks. I earned enough on the sale of these chickens and eggs, to repay the loan and I still have enough chickens and eggs for the fall laying."

The Florida Farmers Cooperative Association has recently put on the market a super-refined cane syrup. J. T. Hamilton of Seffner, Florida, is President of this Negro Cooperative and C. L. Turner, Tallahassee, is Secretary.

The Citizens and Southern Bank of Savannah, with many branches throughout the state have agreed to finance 300 Negro 4-H Club boys with registered hiefers. P. H. Stone, Negro State Extension Leader, stated that the handling of this feature of the 4-H Club would be under the direction of Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent for the state of Georgia.

## ON THE SHELF NEAR THE STOVE

Secret of many famous dishes is the dash of seasoning which gives them their distinctive flavor. Cooking meals graduates to culinary art in proportion to the cook's knowledge of the use of condiments to give a subtle taste to food. Of all the seasonings on the shelf near the stove, salt is the most common.

Salt is a white crystalline compound, known chemically as sodium chloride, which is obtained from deposits in the earth or by evaporation of natural brines, such as sea water. In 1935 nearly 8,000,000 tons of salt valued at $21,000,000 were produced in the United States. Only a portion of this was processed for eating purposes—2,837,613 short tons were used by manufacturers in its briny state. Salt has over 1,500 recognized uses. There is a pinch of salt in the clothes we wear, the glasses we use, the cars we drive.

Table salt, which we often buy in the little cardboard containers with the shaker top, is a fine-grained salt to which perfectly harmless chemicals, if their presence and amount are declared on the label, may be added to give the salt the noncaking quality which consumers want. A few hundred thousandths of 1 per cent of a salt of iodine, usually potassium iodine, is often added to table salt. A lack of iodine in the diet may cause an enlarged thyroid. The most usual way of getting one's necessary quota of iodine is in drinking water. In certain sections of the country known as "goiter belts," where iodine is lacking in the water, iodized salt is extensively used by consumers. Price of iodized and ordinary table salt is the same.

Salt is a seasoning used by people the world over, but individual tastes and national culinary traditions dictate the selections of seasonings, especially the spices one finds in kitchen cupboards. When we speak of spices we usually include all the aromatic vegetable products, such as pepper, mustard, ginger, etc., which are added to food to bring out its flavor or to give a flavor where little exists. Species contain volatile materials known as essential oils which give them their odor and taste. Though spices are negligible in food value, their addition to food is said to stimulate the gastric juices and hence make food more digestible. For many centuries these pungent buds, flowers, fruits and seeds, roots, bark and leaves of herbs, shrubs, or trees, growing wild in the equitorial countries and carrried over circutious routes to Europe, were the luxury of kings. Today scientific cultivation and rapid and steady transportation make a shelf of spices available to almost every family.

Most of the spices we buy are imported from other countries. Government standards for spices require that they be clean, sound, and true to name, and that no portion of their violate oil, which gives them their flavor, be removed. The Food and Drug Administration is on guard to see that ground shells, or exhausted spices—spices from which the essential oil has been removed—have not been added to the pepper, ginger, cloves, and other spices, and other spices we buy. All imported foods—spices included—must get their O.K. from this Administration before they can be marketed in this country. Chemical analysis is needed to test the purity of spices, but a consumer when selecting them would do well to both taste and smell them to judge their potency. Some spices of poor quality, such as low grade of cinnamon, are practically flavorless. It is far-sighted economy to buy the best quality spices.

In buying spices one should always buy by weight rather than size of container. Perhaps no other food is packaged in as varied sizes of containers as spices. The size of a can can easily give the impression that it contains more spice than it does. Reading the label is the good consumer insurance against buying slack-filled spice boxes.

Black and white pepper are two of the common condiments which we find on the dining-room table and on the kitchen shelf. Both are products of the same pepper vine grown in the East Indian Islands southern India, French Indo-China, and Siam. Ground black pepper, which is stronger and hotter than white pepper, is prepared from the dried immature berry of the pepper vine. White pepper is made from the mature berry after the outer dark husk has been removed. Because ground pepper loses its pungency if allowed to stand too long, many people buy the whole pepper berries and grind them as they use them. Common varieties are Singapore. Acheen. Lanpong. Java. Tellicherry, and Alleppy, but there are over 40 different varieties of pepper plants, the fruits of which have a slightly different flavor and color. When ground, some are dark or light grayish in color, others have a greenish shade. The consumer particular about his pepper soon learns to identify the flavor he prefers by the color of the grind.

Red pepper, which is hotter or stronger than black pepper, is made from the red, dried, ripe fruit of any spices of Capsicum. Cayenne pepper, the hottest of all peppers, is made from a certain small-fruited species of Capsicum. Red pepper mixture contains some cayenne, but a package labeled cayenne pepper, according to the U. S. standards, must be made from the berries of Capsicum frutescens.

Piperine, an alkaloid of pepper, stimulates perspiration, thus having a cooling effect on the body if a sufficient amount is eaten. For this reason, pepper is widely used in seasoning food in hot countries. The literal translation of the Mexican dish "chili con carne" is "red pepper with meat." Cayenne pepper is a common constituent of curry powder which is the high-flavor mark of many dishes popular in India. Red pepper is often an ingredient of the gingerale we drink to "cool off." It also heightens the flavor of many of the sausages and prepared meants which we buy.


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**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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## GEORGIA AS TOMATO GROWING STATE

Ten thousand South Georgians were expected June 2 in Pelham for the first tomato festival to be staged by that progressive Georgia town.

This was a part of the National Tomato Week, which began May 30 and was celebrated in many of the southeastern states. Exploitation of the tomato as a beneficial food product has been nation-wide and tomatoes, fresh or cooked, now supply vitamins needed to build up resistance to disease or infection, in all of the states of the Union. "Eat tomatoes daily" is a slogan that has been carried into the nation's households.

Tomatoes, one of the latest upcoming industries of the Pelham section, constitute another Georgia crop which has proven the advisability of diversified farming in this state.

Besides the fruit, Georgians have been reaping an encouraging profit from the sale of plants in recent years. Expert inspection given plants have resulted in bids from over the nation and a recent news items told of Canada looking as far south as Georgia for plants.

Agricultural authorities have declared the state's land ideal for growth of the industry and that Georgia plants are superior to those grown in the hot houses of the North and Midwest.

An address by Governor Rivers and short talks by other prominent Georgians will feature the Pelham program. A beauty show, parade, and ball game also will provide entertainment for visitors.

Tomatoes in the near future may rank with peaches, tobacco, and melons as inspirations for festivals if they continue the pace set in recent years.

—Editorial, Macon Daily Telegraph.

## WHAT KIND OF SAFEGUARDS?

**More Facts About Government Control of Labels on Food Packages. This is the Second of Two Articles on Government on the Food Front.**

Honesty in labeling may be required in two ways: Negatively, in that whatever statements made on labels shall be truthful; positively, in that all the facts a buyer should know shall be stated. As we pointed out in the first installment of this article, the Department of Agriculture, in its control of meat labels, requires that labels honestly describe the contents of the can or package and be informative. It does not require that any quality grades shall be stated on labels.

Meat products described as "country" or "farm" must actually be made in the country or on the farm. If prepared in a factory, they must be described as "country-style" if prepared in the same way as country-processed meats. Philadelphia scrapple must actually be made in Philadelphia or called "Philadelphia style" scrapple. Pictures on labels must not lead consumers to expect something inside the can, bottle, or container which is not there.

"Fresh" on a United States inspected and passed label may be applied only to meats and meat products which have been neither preserved nor cured. "Ham" describes "pork hams." The use of words descriptive of meat products has been strictly defined by the Department of Agriculture and packers are required to use these words in the meaning of the Department. Consumers interested in these definitions may obtain them by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Superlatives cannot be used indiscriminately. Words like "best" or "finest" may be used when qualified by the packer's name. A packer may not simply say "Best Bacon," he must say "John's Best Bacon." How John's Best Bacon compares with Jack's Best Bacon is for the consumer to decide.

Of course, each label must state plainly the weight of the contents of the package or can to which it is attached. Nor can the weight of non-edible preservatives be counted in determining the weight of the contents. For instance, the weight of the brine in which sausages are sometimes packed may not be regarded as part of the contents of the can in determining the weight of the contents. Weights also must be given in the largest possible unit. "Seventeen ounces" sounds like more than "one pound, one ounce." Labels, therefore, must read "one pound, one ounce," or "one pound, eight ounces," as the case may be, in order not to be misleading.

Brand names often confuse consumers, but not those carrying United States inspected and passed stamp. The right of the Department of Agriculture to forbid the use of misleading brands was upheld strongly by the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Brougham versus the Blanton Manufacturing Co. The Blanton Manufacturing Co. had been engaged in the manufacture of a fat containing 30 per cent cream which it sold under the brand name of Creamo. Later, however, it stopped using cream in the manufacture of the fat, though it persisted in the use of the brand name. The Department of Agriculture sought to prevent the use of "Creamo" as a brand because it was misleading to consumers, since cream was no longer being used in the manufacture of the product. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and there, in a decision handed down on April 18, 1919, the right of the Department of Agriculture to forbid the use of misleading brand names was completely upheld.

All cans bearing United States inspected and passed labels are stamped with the number of the packing house where the product is made. Each United States inspected meat packing plant has a number. Thus, any package or canned meat product may be traced, if necessary, to the plant where it was processed.

Labels of imported products must, like domestic labels, conform to United States standards. Very often they are printed in foreign languages and use local, almost untranslatable words, but whatever the difficulties of translation, the same rigid standards of truth are enforced on them as on United States labels.

During 1936 the meat inspection service approved more than 21,000 labels of meats and meat products; 3,587 were disapproved. Reasons for rejection vary considerably, but a measure of the consumer protection afforded can be seen by listing some of the reasons: False statements regarding quantity, quality, origin of product, and in a number of cases, false statements regarding medicinal and curative properties of the products.

Required Government approval of labels on food products in advance of their sale stops here. Voluntary approval starts with the shrimp and poultry product packers. In order to secure Federal supervision of their plants these packers must agree to the regulation of their labels. Just as in the case of meats and meat products, the Federal inspection stamp on a shrimp or a poultry product certifies that the label describing it is truthful.

With these exceptions there is no other Government supervsion of labels on food products before the products appear on consumer markets. There is policing of labels after they appear on the market. In policing most labels the Government requires merely that the label shall not tell a lie. We will come later to those exceptions in which the Government requires that labels tell certain facts.

The Food and Drugs Act, which was enacted into law in 1906, together with the seven amendments to it adopted since that date, provides that a product is misbranded if its package or label contains statements, designs, or devices which are false and misleading. Violations of the law carry penalties all the way from forfeiture of the goods to fine and imprisonment.

Compare this with the label regulations under the Meat Inspection Act. There, no label may be used at all until it has the prior approval of the Department of Agriculture. Under the Food and Drug Administration the statements on the label are regulated in advance only by the manufacturer's discretion. Of course, if he violates the law he is likely to be prosecuted, but to establish in court that he violated the law it must be proved that he told an untruth on the label. He does not violate the law if, for instance, he simply refrains from telling the truth. Under the Meat Inspection Act the Department of Agriculture may require that a label not only be truthful but that it also be informative. With certain exceptions, the Food and Drugs Act does not require that a label give any relevant information to the consumer.

When products contain certain drugs or alcohol, the processor is required to note their presence on the label, and the amount or proportion.

Simple, unmixed foods cannot be sold under fanciful or "trick" names. The same is true of drugs described in the United States Pharmacopoeia of the National Formulary, which are authoritative compilations of recognized drugs and drug compounds.

Consumers should underline the fact that this applies only to simple unmixed foods and drugs. A drug or food that is a mixture may be sold under a brand or label which gives no indication of its contents.

Many foods have been defined for Food and Drug Administration, and butter is the only food which has been defined by law. These definitions serve as standards of identity, and only incidentally, imperfectly, and a few instances, as to minimum standards of quality. Under the McNary-Maps Amendment to the Food and Drugs Act, the Department of Agriculture has established minimum standards of quality for certain canned foods. Canned foods falling below this minimum standard must have this fact noted plainly on their labels.

Actual food content of a package is next in importance to the consumer. Here, too, the Food and Drugs Act requires that the manufacturer state plainly on the label the contents, in terms of net weight or other suitable units, of the food in the container.

Size of the container, however, sometimes influences consumers more than the actual weight of its contents. Consumers looking at shelves are impressed by the size of a can but learn later on opening the can that it is only partly filled. To prevent such deception the Department of Agriculture has issued, under the McNary-Mapes Amendment, regulations governing the fill of certain canned foods. These regulations prescribe the maximum amount of empty space in a can, and the maximum amount of liquid packing medium, such as brine or oil or water, that may be used. Such regulations now apply to all canned foods, as defined in the McNary-Mapes Amendment, either through general or special minimum fill of container standards.

Labels and brands, of course, are not the whole concern of the Food and Drug Act. The act also seeks to protect consumers by preventing adulteration, the addition of poisonous or harmful ingredients to foods and drugs, and the use of filthy, decomposed, or putrid ingredients. Bright colors in foods today present little hazard to consumers but manufacturers of food dyes voluntarily submit samples of color batches for testing by Food and Drug Administration chemists before they market their dyes. Safe dyes receive a certification of a consumer guarantee of purity that shows on the container.

Effectiveness of consumer protection under Federal Food and Drug Act is implemented by similar protective work of State and municipal agencies within their jurisdictional limits. Often where limited funds and personnel make adequate enforcement difficult the Federal agency is enabled to stamp out specific hazards by enlisting the cooperation of other agencies.

A-B-C grading or other consumer guides to quality are not required by Federal law for any food product. Consumers may, however procure at their grocery stores, if they demand them, many food products that have been graded for quality according to standards set by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under the authority of the Farm Product Inspection Act the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics maintains a grading service for the use of producers, packers, and distributors of certain food products. These standards were intended originally to help producers, industry, and trade come to a common understanding of the quality of the community they were trading in, and to enable farmers to borrow money on crops stored in licensed warehouses.

Today consumers as well as farmers recognize the importance of official standards and grades. Consumers can now purchase in many markets individual pieces or packages of meats and meat products, dairy products, canned fruits and vegetables, and poultry, each of which bears the mark of a Government standard of quality.

### CORNING RADISH GROWERS MAKE FIRST SHIPMENT

Corning, April 23.—The first shipment of radishes from here this season was sent out last night. Two more cars were loaded today.

## FREAK PIG BORN WITH TWO BODIES

Adrian, Ga., May 18—A freak pig was displayed in town this week by Homer Youngblood, who lives near Adrian. The pig had two perfectly formed bodies, each body with four feet, but they were joined at the neck, with one head.

There were two ears in the usual place and on top of the head was another set of ears.

The pig, which was well developed, lived only a short time and is on display at the office of the vocational instructor, O. L. Hayden, who preserved it in formaldehyde.

### HOW ARE YOU DOING?

IN A COUNTRY as complex as ours, doing millions of different jobs, turning out millions of different articles, and spending money in millions of ways, it is difficult to see at a glance how we are failing.

To consumers, and therefore to the country, one signpost is more important than any other. It is the one that tells us whether we have arrived at the road of **increasing purchasing power.** That is the only goal that means real prosperity for all of us.

Dollar bills in themselves cannot satisfy hunger or thirst, keep us warm or cool us off, carry us to distant places or bring things to us. Money is important only in terms of what it will buy. Along with more money must come more goods, better quality goods, and progressively decreasing prices, so that more consumers can buy the goods they need, so that all consumers can buy more goods, so that the demand for these goods will keep mills and factories and shops busy, so that busy industry and trade can keep on employing workers and paying them decent wages. If profits grow too fast, if wages do not grow fast enough, if jobs do not increase enough, if lower costs of production do not get passed along in lower prices, trouble is sure to come.

### WASHING PILLOWS IS EASY PROVIDED RIGHT METHOD IS FOLLOWED

"Have you a summer pillow problem staring you in the face? Then don't let it worry you," advises Miss Frances Weedman, home economics expert. Washing pillows is no trouble at all when you have an electric washing machine and a rotary drier to do a first-rate job for you. Pillows come out clean and fluffy, pillow-cases bright and rejuvenated, provided you go at it the right way.

"First, be sure to pick out a clear, sunshiny day. Preparations are simple. Soft water or water softened with borax or ammonia is important for penetrating and loosening dirt particles in the ticking." Miss Weedman explains. "For washing, use very sudsy lukewarm water 90 degrees to 100 degrees), dissolving the soap flakes in hot water before hand.

"Starting with the agitated soak'—a real boom to the housewife—you may complete the task in four short steps. This means washing the pillows 8 to 10 minutes in the washing machine to remove surface dirt and thus eliminate pre-soaking. A small slit in the end of the pillow will keep it from floating after being put into the tub. Feathers may be poured into muslin sacks and washed separately from the ticking, but it is just as easy to wash the whole pillow in the washer.

"So gentle is the motion of the rotary drier that most of the water is easily extracted from the pillow, and two pillows may be washed at a time. Then put the pillows through another suds for five minutes and extract water again. Three rinsings in the washing machine with a turn in the rotary drier between each rinse will do the trick," Miss Weedman declares. "Pin the case firmly to the clothesline by one end, shake occasionally, and reverse to hasten drying. You may wash as many as ten pillows in an afternoon without feeling tired, and wash and iron pillow-case, too."

Ironing the pillow-cases, or ticking, presents no difficulties to the housewife with an electric ironer. With an increased ironing surface the modern ironer covers 2,736 square inches per minute and may be operated while she is comfortably seated.

"If the pillow-cases have ruffles, or pleats, at the edge," Miss Weedman concludes, "iron these details first at the open end of the ironer. Then guide the body of the cover through the roller. Snap the covers over the pillows, and they will look fresh and new.

### GREEN CABBAGE HAS PINK HEART WITHIN

WASHINGTON—A pink-hearted type of cabbage has been grown from stock imported from Turkestan, at the experiment station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Beltsville, Md., Dr. Roy Magruder reports in the current issue of Science.

The heads are green outside. As the leaves are stripped off, the inner ones are first the usual cabbage-white or cream color. Then varying from a half-inch to three inches in diameter, there is an inner heart around the terminal bud, of pale pink or magneta color.

Dr. Magruder is sending the seed stock of this new cabbage type to Dr. C. H. Myers of Cornell University, who will continue the breeding experiments.

### EPSOM SALT IS GOOD IN KILLING HOPPERS

By Science Service

NORMAN, Okla.,—Epsom salt may find large-scale use this summer if the expected outbreak of grasshoppers reached its predicted magnitude. For this chemical, a bitter medicine to reluctant human palates, is even worse for grasshoppers—it kills them.

Discovery of the usefulness of Epsom salt as a grasshopper poison is reported in the current issue of Science by Hubert W. Frings and Mable S. Frings of the University of Oklahoma. They have compared the standard arsenic-poisoned bran bait prepared with epsom salt, and find the latter to be quite as effective, cheaper to make, and safer to prepare and use.

Their formula is: Bran, 60-65 per cent; molasses, 15 per cent; magnesium sulphate (epsom salt). 20-25 per cent and enough water to moisten.

Spread on the ground where the young grasshoppers are crawling—watch them turn up their toes.

### PASTURE GAVE FINE RESULTS

**Five Acres of Crimson Clover Grazed All Farm's Stock**

Crimson clover will furnish more grazing per acre than any other winter legume that has ever been grown in the Ozark region, according to Tom Clark of Maysville, in Benton county.

In the fall of 1935, Mr. Clark planted a five-acre block adjacent to his barn to Crimson clover for winter and early spring pasture. He got a good stand and it furnished considerable pasture until the dry weather set in early in the spring of 1936, related P. R. Corley, Benton county agent.

"The field was pastured heavily during the spring and summer of 1936 and it looked like there was such a small growth left that it would not be possible for it to reseed itself, says the county agent. "However, Mr. Clark found that it had made some seed, so in early September of 1936 he went into the field with a tandum disk and covered what seed had been produced that summer. A short time after the ground was disked, a perfect stand was in evidence. Mr. Clark pastured it some with his dairy cows and hogs all during the winter.

"When the warm weather opened about April 1 this spring, the clover began growing so fast that all the livestock on the farm was turned on the five-acre pasture. All during April the five acres pastured 34 head of cattle, 32 mature hogs, 30 pigs, and two horses. None of the livestock had anything to eat except what they got from the pasture. But even with the heavy grazing, it made a very satisfactory growth and will continue to furnish pasture for the amount of livestock on it throughout May, Mr. Clark believed.

"Judging from his experience, Mr. Clark said it is impossible to pasture Crimson clover so heavily that it will not produce seed enough to reestablish a stand. He also said that it starts growing the earliest in the spring of any plant he has had on his farm, and will grow on almost any type of soil."

### BOMBS, PLANE USED IN WAR AGAINST CROW

That well-known cornfield robber, Mr. Crow, is going to need all his cunning. War has been declared against him, and the battle front extends pretty well across the country.

In Nebraska, 75 men with shotguns got into a plane and swooped down on a crow roost near Columbus. There was a grand crashing of the 12-gauges, and thousands of crows were killed.

For the protection of game birds, the Indiana Department of Conservation is putting on its annual crow-slaying contest.

In Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma and other states, the crow roosts are being bombed, with a large resulting slaughter of these canny pirates of the air.

Oklahoma farmers, suffering heavy damage from crows, pleaded with game wardens to do something about it. They said the crows followed the planters in the fields, digging up the seed grain. Game wardens went after the crows, and over 200,000 were reported to have been killed before they ran out of bombs. Farmers used the carcases for fertilizer.

**Two Bounties Collected**

Oklahoma game wardens say that state has more crows than any other.

In one Kansas county, $800 of bounty was paid out on crow heads in a few days. Then, as the story is reported, it was discovered that another bounty was being collected on the feet of the same crows in Oklahoma.

Much effort has been given to putting the crow on tables, as a game bird. A Kansas farmer caught a number of them and fattened them on milk for the annual crow dinner of the Izaak Walton League, at Wichita. The guest of honor was Dr. J. W. Stallings, Tulsa, Okla., who originated the idea of eating crows.

A St. Louis restaurant has been

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)


# A FOUR PIECE PULPIT SET

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### BOMBS, PLANE USED

(Continued from Page 5)

advertising in the newspapers, "Enjoy Our Crow Dinners."

The U. S. Biological Survey has issued a bulletin on how to cook young rooks, or crows. Some call them "prairie squab."

## GIANT PINE SAWED INTO 3,330 FEET

**Americus**, Ga., May 20.—An unusual lumber yield is reported by Shiver Lumber Company, whose sawmill plant is located on Coker street in Americus. One single giant pine manufactured into high grade lumber there Tuesday of this week produced 3,330 feet of timber.

This timber, if sold at retail for $35 a thousand feet, would bring the seller $116.55. The sale price at the mill, of course, would be much lower than this figure.

The average log sawn into timber at the Shiver mill is estimated to produce 400 feet of lumber. The price paid for the giant log by the manufacturer was not learned.

## LIVE-AT-HOME PLAN EXTENDED TO BROOMS

Last year, Mrs. C. B. Bodkins, member of the Mount Zion home demonstration club near Marianna, virtually grew her own brooms, according to Miss Trannye Odum, home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Bodkins grew six rows of broom corn, the demonstration agent explained. In the fall a neighbor worked the corn into brooms for half the brooms. From her share of 13 brooms, Mrs. Bodkins sold six for $3, keeping seven for home use.

## SPICES

Both pepper and salt have had a romantic and bloody history. Nations have gone to war over salt mines and pepper vines. The gentler spice, paprika, which, because of its flaming color, we use to garnish food as much as we do to season it, does not have such an adventurous past. It is a product of a plant grown exclusively in Spain and Hungary. The highest grade of paprika, made from selected pods of the dried ripe fruits of **Capsicum annum** from which the placentae, stalks, and stems have been removed, is known as Hungarian Rosenpaprika. Olive oil is sometimes added to paprika to heighten its color. It has no other purpose. A paprika label declaring "olive oil added" means that the color of the product has been produced in part by added oil. Paprika should be kept in a dark place, as its color fades if it is exposed to light for any length of time. Also, if kept too long it may develop a slightly rancid odor due to the decomposition of the fixed oil it contains.

Allspice, much in demand in every household during the canning season, is the nearly ripe dried fruit of the pimiento tree. It is also known as pimiento and Jamaica pepper, but it is popularly called allspice because its flavor is said to resemble a mixture of clove, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Though native to Jamaica, which exports the greatest amount, it is grown in other countries. A cheaper spice than the clove, it resembles the clove in its reddish-brown color and small nail-like shape.

The fragrant clove is a dried flower bud of an evergreen tree of the Myrtle family cultivated in the Molucca Islands, Guiana, Ceylon, India, Zanzibar, and the East and West Indies. Cloves of good quality are plump, bright reddish brown in color, and when pressed will readily exude oil. Exhausted cloves are shriveled and dark in color. The common way of adulterating cloves in the past was by mixing exhausted cloves and clove stems, which have very little spice value, with cloves of good quality. According to Food and Drug standards, a product labeled cloves should not contain more than 5 percent stems. In Persia, centuries ago, cloves were an important ingredient in love potions. Today they are used in many places to make perfume in imitation of carnations, and the vanillin in clove is used to manufacture imitation of vanilla extract. In the kitchen the clove has numerous uses. It is a favorite seasoning used in baking ham, and it enhances the flavor of many pickles, ketchups, and preserved fruits.

Capers, commonly used in Europe but rather rare in the average American kitchen, is a flower spice, coming from a shrub which is native to the countries bordering the Mediterranean. In lands where it is cultivated for a culinary use, the buds are picked daily during June and July and kept in the dark for 3 or 4 hours and then are pickled in vinegar. Capers are small, somewhat four-angled in shape and are dark greenish brown in color, mottled with bright green.

Dried leaves of many shrubs and trees are used to give a distinctive tang to food. Bay leaves used to flavor fish, soups, custards, and puddings, come from the sweet laurel plant whose leaves were gathered by the Greeks and Romans for wreaths of victory. French cooks, famed for their use of bouquets—a mixture of sweet herbs—consider a bay leaf an essential part of their spice combination.

Dried leaves of the common garden sage, which grows in southern Europe, is a spice popularly used with meats and dressings. Austrian sage, known as Dalmatian, is considered the best quality. Next in quality is the French, then Italian, then Greek. In buying sage you will usually find the word Dalmatian, French, or Italian on the label.

Thyme and marjoram are two seasonings which the mint family contribute to the pantry shelf. Dried leaves and the flowering tops of these plants are used to flavor many sauces and soups.

Seeds of plants as well as their flowers and leaves are used as condiments to make eating more than a humdrum necessity. The most important ingredient of the prepared mustard which we spread on our hot dogs is flour made from ground mustard seeds which comes from an annual herb which grows in both Europe and America. The seed has a large amount of volatile oil but unlike most spices it demands a liquid to bring out its flavor. Many people prefer to make their own mustard, and buy mustard flour and mix it with water, vinegar, or milk immediately before use. In mixing mustard, tepid or cold but never hot liquid should be used. There are 2 types of mustard seeds in common use, known as black or brown and white or yellow mustard. The paste we use on our meats is usually made from a mixture of both—black for aroma and white for pungency.

Nutmeg and mace are both products of the nutmeg tree native to the East Indian Archipelago. Nutmeg is the dried, hard seed, and mace, which is retailed in powder form, is made from grinding the coating surrounding the nutmeg. The flavors of the two are quite different. Mace is added to sauces for fish, to pickles, and to ketchup. It is said to have a "smooth" flavor. Nutmeg is a favorite spice for sweet dishes, such as custard. It also gives a filip to eggnogs, ales, and punch. There are two general varieties of mace, known as East Indian and West Indian mace. West Indian mace which is commonly used is light yellow in color. Many spice connoisseurs, however, prefer the darker East Indian mace which they think has a superior flavor. Each consumer can judge for herself by sampling the two varieties.

Nutmegs are sold whole or in powder form. Normal nutmegs should be well rounded and symmetrical and brown in color. "Shrivels," or nutmegs that arrive in this country more or less shriveled, are often used for the powdered product. Ground nutmeg varies in value according to appearance and color. Good sound nutmegs will produce a light-brown grind, while a dark grind is often an indication that the spice has been processed from imperfect seeds.

Cinnamon, used in so many holiday dishes that it is often called the "joy spice," is the bark of either the cinnamon or cassia tree. True cinnamon of the finest quality, is the dried bark of the young branches of a small tree cultivated chiefly in Ceylon. The thin pieces of bark when scraped and dried curl into quill-like rolls and are usually orange yellow with wavy lines of lighter color. Different varieties of cinnamon have different flavors varying from the mild, delicate flavor of Ceylon cinnamon to the strong and pungent flavor of the Saigon cinnamon. The quality of cinnamon depends on the amount and flavor of oil in the bark.

China cinnamon which is darker and coarser than the Ceylon, Batavia, or Saigon spice, has a smaller amount of essential oil, and is often practically flavorless. Though you will often see a product labeled Ceylon, Batavia, or Saigon cinnamon, you will seldom find the trade mark China cinnamon. Usually it will be marked merely "cinnamon." Though high-grade cinnamons cost more they give the best results. Cinnamon should always be kept in a well-closed container.

Ginger, one of the earliest-known spices, mentioned in Sanskrit literature and in the Talmud, is the root of an herb cultivated in tropical countries. Jamaica ginger, grown in the West Indies, is the best quality. Though Canton, China, makes a specialty of exporting ginger preserved in a sugar syrup, most ginger comes to this country in the dried state. In the trade the rhizomes, or underground stems of the ginger plant used for spice, are often called "hands" because of their somewhat palmate shape. To prepare the ginger for market the outer coating of the "hands" is removed, then they are washed and dried in the sun—and often as a protection against mildew they are "bleached" or coated with lime. Both the irregularly shaped pieces of ginger and the powdered ginger vary in color from light yellow to brown. The best quality gingers usually are of the lighter shades and when a piece is broken, the edges have a starchy, fibrous, resinous appearance. At one time ginger was used for spicing wine. Today it is the main ingredient of the English ginger beer and our ginger ale. It also adds zest to many courses of a dinner from soup to dessert.

Preliminary estimate of the total number of pounds of spices imported into the United States during 1936 is 141,898,046—valued at $12,526,555. Black unground pepper led all other spices, the estimated total being 69,345,389 pounds.


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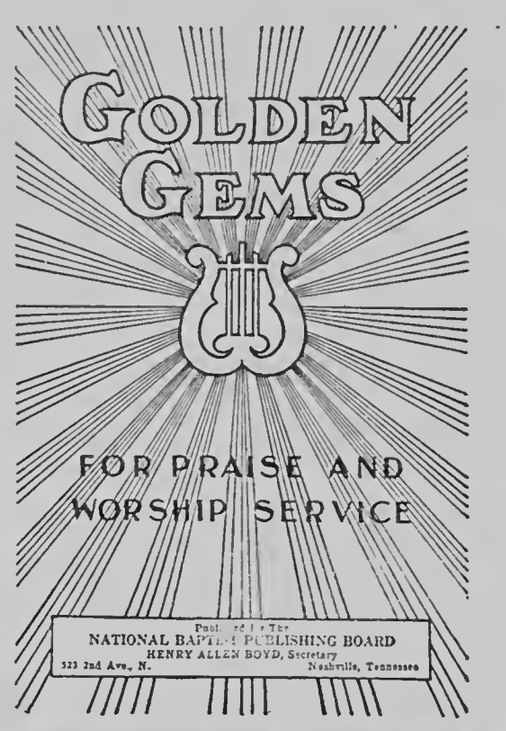


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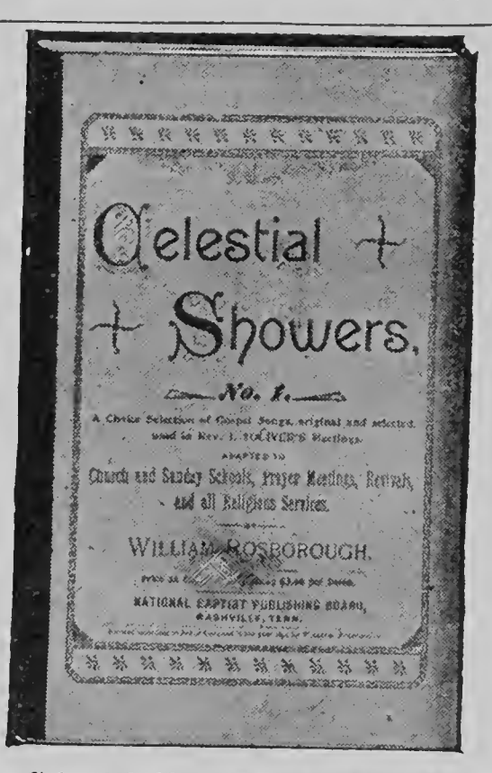


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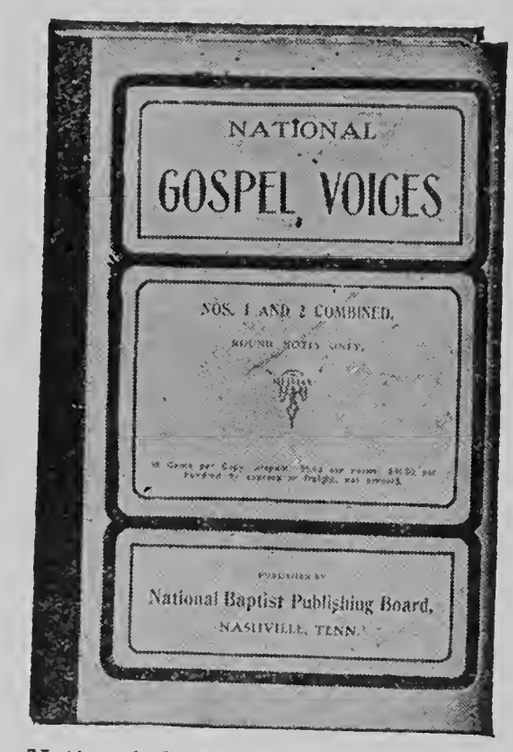


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## HELPING THE FARMER BY GRASS-ROOTS SCIENCE

By Dr. Frank Thone

Roots loom large in our national consciousness nowadays. Floods, soil erosion, and the lowering threat of chocking storms swirling out of the West's "dust bowl," have made even city folk apostles of the plant-more-grass movement. We all want to see the myriad cords of roots holding fast the slipping soil that is riches if it stays where it belongs, ruin if it does not.

Yet, paradoxically, we know very little about this subject that has become so important to us. Botanical scientists have for centuries centered their studies on the over-ground parts of plants, and have left the roots in muddy darkness.

This neglect of roots has been a serious error. Roots do an important and indispensable share of every higher plant's life work: they get the all-necesssary water, along with the all-necessary mineral nutrients from the soil, and they anchor the plant in place. Sometimes also they store reserve food.

Out on the Canadian prairies, at the University of Saskatchewan, there is a plant scientist who is actively doing something about roots. He knows more about where roots actually go than any man who has ever lived for he is the first man who has ever taken the trouble to remove all the sail from a whole root system, grain by grain, and chart the roots, inch by inch, as he has come to them. He is a real grass-roots botanist.

His name is T. K. Pavlychenko. He is a native of Ukrainia, but he has for several years been a Canadian citizen. He is attached to the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, in the capacity of "weed experimentalist."

The whole thing started because of weeds. Farmers on the fertile plains of Saskatchewan were increasingly troubled with several particularly persistent and pestiferious weed species. The authorities at the experiment station of the province, located at Saskatoon, decided to attack the advancing enemy with all the weapons of science.

Among the most troublesome weeds of the Saskatchewan plains were several species of wild mustard and even worse than these, wild oats.

These weeds, in turn, can be routed by two or three species of range grass, especially one brought in from western Asia, known as crested wheat grass.

To Pavlychenko fell the task of finding out exactly how the roots of each weed and crop plant behaved, both when grown alone with plenty of space both above and under ground and when grown side by side with a competing plant.

He went about the job thoroughly. He planted seeds of each kind, both separately and within competing range of other plants. At four different times during the first growing season, and with perennial plants twice more during the following year, he took out a sample plant of each kind, lifting with each plant a solid block of soil contining its entire root system.

With a "brush" of fine water-jets he removed every particle of soil, charting the position of every root as he did so. Late, in flat tanks in the laboratory, he measured every inch of every root. How laborious this job was may be guessed from the fact that some of the root systems of full-grown plants had main roots and branches summing up to two and three hundred miles.

To get at a root system involves plenty of hard labor.

First, Mr. Pavlychenko digs a trench clear around the plant he is going to study, leaving a block of soil big enough to hold all the roots. If it is a big clump of crested wheat grass, for example, the block is four feet square and seven or eight feet deep.

The next step is to enclose the pillar in a sectional case or framework, made of stout two-inch lumber and steel rods. Once securely enclosed the soil mass is loosened at the bottom and tilted slowly over on its side. Then, with block and tackle, a couple of husky-backed young assistants haul the whole massive block up to the surface.

Here it is slid onto a platform mounted on trailer wheels, and removable sides are set up around it. Bolted tight, they form an oblong watertight tank. This is filled, and the soil mass is left to soak until it is soft through—perhaps a couple of days.

With this heavy-labor part of the job finished, the real work is ready to begin. All that earth has to be removed from around and among those infinite interwebbed roots, and yet not the smallest branch may be broken. No trowel, not even a toothpick, could meet those exacting requirements.

The only safe working tool is water, in fine, brush-like streams. Mr. Pavlychenko has devised such a water brush, a flat spray-nozzle with a valve to control the force of its fine streams.

Beginning at the bottom, working slowly toward the top, the water brush does its work. Inch by inch, as the roots appear, the scientist charts them on a big sheet of graph paper. After about two weeks, he has a complete map of the whole intricate root system.

Once the root system is clear of all foreign matter, it can be rolled up and packed away in a container of preservative to be taken out for further study when the long Saskatchewan winter comes, and not even the most enthusiastic grass-roots botanist can dig in the frozen soil.

The job of measuring up a big root system may take a month of winter laboratory time. The roots are laid out in natural position in a flat, shallow tank, painted black inside to set off the white of the roots to best advantage and strongly illuminated with a battery of eight 250-watt electric lamps.

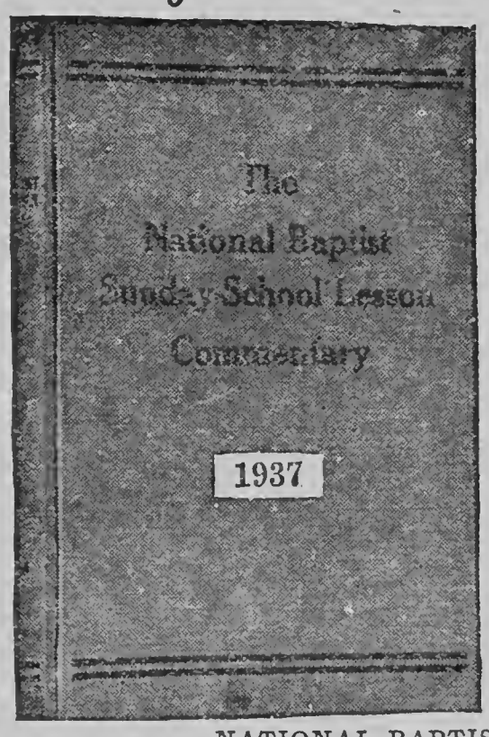
To take a big root system traveling, Mr. Pavlychenko has devised an ingenious traveling tank. It is as long as the root system is wide—some 40 inches. It has a tighly fitting lid, which can be sealed on.

The root system is first laid out flat in its tank with a wide sheet of oiled paper beneath it. The water is slowly drained away, letting the root settle flat on the paper. Preservative solution is sprayed or sprinkled on. Then the paper is rolled up, roots and all, beginning at the bottom.

The roll is gently lowered into the tank, which has a bulge built into its bottom, to accommodate the thick clump where roots and stems come together—the 'crown," botanists call it. Thus Mr. Pavlychenko's favorite crested wheat grass specimen traveled many hundreds of miles.

Mr. Pavlychenk is enthusiatic about crested wheat grass, as a plant for the Canadian West and for the northern Great Plains of the United States. It has practically all weeds licked from the first gong. It grows more roots, deeper roots, and grows them faster than any grass he has experimented with. And it holds soil with a tenacious grip.


# Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

### COOPERATIVE COLONY PLAN

Father Divine, Harlem cult leader, plans to take over the whole of Ulster County, New York, and make it into a model cooperative community, it was learned yesterday, say a New York Times report. The Divine Peace Mission Movement Plan already operates twenty-five farming and other enterprises in Ulster County. The plan, which is to be financed by the public, will set up enterprises against which local farmers and merchants are expected to compete because Father Divine's followers will work without cash wages—having been promised security and a higher standard of living than they could ever expect in the Harlem slums.

### HAY HARVESTER

"A new hay-making machine now on the market does away with pitchforks and perspiration, according to an announcement from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Driven by one man, the machine picks up the hay from the windrow, chops it, and throws it into a tight box. After the load is brought to the barn the chopped hay is dumped into a blower which throws it into the silo or mow". (New England Homestead, April 10).

### NORTH CAROLINA BERRY MEN CASH ON UNIFORM PACKS

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture reported this week that uniform packing of strawberries in the eastern part of the State this season raised the price to growers by about 30 percent. In packing experiments, key men in the strawberry section were asked to grade their berries, using not only United States and North Carolina standards, but trade and competitive standards as well. Citing examples of results, the Department said that one farmers received 80 cents a crate more for berries packed to competitive standards than for berries packed to "his own methods"; another, using Federal and State standards topped the market $3.50 a crate, or $1 above the average of the market.

### SHEEP FOR THE SOUTH

In an introductory paragraph, L. R. Neel in Southern Agriculturist (May) says: "The market will take more well developed and finished lambs from the South in April, May and June at profitable prices than our section is producing. Sheep are the best grazing animals of all of the domestic species, making use frequently of waste and surplus crops as well as turning to good use a portion of the land that is put in pasture and hay crops under our soil conservation program. The sheep is the one kind of livestock that can be grown successfully on pasture and forage without any grain whatever."

### NEW ENGLAND UNCOVERS BABY CHICK MAIL RACKET

A baby chick racket, consisting of the mailing of baby chicks to unknown persons, was recently uncovered in New England. New England postmasters received in the same mail letters from a mid-eastern hatchery advising that the chicks had been sent by mistake to the wrong State, and requesting that the postmasters advertise and dispose of the chicks at the best possible price, the proceeds to be sent to the hatchery. The Post

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

## NEW ENGLAND UNCOVERS

(Continued from Page 7)

Office Department and Federal Trade Commission are investigating the practice.

## ELECTRIC FENCE

A fence to end all complaint against fences or dogs has been installed around the sheep pasture at the John Tarleton College farm near Stephenville, Texas, Bruce Bobo, herdman at the farm, reports. The fence consists of electrically charged wires, one close enough to the ground to keep dogs from crawling under, another high enough to keep them from jumping over and intervening wires close enough to prevent marauding animals from getting through. "With the number of lambs we have now," Mr. Bobo states, "it is much more economical to operate the fence than to have to take a loss on lambs killed by dogs." Other electric fences were installed at the farm early in the fall at the instigation of Oscar Frazier, professor of animal husbandry. (Dallas News, April 14.)

## CARBON DIOXIDE KEEPS STRAWBERRIES

"Added dollars for strawberry growers and sellers as well as brighter, firmer berries for the consumer, are advantages expected from a new carbon dioxide treatment which prolongs the salable life of the fruit," reports H. L. Harris, agricultural editor, University of Minnesota, in Country Gentleman (June). "A season's experiments by horticulturists and plant physiologists at the Minnesota Experiment Station have shown that this treatment keeps strawberries fresh from 24 to 48 hours longer. It slows down ripening and retards the mold which usually develops very rapidly when strawberries are removed from the refrigerator to retail shelves. Taste and digestibility of the fruit are not affected by the carbon dioxide when used as described. Very simple to apply, the treatment costs only about one cent for a 24-pint crate of strawberries. It reduces cold storage expenses and enables shipping fruit farther, since treated berries will keep better at 60 degrees F. than will untreated ones kept in cold storage at 48 degrees. Berries are treated from two to eight hours in an airtight chamber with a carbon dioxide concentration of 30 to 45 percent. One Minnesota fruitgrowers' association is considering the construction of both a stationary and gassing chamber and a portable one to be placed on a truck chassis for the benefit of its members. Treating the berries right in the truck will eliminate extra handling before taking them to market."

## GREENS IN THE SALAD BOWL

Cows cropping grass, and rabbits nibbling lettuce, have the edge on many humans in the matter of good diet. By nature they prefer what is good for them—the tenderest shoots and the greenest plants—while it may take a 10-year campaign waged by scientists to sell humans the idea of writing leafy vegetables large on the bill of fare.

By now we should not need a food expert to start us on the salad road to health. Taste alone recommends a dish of cool greens for summer days. Rub a wooden bowl with a clove of garlic, toss in crisp lettuce leaves, mix with oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt, and you have a hot-weather dish hard to beat. But there is no reason to pack away the salad bowl for the rest of the year. Vitamins and mineral salts stored in green things provide cheap health insurance during winter months. If you are training for a marathon or hoping to tip the scale at an additional 10 pounds, you won't find the necessary calories in salads. Keep to your beefsteaks and potatoes then. But for the body-building minerals, such as iron and calcium, salad plants are an essential. Thanks to improved methods of growing, refrigerating, and transporting, some form of this highly perishable food can put in an appearance at the dinner table every day of the year.

Most important of our salad crops is lettuce with its four types, the crisp head, the butterhead, cos or romaine, and leaf. Though its rise to popularity is recent, lettuce can trace its origin back hundreds of years to a plant carried from Europe to the Himalayas. It derives its name from the "Lactuca" of classical times, whose milky fluid served the Romans as freckle remover and sedative. In the seventeenth century Lettis won a reputation for cooling a "hot and fainting stomacke."

Crisp head lettuce is the reigning favorite in markets from coast to coast. A good representative of the crisp heads is the New York variety, with its compact, crumpled center of silvery leaves bedded in curling glossy-textured leaves of dark green. The grocer will probably sell you the New York under the name of Iceberg, for he uses the latter term loosely to designate several rather similar sorts of heading lettuce. The true Iceberg, much like New York, has a distinctive reddish-brown tinge along the outer edges of the center leaves.

Long the main commercial crop of western lettuce growers, the crisp head type has made its bow along the Atlantic seaboard. However, until a strain is developed to suit new growing conditions, Iceberg will probably not threaten the supremacy of butterhead lettuce in the East.

On its home ground in the East the butterhead holds its own. Smaller, softer than the Iceberg, the butterhead has straight-edged leaves of a rather coarse texture. It gains its name from its tender golden heart leaves. Not so handsome as its western rival, the butterhead makes up in flavor for what it lacks in looks. Of the several varieties—Big Boston, White Boston, Unrivaled, May King—Big Boston is the only one offering competition to Iceberg in the carload movement of lettuce and then only in limited areas. If you live in northeastern United States, look for an abudance of butterheads in the spring months.

Cos or romaine is another heading lettuce. This tall, thin member of the lettuce family comes to market by truck in the spring and fall. Its elongated head is composed of narrow leaves, bleaching from medium green at the outside to creamy white at the center. Thick midribs give the leaves a crunchy, full body, and flavor is rich.

Leaf lettuce makes a good showing at roadside stands during the spring and summer months. Market gardeners like to grow this plant because of its hardy nature, and greenhouse leaf lettuce still finds a ready sale in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and certain other eastern markets. But both the straight-edged, smooth-leaf type of leaf lettuce and the Grand Rapids variety with its wavy, tightly curled green leaves, are losing ground steadily to the heading lettuces.

Certain buying tips hold good whatever kind of lettuce. Lettuce should be fresh and crisp, with tender leaves. Dead or discolored spots on the outer leaves indicate decay. A few broken leaves will not affect quality, and the reddish color at the bruises is due to a natural change and is not a sign of decay. Avoid a head with touches of slimy rot. Sometimes a head with a well-developed seed stalk finds its way to market. This stem warns of an over-mature head that will be bitter. Even though such a stem has not burst through the leaves, it may be apparent as a swelling at the top or side of the head. An inquisitive thumb can detect this hard core within the leaves.

Should the family grumble about monotony in the salad menu, visit the large outdoor markets or poke about the small shops of the foreign sections for the chicory and endive beloved by the Latin race. These salad plants have an arresting, bitter tang that gives pleasing variation to the salad bowl.

Chicory serves a twofold purpose. Its roots may go into your morning cup of coffee as an adulterant; tops, into salad making. Witloof is the most popular of the chicory varieties, its crisp white heads making a delicious winter salad. The method of growing is this: The Witloof chicory roots first put forth broad green leaves. These leaves are cut off and the roots buried under 8 inches of sand. The weight of this covering keep solid the second growth of foliage that now pushes up. Blanched white by their protection from the sun, these closely folded leaves look somewhat like celery stalks. They have a finer texture, however, and a sharper flavor. If the grocer doesn't know what you mean by Witloof chicory, ask for Belgian or French endive, since these names are used interchangeably.

Endive has two types little resembling each other. The springing, curley green leaves of such varieties as Giant Fringed dress up a salad bowl to advantage. These come to many markets the year round. The second type—the broad-leaved Batavian endive of the South—is shipped north in fall and winter under the name of escarole. Because escarole leaves in their green state are unpleasantly bitter, they are generally blanched to improve flavor. For this purpose, farmers cover the plants with boards or tie the leaves together to exclude light. The result—a product much like Witloof chicory, with a flavor strong enough to be interesting but not so bitter as to be unpleasant.

Watercress takes first place for piquancy. Even the Babylonians, it is believed, cultivated this plant with its round dark-green leaves and succulent stalks. Watercress thrives in ponds fed from limestone springs such as are found in Virginia and Maryland. On certain hills of the Ozarks lush patches of deep green follow the courses of innumerable small streams. These are watercress beds, so placed as to receive a constant supply of clear water. Exeept in freezing winter weather, when plants are flooded to protect them from cold, farmers can gather and ship the tips of the stems.

As with all green vegetables, the color sign applies to the salad crops. That is, the greenest leaves provide the most vitamins. Watercress, a deep rich green, runs through practically the whole vitamin alphabet with its A, B, C, G content. Leaf lettuce has these same vitamins. A hearts-of-lettuce salad may be extremely decorative, but a good share of the vitamin value went into the discard when harvester, packer, and retailer stripped off the wrapper leaves. These heavy, prosaic leaves supply Vitamins A and G, to supplement the B and C content of the fragile inner leaves.

Though the unusual salad crops are prized by connoisseurs, these endives and chicories play a small part in the commercial growing of salad greens. Lettuce is the kingpin of salad crops. It made up about 75 percent of the greens unloaded in the New York City markets in 1936. Elsewhere the percentage would be higher, for New York City lies in the heart of a farming region that makes a point of supplying the less-known greens that are demanded by the city's huge foreign population. No production figures are available for these minor crops. With lettuce it is a different story, for in the United States lettuce has stepped into second place among vegetables in point of farm value.

Figures tell the story of lettuce in the last 10 years. Land devoted to commercial lettuce growing stepped up from 105,500 acres in 1926 to 167,000 in 7936—an increase of more than 60 percent. In 1936 production hit a peak of more than 21,800,000 crates—showing a 75-percent expansion since 1926. Total farm value climbed from $28,000,000 in 1926 to $31,800,000, 10 years later.

Of the 14 States growing lettuce commercially, California has swung far into the lead, credited with 65 of every 100 crates of lettuce produced in the United States. Arizona comes in a poor second with 18 out of every 100. Washington runs third, squeezing New York into fourth place with her 3 out of every 100 crates. States east of the Mississippi raise less than 10 percent of the lettuce crop.

To find what States produce lettuce and when, follow mild weather around the map. The temperate winters of the Imperial Valley of California, Arizona, and southern Florida assure a supply of winter lettuce; central California and the greater part of the Atlantic coast region provide a spring and fall crop; summer lettuce flourishes in the high altitudes of Colorado, Idaho, and the Great Lakes section. This means that lettuce belongs to the all-year vegetable calendar.

Lettuce makes exacting demands wherever grown and by whatever method. It requires good soil rich in organic matter, sufficient water, plenty of fertilizer, a large amount of hand labor, an even temperature, and protection from its worst enemy—excessive heat. Even after the heads have been cut, they call for special care until they are delivered to the customer's doorstep.

In California lettuce is planted on raised beds about 3 to 5 feet wide. Irrigation ditches separate the beds. Tractors prepare the land, plowing, harrowing, and leveling soil in one operation. A tractor-drawn seeding sled shapes the beds and plants the seeds. Crews of men thin out the young plants when they are an inch or two in height. After that the crop grows quickly to maturity. Usually a lettuce head is well grown in anywhere from 90 to 120 days.

At harvest time trailers laden with baskets move down the rows so that cutters can toss the lettuce heads into the containers. These go to packing houses where trimmers, graders, and packers set to work. Into paper-lined crates packers put layers of lettuce heads, sprinkling finely crushed ice between every two layers. Lidders and labelers speed the crate on its way to the refrigerator car which is spotted on a siding. Here men blow snow ice over the car to keep the load in as good condition as possible on its journey—a journey lasting sometimes as many as 10 days.

This business of transporting and refrigerating a perishable comodity, and one of considerable bulk for its value, is partly responsible for the spread between prices paid by the consumer and the prices received by the lettuce growers for their labor. Even more responsible is the elaborate service that the consumer demands from the retailer. He will not accept any but the freshest heads of lettuce, and he wants to be able to make his choice from a large variety of quality and size. Then, too country shipper and city wholesaler expect a margin of profit for their services in getting the lettuce head from the farm to the consumer's table. In 1936, 64 cents of every consumer dollar spent for lettuce went to distribution costs; 36 cents went to the farmer himself.

On account or periodic overproduction of lettuce, markets have been frequently oversupplied. The result has been that prices to farmers have sometimes dropped below-cost levels. Even from day to day, prices seesaw. This is not surprising, for shippers act independently, and whenever they hear the supplies are low in any particular city, they rush consignments to that market irrespective of how many of their competitors are doing likewise.

In an effort to guarantee the grower a fair return in 1934 lettuce growers hand handlers in six counties of western Washington adopted a marketing agreement under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Colorado followed suit in 1935. The marketing agreement plan is intended to regulate daily shipments of lettuce to market so that growers will not suffer from over-supplying the market, and yet consumers will be assured of a regular supply at a reasonable price. What the ultimate effects of such control will be is a matter of speculation.

Unless weather turns temperamental, you should find plenty of lettuce on the market this month. Estimates say that annual lettuce production this year is about 18 percent above average.

## 45 CARS OF RADISHES SHIPPED FROM HEMPSTEAD

**Hope, April 23.—Forty-five carloads of radishes have been shipped from Hempstead county this year. Emmet led all shipping points with 23, carloads. Belvins and Hope are other leading shipping points.**

# THE MODERN FARMER

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# Erosion Declared Country's Racketeer No. 1; Huge Losses On Farms

**By R. P. Bartholmew**

(Associate Agronomist, Arkansas College of Agriculture.)

Compared with the annual toll taken by erosion, America's No. 1 racketeer, all the gambles and swindles which fleece the nation of so much money come in the "small fry" class.

The annual tribute exacted by erosion in the valley of the Arkansas river is estimated at $46,000,000. Another $41,000,000 gouge is made in the Red River valley each year.

When these estimates are added to those of other streams draining the central part of the United States, the total loss becomes staggering.

If farmers in the area drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries had to buy back all of the fertility washed past New Orleans each year it would cost more than $4,500,000,000.

They would have to buy back 4,000,000,000 tons of nitrate, a like amount of muriate of potash, 1,000,000 tons of phosphate, 70,000,000 tons of limestone, and 7,000,000 tons of sulphur.

This loss goes on every year, but that is not the whole story. If erosion took only the soluable materials from our farms, it would be serious enough; but in addition, it is washing away the farms.

The amount of sediment carried into the Gulf of Mexico annually represents a loss of six inches of soil from 343,000 fertile acres.

Erosion is not something new; it has always been with us. However, when unmolested, nature has more or less controlled erosion by the use of trees and grasses.

### Long-Time Plan Needed

While Arkansas farm people are realizing that something must be done to conserve moisture and soil, as shown by the extensive cooperation in the AAA's agricultural conservation program, we have not progressed far enough. There is need for this program or a similar one from a soil and moisture conservation standpoint over a period of time.

The seriousness of the situation in this state is made clear by the facts obtained in a soil survey of several Arkansas counties last summer, by the college of agriculture.

As an example, Faulkner county, typical of central Arkansas, has about two-thirds of the county in cultivation, and only 10 per cent of the total cultivated acreage classified as being too step for cultivation. Putting it another way, that 10 per cent should have never been cleared of its timber.

Three-fourths of the cultivated land in Faulkner was classified as moderately eroded. A little more than one-third of the county is covered with forests which is one of nature's way of preventing erosion. However, the practice of burning off has resulted in only one-fifth of that county's forest area being free of erosion. Two-fifths of the forest land was classified as being severely eroded.

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# Plan Is Made For Gardens of Great Tropical Charm

## PEST MAY BE DESTRUCTIVE IF NEGLECTED

### Severe Outbreak in '36 Halted by Immediate Poisoning

Arkansas cotton growers are warned by Dwight Isely, entomologist of the state college of agriculture, to keep a close lookout for cotton leafworm from now until late August.

"While the cotton leafworm is one of the easiest insects to control by dusting infested cottor plants with calcium arsenate, it frequently causes extensive injury and crop loss, because farmers are taken by surprise and are unprepared," said Mr. Isely.

The leafworm is a native of the tropics and does not pass winter in the United States, the specialist explained. It is the larva of a strong-flying moth which migrates northward into the cotton belt every year and deposits eggs on the foliage of the cotton plants.

How much destruction this pest will do depends on the earliness of its appearance, and whether the numbers are large enough to strip the leaves from the plants, Mr. Isely continued. If it does not occur before September, the loss is usually small, he said, adding:

"There have been four outbreaks of statewide proportions in Arkansas during the 15 years up to 1936. The years of general outbreak were 1923, 1930, 1935 and 1936.

"During two years, 1928 and 1932, there was no injury, and during the other years there was local, but not statewide injury, with severe injury in some counties.

"During eight of the last 15 years cotton leafworms were first recorded in Arkansas between July 15 and July 25. Twice it was recorded earlier, once as early as July 8. Three times it was observed in August.

"On this basis, it is advisable for farmers to be on the lookout now for leafworms.

The advantage of preparedness in combating leafworm outbreak were illustrated by Mr. Isely in comparing the 1935 and 1936 outbreaks:

"In 1935, little attention was given to the occurrence of leafworm until serious damage began to appear. Then it was discovered that the stocks of calcium arsenate in the state were low.

"Substitutes were used and considerable stripping of cotton occurred before the worms could be controlled. The prices paid for insecticides in the rush of buying were higher than normal.

"In 1936, the outbreak appeared earlier than in 1935, was more widespread, and potentially more destructive. But because preparation

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## YOUR FOOD SUPPLIES

### Cantaloupes and Tomatoes Occupy the Spotlight

Cantaloupes and tomatoes occupy the spotlight in the June fruit and vegetable calendar. June also marks the opening of the season for blackberries, raspberries, apricots, peaches and plums.

Unseasonal advances in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables were primarily responsible for the 1 percent rise in average retail food costs from April 13 to May 18. Prices of dairy products were slightly lower and eggs—normally rising in price at this time—moved down sharply during the month. But these declines were offset by the marked advance in fresh fruits and vegetables and moderate increases in meat and bread costs. This third consecutive jump in bread prices carried the price to its highest level since 1930, with the exception of December 1935, when there was a processing tax on wheat, and bread prices reached the same level as is now reported in the United States average.

Retail food costs in general have gone up almost every month since last November and are at their highest level since January 1931. Costs now are 8.3 percent higher than a year ago, but the increase is due primarily to an 18.6 percent jump in fruit and vegetable prices. The smaller advances over May 1936 in other food groups are: Eggs, 3.6 percent cereals and bakery prodcts, 4.9 percent; fats and oils, and dairy products, 6.4 percent; and meats, 7 percent. On May 18 the index of costs as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics stood at 86.5 of the 1923-25 average compared with 62.5 on May 15, 1933, and 102.4 on May 15, 1929.

Unfavorable weather delayed maturity of vegetable crops about 2 weeks, reduced production of early varieties, and helped to raise prices. Short supplies of quality apples and California Valencia oranges boosted fruit prices. Unusually heavy production pushed down egg prices to their lowest level of the year.

Unless meat prices advance materially, there is a good possibility that food costs in general may decline slightly this summer. Fruit, vegetable, and poultry prices probably will go down, while only slight increases are in prospect for eggs and butter. No further sharp advances in bread prices are anticipated. Beef prices are the major uncertainty in meats. Lamb prices probably will go down while hog prices most likely will move up. But the extent of the price change in each of these groups remains uncertain.

Cantaloupe season swings fully under way in June. Most June melons come from California, where a crop

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## CONSUMER'S STAKES CITED

### What is Sent up in Smoke By Tobacco Users

Press a button on a cigarette case and a single cigarette pops out; a button, a catch, and a spring do the trick. A far more impressive performance is the delivery in 1 year of more than 150 billion cigarettes, 37 million pounds of snuff, and 4 1-2 billion cigars.

More than a button, a spring, a catch, and a gadget are required to move this vast quantity of tobacco from grower to users. It takes 422 thousand farmers to produce all tobacco grown in the United States. It takes 87 thousand persons to process that part of domestically used portion of the more than 1 billion pounds of tobacco raised on 1½ million acres. Fifteen and a half thousand persons are engaged in the wholesale distribution of tobacco. In 1929 more than 33 thousand tobacco stores supplying tobacco users with tobacco dotted the streets of American cities. In addition, hundreds of thousands of drug stores, grocery stores, depots, department stores act as dispensers of these important consumer goods. In fact, almost every economic facility in the country devotes some of its time to tobacco. As much as 20 percent of all the money paid to the Federal Treasury in a year has come from excise taxes on tobacco. The tobacco industry is no pipe dream. The value of its products at the factory ranked seventh among all industries in 1930. Smoke realities today are major economic realities.

Twenty-six major types of tobacco are raised in the United States, each type the distinctive product of a particular region. Tobacco experts Virginia sun-cured tobacco is as different from burley as horses from apples. Tobacco derives its distinctive characteristics from its environment, soil, climate and method of cultivation. Dark fire-cured tobaccos, used chiefly in snuff, are grown in Virginia, Tennessee, and southern Kentucky. The Maryland variety, distinguished for its ever burn, is mixed with other tobacco for use in cigarettes. Most important cigarette tobacco is the bright-yellow leaf tobacco, known as flue-cured, grown in Virginia, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. Cream-colored burley tobacco is grown in Kentucky and nearby States. Light in color and mild in taste, it, too, is an important ingredient of many cigarettes. Cigar tobacco comes from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Producing tobacco is a back-breaking, highly technical, and expensive task. The plant is delicate and fragile, susceptible to many diseases,

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## NATURAL HAMMOCK LAND TO BE UTILIZED

### St. Augustine Record Gives Interesting Facts About Florida Normal

The Negro was introduced to this country through St. Augustine, and today it is in St. Augustine that he is receiving the finest in educational advantages, through the work of Professor N. W. Collier of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute. The program of the Institute is going hand in hand with the principles of the St. Augustine Historical Restoration, for there has been developed at the Institute a plan for a great constructive project in the development of a Tropical Garden, which promises to become famous, if the original idea can be carried out. The plan for this has been developed by Dr. H. J. Stockman, graduate landscape engineer of the University of Ghent, Belgium. The plan is picturesque and colorful, including two and a half miles of winding canals and lakes navigable for small boats and gondolas, which will be propelled by students acting as guides and serenading the visitors with old Negro songs as the boat glides through this tropical beauty. As a focal point in the system of canal, there exists a small island which according to the plan will serve as an out-of-door theatre, where choruses of more than 500 students will sing their old-time Negro spirituals.

The plan also calls for five-and-a-half miles of hard-surfaced roadway, three-and-a-half miles of walks suitable for pedestrains and wheel chairs.

One of the most colorful aspects of this project as planned will be the rehabilitation of the old Hanson slave quarters, known as one of the oldest and largest slave plantations in Florida. The present site was once a sugar plantation, owned by Colonel John M. Hanson, who came to Florida from New England to engage in the Indian Wars and who afterward became one of the largest slave owners in the state. It is possible that some of the boys and girls who study today at the Normal Institute are descendants of those slaves who once toiled as bondsmen in the sugar-cane fields.

Some of the facts connected with the place and its one-time owner are colored with romance. Colonel Hanson's brother was a staunch abolitionist and his home just outside of Boston was one of the stations of the Underground Railway in Fugitive Slave Law days, while down here in Florida the Colonel was holding the Negro as chattel. Today, the granddaughter of the abolitionist brother is a winter

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# NEWS AT A GLANCE

(By Albert G. Barnett for ANP)

New Orleans—Six white men—all trappers—were given their liberty on bonds last week despite the fact they had been indicted for the murder of Levi Green, 30, and also charged with the shooting of Geo. Ford, 66-year-old Spanish War veteran. Their bonds totaled $39,000. One of the men indicted—Game Warden Sherwood Larkin—won his release on bail the day following the murder.

Detroit—His body wracked with pain from a rheumatic ailment, Alexander A. Curry believed a gypsy who visited his home, told him his pain would vanish if he gave her his valuables—totaling $815—to put beneath his pillow so he could sleep on them. He did, she put the money in a handkerchief, blessed it— places something under his pillow, departed. Next morning Sufferer Curry searched frantically over, under, alongside his bed—found his money, valuable, everything gone—but his rheumatism, which grew worse with the passing moments.

Columbus, Ohio—Last Sunday morning, after arising in the best of health to face a busy day, including presentation of his quartet at newly remodeled St. Paul A.M.E. church, Roy Smith, civic and business leader, and head of the Mortuary bearing his name, collapsed suddenly at his home, died a short time later of apoplexy.

Philadelphia—Venerable Prelate William Henry Heard, 86, Bishop of the First Episcopal District, A. M. E. Church, (New Jersey, New York, New England States and Pennsylvania), is retired to private life with honors and econiums, by the Church's Bench of Bishops, meeting at Memphis. Born in Georgia, elevated to the Bishopric 29 years ago, Bishop Heard also won distinction during President Cleveland's administration as Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia. His successor: Bishop D. H. Sims.

Pittsburgh—Rivaling the fortitude of Columbia, S. C.'s Quarryman, H. D. Thomas, who was hit on the head by a rock falling 90 feet said "it itches"—Pittsburgh's Fred Tetter, 38, last Monday was hit by a Pittsburgh and Erie train, knocked out and rushed by sympathizing onlookers to Homestead Hospital, where a close examination disclosed no broken bones. A few minutes later Stouted-hearted Tetter walked unassisted to his home.

Cleveland, Ohio—Last Saturday afternoon as he and his small companion, Arnold Clemons, were piloting a homemade raft across the Cleveland Builders Pool—75 feet deep—co-pilot Don Knowles is suddenly horrified as he sees his companion lose his balance and plunge, screaming, into the water—Don hastens to aid him, but his little friend, panic stricken, grasps his arm, pulls him into the deep waters of the quarry - - - Skilled swimmers rush to the rescue, save Don but are unable to reach his chum. Later, citizens at a mass meeting, decide to request company officials to drain the pool, thus remove it as a menace to the children of the district.

Richmond, Va.—In an effort to bring all unorganized tobacco workers in the Southeast into the CIO union, a mammoth mass meeting, preceded by a parade of 2,500 employes and sympathizers, was held last Wednesday at City Auditorium. Union organizers addresses the big gathering. Approximately 160 tobacco workers have been on strike since June 16.

Johannesburg, South Africa—the Health Committee of the Johannesburg City Council last week presented a plan for the lowcost housing of colored families at Coronation Township—the site already set aside for this purpose. To be built in four classes, about 800 units will be available for colored occupancy under the proposed plan.

London, Eng.—From his office here in West Kensington, Marcus Garvey, president general of the UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n.), has issued an invitation to all members and friends of the organization to attend the regional conference, August 24-31, in Toronto, Can. The public mass meeting will be held on Aug. 24.

Los Angeles—Victory last Friday crowned their five-year struggle for recognition, when Red Cap Station Porters Federal Chartered Local No. 18329, signed the first collective agreement ever made by this class of workers with the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and regulating hours of service, rate of pay and other working conditions. Commented C. R. Johnson, union official: "Red Caps are now recognized as an integral part of the railroad's personnel."

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper last week accepted the resignation of Urban League Executive Secretary Eugene Kinkle Jones as special adviser on Negro Affairs announced that the new Adviser will be famed Statistician Charles E. Hall, longtime (1900-1937) expert of the U. S. Sensus Bureau. Mr. Jones' reputed salary, $5,800 yearly; New Adviser Hall's salary unannounced.

Houston—During a heated argument last Tuesday with a young Mexican over use of the word "Nigger," James Lovett, 21, was shot and killed, the fracas ending with police holding night watchman J. L. Sanders, 65, white, as the gun wielder. Sanders' explanation: The young men started the argument in front of his house, he told them to stop, was cursed for his interference then angered, he shot Lovett. Police say he went inside his house, got the gun, then returned and shot the youth.

San Antonio—Stabbed in the back in a surprise attack on the street, Martin Jackson, 26, lies at Robert Green Hospital dangerously wounded, the knife blade having penetrated his lung, while police hold his wife, Annie Laura Jackson, 26, whom he names as his assailant. Jackson also shows physicians other scars, the result, he says, of wounds inflicted by his wife during their 5 years of married life.

Columbus, Ohio—Accused of contributing to the delinquency of minors, of conducting a "crime school" for small children and other morals charges, 'Rev.' O. A. Johnson, 43, self-styled spiritualist and alleged head of a "love cult" was sentenced to a year in the workhouse and fined $1,000 last Tuesday by Judge Clayton W. Rose in Domestic Relations Court. He was convicted on the delinquency charges, the others dismissed.

## Potato Problems

To what extent, Congress asked the Federal Trade Commission, are unfair, fraudulent, or injurious methods employed in the grading, warehousing, and distributing of farm products? To answer this question the Federal Trade Commission looked at the homely, friendly potato, dug into potato statistics, sent investigators into important potato markets, and now, in its report on Agricultural Income, the Federal Trade Commission presents its answer. This question was only one of many that Congress asked the Federal Trade Commission. The potato was only one of seven farm products studied by the Federal Trade Commission. For a discussion of the Agricultural Income Investigation as a whole readers should see the **Consumers' Guide** of May 17, 1937.

Background facts that help consumers to understand the findings of the Commission's report show potatoes are the world's champion farm crop. World average potato production per year from 1920 to 1930 was approximately 7 billion bushels. For these same years the total world wheat production was approximately 5 billion bushels annually. In the United States in 1935 the total farm value of potatoes produced ranked seventh among United States crops with a total of 209 million dollars. One-half of all United States farms raise potatoes each year, but only one-sixth, approximately 600,000, raise potatoes commercially. In 1935 United States farms produced 356 million bushels of potatoes.

Champion potato State in 1935 was Maine, which produced 11 of every 100 bushels of our homegrown potatoes. Next in importance was Minnesota with 8 out of every 100; then Michigan with 7; Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin with 6; and Idaho with 5.

Potatoes are a year-round food, one year's crop overlapping another in its movement to market. Beginning with early potatoes from Florida in December, potatoes stream to consumers from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, and California. The source of potato supply moves steadily north with the summer sun until late in September potatoes begin to flow from the late-potato areas, flooding markets in October. While supplies of one year's crop come marketwards from storage houses in winter months, a new year's crop starts trooping to market from southern farms. Four out of every five potatoes produced come from Northern States; early and intermediate producing States supply the fifth.

Nearly 2 1-2 bushels per person go down the red lanes each year. Cheapest ordinarily in October and November, potatoes are usually most expensive in April and May when storage supplies are slim and supplies of new potatoes are not yet abundant. Because consumers as a whole do not change their potato-buying habits much over the years, when the supply of potatoes is short they usually pay very high prices.

Farmers' fortunes swing on the size of the crop and contrarily are usually highest when crops are small. A short potato crop will often produce a larger total income for growers than an abundant one. Low prices, although they stimulate consumers to buy a few more potatoes one year, also lead to reductions in potato acreages and consequently to much higher prices for consumers a year or two following.

To correct a situation brought about by ruinously abundant potato crops, growers already familiar with the benefits of the cotton and tobacco programs pressed for a similar potato program. The Potato Act of 1935 would have taxed all those potatoes marketed in excess of normal consumption needs of the country. Potatoes equal to the normal consumptive needs of the country would have been tax free. The act was not intended to affect the noncommercial grower of potatoes. However, before the act became effective it was repealed on February 10, 1936. Since that time Government efforts on behalf of the potato grower have been confined to the purchase of surplus potatoes for relief distribution and to informal guidance in an effort to eliminate ruinous price fluctuations.

Early potato problems in the South, the Federal Trade Commission points out, begin with potato planting. Potato farmers need anywhere from $70 to $125 in cash to finance each acre of potatoes. Many farmers borrow the money for seeds, fertilizer, labor, and containers from fertilizer companies, potato dealers, and production loan associations Usually they pay high interest rates and relinquish to these financial agencies and dealers the right to market their potatoes. Loan and interest are repaid by deductions from the proceeds of the sale of the farmer s potato crop.

Five kinds of organizations supply Southern potato farmers with credit. Production Credit Associations, organized under the Farm Credit Administration, lend some of the money, farm cooperatives lend a insignificant amount, while fertilizer manufacturers, banks, and potato dealers lend the rest. Cheapest and most democratic sources of credit are the Production Credit Associations which are managed by the farmers themselves, under the supervision of the United States Government. Unfortunately, the amount of money farmers may borrow from these associations is limited. In Charleston, S. C., the maximum loan per acre is $70. When this is not enough to finance the potato crop the farmer must borrow additional money from other agencies at high interest rates

Potato financing by one fertilizer manufacturer is described by an executive of a fertilizer company. In an interoffice memorandum this executive said, "The way we conduct our business is this. Through our agents we buy and furnish the farmers with his potato seeds, furnish him with his fertilizer, and furnish him with his barrels. We allow him a certain amount of his expenses for harvesting his potato crop. The crop is turned over to us and we market it. We deduct from the proceeds all that is owed us assuming there is enough to pay and if there is anything left we keep one-fourth of it and give the farmer three-fourths. Year in and year out if you are able to finance and operate this way you will stay ahead of the game and make money."

How costly this is to some farmers is evident from the letter mentioned above, fertilizer costing the company $18 was charged to the farmer's account at $28 and $30. Seed costing the fertilizer company $2.25 was charged to the farmer at $3.50. All supplies were marked up by this company anywhere from 50 to 75 percent. On top of these charges the farmer had to pay an additional 25 percent as interest.

Only 25 percent of the potato farmers in the South are able to finance themselves, a relatively small number of farmers are financed by Production Credit Associations, the remainder depend on fertilizer manufacturers or local dealers for financial aid. Farther north the percentage of farmers able to finance themselves increases, so does the number of farmers able to secure credit from Production Credit Associations, though even in Maine 10 percent of the potato farmers are financed by dealers.

Methods of potato marketing depend upon the type of potato financing. Farmers able to finance themselves sell their potatoes either to dealers in their farm community or to chain-store buying associations. Those living near large cities also sell their potatoes directly to retailers, sometimes at farmers' markets, sometimes to itinerant truckers to resell the potatoes from their trucks to retailers. Some potatoes are sold through farm cooperatives. However, most are sold to dealers who either purchase them for their own account or for resale to large city dealers known as carlot receivers. Chain-store marketing agencies which are important factors in the potato economy are discussed later in this article.

New and intermediate potatoes which are financed by dealers and fertilizer manufacturers are sold through them to carlot receivers in large cities. Carlot receivers in turn sell to produce wholesalers and jobbers who sell to retail grocers. Late crop potatoes from the Northern States are sold by the farmers directly to dealers, and, by farm cooperatives, to chain stores and carlot receivers.

After they are purchased from the farmer the spuds are shipped to cities usually by railroad, though on the eastern seaboard some go by water. Perhaps 25 percent of all potato shipments are moved by truck.

Transportation is an important component of potato prices. It has been estimated that one-third of the wholesale price of potatoes represents the cost of transportation alone exclusive of handling charges, either at the shipping or the receiving point. From 11 to 27 percent of the retail price of potatoes represents the cost of potato transportation.

Railroad transportation costs in some cases not only represent legitimate charges; they also represent the cost of certain dishonest practices. In the Midwest the Federal Trade Commission found that many potato dealers habitually made dishonest claims against the railroad for damage in transit. The interoffice correspondence of one potato dealer revealed excessive claims for damage which sometimes did not even occur, padded labor costs, and a special technique for making fraudulent claims. In some centers dealers refused to ship potatoes by railroads which did not pay excessive damage claims readily. Railroads, to retain their business, were forced to overlook the obvious fraudulence of many of the claims made against them. Fraudulent damage claims result in high freight rates, high consumer potato prices, and in unfair competitive advantages for dishonest potato dealers against their honest competitors.

Problems beset the potato wherever it goes. In a number of cities the physical arrangement of terminal markets has given rise to racketeering, useless handling of potatoes, and an excessively high final price to the consumer. In Boston, where the railroad terminal is also a market for potatoes, potatoes get to the consumer with very little hauling around and very few additional charges, but in New York and Chicago, where there are many terminals, many inefficient practices have become traditional; potatoes are hauled this way and that, piled here and there, shipped and trans-shipped, each movement adding another charge on the consumer's potato dollar.

Glaring example of potato mishandling in New York shows in shipments by water. Potatoes are unloaded at one pier, shipped across the river to New Jersey, then brought

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## C. I. O. Sparks

(By William Pickens for A. N. P.)

I am not talking about the speech which C. I. O. has been making through its "peaceful pickets," armed with baseball bats, brick bats, pieces of iron from junked automobiles and dynamite. I am referring to the speech of a suave "big shot," all dressed up and standing on the platform, smiling inordinately and trying to "explain" that he and Jesus are birds of a feather: that both of them were trying to help "the poor, the helpless and the oppressed."—I know something about speech-making, and although the C. I. O. leader who is president of the U. A. W. A., made a good fifteen minutes speech in an hour's time, he said some things well worth remembering, and uttered a good many platitudes and rehashed much of the old bunk,—which you can remember if you want to.

But we all agree with him in the following statements:

That white and colored workers can only rise together. (He could have deduced that they may also fall together). That where Negroes work in the majority there you will find as a rule lower and more dangerous working conditions. That the opposition always calls the leaders of those they are opposed to "bad men." that the general labor movement in America cannot ignore the great body of Negro labor.

Now for some of the bunk: The speaker spent most of his time trying to show that christianity and the Labor Movement are just alike. Of course, the Christian church is one of the worst jim-crowing institutions in modern civilization—but he perhaps was not referring to any likeness in that particular.

"In no single case has a Negro worker been discriminated against by the C. I. O." said the speaker, and we stuck our tongues in our left cheek. We had no facts to disprove it, but somehow we know that such a sweeping statement is always untrue in America. Of course the C. I. O. is young, but no institution dominated by American whites for a reasonable length of time, can claim such racial unconsciousness. Besides, we had already heard an unimpeachable colored man say that in Cleveland, O., they had tried to get the C. I. O. leaders to use their influence to get Negro workers on a job dominated by a C. I. O. union, and tried in vain. That is at least negative (but very effective) discrimination against "the colored brother."

"No discrimination whatsoever!" exclaimed the speaker. We've heard that before, from the American Federation of Labor. Nice resolutions, laudable aim, but not yet a fact in the A. F. of L. We have also heard that same exclamation from American Communists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, and even from the employing class, and muchly from the New Deal. But we know what the situation actually is.

The speaker emphasized the "class" lines, the old fallacy of trying to prove that there is not any "race" line or race problem in America. Queer bunk: like trying to prove that fire is not fire, when any individual can test it out for himself.

"Colored and white workers sit together, converse together, work on committees together," but that's no achievement of C. I. O. They were doing that in Alabama coal and iron fields 35 years ago.

The Negro must not be swept off his feet: the poor devil is in such a "fix" in America that he grabs at any new thing as salvation, and often without precaution and restraint. Frankly, I dislike the brutality of the C. I. O. movement. Brutality is nothing for a minority people, like American Negroes to play with. If C. I. O. will use dynamite on whites whom they want to bully, they'll use something worse (maybe TNT) )on Negroes, when they get to the place where they want to bully Negroes.

There is no hope in the brutality of one section of labor against another. Cruelty, violence, lawbreaking are dangerous from whatever quarter they proceed. Even Roosevelt will find that out before it's all over.

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Love is evidence of one's acquaintance with God, for God is love.

## Fatal Attack

Philadelphia —Tuesday morning when Dr. Maceo Morris, well known West Philadelphia physician, stopped at the home of a socially prominent Mrs. Rhetta Braswell, a widow, to escort her to Lincoln University's commencement, he received no response to the doorbell. Walking in he discovered Widow Braswell lying on her bed in a pool of blood—the victim of a hemmorhage. Physician Morris rushed her to Douglass Hospital, worked heroically to save her but she died the next morning without regaining consciousness.

## Federal Official Deplores Million Spent By Baptists

**Los Angeles,** July 15—(A. N. P.)—"Your people will spend one million dollars in cold cash in September for the National Baptist convention that is preparing to convene here," remarked last week the local federal investigator, who has charge of matters under the ruling of the interstate commerce commission. He made the above statement to Thomas Allen, the young aviator who four years ago made with the late Hermann Banning the 1st colored transcontinental flight from west to east. Continuing he said, "three fourths of that million will be spent right here in the city for lodging and other necessities and luxuries, but the quarter million will be spent in the various localities from which the visitors hail, in preparation for the trip. Of course the city will profit by it, but what will your race gain?" he asked.

Allen declared that the investigator seemed to scorn the idea of that much money being spent by a group of people merely for a religious gathering.

## Cleveland, Ohio Pastor Shot After Striking His Wife

**Cleveland,** Ohio, July 15—(A. N. P.)—The Rev. Mr. Norman E. James, 42, of 2325 East 63rd, pastor of downtown Mt. Nebo Baptist church, located on St. Clair at 23rd street, was shot and seriously wounded here Fourth of July allegedly by his pretty 30-year old wife, Mrs. Sally James, after he is reported to have struck her several times, through jealousy.

He was shot in his left hand and back with a .38 Nickle-plated Iver Johnson revolver.

According to police, Rev. and Mrs. James were celebrating at Garfield Park where a group of churches were sponsoring a picnic for the Fourth of July celebration. Rev. James became enraged when he discovered his wife in company with a strange man. He accused her of paying "too much attention' to him. A slight scene was started on the picnic grounds.

Wishing to avoid this humiliation, Mrs. James requested that they go home. They drove home in the family automobile where the argument became fervent. It was during the second dispute that the minister is said to have struck her several times.

According to the story told Sergeant Carl Rossback, she went to a bureau drawer and secured the revolver, firing twice at her husband. Friends rushed him to the family car and drove him to St. Vincent hospital. Mrs. James was arrested by Sergeant Rossback and charged with the crime.

Rev. James is a native of Memphis, Tenn., having come to Cleveland a number of years ago. Rev. James and his church were celebrating his first anniversary which has five days more before closing. There are no children.

## Board Aids Workers Pending Issuance Of Account Cards

The Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits today went to the aid of job-seeking workers who have lost their social security account cards and are awaiting the issuance of duplicates. Reports from many field offices, it was explained, have indicated the reluctance of some employers to put a man on the pay roll until he can produce his card.

To prevent, so far as possible, the temporary unemployment of a worker, the Bureau has prepared for distribution at all of its field offices where account numbers are being assigned, a form, which may be shown to the employer by the worker as evidence that he has applied for a new account number card.

The card, signed by the manager of the field office, states that the employee, "has filed an application for a duplicate social security account number card to replace the card previously issued to him," and adds that the duplicate card "is now in course of issue." Also printed on the card is the suggestion that the employee show the card to his employer.

Development of the Social Security Board's old-age benefits programs has resulted, it was said, in a number if minor changes in procedure designed to facilitate the assignment of social security account numbers. To all field offices, which have taken over from the Post Office Department the task of assigning account numbers, there have been sent instructions designed to make as simple as possible the procedure which workers must follow in obtaining their numbers.

One reminder was that account numbers will be issued even to those who do not know where or when they were born or their parents' names. In such cases, it was explained, the workers' application should be supplemented by evidence such as a signed photograph, an orphanage record, or other indication of identity. Additional information, it was added, should be obtained whenever possible in order to facilitate the approval of claims for benefits.

## Push Drive For Wiley College

Longview, Texas, July 15 (ANP)—A group of seven Longview citizens, headed by Henry L. Foster, vice chairman, are members of the sponsoring committee of the Wiley College Permanent Endowment Fund which is seeking to match a Rockefeller gift of $115,000, still available from the General Education Board, it was announced this week by Frank H. West, secretary of the M. E. Church board of education and B. G. Alexander of Knoxville, Tenn., who are assisting the work of organization.

M. J. Holmes, education board secretary, pointed out that Wiley College, in Marshall, Texas, is recognized as a class "A" school by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Dr. M. W. Dogan is the president.

## Wartrace, Bedford County

An outstanding event of the season for Wartrace Community was the family Reunion held Friday evening July 16, 1937 at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. George Streater, Sr., one and a half miles out from Wartrace on Fairfield highway. The reunion was a connection of three prominent families—Irwins, Streaters, Jones.

With guests seated on the beautiful lawn, they enjoyed the cool atmospheric breezes, and the reflection of the clear moonlight perfected the scene.

There was a full evening of pleasure for every one. A melodious orchestra serenaded throughout the evening. At the appointed hour the guests were invited into the home, received in the dining room by Mrs. Thomas Jones of Culpepper, Va., and Mrs. Leola Jones Sims of New York City who were hostesses for the evening. Served in Buffet style, there was plenty of fresh river (hot fried fish with all the dainties and drinks of the season. Those who enjoyed this occasion were:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, Culpepper, Va.; Mrs. Leola Jones Sims, New York City, N. Y.; Mr. Edward E. Jones, New York City; Mr. L. J. Jones, New York City; Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Suggs, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Misses Mary Washington Gray, Minnie Whitaker, Shelbyville, Tennessee. From Wartrace and community: Mr. and Mrs. George Streater, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. George Streater, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Edd Irwin; Mr. and Mrs. George Irwin; Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family; Mr. and Mrs. B. Layne and daughter.

## Mississippi Still Threatens To Hang White Killer

**Clarksdale,** Miss., July 22—(ANP)—William Clark Mitchell, 55 year old white World war veteran who burned a Negro father and son to death in a robbery, Tuesday lost his appeal for a new hearing on his mental condition before Circuit Court Judge J. M. Kuykendall at Coffeeville and was again sentenced to be hanged. The date is Aug. 30.

For the torch murder of Louis and Coot Bryant in Yalobusha county during 1932, Mitchell has been sentenced six times to die and has been saved five times. The state supreme court upheld his death sentence and the governor refused to intervene after the slayer was found sane in an examination by state doctors, but his life was saved through a writ of error coram nobis issued on the ground that questions of his sanity had not been properly brought before the court.

Gaddis Williams, white, state commander of Disabled Veterans of the World war, declared after the hearing Tuesday that he believed Mitchell would escape the gallows since "we do not believe him sane." His attorneys announced a new appeal to the state supreme court.

There is considerable resentment in some circles against breaking precedent and hanging a white man for the murder of colored people

# TO REVEAL HOW POLICY BARONS JUGGLE NUMBERS

## Claim New York's Big Boys Devise Scheme to Get Bigger Take of Returns

New York, July 22—(CNA)—Sensational revelations on the policy racket, including an expose of the technique by which the bankers see to it that they always win. will be made at the trial of Dixie Davis, white attorney, it was indicated this week.

Davis, who was Dutch Schultz's lawyer, was named with eleven others in indictments returned here by Prosecutor Dewey's special grand jury. Alexander Pompez, Harlem numbers barons, who fled to Mexico several months ago, is one of the eleven indicted. Masjo Joseph Ison, one of Pompez' partners, has been held since January

Policy, or the numbers game, is so played that the bankers have a heavy percentage in their favor even when it is honest. But Dewey charges that the Schultz ring had a system to make sure that if any particular number was given an unsually heavy "play" by policy addicts, it would not win.

The pay-off in recent years has been on the basis of the final figures of pari-mutuel pay-offs in specified races at specified tracks. By having agents bet on the latest of the races in question, it was possible for the numbers barons to make any number they chose come out, Dewey asserts.

## Mitchell Appointee Out At Annapolis

Annapolis, Md., (C)—George Trivers, latest appointee of Congressman Mitchell at the Annapolis Naval Academy, resigned Tuesday. The Congressman, when told the news in Washington, was furious, and said he would go immediately to Annapolis to get the facts on the dismissal. The congressman admitted he had been told Trivers made no complaint about mistreatment, but said he realized he is unfit for naval service.

## Business League Program Set

Capahosic, Va., (C)—The program of the National Negro Business League was set here at the home of Dr. R. R. Moton last Wednesday, in a conference including Dr. C. C. Spaulding, A. L. Holsey, and Dr. Moton, the chief league officers. The meeting is scheduled for Aug. 18-20 in Atlanta, and topics for discussion are:

1. Breaking Through Employment Barriers in Non-Negro Enterprise.
2. Minimum Standards in Business Practice.
3. Cooperatives.
4. Selection and Preparation for Business Careers.
5. Consumer Attitudes Toward Negro Business.
6. Programs for Local Trade Associations.

Government officials from Washington have been invited. A special program of expansion for the Housewives League will be launched.

## Southern Youths Hold Interracial Meet In Florida

Jacksonville, Fla., July 15— (By Richardson for A N P)—Several hundred white and Negro young people gathered in a local church this week and heard suggestions for closer relationships and improved amity between the two races. The gathering was the Interracial, Interdenominational Youth Conference, sponsored by the Persbyterian Church and participated in by several local denominations.

Several local church leaders of importance took active part in the work of the session. Rev. F. B. Diggs, of the Negro Presbyterian Church, was responsible for much of the preparatory work, while others of the A. M. E., Methodist and other churches contributed greatly to the meeting's success.

One of the outstanding young people's addresses scheduled for the session was a talk on "Interracial Habits" by youthful Mildred Jacobs, leader of several lay movements in the M. E. Church.

## Reliefers Strike And Get Arrested

Washington, D. C., July 15 (By Daniel Chase for ANP)—The four relief stations here had trouble on their hands during the week following Commissioner Allen's refusal to hold hearings on a proposal to appropriate $4,291,000 for the needy of the district. Workers' Alliance Organizer Dixon said that one hundred and fifty persons are "sitting in" at the four relief stations here: 1355 Florida avenue, northwest; 2520 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest; First and I streets, southwest and 1428 U street, northwest.

Thirty men and women from Philadelphia protesting W. P. A. layoffs there were ushered bodily from the Works Project headquarters, after they had insisted upon seeing Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. They refused to leave. After having been forced out by the police, several claimed to have been very roughly handled.

Police broke up minor sit-in strikes staged as a protest against WPA reductions. David Dixon, head of the local alliance ordered 20 to 25 strikers to each of the four stations. At the southwest relief station, one person was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

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"That horn doesn't blow, sir," said the friendly salesman.

"Wrap it up," said Uncle Tobias, thinking of his sweet little nephew. "That's the kind of a horn I want."

**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardener, Livestock and Poultry Breeder, the Home and the People.

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## EROSION DECLARED

(Continued from page 1)

The saddest part of the survey is told by the 13,000 acres of cultivated land which has become so severely eroded that it has been abandoned.

The answer to this state-wide problem is the use of certain practices, depending upon the individual farms. Generally speaking, the principle involved is, hold the water and you hold the soil.

The practices needed may include the use of soil binding grasses on sloping land too steep to cultivate, along with terraces on sharp slopes; contour farming that is, running the crop rows around the hill instead of up and down the hill; terraces in cultivated fields; crop rotations involving both winter cover crops and summer legumes; and strip cropping where advisible.

Thus far we have been concerned with the problem and its magnitude. In the final analysis we should be concerned with prevention by proper use of land. Simply, this means devoting land to the production it is best adapted to.

The abandonment of 13,000 aeres of land in Faulkner county because of severe erosion is the result of a system of land exploitation which eventually effects every citizen in Arkansas, since much of the abandoned land finally becomes state land through delinquent taxes.

In short the exploiter hands back to the state the land after he has exhausted its fertility and state lands yield no taxes. Indirectly, every citizen is effected through other forms of taxation devised to bolster the declining land tax income.

Every farmer in this state should be vitally concerned with erosion, its prevention, and finally proper land use—not land abuse.

## PESTS MAY BE RESTRUCTIVE IF NEGLECTED

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

had been made, little cotton foliage was lost, and the past was controlled."

## YOUR FOOD SUPPLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

much larger than last year is expected. Heaviest marketings from this area are due after the middle of the month. Light supplies in recent weeks have been due to late maturity of melons. Monthly increases in marketings are inprospect from now until August, when shipments usually reach, their peak. The trend in prices during this period ordinarily is downward.

Tomato marketings are expected to be close to their peak this month, and prices probably will go down. Ordinarily peak movement of tomatoes occurs in June. Since vegetable crops are maturing later than usual, heaviest shipments may come in early July. Supplies this June are estimated to be slightly larger than a year ago.

Snap and lima-beans marketings in June are expected to be larger than a year ago, but cucumber supplies probably will be slightly smaller. Cucumber marketings usually are at their peak during June. Snapbean shipments are slightly below their high point of the year. Unfavorable weather conditions, which reduced production of early maturing beans and cucumbers, were manly responsible for recent high price levels. The outlook is for lover prices for both commodities.

New potatoes marketings are unusually large. Production in the states shipping this month is much larger than a year ago and the largest on record.

## CONSUMER STAKES IN SMOKE

(Continued from Page 1)

and good tobacco is the result of unceasing attention by the grower. Tobacco growing begins in the early spring with the preparation of the secd beds. Seed beds are sterilized either by burning over or with steam, and generally are fertilized. Seeds are planted early in the spring under protective covers of a kind of cheese cloth. In late spring the plants are transplanted to fields where the tobacco is encouraged to grow as rapidly as possible. During the growing period the tobacco requires constant cultivation; tops are removed to prevent the growth of seeds, "suckers" are pulled off to conserve the plant's strength. Good tobacco comes from plants bearing from 10 to 20 leaves.

Tobacco is harvested by plucking the leaves off the plant as they ripen or by cutting down the entire plant. After harvesting, the tobacco is taken to barns, where it is hung up for curing.

Three methods are used in curing tobacco. Air-curing, a method by which no artifiicial heat is used; flue curing, by which the tobacco is cured with artificial heat but without smoke; and fire-curing, which is accomplished by heat and smoke. These methods are used for different kinds of tobacco. Air-cured tobacco, for instance, first becomes a deep yellow and then turns a reddish brown. Flue-cured is not permitted to turn brown at all, while fire-curred tobacco is often turned by an intense heat to a black or dark-green color.

After curing, the tobacco generally is packed into bulks where it is stored until marketing time. At the end of this period the bulks are pulled open and the tobacco is sorted into grades. Each grade is then tied into hands, or bunches, ready for marketing.

All of a year of back-breaking manual labor goes into the growing of tobacco for the market. At the end of this time the farmer sells his crop either at auction or on his farm to tobacco buyers who visit him. The tobacco is usually bought by manufacturers' agents or by middlemen who resell the product. Six percent of the tobacco produced in the United States is marketed through farmers' cooperatives.

Each buyer for the big processing companies buys for his own purposes according to his own system of grading. Although quality standards for tobacco set by the Federal Government are available, their use is not widespread. Because of this tobacco farmers sometimes receive less than they would receive if tobacco were sold by Government grades. Sharp-eyed speculators sometimes purchase badly assorted tobacco at less than its full market price, reassort it, and resell it the following day for a quick profit.

Tobacco is processed into snuff by pulverizing; into smoking tobacco by shredding or granulating; and into plug chewing tobacco by compressing. Methods of manufacture of these types have changed little since Sir Walter Raleigh "tooke a pipe of tobacco a little before he went to the scaffolde." Since that time, however, cigarettes have become by far the most important tobacco product. About 48 percent of the 775 million pounds of tobacco processed in the United States in 1933 went into making cigarettes. Sixty percent of the manufactured value of tobacco products, totaling 909 million dollars, represented the value of cigarettes. Cigarette tobacco is aged approximately 2 years. At the end of the aging period the hogsheads in which the tobacco was stored are pulled apart. The tobacco is placed in a cage which carries the leaves through a steam bath to make them moist and pliable and then to a stemming machine which separates the leaves from the stems. From there the tobacco goes to blending tables, where many varieties of tobacco are blended together in proportions to fit smokers' tastes. Leaves then pass through a cutter which slices them to shreds and to vast drums where the tobacco is sprayed with flavoring solutions.

After a 2-day rest the tobacco resumes its trip through the factory. first through screens and magnets to remove foreign substances, then onto an endless strip of white paper where it is rolled into cigarettes, pasted, cut into cigarette sizes into a weighing machine, packed, stamped with Federal Revenue stamp, and assembled into cartons. After the factory, cigarette history is much like that of any other commodity. The goods go to wholesalers, to chain stores, to retailers, and eventually over counters to consumers.

Tobacco distribution charted would look like an hourglass. The raw material originates on a vast number of small farms, goes to a much smaller number of tobacco middlemen, and then passing through the think neck of the hourglass, through the hands of a very few processors, and out again to wholesalers, to retailers and finally to its millions of consumers.

To this tobacco hourglass the Federal Trade Commission has devoted most of its study. Technically and mechanically, tobacco presents no problem that engineers and technicians cannot overcome, but economically grave problems have arisen in the tobacco industry. These problem of distribution, how to get alone. They are part of the great problemf of distribution, how to get products from the farmer to the consumer, how to get a fair price to the farmer for his work, how to get a fair wage to the workers in industry, and how to get the products of farm and factory distributed at a reasonable cost to consumers.

Failure to solve this problem is reflected in the income of farmers and processors. Both the manufactured value of tobacco products made in this country and the income of the growers of tobacco suffered during depression years, but they suffered unequally. Manufactured value dropped from $1,246,000,000 in 1929 to $1,155,000.000 in 1931 and $909,000,000 in 1933. Compare now the scrious collapse in income of tobacco growers, starting at $282,000,000 in 1929, falling off to $130,000,000 in 1931, and reaching its bottom level of $108.000,00 in 1932—a shrinkage of 62 percent from the 1929 level.

Correcting the unbalance which depression brought to tobacco farmers' share in consumers' dollars was Agriculture's adjustment program, not reported on by the Federal Trade Commission. Already in 1933 the income of these farmers reflected the gains brought by adjustment, inaugurated that year by AAA, first through marketing agreements and later through production control. That year it was $70,000,000 greater than in the lowest of the depression years, 1932. Further gains to $225,000,000 came in 1934 and close to $237,000,000 in 1935. In addition to this income from sales, tobacco farmers who cooperated in the AAA program received benefit payments which in 1933 totaled $16,000,000; in 1934, $31,000,000; and in 1935, $13,000,000.

In 1931, when tobacco on the farm was selling at its lowest price in many years, processors advanced the price of cigarettes. Though fewer cigarettes were sold, processors made more profit per cigarette sold. Net income of the three largest tobacco manufacturers in the United States was $95,000,000 in 1929. $109,000,000 in 1930, $119,000,000 in 1931. $112,000,000 in 1932, and $52,000,000 in 1933. Net income of 14 tobacco manufacturers, likewise, increased during the early depression years, from $113,000,000 in 1929 to $132,000,000 in 1930, to $140,000,000 in 1931. The drop started in 1932 when their income was $136,000,000, then $69,000,000 in 1933. Profits in the years following 1932 were affected by AAA processing taxes. Proceeds of these taxes went to farmers and helped to increase their income directly as well as to finance the program of tobacco production adjustment. These devices—processing taxes and production adjustment program—served to correct the unbalance between growers and manufacturers of tobacco.

Throughout the depression, from 1929 through 1934, the average yearly rate of return on the investment used in tobacco processing by the 14 largest companies was 16 percent. In the least profitable year, 1933, it averaged 10 percent of the investment in the business. During this period tobacco farmers are estimated to have suffered serious loses, two large tobacco chain stores had an average net loss of 1.37 per cent on the capital invested in their business, and tobacco wholesalers and jobbers received 4.4 percent on their business investment.

In seeking out reasons why these profits occur along with competition, the Commission invetsigated the control that each economic group in the tobacco industry exercised over the whole tobacco economy.

Simple numbers tell the story. Over 400,000 farmers produce all tobacco grown in this country. Of the 1934 crop, 13 tobacco manufacturers purchased 54 percent; 3 manufacturers purchased 46 percent; and 1 purchased 22 percent. Since 40 percent of the crop is exported, it is plain that 13 tobacco manufacturers dominate the purchase for domestic use of the harvests of 400,000 farmers. On the other hand, retail and wholesale distribution is almost as widely diffused as the production of tobacco. The six largest grocery chains sold only 8 percent, and the six drug and tobacco chains sold only 5 percent, of all cigarettes sold in the United States. At the neck of the tobacco hourglass 13 manufacturers have a tight grip on production and sales of practically all tobacco sold.

Concentration is even more startling when the record of specific tobacco products is examined. In 1934, three cigarette companies manufactured 80 percent of all United States cigarettes; three smoking-tobacco companies produced 65 percent of the smoking tobacco; three chewing tobacco manufacturers produced 69 percent of the chewing tobacco; and three snuff companies produced 95 percent of the snuff produced.

Cigars, unlike other tobacco products, are produced by a great number of separate companies, but there is evidence also of an increasing concentration in cigar manufacturers. The number of cigar factories declined from 17,000 in 1914 to 5,000 in 1934, while the average production per factory increased from 419,000 to 830,000 per factory.

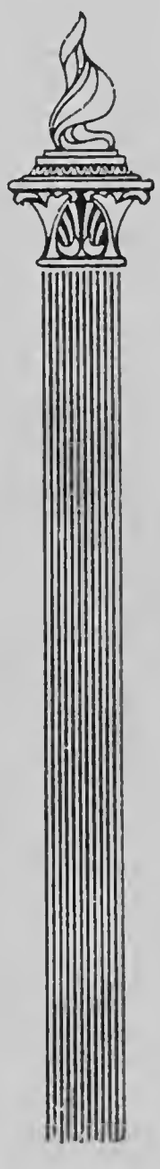
No evidence of collusion in the control of prices was spotted in any of the branches of the tobacco industry, except snuff, by the Federal Trade Commission. Prices of the most popular cigarettes, the Federal Trade Commission discovered, usually moved up or down together. When any one of the big three companies changed the price of its cigarettes the other companies fell in line within a few hours. The history of whosale cigarette prices in recent years tells its own story.

Chief price competition which the largest three manufacturers have faced in recent years has been from the 10-cent package of cigarettes. When, in spite of declining prices which farmers received for tobacco, processors advanced the price of cigarettes in 1931 from $6.40 to $6.855 per thousand, several other

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

# Oldest Negro Bank In The South

*is as close to you as your Post Office*



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# OF 10,000 CONVERTS CALLED FOR BAPTISM, ONLY FOUR TAKE WATER

## Mistake Was Made in Choosing July 4 as Day for Rites on Long Island Sound

Oyster Bay, New York, July 15. (ANP)—What had been announced as the biggest mass baptism in history, with 10,000 candidates for the holy rites, turned out to be an ordinary immersion of four when only that number showed up July 4 to take the plunge. The Rev. W. C. Evans, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist church, said he guessed it had been "poor judgment" to select a big holiday for the event.

The ceremony had been planned for some time with other churches on Long Island and in New York to hold the rites jointly. But July 4 brought other distractions and many parishioners, employed as domestic servants, had to remain on duty for parties or family dinners.

A crowd of about 1,000 gathered at the church, but these were already members. When the congregation reached the shore at Roosevelt Memorial park, on Long Island Sound, there were only four to be baptized, and these were all local youngsters aged from nine to fourteen years.

# SLATER AND JEANS FUNDS MERGED TO EFFECT ECOMOMY

## Notable Bodies are Spending Millions for Negro Education

New York, July 15—(ANP)—The John F. Slater Fund and the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, two of the oldest and most important foundations devoted to Negro education, have been merged into one body. The new organization is to be known as the Southern Education Foundation and has been incorporated under the New York state laws. Arthur D. Wright who maintains offices in Washington and who for five years has been administrator of both funds, since the retirement of Dr. James Hardy Dillard, is to be president of the Southern Foundation.

The Slater Fund was established in 1882 by John F. Slater, prominent New England textile mill owner. Its original endowment was $1,000,000 and Mr. Slater directed that it be used for the benefit of Negroes in the southern states. Its activities have been mainly in widening opportunities for college and high school education in the south.

Miss Anna T. Jeanes was a Philadelphia Quaker. Her gift to the cause of Negro education was $1,000,000 also and she directed that it be devoted to the development and assistance of small rural and community schools. It was established in 1907. The famed Jeanes School teachers which have performed so remarkably all over the south were supported by this fund. White and black southerners were identified with the work, Booker T. Washington, James Hardy Dillard, George Foster Peabody and Robert R. Moton having been potent influences. W. T. B. Williams, now of Tuskegee has long been field agent for the Jeanes Fund.

President Wright estimates that the two funds have expended between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000 in the cause of Negro education, having received monies from other foundations in addition to income from investments.

The merger was made, President Wright said, in order to simplify administration activities. The new board selected from the boards of the two funds includes:

A. W. Page- vice president of American Telephone and Telegraph company; Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews; Leslie W. Snow, vice president of Chase National Bank of New York; C. Everett Bacon of Spencer Trask and Company, New York; William P. Few, president of Duke University; Warren Kearny of New Orleans, and James Hard, Charlottesville Va. Colored representatives on the board are Rev. Evarard W. Daniel. Detroit churchman, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C.

# LONE OFFICER OF TEXAS CHALLENGES MOB AND THEY RUN

Athens, Tex., July 15—(ANP)—Sheriff Jess Sweeten, unarmed, dispersed a mob of 100 men Monday night who sought to take out and lynch a 16-year-old boy charged with attempting to attack a 25-year-old white woman.

The would-be lynchers swarmed into the tiny jail lobby where the lad was held and disarmed a deputy. Sweeten, aroused by the noise, came out to confront the mob.

"Boys," he said calmly to the 100 armed men, "I've taken an oath to protect my prisoners and I'm going to do it. And if you try to take this Negro, I'll have to get rough."

"We'll be back," some one of the crowd shouted.

"There's no need to come back," Sweeten replied. "You're not going to get him."

Although he expressed on apprehension, the sheriff said he might take the prisoner to Dallas. Deputy sheriffs and state highway patrolmen stood armed guard over the jail while Sweeten was making up his mind.

## Wiley Lists 11 Football Games

Marshall, Tex., (C)—Wiley college has listed eleven football games for the coming season, which opens with a night game on Sept. 25 with Jarvis at Longview. Others on the schedule are Sam Houston, home, Oct. 1; Xavier, New Orleans, Oct. 9, Prairie View, Dallas, Oct. 18; Arkansas State, Pine Bluff, Oct. 30, Southern U., Shreveport, Nov. 1; Bishop, home, Nov. 6; Langston, Langston, Okla., Nov. 13; Texas college, home, Nov. 25; Philander Smith, Little Rock, Dec. 4, and Tuskegee, homecoming, Dec. 11.

## Armstrong Floors Blatch 10 Times

New York (C)—Henry Armstrong the sensational California lightweight, floored Alf Blatch, lightweight champion of Australia, ten times at the Madison Square Garden Thursday night, and was given a technical K.O. in the third round. About 11,000 people paid $11,500 to see the fight.

## White Doctor Of Louisiana Goes To Howard University

Washington, (C)—Dr. Raymond Leslie Gregory, of the faculty of the Louisiana State School of Medicine, New Orleans, has been named head of the Department of Medicine of Howard university.

# SPECIAL ADDRESSES TO BE DELIVERED AT TEACHERS' MEET

Philadelphia—(C) —Among special addresses listed for the 34th annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, to be held here July 27-30, with headquarters at the High School for Girls, 17th and Spring Garden streets, are "The Conservation of Talent—a Discussion of Gifted Students on the High School and College Levels," by Dr. Martin Jenkins of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; "The Philosophy Underlying the Education of Negroes," by Dr. Leslie P. Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers College; "The Negro Child at Secondary and College Levels"; by Dr. Felton G. Clark, dean of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; "Social Services Protecting Talented Children," by Miss Vinita V. Lewis, assistant in Child Welfare Service, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; "Factors Determining the Approach to Individualized Instruction", by Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute; "Social Change and the Individual," by Dr. James H. E. Bossard, professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania; "How Can the Handicapped Child be Helped to Live as Effectively as Possible," by Dr. F. P. Kittrell, Dean of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; "Recreation and Health Program," by E. T. Atwell, National Recreational Association, New York; "Some Problems of Social School Children" by Dr. Gladys G Ido, director of Special Education, Philadelphia; "Education and cadership," by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the department of history, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

# LABOR LEADER IN TALK WARNS RACE TO BE CAREFUL

## Holds Independent Unions Are Now As Good As AFL Or CIO

Detroit, Mich., July 15—(ANP)—Negro workers were counseled to be wary of entering the imbroglio between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. by C. W. Rice, labor leader and a delegate to the N. A. A. C. P. annual conference here last week. Where large numbers of Negro workers are employed in industries they can best protect their jobs through their own independent unions according to Mr. Rice who is president and general manager of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's Association and general organizer of the International Association of Railway Employers of Houston, Texas. The widely known Texas labor leader who is also publisher of the Negro Labor News, says that the American Federation of Labor has been too anti-Negro in its policies and practices for Negroes to join that organization without securing a reasonable guarantee of changes in its policies toward race workers. The C. I. O., he states, offers the best opportunity proffered for Negro and white workers to unite for a common cause, yet the C. I. O. is too young and controversial for the Negro workers to accept it as their only salvation for the protection of workers. Such movements have been started seven times before in America and failed.

"Under the Wagner Labor Act the independent union has as much power as any other bargaining agency if it represents the majority of workers in a given plant," he said.

Mr. Rice points out the fact that Negro workers are in the majority in many industries in the South. At Houston, Texas, he says, "Negroes constitute 70 percent of the laundry workers and yet this 70 percent is signing up with the A. F. of L. notwithstanding the fact that at the beginning of the depression white laundry workers circulated petitions asking that Negroes be replaced by white workers. At present two laundries do not employ Negroes at all.

"I think the Negro labor problem warrants the serious attention of race leaders in every walk of life," he concluded, "for the decision that Negro workers make now, will determine the economic and business progress that the race will make for years to come."

# IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" PAPERS CARRIED ADS THAT "WERE AWFUL"

## Chattanooga "Rebel" of 1862 Had a Classified Offering a Woman for Sale or Swap

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15 (By Katie E. Johnson for ANP)—W. F. Ellis, connected with the Standard Oil Co., now residing in Birmingham, Ala., but a former resident of Chattanooga, is the possessor of a time-yellowed copy of the Chattanooga Rebel, Aug. 9, 1862, in which appears an advertisement offering to sell a Negro woman, or to swap her for a boy.

Published, according to the Civil War sheet, "on Main st., nearly opposite the postoffice," the Rebel also carries an army order dealing with the establishment of an encampment "for the rendezvous of state troops to be established in the viciniay of Chattanooga," declaring that volunteers would be received for 12 months, and the order signed by Isham G. Harris, governor, and W. C. Whitthorne, attorney-general.

The Rebel also printed the entire personnel of the Confederate States government, headed by Jefferson Davis, the president. Gustavo A. Henry and Landon G. Hayne were the Senators representing Tennessee. The conscription law was printed as was a Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln, dealing with "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and bellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes." The Proclamation also warned citizens against aiding, countenancing, abetting the existing rebellion. Owner Ellis says the historic paper was given him by a guard on the Mexican border several years ago.

# NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE LAYS PLANS FOR AUGUST MEET

Atlanta Ga., July 8—(ANP)—Albon L. Holsey, secretary National Negro Business League, made a recent trip to Atlanta to aid in planning details for the League's annual meeting here August 18-20 The secretary conferred with J. B Blayton, president Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, J. O. Thomas, resident national officer and Arnett Lindsay, general chairman, committee on arrangements.

The six major topics suggested as the nucleus of this year's convention program are as follows: "Minimum standards in business practice; Preparation for business careers; Activities of local and affiliated organizations; the Housewives' League (Consumers' attitude); Consumers' Cooperative Movement and the Intergration of Negroes into Non-Negro Business Enterprises.

## Clarence Norris Is First Of Boys Called To Face "Alabama Justice"

Decatur, Ala., July 15 (ANP)—If everything goes according to the schedule of Judge W. W. ("Speed") Callahan, all of the remaining eight Scottsboro defendants will be tried in four weeks at the rate of one each Monday and another each Thursday. Heywood Patterson, the ninth, is under a 75-year sentence, received at a trial more than a year ago.

Clarence Norris and Charlie Weems, who are scheduled to be tried this week in that order, were arraigned last Monday before Judge Callahan and both pleaded not guilty. At the same time, the jurist overruled a motion by Defense Attorney Watts to transfer the case to federal court but said he would hear a motion for a change of venue.

Callahan drew a regular jury panel of 35 and a special venire of 65, the maxium permitted under the law, to try Norris and Weems. Although Samuel Leibowitz of New York, chief defense counsel, and Asst. Atty.-General Thomas F. Lawson were not present at the arraignment, both were to appear in court this week.

The two boys were brought here in a state convict department truck from the Jefferson County jail where they have spent most of the time since being arrested in March, 1931, on charges of attacking Victoria Price and Ruby Bates aboard a freight train on which all were hoboing.

## Dedicate Richmond's Maggie L. Walker High School

Richmond, Va., July 30 (ANP)—Robert C. Weaver, advisor on Negro affairs of the U. S. Department of Interior was the principal speaker Wednesday on the program marking the dedication of the Maggie L. Walker High school here, erected through cooperation of the city of Richmond with the Public Works Administration.

## Colored Mayor

Princeville, N. C.—For the fourth time, this town of 611 residents, 15 of whom are white—last week elected 29-year-old brown-skinned Glennie M. Mathewson as mayor, made him head of the Town's commission form of government. Mayor Mathewson's cabinet: Four Commissioners—Nathaniel Ricks, Jack Lloyd, John Bullock, Ben Tyson; City Treasurer, Lonnie Mooring (3rd term); Tax Collector, W. R. Mathewson (the Mayor's brother), and Town Clerk, Wm. Bridges, Jr.; Superintendent of Transportation, Paul Mooring; Chief of Police, Walter Barnes and City Patrolman, John H. Biggs.

## Woman, 110 Years Old, Still Works

Leonardtown, Md., July 8—(ANP)—The oldest colored citizen of St. Marys county and probably the oldest in the state is Aunt Dolly Carter, of St. Indigoes, who is shown to be 110 by relief records. She attributes her good health to hard work and works every day.

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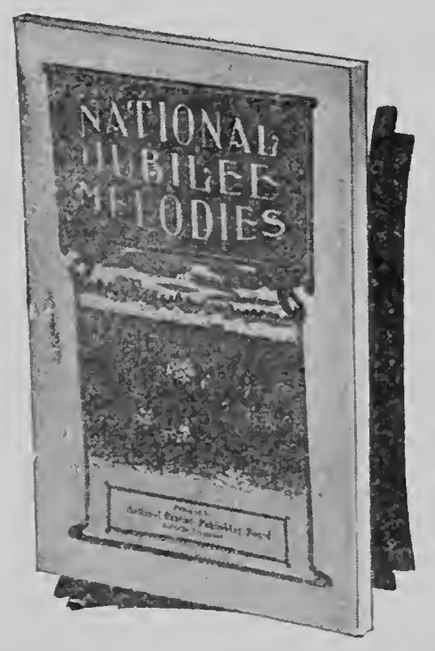


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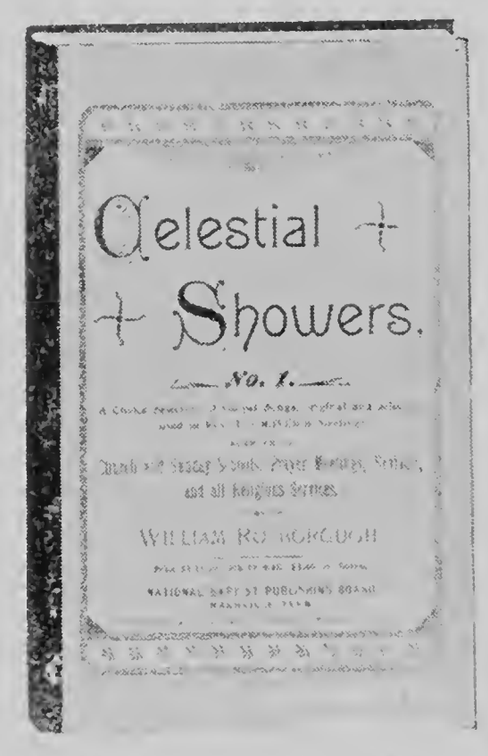


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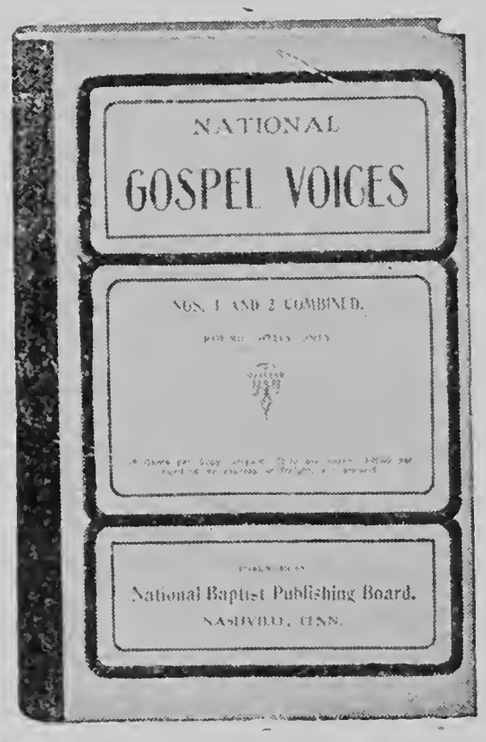


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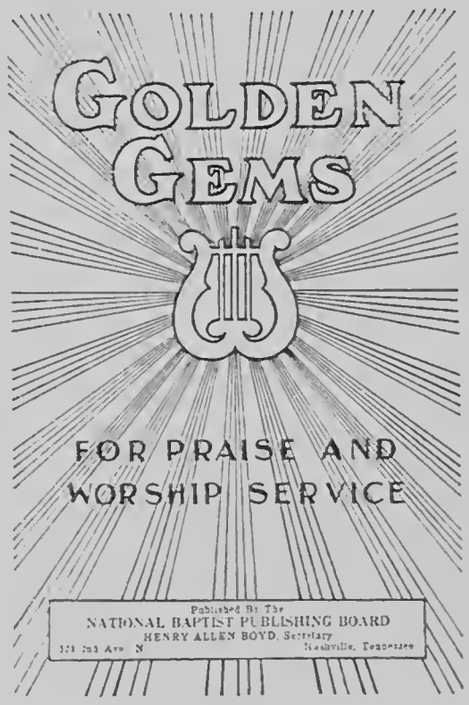


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BUILDING

## A Cooperative Enterprise

### A Case History of one Group of Consumers who are Trying the Cooperative Route to Bigger and Better Larders

Household buyers, not unreasonably, want for their families a wholesome, well-balanced diet at reasonable prices. Buying guides, consumers' organizations, food laws are some of the devices to help individual buyers get this kind of diet. Consumers' cooperative, still relatively unimportant numerically, represent another kind of effort which consumers, as groups, are testing as a way to stretch food dollars and make them do full duty in getting the quantity and quality of foods which families with limited incomes need.

No easy solution to such consumer problems comes the cooperative route. Organization of a cooperative is itself a difficult job, but getting the machinery of cooperative business hitched up does not in itself guarantee higher quality food at lower cost. Before this can be achieved, cooperators. like private businessmen, must learn the minutiae of making a machine work, of gaging consumer demand, of knowing sources of supply, of buying wisely and selling efficiently, of keeping accurate accounts. To justify their existence cooperators must prove that they can do these things as well as, if not better than, private business, and withal keep the management of their affairs democratic.

In Washington, D. C., some blocks south of the wide-lawned Mall, which extends from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, there is a cooperative grocery store. It does not pretend to have solved all of the problems which consumers' cooperatian poses; it claims only to be an approach by one group of consumers to the solution of their food problem. The informal history of this store which follows recounts its activity, its successes, its failures, and suggests some of the problems that other consumers must meet if they attempt to start consumers' cooperatives of their own in this difficult field.

Convenient to the wholesale section, the wharves and to Washington's open-air market, the Washington cooperative grocery store is admirably situated for the purchase of foods. But if it is in an excellent buying location it is far from the residential neighborhood where most of its cooperators live. That there is very little over-the-counter trade is evident in the store itself, which looks more like a wholesame grocery than one catering to consumers. Canned goods with their colorful labels fill the neatly made wooden shelves on one side of the store. On a stand against the opposite wall bushel baskets and burlap sacks are piled with vegetables. In the center of the store another wooden stand holds sacks of bulk foods such as sugar, beans, and gelatine, a white metal scoop in each sack. Cooperative brands predominate among the canned goods. Conspicuous, too, is the fact that canned goods are stocked in large sizes than appear in the usual grocery store. Most foods seems to come in 50-ounce cans.

The manager of the store, a young college graduate, is at a desk deep in cooperative bookkeeping with a typewriter and telephone at his elbow.

Rochdale Stores today have a weekly business of between $600 and $700. Two paid full-time workers a paid part-time worker, and 10 short-time volunteer workers run the store. Prospects are good enough now so that the store contemplates employing a professional store manager, moving to larger quarters, and expanding its business to take care of the demand for a wholesale cooperative grocery distributor in Washington.

Today Rochdale Stores have a tradition and a history. Fifteen months ago it was merely a committee on buying in the Washington Consumers' Club. Six months before that the Washington Consumers' Club itself was only 10 people interested in cooperatives who met to talk about them.

Social organizations, like human beings, have their own personalities, and Rochdale Stores, Inc., is no exception. It acquired its personality by just growing. The original members of the buying committee, who eventually became the founders of Rochdale Stores, had no notion that their activities would eventually result in a cooperative grocery store. When they started to meet as a committee they did not even know what they were going to do, but from week to week, as a result of an original decision to buy cooperatively, the committee's activities have expanded and taken shape until now they are able to plan and to proceed in a predetermined direction by methods that they have tried and found workable.

First venture of the buying committee was a flyer in coal. Like many speculations, it did not turn out too well. The committee arranged with an independent coal distributor for the purchase of coal by the members of the Consumers' Club. It purchased coal for resale at $3 less than the retail price and sold the coal to its members at $2 less than the retail price. Part of the extra dollar saved was returned to club members at the end of 6 months in the form of consumer dividends. The rest went into the Club treasury. But before the end of the winter the bargain in coal proved to be slate. Consumers found that the coal was poor quality. As a result of many complaints, this arrangement had to be discontinued, and a new contract had to be obtained with another coal dealer, this time a reliable one. This second contract provided for the delivery of coal at the market price with a $1 rebate per ton to the Consumers' Club for every ton sold to its members. In this experiment $1,000 worth of coal was sold. Cooperative buying of coal is now in the hands of a special committee which not only handles these local purchases but also buys directly from a coal mine in Pennsylvania. This coal is sold to members at current retail prices. Last year it sold $4,000 worth and turned into the club treasury savings of over 20 percent.

Laundry service, too, the committee thought, could be secured for members through group buying. Here the research committee of the Consumers' Club was brought into action. Each laundry from whom the buying committee obtained a bid was investigated by the research committee, particularly to determine labor conditions in the laundry. The research committee, however, placed an insuperable obstacle in the path of the buying committee, for no laundry which would agree to give a rebate had labor conditions which a consumers' club could approve. To secure consumer dividends at the expense of sweated labor was contrary to the established principles of the Club. As a consequence no satisfactory contract with a laundry could be obtained.

Intelligent buying of food requires training, as many consumers discover to their chagrin, and as some cooperatives have learned to their regret.

Fortunately the buying committee, made up of four women, included a member with extensive experience in quantity buying. Her original interest in quality buying was provoked by an intense dislike for shopping. Buying food for her family seemed to take all of her spare time. She decided that if housekeeping were going to be bearable at all she would have to work out some way to get her food shopping done and over with as quickly as possible. This she accomplished by doing all of her food buying once a week. Soon she discovered that she was not only saving time but that she was also saving money. By making all of her purchases for the week at one time she was able to profit by good buys and to make savings by bulk buying. Further study revealed to her the the advantage of buying by quality grade. In the end she was not only saving money and time, she was also able to serve her family food that was consistently good in quality. Something she had not been able to do when she bought daily in small amounts. Buying by this time no longer bored her. As a result of her interest in buying she was soon made purchasing agent, without pay, for a nursery.

With this experienced buyer for chairman, the cooperative clubs' committee began to buy food for its members. First step in securing the full benefits of group buying was an agreement made by each committee member to put her buying on a weekly basis. Each Thursday evening committee members telephoned their weekly shopping list to the chairman, who accompanied by a different member of the committee each week, set out on Friday morning to the markets to do the joint marketing for the group.

Wholesale prices, they learned, could be obtained from a particular wholesaler even with a $10 order for food. The same kind of coffee sold in retail packages under a brand name at 26 cents a pound could be bought for 19 cents a pound in hotel packages. By buying olive oil in half-gallon or gallon cans they were able to get 4 or 5 times as much as they would have received for the same amount of money spent for oil in 2-ounce or half-pint sizes. Macaroni which cost 80 cents a pound in 2-ounce packages they bought for 40 cents a pound in bulk. Gelatine cost 40 cents a pound, in small quantities they had paid $2.40 a pound for it. Vanilla cost half as much in bulk. Soap flakes, meeting Government specifications, cost approximately one-third as much. So it was throughout their list of household needs.

All purchases, where posible, were made by quality grades. Where the committee was doubtful of the quality of a particular commodity, or where there was no grade available, they sent samples of staple household supplies off to a consumer laboratory for testing.

Chief among their problems at this time was gathering together orders large enough to obtain wholesale prices. To insure big orders, each committee member solicited her nearby neighbors to get them to join in on the plan. So successful were they that buying units centering around each of the original committee members came into existence. In time these buying units met every Thursday aftrnoon and made up their group orders. These were pooled with group orders from other neighborhoods. The chairman of the central buying committee had the master list ready for Friday morning's foray at the markets.

Orders were sizeable now. In fact, filling them was too heavy a job for two expert shoppers, so the whole committee took to Friday shopping. All of them were now trained buyers and specialists in different lines. One woman purchased poultry, eggs, and butter; another purchased staple foods; still another purchased meats. After these purchases had been made, the committee members came together agam at one of Washington's open-air markets to purchase vegetables. All purchases, with the exception of the vegetables, were delivered by the wholesalers to the homes of each of the unit chairmen. Vegetable purchases went to the homes of the unit chairmen in their own cars. A small distributing center was thus created in the home of each unit chairman.

What to charge coperating families for the food purchased at wholesale was a major problem at first. The cooperative principle is to sell all goods at the current prices charged by other retailers. Savings, under the cooperative plan, usually go back to the customers in proportion to the value of the purchases they have made. In the early days of this Washington experiment this principle was not followed. Cooperating families paid their share of the total wholesale cost. The buying committee made no charge for its services and added nothing to the price they paid to wholesalers. As an approach to the Rochdale method of doing cooperative business, certain buying units agreed to pay the wholesale prices plus 5 percent. This 5 percent mark-up was turned over to the Consumers' Club.

Not all buying units, however, pursued this plan. Others following more closely the Rochdale cooperative plan, charged themselves the same prices which chain stores charged at retail, sent the required 5 percent to the Consumers' Club, and held the remaining money in a unit treasury. With this little treasury, added to each week, such units were enabled to buy in anticipation of needs, profit by market conditions, and accumulate stocks of goods which were held in the basements of the homes of their chairmen. One unit accumulated more than $200 worth of groceries this way. Where stores were accumulated, certain afternoons were set aside when unit members could go basement shopping.

Cooperative purchase of milk was got under way, too. The committee first obtained the sanitary ratings of all local milk distributors for the previous 6 months from the District Board of Health. Selecting the top four companies, it then checked these companies' labor record. This check reduced the number of milk supplies with which the committee wished to deal to two. One of these, as it happened the smallest company, made a satisfactory contract with the Club. Under this contract, the milk company agrees to sell at current prices to Club members and to return to the Club 5 percent of its sales as a patronage refund. At the present time, about 100 families are buying milk from this supplier.

But to go back to groceries: Six months of experimentation in cooperative buying saw the original four members of the buying committee increased to seven units with four or five members in each unit. The units, in turn, had become growing concerns. Some developed their own treasuries, their own stores, their own club programs. New wrinkles were tried. A project for bnying canned goods in the summer at summer bargain prices for delivery in the fall almost came to grief, for the contract was given to an unreliable person and when fall came no delivery was made. By last-minute maneuvering, however, an order was finally placed with another wholesaler and the enterprise was saved, to the great relief of the committee and to the satisfaction of the other cooperators.

Building a business, such as this, was costly in time to the leaders. The work of the committee had grown to such an extent that one member was giving practically a whole week to its activities. Other members were giving from one to two days a week. Volume of business had grown from an original $50 to $250 a week. Membership had also changed. Some of the original committee members had found jobs and had dropped out. Others had left town. But the units were a constant source of new blood and as fast as one person dropped out, other persons joined up. Not all new members stuck. Some lost interest after a week or two, but in most cases women either dropped out immediately or became permanently enthusiastic members.

So far, the cooperative buying program of Washington's Consumers' Club was strictly a woman's activity. No men took part in the committee work. At the meetings of the Consumers' Club men members began to be critical. First of all they complained that they were excluded from the work of the committee. Then, too, they added, no cooperative ideal was being achieved by the committee's work. One man called it a "Haggler's Club." The women, defending their work, described the savings they made, pointed to the guarantees of quality they secured for their members. Most of all, they talked about the consumer education they had given to members. The men, finally were won over. Out of the Club's deliberations an agreement was reached to work together toward the establishment of a cooperative store.

Consistent cooperators, the buying committee had all along attempted to buy from cooperatives wherever possible. One of their chief sources of graded eggs and scored butter was a producers' cooperative. When the time came to place the consumer business on a firmer and more permanent basis, this producers' cooperative came to their support by placing warehouse space for a nominal rent at the committee's disposal.

Equipped with a warehouse, the committee's purchasing of foods went on much the same as usual but from this time on all food was sold at curent retail prices. The buying committee still made its weekly trip to the various wholesalers but the distribution of goods was more efficiently organized. All purchases made by the committee were delivered to the warehouse where volunteers packaged them and made up orders for delivery to the homes of the unit chairmen. Here, as before, the units made their own arrangements for final delivery to individual families. Delivery was made from the warehouse to the units by hired trucks for which the committee paid $1.10 an hour.

Still business grew. Sales soon totaled about $500 a week. To handle this business with the same care and detailed attention as before, the committee soon decided, would be impossible without the establishment of a cooperative store and the em-

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# R. H. BOYD PHOTO-PRINT

Every Baptist Church, School or Religious Auxiliary Should Hang One on Their Walls and Have It at Home.

LARGE-SIZE ENGRAVING OF THE BUILDER OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD'S PLANT WILL BE SENT UPON RECEIPT OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IN POSTAGE—NO CHARGE FOR THE PICTURE.

Because of the large demand from the religious forces of the nation for pictures of the late R. H. Boyd, the Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, who is the son of the founder, has had the lithographers to print a large quantity of these. The exact size of the photo-print is 11 inches by 14 inches. It is a splendid reproduction of this giant of Baptist leaders. The name is under his picture, and it is a side view.

The picture will be sent securely wrapped in a tube to prevent it from being crushed. When it arrives at its destination it can be framed. The Secretary of the Publishing Board declares that he is having these ready to be mailed out, so that during the month of March, 1938 every School that wishes to hold Boyd Memorial Exercises will have a large-size picture of the late Dr. Boyd on hand, and they can point him out to the present generation. They can show this picture to the thousands of boys and girls who never saw him. They can point him out to the tiny tots, who in a little while will be grown-ups.

The National Baptist Publishing Board, which was founded by this Baptist stalwart, is but one of the institutions that was built, established and headed by him during his life time.

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523-2nd Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

ployment of full-time workers. In December 1936, the decision was made to open a cooperative store.

First essential step in the organization of a cooperative is the writing of articles of incorporation, and the determination of the financial structure. Lawyer members of the Consumers' Club served on the committee to prepare the articles of incorporation, while another committee looked for a store and made arrangements for moving. In the latter part of December the articles of incorporation were completed, the store was rented, and Rochdale Stores, Inc., was launched.

Rochdale Stores, Inc., is now an entirely separate organization from its original parent organization, the Washington Consumers' Club. It has a capital of $1,500 which was derived from the sale of shares to cooperators at $5 per share. Many members own more than one share but only one vote goes to each person. There is a board of directors consisting of eleven members which meets once a week. Shareholders meet once a year.

Management of the cooperative is in the hands of committees. Three directors' committees are: A store committee, which supervises the physical details of the store, moving, etc.; a legal committee made up of lawyer members of the cooperative; and a management committee. Shareholders' committees are: A store service committee, which provides volunteers to assist in the work of running the store; a price committee, which determines prices to be charged at the cooperative store by studying prevailing retail prices; and a research committee, whose chief task is to investigate labor conditions in the companies from which cooperative purchases its supplies.

Supplies of food which various units had collected on their own account were distributed among their unit members prior to the establishment of the warehouse. Funds in unit treasuries were distributed to members as consumer dividends. Now all major activities are centered in the store.

## COTTON YIELD DOUBLED WITH SOIL PROGRAM

Three hundred thirty pounds of lint cotton and 20 bushels of corn per acre were produced on a field that was once considered practically worthless, said Max G. Weir, assistant county agent in Clay county.

Grover James of Corning started a soil-building program of his own prior to 1936, the county agent explained. In 1933 he started a soil-building rotation on a seven acre field, that only produced about 170 pounds of lint cotton. In the spring he turned under a crop of winter wheat followed by peas, which were also turned under.

In 1934 Mr. James turned under another crop of peas. In 1935 he grew cotton on the field, and in 1936 another crop of peas was turned under. In a few years, he has doubled his cotton yield.

To halt erosion in gullies and on steep hillsides, the Soil Conservation Service plans to plant 175,000,000 trees this year.

A pair of robins built their nest on an electric sign bell of a railway in Western New York and raised their young to maturity, although the bell rang continually.

## WILD LIFE GRANTS URGED

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP)—A proposal that the government make grants to states for conservation of wild life won approval today of the Senate committee on conservation of wild life resources. The grants would be paid out of the $3,000,000 a year collected from the existing excise taxes on sportsmen's equipment.

## BLIND AID BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill permitting blind persons to take trained guide dogs with them on Pullman and passenger coaches.

Water is the prime need for cut flowers in hot weather. Change once a day at least—twice if the day is particularly hot and windy. Do not let flowers stand in the direct sunlight.

## PAINTING, TRADED FOR DOG FOUND TO BE PRICELESS

Chicago, July 7 (AP)—Arthur Lloyd, owner of a modest antique business, learned today that the painting he accepted in trade for a small dog is an original and highly-valued portrait by the French master, Jean Baptiste Greuze.

A "gray-haired old lady in a black dress' traded him the painting for a puppy to give to a bedridden grandchild, he said.

The lady had been in his shop before—to buy some glassware. She saw one of several puppies, and asked for one. Lloyd refused. Later the lady came back with the painting.

"She told me she found it in her attic and asked me to trade a puppy for it, so I did," Lloyd said.

The picture—a bust portrait—was soiled, covered with dust, too grimy to reveal its masterful brush strokes and coloring of a genius. Barely visible were the features of a young blonde woman, wearing a filmy dress.

Lloyd cleaned off the grime and discovered on the canvas a wealth of beauty in coloring and composition. He rushed with his "find" to Dr. Maurice Goldblatt, director of the University of Notre Dame galleries.

"It is an unquestionable Greuze, in perfect condition," Goldblatt told him. "The beautiful color and design speak for themselves. It is a very, very valuable work."

## INDIANS BURNED OFF WOODS IN ORDER TO FACILITATE HUNTING

The method of hunting among the primitive Indians here was to burn the grass and weeds from the fields preparatory to cultivation, surrounding them all at one time with fire so that the deer, wild ducks and rabbits, fleeing from it fell into their hands. This sort of hunting was called hurimelas. Then they entered the forests in pursuit of bears, bison and lions, which they killed with bows and arrows. This manner of hunting was called ojeo. Whatever they secured in either way they brought to the principal cacique, who divided it among the tribe.

—St. Augustine Record

## PLANTERS TRY DIXIE TENANCY IMPROVEMENTS

### Individual Owners Outline Projects to Raise the Living Standards

CLARKSDALE, Miss —(UP) — Rehabilitation of tenant farmers, being discussed on a national scale by Congress, is being instituted on several southern plantations by individual landowners.

The planters frankly admit they are spending their own capital to raise the standards of living of the tenants because they believe it will result in greater profits from their cotton plantations.

One of the outstanding examples of these individual rehabilitation projects is that being carried out by Frederick Smith Enterprise Co., which operates the 2,500-acre Matagorda plantation and the 2,000-acre Sid Dodds plantation in this section.

The company is headed by Fred Smith, Memphis, who is chief executive of Dixie Greyhound bus lines.

The company is building 25 five-room green and white bungalows for tenants on the Matagorda plantation. The houses will have concrete foundations, double floors, fireplaces and decorated interiors. A full-time carpenter will be employed to maintain the tenant homes and other buildings on the plantation.

### Replace One-Room Shacks

These modern homes — to be equipped with running water, electric lights, bath and other modern conveniences — will be in direct contrast to the one-room shacks in which many tenant families of the South live.

Similar modern houses will be construeted by the Smith Company on the Sid Dodds plantation.

The Matagorda plantation is one of Mississippi's most famous. It was established in 1865 by Col. D. M. Russell. The plantation home now is occupied by John Bell Hood, son of the famous Confederate general, and his family.

As part of the program to modernize Matagorda, the plantation bell which has called laborers to their work for more than half a century is being displaced by a siren, operated by compressed air.

An up-to-date cost accounting system will be used at Matagorda and machinery will be used to the "greatest posible extent." Smith said.

### To Use Artesian Water.

Artesian water will be piped to all tenant houses. Vegetables, hogs and chickens will be raised on a large scale for tenant consumption. There will be a central dairy and a kiln for drying of sweet potatoes.

"It is our belief," said A. D. Moss, a partner of Smith in the plantation enterprise, "that the company will profit by raising the standards of living of tenants.

"We have gone into this enterprise in the belief that whatever helps tenants will result in the greater good for all interested in our plantation. We shall undertake many methods for improvements of sanitation and health, expending thousands of dollars for that purpose. Every facility known to modern times will be provided tenants.

"We have destroyed all the old tenant houses and strictly up-to-date and attractive homes will be built."

### Other Planters Interested.

Other planters are making similar efforts to raise the standard of living of their tenants.

Miss Mena Hogan, district home agent, conducted a survey among tenant families in 19 northeast Arkansas counties—scene of many disorders between planters and sharecroppers and tenants since formation of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union two years ago.

Miss Hogan reported she found the best tenant conditions on the smaller plantations where from 30 to 100 families were employed.

The 3,200-acre Burdette Plantation, inc., in Mississippi County Ark., Miss Hogan reported, had each of its 98 tenant families living in "neat" four-room frame houses with shingled roofs, ceilings and screens."

Fifty per cent of the Burdette tenants started as sharecroppers -- a class which owns none of its farming equipment or stock —and through the aid of the company bought stock and machinery and was graduated into the tenant class.

—Nashville Tennessean.

## CROPS USED IN AUTOS

According to a report issued by a manufacturer of automobiles, crops from more than 500,000 acres are now used in the production of 1,000,000 automobiles in that plant, in addition to hides from 30,000 head of cattle, mohair from 87,500 goats, wool from 800,000 sheep, and lumber from the equivalent of 20,500 acres of forest.

## LIVELY FARM YEAR CROP CONDITIONS

June has been favorable to growing crops in most sections of the country, it was announced. Some parts of the Midwest have been too wet for cultivating corn. The serious feed shortage has been eased by new pastures. Cotton seems to be coming along in good shape in most of the South. Winter wheat harvest is well advanced. The apple crop looks pretty good. Truck crop prices are higher. Hog prices are going to be high. Demand for farm products continues strong.

## CAR SHORTAGE HITS WATERMELON CROP

A shortage of ventilator cars has developed in the movement of the watermelon crop to markets, according to J. M. Symes, vice president of the Association of American Railroads.

Arrangements are being made to move refrigerator cars into the watermelon territory.

The watermelon movement this year is heaviest in several years. Atlantic Coast Line, Southern, Seaboard, Central of Georgia and Illinois Central are moving the crop.

## FARM INCOME

Farm income decreased from April to [illegible], instead of increasing as it usuall ydoes. The reasons were smaller marketings of hogs, cattle, cotton, and grains, together with slightly lower prices.

Total May income including Government payments, was only slightly larger than income received in May, 1936. But it was largest for May since 1930. Farmers have received more income during the first 5 months of this year than in any other year since 1930 and 21 per cent more than during the same 5 months of 1936.

Income from the sale of farm products is expected to be larger during the remainder of the year.

## ITALY MAY HAVE TO IMPORT WHEAT

It is probable that Italy will have to import between 700,000 and 800,000 tons of wheat to meet domestic reqnirements since the yield of the 1937 crop is estimated currently at between 7,200,000 and 8,000,000 tons while the acerage annual consumption approximates 8,000,000 tons, according to the Department of Commerce.

It is estimated locally that an additional 1,000,000 tons will have to be imported to meet the requirements in Ethiopia. It is expected that this wheat will be imported into Italy for milling and the resulting flour forwarded to Ethiopia, the report states.

Imports of wheat into Italy in the first four months of the current year totalled 780,000 metric tons compared with 104,598 tons in the corresponding period of 1936. The increased imports were necessitated by the short crop of wheat harvested in the country in 1936, it was stated.

Imports of wheat into Italy in the current year originated principally in Argentina, Australia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, according to the report.

## ADD THE JUICE OF A LEMON

**Both for flavor and Vitamin C, lemons deserve a place in the well-rounded diet, but this summer's l monade consumers will have to pay for last winter's freezing weather**

Old-time medicine men were masters of ballyhoo, but they never plugged their wares half so hard as some men over the centuries have praised the lemon. Curative powers for this humble fruit, we know now, have been grossly exaggerated. Research has proved that, but it has also established the fact that lemons have rightful claims to fame. The British Parliament in the seventeenth century ordered lemon juice as a daily ration to protect sailors on long voyages from the deadly disease of scurvy, and science has since shown that the British had the right idea.

Lemons rank with other citrus fruits—fresh currants, strawberries, and raspberries— as an excellent source of Vitamin C. It is lack of Vitamin C that results in scurvy. An abundance of Vitamin C helps to keep down dentist bills.

High citric acid content, sweetened with a very small amount of natural sugar, is mainly responsible for the lemon's characteristic tart flavor. Contributing to this typical taste are the aromatic oils in the rind. These can be pressed out and used commercially in the manufacture of lemon flavoring extract—a handy product to have in the kitchen cabinet. The rind goes to candy making.

Flavor is the quality that writes the lemon on most shopping lists. In pies and candies, in custards and cakes, in punches and ices, the juice of a lemon adds the sharp tang that m kes for big consumer appeal. As a thirst quencher, lemon is champion The Army recognized this asset when during the World War, lemon drops were rationed out when water supplies ran short.

Known among botanists as the Citrus limenia, the lemon is a member of the citrus family. That is, the large group that includes the orange lime, grapefrnit, tangerine, and kumquat. The lemon originally lived in northwest India, but in the early part of the Christian era started wandering. It settled in southern Europe and took root principally in the island of Sicily. This little isle at the toe of Italy's boot held first place in lemon production until the United States entered the race and swept into a big lead.

Today California is the lemon-growing State—with no challenger in sight. At one time Florida shipped thousands of boxes of lemons yearly, but the great freeze of 1895 killed most of the groves. Now, except for a few groves of Villafranca lemons that provide fruit for local use and some local planting of the Perrine and Meyer lemons—both of rather recent introduction—the only lemon trees in the Gulf States are grown as ornaments in dooryards. Arizona ships a few thousand boxes of lemons yearly, but she can hardly be said to offer competition to California, which has 85 percent of the lemons consumed in the United States and Canada to her credit. Italy supplies the rest.

Between them, these two regions put lemons in the diets of the world. In the peak year of 1935 California harvested approximately 10 million boxes of lemons—double her output of 10 years earlier. This bumper crop meant glutted markets, for demand lagged behind supply, and growers received only $1.47 a box for their lemons, the lowest price recorded in more than a decade. A crop of 8 million boxes in 1935 righted the lemon cart, and growers reported $2.40 as the average price received for every box. Over 99 percent of California lemons come from the southern counties of the State, where groves occupy the best citrus-growing sites—those that are most nearly frost-free. Lemons win for themselves the choicest sites by being more susceptible to injury from low temperatures than the orange or grapefruit. Northern and central California counties contribute less than 5 percent of the whole lemon harvest.

Two varieties of lemon—the Lisbon and the Eureka—comprise the commercial crop of California. The trees, pruned to stand about 15 feet high, have evergreen leaves of a deep glossy green and rather dense foliage. The fruit of both varieties, when ready for picking, is egg-shaped with a smooth rind of deep green, abundant juice, and few seeds. Although there are variations in shape, the Eureka and Lisbon lemons are enough alike so that packers make little or no distinction between them in the sorting process.

Similar though they are, the Eureka variety is gaining an edge in popularity over the Lisbon. Partly responsible for this preference is the fact that the Eureka yields are greatest in the late spring and summer when lemons are most in demand. Big Lisbon season is fall and winter. However, neither type of tree ever takes a real holiday. That is why one lemon tree can produce as many as 3,000 fruit in a year, and that is why you can see the surprising spectacle of buds, flowers and fruit growing on one tree at the same time. Thanks to these industrious habits of growth, California can ship fresh lemons to market every day in the year.

No crop receives better care than the lemon. Every tree in the best groves is of pedigreed stock, being budded from a parent which is already producing lemons of the finest quality. Oddly enough, a lemon tree begins with the planting of orange seed for rootstock. Later these seedling rootstock trees are budded with the lemon. That is, a bud from a lemon tree is inserted in a slit made in the bark of the rootstock about 2 inches above the ground. It grows into a shoot which eventually forms the top of the tree. This bud determines the kind of fruit the tree will bear, irrespective of the kind of rootstock—thus lemons grow upon an orange rootstock

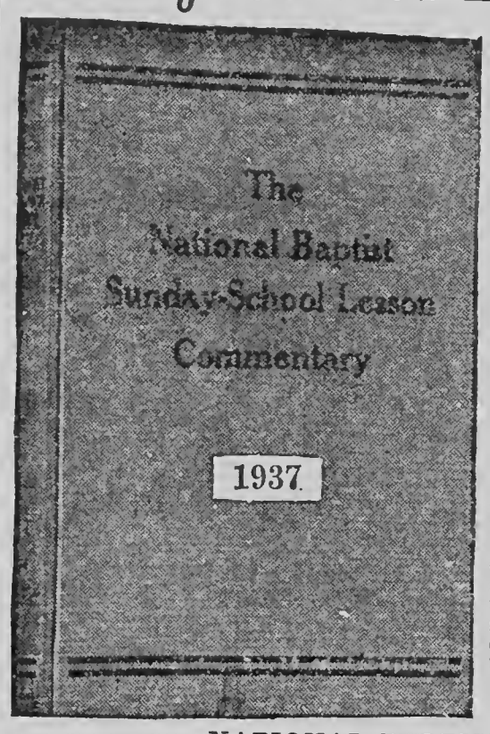
Young trees leave the nursery for the grove about a year after budding. Then irrigation, cultivation, fe t'lization, pruning— all costly processes—speed the lemon to full gr wth. However, it isn't easy as that. The grower must keep an eye out for insect pests and about once a year cover the trees with canvas tents preparatory to fumigating. He must invest heavily in oil heaters to protect his trees from frost in winter. Reward for his labor comes at the end of the seventh or eighth year when the tree begins commercial bearing. From then on the life of a good tree will closely approximate the life of man.

Eggs could not be handled more gingerly than lemons in the picking and packing process. Because rough treatment means injury to the lemon rind and subsequent loss from decay, every picker wears gloves, clips, never pulls, the fruit from the tree. Lemons are picked by size, not by state of ripeness. Each picker carries a metal ring about 2 1-3 inches in diameter. This he slips over the lemon. Fruit that will not pass through the ring is of a size for picking, and goes into the basket irrespective of color—it may be dark green, silvery, or tree-ripe yellow. Smaller lemons are left for the next picking crew, who will cover the grove usually about 6 weeks later.

At the packing house sorters wash the fruit, removing culls and lemonettes—small sized lemons—and sep-

(Continued on Page 16)


# Sunday School Lesson Commentary

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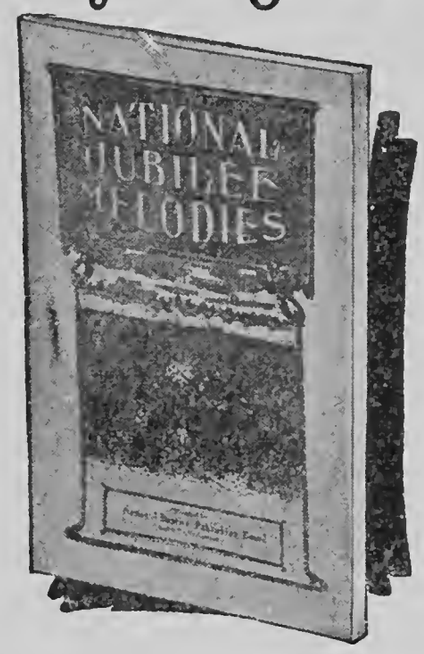


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# NOTED SURGEON STIRS DELEGATES AT N.A.A.C.P. MEETING WITH PLEA FOR COLORED DOCTORS AND NURSES

## Dr. Louis T. Wright Declares Professional Men and Women of Race Deserve Chance to Fight Disease

Detroit, July 8—(ANP)— Declaring that Negro physicians and nurses must be given every professional opportunity to engage "in the common battle against disease and injury," Dr. Louis T. Wright, chief of the surgical staff at Harlem Hospital, New York City and Board Chairman of the N. A. A. C. P., was the principal speaker last Tuesday on the opening program and mass meeting of the 28th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in the auditorium of Cass Technical High School.

The business sessions were held at Ebenezer A. M. E. Church and the conference lasted from June 29 to July 4. Among the nationally known speakers who discussed various topics bearing directly on the social, economic, political, religious and professional life of the Negro were: John C. Dancy and Howard Kester, "Industrial Problems;" Charles C. Diggs, Charles H. Houston, C. A. Hansberry and Gertrude B. Stone, "Civil Rights;" S. R. Redmond and Thurgood Marshall, "Education;" "What the N. A. A. C. P. Expects of its Youth," by National President J. E. Spingarn; "The Fight Against Disfranchisement," by Roscoe Dunjee, Charles Chandler, Homer S. Brown, Chester Gillespie, and William Pickens; and "Greetings to Youth Delegates", by Walter White, executive secretary, N. A. A. C. P.

Other featured speakers were Congressman Joseph A Gavagan, New York City, author of the federal Anti-Lynching Bill and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who presided on Spingarn Medal Night Friday, at which time the Spingarn award was presented to Medalist Walter White, the presentation speech being made by Hon. Frank Murphy, Governor of Michigan. The response by Mr. White was followed by an address by Dr. James Weldon Johnson of Nashville. Mrs. Bethune was the Spingarn Medalist for 1935, Dr. Johnson for 1925. Capacity crowds were present at all of the sessions. The N. A. A. C. P. Youth Conference held jointly with the parent organization, with a dinner, mass meeting, and dance as features of Thursday's activities, was outstanding. Miss Juanita Jackson is secretary of the youth branch. An outing for all delegates and visitors was given July 3 by the Detroit guest branch, at Belvedere Park. Swimming, dancing, boating and fishing were the main attractions.

# JOHNSTOWN POLICE SAVE COLORED MEN FROM CIO STRIKERS

Johnstown, Pa., July 8—(ANP)—A racial element was injected into the CIO strike at the upper Franklin unit of the Bethlehem Steel corporation Wednesday when state police had to step in and prevent pickets and their sympathizers from attacking five non-striking workers.

As the men left the plant, the angry crowd closed in on them and helmeted state police came to their aid. A few feet away three of the quintet turned to cross a bridge over a river near the yards.

"Let's throw 'em over," some one yelled.

Again police formed a line and the trio crossed safely.

# Mound Bayou, 50 Years Old, Holds Big Celebration

Mound Bayou, Miss.—This city's Mayor Benjamin A. Green last week invited the nation to join in celebration of the 50 anniversary of the founding by the late Isaiah Montgomery, of Mound Bayou—oldest all-colored town in America—the festivities lasting from July 11 to 17, and the keynote address by Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons. Mayor Green has served as mayor for 16 years, is widely known as a lawyer, planter and business man.

# DR. C. S. JOHNSON OF FISK PRAISES WORK OF FRIENDLY WHITES

Memphis, July 8—(ANP)—Presiding at a devotional clinic held during the recent sesqui-centennial of the A. M. E. Church at Booker T. Washington high school, Bishop S. L. Greene introduced Dr. Chas. S. Johnson of Fisk University as the keynote speaker. Dr. Johnson praised friendly white people for their attitude in promoting training of Negro youth, but declared that the Negro must learn to rely on self-help if he hoped to reach true social and economic freedom. He also asked for interracial cooperation for "the building of a better world."

# NEWPORT BOY WHO WENT TO JAMBOREE HAD HAPPY TIME

## Tenderfoot Whites Tried To Keep Him From Scouts' Conclave

Newport, R. I., July 9—Fred S. Ames, the colored Boy Scout of this city who at first was told he had better stay home and not attend the National Boy Scout Jamboree in Washington, D. C., along with the delegation of white scouts from Rhode Island, attended the Jamboree and had a great time, it was revealed here this week.

A member of the Newport branch of the N. A. A. C. P. learning that Rhode Island State Boy Scouts officials had "persuaded" the parents of the boy that he ought to stay home in order to avoid unpleasantness with southern white scouts, wrote the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. which in turn protested to the national office of the Boy Scouts of America.

An investigation was made and finally Scout Ames was notified that he might attend the Jamboree if he wished to do so. The fight to get Scout Ames his rights was hampered by a division between the Negro leaders of Newport, some of whom felt that the boy ought to stay home while others militantly supported a protest and finally won their point.

# Matthews Whips Martinex Again

St. Louis, July 8 (ANP)—Allen Matthews, local fighter who boxes either as a middleweight or a light heavy, whipped Emilio Martinez, 175 pound Denver Meximan, in 10 rounds at the auditorium Tuesday night before 3,938 spectators. It was the third time they had met and the third time Matthews has won.

The victor piled up points early in the bout, winning sevent rounds to two for Martinez with one even. The Mexican outpointed ohn Henry Lewis, light heavyweight champion, in Denver over a year ago but later lost to Louis at St. Louis.

# "Joe The Bomber" Is Latest Song

New York (ANP)—Randolph Dunbar, ANP'S London correspondent, is director of the "School of Modern Clarinet Playing" currently conducted by Henri Selmer and Co., famous makers of musical instruments. A new song ertitled, "Joe the Bomber," was composed, arranged, rehearsed and recorded for Variety records by Billy Hicks and his Sizzling Six within 24 hours after the bout with Braddock.

### DEVICE REPLACES CHIN IN PLAYING OF VIOLIN

SAN FRANCISCO. —(UP)— An invention which permits a violin to be played comfortably and without impairing its tone qualities reculted from a music critic's discovery that chin rests affect the tone of a violin.

The invention, acclaimed by leading violinists and teachers, makes possible both maximum tonal brilliance and comfort in playing, according to its inventor, Major M. Fisher, music editor of the San Francisco News and staff correspondent for Musical America.

The device is described by sound experts as "acoustically right" because it permits the violin to vibrate without interference.

The Bourden bell in the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, one of the giant bells of Europe, weighs 13 tons. It is large enough to cover a dozen people.

—Nashville Tennessean

### VEGETABLES CHANGE RAPIDLY AFTER THEY ARE GATHERED

Some gardeners know that when vegetables are carried from the garden to the kitchen they have tenderness and flavor which sets them apart from market vegetable.

The reason for this is being developed by experiment. Vegetables are marketed with much less attention and care than is given to meats. Seemingly they do not deteriorate as rapidly as meat and so they are not kept in refrigerators or frozen to keep them fresh.

Experiments have proved however, that after they are picked rapid changes take place if they are subjected to high temperatures. In the case of sweetcorn loss of sugar is doubled with each rise of 18 degrees in temperature. The sugar begins to change to starch immediately the ear is picked, and at 86 degrees its disappearance is twice as rapid as at 68 degrees.

Market growers are beginning to discuss the possibility of freezing vegetables immediately after they are picked to preserve their flavor and tenderness. The home gardner has no such problems. He has learned that the best place to keep vegetables is in the garden until he is ready to eat them; and then they should be harvested with as little delay as possible before they are served.

If necessary the place to store them is in the refrigerator.

—Nashville Tennessean

# JULIAN BLACK SAYS SCHMELING MUST FIGHT JOE LOUIS IN CHICAGO, ILL.

## Bomber's Manager Says Windy City Will Not Boycott Bout; New York Would

Chicago, July 8 (ANP)—Max Schmeling must come to Chicago if he wants a shot at the heavyweight crown worn by Joe Louis, it was announced Wednesday by Julion Black, co-manager of the champion.

In explaining his reasons, Black said: "Chicago supported the Braddock-Louis bout and deserves o Louis Schmeling title fight. Then, the anti-German boycott is likely to break out in New York. It killed the gate for our match a year ago with the German and would hurt the gate for another. Here in Chicago the people aren't particular whether Schmeling is a German as long as they are assured of a great fight.

"We think it would be more profitable to fight Schmeling here and when a champion enters the ring to risk his crown against such a dangerous opponent, he is entitled to all the money it is possible to get."

The manager also said he didn't expect a Louis-Schmeling showdown until next spring and Louis will really invade England to fight Jack Doyle, Len Harvey or Tommy Farr in August if he can be assured of a reasonable tax assessment.

### EXHIBIT ROBOT

#### Cotton Classing Demonstration Given at Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6 (AP)—Mid South cotton growers and classers saw a demonstration today of a robot cotton classing instrument developed by Dr. K. L. Hertel, University of Tennessee physics professor.

Dr. Hertel calls his invention a "fibrograph" and declared that when it has been periected it will prove more accurate than the best classers in the industry, registering the length of the staple and the uniformity of fibers.

### STRETCHING THE RASPBERRIES

If you have a few more for dessert than plain, delicious raspberries will serve, you can "stretch" them by using the following quickly made dessert: mix two cups of fresh crushed raspberries with one-fourth pound of marshallows cut in small pieces and half-pint of whipping cream. Chill and serve in sherbert glasses. This will serve six to eight.

### SMILES

Young Lady (on first ocean voyage)—Could I see the Captain?

Steward—He's forward, Miss.

Young Lady—I'm not afraid. I've been out with college boys.

John—Don't you think that Phebe has something of the Venus of antiquity?

Michael—Why-er, yes, the antiquity.

Ruth—Do you know you are the first man to kiss me?

Jack—Then you must have taken a correspondence course, for you certainly don't act like a beginner.

Boogy—Do you know statisticians claim the automobile has actually cut down the deaths from old age in this country?

Woogy—How's that? Prevents over-exertion, I suppose?

Boogy—No, not that so much, but fewer people escape to reach old age.

Elsie—The boss bawled me out this morning about my lipstick.

Tessie—Gonna quit using it?

Elsie—I guess I'll have to quit using the kind that comes off.

Mrs. O'Jawish—Well, Mrs. Murphy, I'm glad to see you. How did you like your trip abroad this summer?

Mrs. Murphy—Well, I liked Paris, London and Rome, but the best part of the whole thing was the trip over. Don't miss this, whatever you do, if you ever go to Europe.

### BEAUTY HINTS

By Nina Temple

#### The Care of Nail Brushes

Nail brushes can be kept in excellent repair by observing this simple hint. Soak them in salt water once a week. This process keeps the bristles in firm first class shape. It is very annoying to have your nailbrush bristles fall down flat when you want them to go under the nails and make you look proper and fit. Just try this little formula with your brush next week.

### WISE SAYINGS

The deepest urge in human nature is the desire to be important.

Education is the ability to meet life's situations.

Any fool can criticize, condemn or complain and most fools do.

### FARM POPULATION

The number of persons living on farms at the beginning of 1937 was 80 000 less than 1 year earlier. This is the first net loss reported since 1929. Farm population was 31,729,000 on January 1, 1937, compared with 31,809,000 one year earlier and 31,801,000 in 1935, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It is estimated that during 1936, 716,000 babies were born to farm women and 349,000 farm residents died. Therefore, if there has been no migration from or to farms during the year, the farm population would have increased by 367,000.

Mistress—But surely, Miranda, you are not going to marry again when the Lord just took Jim from you?

Miranda—Yassum, I sure am. As long as the Lawd takes 'em, so will I.

Snoop—I hear that Bjones left everything to the orphan asylum.

Slink—What did he leave?

Snoop—Two boys.

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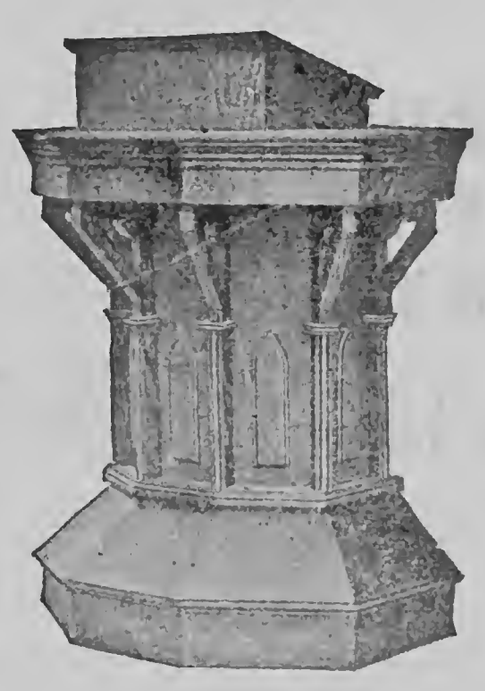

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### WILT-RESISTANT TOMATO

"Good news for farmers long plagued with wilt that has killed their tomato crop," says an item in Pacific Rural Press (May 8). "A new resistant variety to be known as the Riverside tomato has been developed by the University of California in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is resistant to two wilt diseases. Dr. L. W. Wesley, University of California plant breeder and M. Shapovalov, U. S. Department of Agriculture pathologist, developed the tomato at the Riverside Experiment Station. The mature green fruit has proven satisfactory for long-distance shipment and has developed good color for local markets."

### AID FOR FARM TENANTS PLANNED

Fred Smith, former Memphis mechanic who recently became head of a bus company, announced last week an experiment in modernized tenantry on 4,500 acres of Coahoma county land which he purchased.

Smith said, the Frederick Smith Enterprises Company is building 25 five-room bungalows on the old Matagorda plantation in an attempt to solve the Delta's farm tenancy problem.

These houses will have concrete foundations with double floors, fireplaces, and decorated interiors. A carpenter will be employed to keep them in repair.

It is believed that the company will profit by raising the standards of living of tenants. Plans are to make the tenants successful as well as happy.

The old houses on the plantation have been destroyed. The new ones will be equipped with running water, electric lights, builtin baths and many other modern conveniences.

Forty families ande one hundred fifty day laborers are employed the year round by the company.

### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE PLACES 175 NEGROES

The local office of the Georgia State Employment Service yesterday sent 150 Negro women and 25 Negro men to the Cherokee Products Company in Jones county for work.

The request came for workers in the canning plant. The Negroes are being transported to and from the plant daily.

W. F. Rawlings is in charge of the Negro placements for the bureau here.

—Macon Daily Telegraph

### SAYS FLORIDA HEN LAYS DOUBLE EGG SIX TIMES

Gainesville, Fla., May 22—Mrs. Emmett Cellon boasted today of a hen which has laid two eggs in one shell on her last half dozen trips to the nest, each combination weighing six ounces or twice that of the average product.

### FARMERS HARRIED BY WOODPECKERS

Valdosta, Ga., May 15—Many farmers throughout the county have elevated water tanks from which water is supplied to the residence and farmyard. And these farmers are now bringing a serious indictment against yellow hammers and woodpeckers and are gunning for those birds.

Many report that recently the birds have drilled holes in water tanks, wasting the water and greatly increasing the pumping cost. Some report as many as a dozen holes drilled in one tank.

### TOMATO PLANTS GO TO NORTHERN POINTS

The local Railway Express agency reported yesterday shipments of tomato plants through Macon have been heavy in the past few days.

A car load and a half was received yesterday on the M. D. and S. railway and transferred to through trains, George Littleton, depot manager of the agency, said. Shipments are coming mainly from the vicinity of Pembroke, Ga., and are being sent to Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

### PLUMS AND PEACHES FLOURISH ON TREE

Sparta, Ga., May 18—William T. Whaley, of this city, local roofing contractor, who grafts and buds trees during his spare time, has a rare tree growing near his home The tree is now fruited with both plums and peaches.

He has some of the largest varieties of pecans in this section, and showed some last year which were several inches long, being known as the "Mahan."

## PROTEST RED TAPE OF GOVERNMENT IN MOVING TENANTS

### Harlemites Do Not Like Routine of New Housing Project

New York, July 16—New tenants for the Harlem River Houses, the government-built low cost honsing project just opened here are discovering that when they move in they must use one certain moving firm and no other.

In the long and complicated agreement which tenants must sign is a provision that the New York Housing Authority will attend to the moving of tenants. No money is paid the movers by tenants, all the transaction being done by the Authority. One firm of white downtown movers handles all the business. There is a routine through which all tenants must go. The furniture to be moved is inventoried and then moved to a fumigating plant by the transfer company. It remains there a full half day. It is then put in the new apartment, but the family has to allow it to remain there a full day before moving in and arranging it. This means the family must find a place to stay for a night and a day while they are being moved from their old home to the new.

Harlem moving men are up in arms over the monoply and in response to the complains the N.A.A.C.P. has sent a letter of protest to Langdon W. Post, chairman of the city housing authority, which has the Harlem River Houses on lease from the government. It is estimated that the total volume of business for moving in the 574 families will be around $15,000 and Harlem express companies cannot understand why they cannot get some of this business. Many prospective tenants also have asked to use their own moving men.

## FARMERS OF IOWA CUT "DIEING" COST WITH CO OPERATIVE

### Claim Plan Reduces Price Of Best Funeral to $172.00; Cheapest is $97.00

(Co-op League News Service) – Pella, Iowa—Iowa farmers who found that the excessive costs of burial wrecked family finances and often placed an unbearable burden on those who lived have taken matters in their own hands, organized burial cooperatives and now are conducting some of the finest burials in the state at less than half price.

"In September, 1929, a group in and around Pella met together to consider what could be done about the high cost of funeral service and caskets," Reuben Schakel, president of the Iowa State Federation of Cooperative Burial Associations declared in an article in the July issue of Consumers Cooperation. "It seemed to them that they were being taken advantage of at a time when their bargaining power was at its lowest ebb."

With 350 families signed up the first buriad co-op rented a building, employed a licensed embalmer, bought a complete line of caskets, a hearse and other necessary equipment and started service. Three years later a beautiful funeral home was purchased and today membership in the Pella co-op has increased to 869 families.

The complete cost of the most inexpensive funeral is $97. The most elaborate $172. To this may be added $65 for a metal or concrete vault if that is desired. Inspired by the success of the Pella co-op, nine other cooperative burial associations have been organized in Iowa and a State Federation created to assist in the organization of new associations.

## ROBINSON'S DEATH SEEN AS BLOW TO ANTI-LYNCH BILL

### Senators In Mood To Adjourn After Tilt Over Court 'Reform'

Washington, D. C., July 16—The death of Senator Joseph T. Robinson majority leader of the Senate has thrown Washington circles into a turmoil and may result in grave danger to the anti-lynching bill.

The Senate was being driven through a hot summer session by Senator Robinson, leader of the administration forces, in an effort to get action on the President's supreme court bill. With the death of the leader, there is talk on all sides of dropping the court bill and going home speedily.

If those opposed to the court bill are able to have their way, they will sidetrack it by recommitting it to committee and then dump overboard all controversian legislation, and drive for a quick adjournment.

Unless the friends of the anti-lynching bill act with speed, the measure will be pushed to one side in the mad scramble to wind up Senate business and adjourn.

Messages should be sent senators urging no adjournment before the anti-lynching bill is acted upon. The letters and telegrams should be in a friendly tone, but firm. Among the senators who have promised to vote against adjournment unless the anti-lynching bill is voted upon are Arthur Capper of Kansas and A. Harry Moore of New Jersey.

Most supporters of the anti-lynching bill thought Senator Robinson the greatest obstacle to its passage —and he was not friendly to it—but ironically enough, the death of the Arkansan has brought greater danger to the legislation than when he was alive. This trick of the fates comes, too, at a time when, seemingly, the way is clear for passage of the bill.

Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, here this week in the interest of the bill, was assured once more by Senators Robert F. Wagner and Frederick Van Nuys that they had received definite promises from leading southern senators that there would be no filibuster against the bill and that it ought to pass once it got to the floor.

The chief southern opponents to the bill will all make speeches against it and vote against it, but they have said they will not filibuster. Senator William E. Borah is also slated to make a speech against the bill, as was expected.

The immediate task is to impress senators with the necessity of acting upon the bill before adjournment. It can be passed, perhaps with only two days of speeches.

## NAACP SECRETARY ON CONSTITUTION BODY OF NEW YORK

### Walter White to Help Revise Supreme Law of Empire State

New York, July 16—Walter White secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was named last week as one of the committee of 42 prominent New Yorkers who will study the state government and collect data for the constitutional convention which will meet next April to revise the state constitution. Among other members of the committee are Windthrope W. Aldrich, banker and president of the state Chamber of Commerce; Atty. General John J. Bennett; Gerard Swope, president of General Electric; Charles Evans Hughes. Jr., president of the New York County Lawyers Assn.; Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war; Hon. Frederick C. Crane, chief judge of the court of appeals; Morris Ernst, famous lawyer and member of the banking board; and Judge Charles Poletti of the supreme court.

## NO UNPLEASANTNESS IN MIDSHIPMAN'S RESIGNATION, SAYS

### Mitchell Satisfied His Boy Trivers Couldn't Make The Grade

Washington, D. C., July 15 (ANP) —There was no "unpleasantness" in the resignation of George J. Trivers from the naval academy at Annapolis, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois was told Thursday. Trivers, an appointee of only a few weeks, resigned because he found he could not do a midshipman's work, Mitchell was informed by Capt. Forde A. Todd, acting superintendent of the school.

Some months ago the congressman's first colored appointee was asked to resign and before Trivers was named still another youth was refused admittance. Mitchell, aware of the anti-Negro policy of the U. S. Navy department, has declared he will keep on appointing them and does not intend to be discouraged.

His appointees have been listed as Chicagoans, although they lived in Washington. There are understood to be rumblings of discontent in Mitchell's home district by constituents who claim that no bona fide Chicagoan has been named by him to either West Point or Annapolis, but when those chosen fail, Chicago's scholastic products get the blame.

### Seek Slayers Of Numbers Baron

Miami, Fla., July—(A. N. P.)—Police officers found that they had a real problem on their hands this week when they attempted to arrest two Negroes for alleged complicity in a killing that removed from the city's honored residents Emmanuel Casso, bolita (numbers) operator, killed Wednesday night.

Reasons for the death of Casso are vague, although two ostensible explanations have been given. One of these was robbery—the other was "Numbers feud." Residents of the section where the depredations of the crooked bolita barons are heaviest, however, were this week hinting 'failure to run on the level.'

Eddie Melchen, cop with an unsavory reputation in the Negro section, was attempting to make the arrest in the bolita baron's death when a crowd of Negroes opposed his effort. The policeman found himself in hot water until finally other officers came to the rescue.

Casso was supposed to have been carrying several hundred dollars in a paper bag at the time of his killing. Some 'unidentified Negro' is alleged to have run away with this money.

### North Carolina To Snuff Out Lives Of Seventeen Men

Raleigh, N. C., July (ANP)—If the present execution schedule is followed, the new wing of Central prison will carry the blood of 17 Negroes inside of two months beginning July 16. At the same time, only 8 white men are scheduled to die.

Executions have been delayed because of construction of a new Death Row at the state penitentiary. Renovations made executions impractical which accounts for the new record of condemned prisoners. At least three will be put to death every Friday from July 16 through Aug. 13. Of the 17 Negroes, 14 are scheduled to die for murder, two for criminal assault, and one for burglary.

### Lightening Turns Black Pig White (?)

Austin, Texas, July 15 (ANP)—A litter of pigs owned by Calvin Hughes, white dairyman, was entirely black. Then came a thunderstorm and lightning struck in the barnyard. Next morning Hughes said he found one of his pigs was snow white. He attributed the change in color of the pig's hair to fright from the lightning.

### 30,000 Colored CCC Boys To Keep Jobs

Washington, D. C., July (ANP)—With the passing by Congress of legislation authorizing continuance of the Civilian Conservation Camps for the next three years, and the signing by the President on July 3 of the $350,000,000 CCC appropriation for 1938, it was learned that the present number of approximately 30,000 colored junior and war veteran enrollees will continue. Robert Fechner was reappointed director. CCC Camp eligibles: Young men, unemployed and in need of employment. between the ages of 17 and 23; no age limit for war veterans. The practice of hiring local experience men (LEMS), will be discontinued after October, 1937. The camp steward, three cooks, and one leader in each camp will also be exempt from the age limit.

## POTATO PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 2)

back on barges to another pier in New York City. In another case potatoes sold from freight cars are loaded on trucks, hauled 30 feet, then unloaded to be loaded into other trucks and hauled away.

Collusion between racketeers and trucking companies in New York City resulted in monopolies by which independent truckers are prevented from delivering potatoes in the city. When independent truckers did attempt to make deliveries in the city they were held up and assessed enormous prices for the privilege of entering the city. Truckers who refused to pay these prices were beaten up and had their trucks overturned. On June 10, 1937, however, New York courts sent a number of their racketeers to jail. Racketeering not only hurt consumers by increasing food costs, it also hurt farmers by barring the use of markets to them. and it enabled dishonest dealers to compete unfairly with honest dealers.

Another direct consumer abuse was discovered by the Federal Trade Commission in the use of brands and grades by dealers. An undetermined number of potatoes carry U. S. Government grades. Eighteen States have laws or regulations urging that quality grades be marked on containers. Many farm cooperatives and some private dealers package potatoes in branded sacks and containers. By identifying their brands with U. S. Government graded potatoes of high quality, cooperatives and dealers try to create consumer demand for their products and try to secure for themselves a stable market. The Federal Trade Commission discovered that these efforts are sometimes defeated by the fraudulent misbranding of their products by some wholesale dealers. In Boston some dealers bought potatoes in bulk carload lots, then packaged them in second-hand sacks carrying well-known brands and stamped with U. S. Government grade names. These potatoes were then sold as authentically graded and branded potatoes.

Some States attach grade designations to the bag of potatoes by tags. In Chicago the practice of removing these tags and attaching fraudulent grade names to the packages of potatoes had become so general that unions there had a standard price for removing the grade tag, $3 per carload. One dealer in Chicago wrote to an agent requesting him not to ship potatoes in packages with stenciled grade names, for then they could not be obliterated without leaving evidence of the obliteration. Consumers can take heart, however, for the United States Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently joined forces in a determined drive to clean up the misbranding and misgrading, not only of potatoes, but of all fresh fruits and vegetables.

One billion pounds of Main potatoes were studied by the Federal Trade Commission to determine how the consumer's dollar for Maine potatoes was divided among farmers, distributors, and transport agencies. Potatoes were traced from the farms in Maine to the final retail purchaser in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore chain stores. The study covered the period from October 1935 to December 1936. Results showed that 46 cents out of the potato dollar went to the grower, 23 cents to the retailer, 3 cents to the wholesaler, 19 cents to railroads and other transit companies. Packing and loading and unloading agencies got 7 cents, and the remaining 2 cents went to carlot receivers, to brokers, and to storage agencies.

Idaho potatoes were traced in the same period by Federal Trade Commission experts from the Snake River Valley in Idaho almost to consumers' ovens in nine large cities—New York, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Dallas, New Orleans, and Detroit. Retailers, it was found, got 26 cents of the consumer's Idaho potato dollar; wholesalers' share was slightly less than 2 cents, brokers and carlot receivers took 2 cents for their services, freight and other transportation cost 27 cents, packing, loading, and unloading cost 8 cents, leaving the farmer 35 cents.

Fifty-four cents of the consumer's Eastern Shore potato dollar went to growers. The retailer received 1½ cents as his share, brokers and other carlot receivers took about 2½ cents, transportation and freight charges amounted to 14 cents, packing and loading to 10 cents, and the wholesalers 1½ cents.

Potatoes shipped from Hastings, Fla., to New York City were studied by the Federal Trade Commission. Examining these Florida potato dollars, the Federal Trade Commission found that 30 cents of each dollar went to the farmer, 13 cents to the dealer in Florida, 11 cents to the transportation company for moving the potatoes from Florida to New York, 12 cents to the potato handlers in New York City, that is, to the men who hauled the potatoes within the limits of that market, 5 cents went to the commission merchant, and 30 cents to the wholesale jobber and retailer.

Monopolies, the Federal Trade Commission found, did not exist in the farm marketing centers, though there was a high degree of control by a few dealers. In the Eastern Shore district of Maryland five dealers purchased 90 percent of the potato crop. In North Carolina three dealers purchased 60 percent of the crop; similar conditions existed in Georgia and Florida. Nationally, five companies purchased 35 percent of the crop, three of these companies purchased for chain stores, one was a private produce company, and the other, a farm cooperative. One company, representing a Nation-wide chain of grocery stores, purchased 13 percent of the potato crop. This marketing agency had a main office in New York City and 5 divisional offices in other large cities. It had 50 terminal sales offices which covered 500 markets where potatoes were sold in carload lots. In addition, its 85 field offices scattered in growing centers throughout the country were all connected by teletype. Constant communications between the various offices enabled this company to secure the lowest prices available on any particular day.

These activities tended to produce a uniform price for potatoes throughout the country, since each potato market had to meet the best price of every other potato market to get this chain s business. The chain's purchases rarely exceeded 30 or 35 percent of the produce in any one market, but because these purchases were concentrated in one company they often determined the price of potatoes. No evidence of undue control was discovered by the Federal Trade Commission.

To the accusation that chain-store purchases tend to depress prices to farmers the Federal Trade Commission says in some cases "the practice of one chain in buying at a price differential equivalent to brokerage tends to become a constant price depressant"; but to balance this, the Commission points out, chain stores also help farmers by buying up potato surpluses in glutted markets and selling them through Nation-wide sales to consumers. For, according to the Federal Trade Commission, "The proportion of the total retail sales of potatoes which are made by chain stores is so large as to require substantially all retailers to sell at competitive prices." To the critics of chain stores who charge that chain stores use potatoes as loss leaders, the Federal Trade Commission replies that its tabulations "demonstrate beyond question that as a general policy the chains sell potatoes at a substantial advance over the wholesale prices."

Monopolistic practices were found in two of the cities studied by the Federal Trade Commission—Chicago and New York. Agreements among dealers to fix prices and to parcel the business of a city among themselves were found. These associations maintained blacklists by which they cut off a dealer's supply of potatoes whenever he fell into the bad graces of the association. Such practices are illegal, and the information secured by the Federal Trade Commission was turned over to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

To Congress' question, then, the Federal Trade Commission has made its answer. To what extent, Congress asked, are unfair, fraudulent, and injurious methods employed in the grading, warehousing, and distribution of farm products? Potatoes, the Federal Trade Commission has answered, were misgraded and misbranded in at least three cities. They were sometimes the subject of fraudulent claims for damages against railroads. They were the center of a racket in New York City, where they have been mishandled to the point of travesty. Some farmers in the South were charged, it was found, excessive prices for supplies necessary for their production and excessive interest rates to finance their production.

Not all of the 356 million bushels of potatoes grown and consumed in the United States in 1935 were subject to the abuses enumerated by the Federal Trade Commission. Most abuses were specific, occurred only in certian areas, and by no means applied to all potatoes. Abuses, when they occur, however, penalize honest dealers and shippers, farmers, and consumers.

How to eliminate these practices is something else. Misbranding and misgrading is punishable by law. Racketeering is illegal. The Farm Credit Administration exists to provide loans to farmers at reasonable interest rates. Painly many existing evils could be corrected. To this end the Federal Trade Commission has recommended the prosecution of certain racketeers and certain associations of potato dealers. a recommendation which has now been partly effected. It recommends action by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the subject of fraudulent damage claims, and it points out to consumers that they should avail themselves of Federal laws against the misbranding and misgrading of commodities. Finally, for farmers, the Federal Trade Commission recommends the additional use of farm credit through the Farm Credit Administration and an increased resort to farm cooperatives.

## Thirst Quencher No. 1

**Along with minerals and vitamins, star WATER as an essential regulator of routine body functions**

Thirst is such a positive and disagreeable sensation that we are quick to quench it. In our homes, in our schools, in our places of business, drinking water is so accessible to most of us that we seldom think of how dependent we are on it for life itself. A human being can live for a much longer time without food than he can without water. To test scientifically just what effect an insufficient intake of water has on a human being, a group of young men allowed themselves to be experimental guinea pigs. After living for a few days on food of which the water quota was very low, they developed headaches, showed signs of nervousness, loss of appetite, and were unable to concentrate on their work—all indications that their bodies were not functioning normally. When their water supply was increased, these symptoms of physical disorders disappeared.

Two-thirds of our entire body weight is water. Our brain alone is 70 to 85 percent water. Through the blood plasma, which is over 90 percent water, nutritive material is carried to every one of the trillion of cells in our body and these same cells depend upon water to carry away their waste products. It serves as the liquid in which all the chemical relations in the body take place.

Chemical formula for pure water is H2O which means that in a drop of water, for every two atoms of hydrogen there is one of oxygen. We get most of our daily quota of water in pure form, or in other beverages, but when we eat even the driest cracker we are adding to our water supply. Water is present in all foods in varying amounts. Meats and the fuel foods, high in calories, such as macaroni, sugar, and butter, which we eat to give us energy, have a lower water content than fruits and vegetables Over 90 percent of many fruits and vegetables is water. Tomatoes and oranges are good thirst quenchers because of their high water content. Tomatoes average about 94% water, oranges about 87 percent Watermelon, a favorite hot-weather dessert, is a little over 92 percent water.

Water comes cheaper, it is true, from the tap than from succulent fruits and vegetables, but tap water does not carry with it the valuable vitamins and minerals that, with water, come packaged in these foods and put them on the required list for well-balanced diets.

Besides our daily intake of water, the combustion of fuel foods which takes place in our bodies is constantly producing water—known as metabolic water. Some varieties of insects and animals need never drink water, as the metabolic water which their bodies produce from fuel foods is sufficient to meet all their needs to maintain life. Other animals can go for long periods of time without drinking water. The camel in his long treks over the desert carries his water supply in his hump, not in the form of H2O but as fact. As his body burns this fat to produce energy, water is also produced.

A human being is constantly losing water through his skin as well as through his lungs, alimentary tract, and kidneys. In strenuous exercise he may literally sweat out pounds of water. For instance, 13.75 pounds of 14 pounds of weight lost by a football player in 1 hour and 10 minutes of play was calculated to be water. Though the water balance of our bodies can be upset by excessive perspiration or can be seriously upset by illness, the impulse to satisfy natural thirst normally helps us to regulate our water supply.

Main requirement for drinking water is that it be wholesome, that is free from any disease-carrying bacteria. Wholesomeness in water is very different from purity. Even rain gathers some impurities as it falls to earth. Impurities in water are either organize substances, such as bacteria (not all bacteria are harmful to man), or inorganic substances—suspended matter like sand or clay, or dissolved matter such as calcium and magnesium compounds and gases. As a matter of fact most cities add inorganic substances to their water supply to disinfect it and to give it the characteristics we desire. Though muddy water with a fishy taste and odor may be "safe" drinking water, few of us would care to drink it. We prefer water that is clear, colorless, tasteless, and odorless.

Chlorine is the most common disinfectant used in city water supplies. Generally it takes only from 1 to 2 pounds of liquid chlorine to make a million gallons of water safe for drinking.

Many city water supplies are run through a filtration plant where the water runs through a series of beds of sand and gravel before it is piped out to the consumer. This process clarifies the water, removing the bacteria and substances that would make the water muddy.

Two cities, drawing their water from different sources and treating them by the same process, may each have a different type of water. The supply of one city may be "hard" while that of the other is "soft." The hardness and softness of water depends on the amount of dissolved minerals it contains. Soft water contains little dissolved minerals. Some of the minerals we need in our daily diet are present in water, but the amount is usually so small that we do not depend on drinking water as our mineral source. If New York consumers were going to depend on their water as a source of calcium they would have to drink 25 gallons of water to get their calcium supply for one day, while they could get the same amount in three to four glasses of milk.

For healthy people there is little restriction on the amount and time to drink water. Four to six glasses, besides the water we get in our food, is usually considered a normal amount. Experiments have proved that a reasonable amount of water with meals will stimulate the digestive juices and facilitate digestion, but it is best to drink water with the meal than just before starting to eat. If one drinks too much water before eating, the stomach will be filled with water and there will be little space or appetite for solid food.

Many people believe that ice-cold water is not good for one, that it chills the stomach and delays digestion. Experiments have shown that in 20 minutes after drinking ice water the temperature of the stomach is the same as that of the rest of the body.....the same period of time it takes for the stomach to attain the body temperature after a cup of hot coffee. There is one time, however, when we should carefully refrain from drinking ice-cold water and that is the time when when want it most—when we are overheated or have been exercising vigorously.

## ADD THE JUICE OF A LEMON

(Continued from Page 10)

arate the rest of the picking into as many lots as there are color classifications. These are stored until the lemons have lost their green color and taken on the waxy yellow of the highest grade lemons which you see in the markets. Then they are taken from storage and graded, sized and packed—all three processes demanding hand work because of the irregular shape of the lemon. Packed lemons are sold on the basis of size as well as grade—the principal sizes being 240's 270's, 300's, 360's, 420's, 442's, and 490's. These represent the number of lemons in a box, such a box usually weighing 76 pounds. You'll probably leave your order at the grocery for 300's, 360's, and 420's, as most consumers prefer these medium sizes.

Consumers who want value should look for lemons that are fine-textured and heavy for their size. These will be jucier and of better quality than lemons that are coarse-skinned and light in weight. Juice content is related to thinness or rind and, to some extent, to maturity. Deep-yellow lemons may be jucier, but they aren't so desirable as the light green yellow lemons. The latter have a high acid content, and acid is what we look for in this flavor food. Decay appears as a mold or discolored soft area at the stem end of the lemon or elsewhere. Remember that a mechanical injury to the rind makes the fruit subject to mold. Discard shriveled and hard-skinned fruits and those that are soft and spongy. In fact, you would probably not need prompting to follow this practice. In keeping lemons try putting them in a jar of cold water. They will decay slower than they will if left in their wrappers.

Big headache of their industry—the marketing problem—many of the fruit growers have turned over to the experts of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, largest cooperative marketing organization in the country. Begun as the result of marketing difficulties with which individual citrus growers could not cope, the Exchange now markets about 955 per cent of the State's lemons, has taken on such knotty problems as securing permanent water supplies for irrigation, controlling insect disease, improving methods of packing and transportation, etc. When overproduction threw citrus growers for a tremendous loss, the Exchange set to work on an advertising campaign to increase consumption. It educated the consumer in new uses for the lemon—as a tonic, an ingredient for salad dressing, a garnish for foods The Exchange has even gone into the manufacturing business. To dispose of unmerchantable grades of fruit or surplus supplies which if thrown on the market, would knock the bottom out of lemon prices it set up the Exchange Lemon Products Co. This byproducts business has assumed hung proportions with its manufacture of citric acid, citrate of lime used in the printing of calico, and citrus pectin for jelly making.

Following a plan that remains almost unchanged today, groups of local growers joined together in packing associations to provide better packing methods, regulate grades, etc. These associations, in turn banded together so that through district exchanges they could secure a higher marketing efficiency for their products than they could alone. District exchanges then consolidated in a central marketing organization the present California Fruit Growers Exchange, so that efficiency might further be increased. The policies of the Central Exchange are controlled by the growers themselves, for the local associations have representatives on the board of directors of the district exchanges, which in turn are represented on the board of the Central Exchange. The Exchange renders all its services to the local associations of which the individual growers are members. All returns for fruit go to the growers, except for handling and selling charges.

Of interest to consumers are the Exchange's activities in seeing that all fruit shipped measures up to certain grade regulations. Thus consumers are guaranteed citrus fruit of standard size and quality. Through its highly efficient sales organization, the Exchange sees that lemons find their way to every out-of-the-way hamlet in the country the year round.

Luckily, when consumers throats are dryest, lemonades are longest. For although California ships lemons every month in the year, heaviest shipments reach the markets during the summer months. This is the time when cooling drinks of lemonade and dishes of lemon ice are in order. Consumers use three times as many lemons in the May-to-August stretch as they do from November to March, but they pay more for them, too. This is because, with lemons, demand always keeps a jump ahead of supply. About the only thing that can change winter prices is an influenza epidemic. Consumers still doctor their colds with a good old-fashioned glass of hot lemonade.

Significant fact about consumer demand for lemons is its inelasticity. Consumers don't buy more lemons when prices are low, nor do they stop buying when prices climb upward. Apparently, if you want lemon pie for desert, you aren't going to be put off with chocolate or apple, even when these are cheaper. Of course, this firm stand is possible only because the cost of the lemon is a relatively small part of most lemon products. The slice of lemon in your tea isn't going to cut a big slice out of your budget.

Inelasticity in demand means that a shortage of lemons sends prices skyrocketing. A small surplus, with no new buyers, knocks the bottom out of the lemon market. That is why, imports and temperature remaining constant, too big crops spell ruin for growers. That is why the California Fruit Growers Exchange by limiting shipments of lemons, has saved many growers from ruin.

What the price of lemons will be this summer only a weather prophet can predict. For prices fluctuate widely with temperature changes. A heat wave, a mighty thirst for lemonade, and high prices go hand in hand. However, it's a pretty safe bet that consumers will pay more for a dozen lemons this summer than they did in 1936, due to last January's frost damage. Freezing weather took a heavy toll—reports indicating that production for the 1937 season will fall short of the 1936 mark by 2 million boxes. Already the consummer has left the effects of this shortage, having paid about 3 cents more a dozen for lemons during the first 3 months, of this year than he did over the same period last year Average price per dozen this year has been 32 cents.

Consumers have to thank a young army of women, children, Mexican laborers, college students and fruit growers that lemons are still within reach. It was these people who mobilized last winter to war on the frost that threatened to wipe out southern California's $100,000,000 citrus crop. When the thermometer dropped to the lowest temperature recorded in 15 years, they lighted the smudge pots in the fields and tended them day and night. So dark was the cloud of smoke that soon settled over groves and nearby villages that autos and streetcars kept their lights burning 24 hours out of the 24. Had there been delay in starting the fires the lemon crop would have been destroyed, for lemon trees are more ensitive to frost than any of the other citrus fruits. Then it would have been a long time between drinks of lemonade.

## NATURAL HAMMOCK

(Continued from Page 1)

resident of St. Augustine and is the school's loyal, and helpful friend.

Under the sheltering boughs of the grand old oaks two and three hundred years old, the original old-time log meeting house and several log cabin will be reproduced It is planned to reconstruct the original mansion of the owner of the plantation where nearby may be found the original ancient coquina well and the remains of the old sugar mill that produced syrup and sugar in the days of slavery.

## CONSUMER'S STAKES

(Continued from Page 4)

companies, taking advantage of low leaf prices, began the manufacture and sale of cigarettes at 10 cents per package. For a while the 10-cent cigarette cut deeply into the sales of the three largest tobacco companies. To meet this new competition the tobacco companies cut the price of their products first to $6 then to $5.50 in February 1933. In January 1934 prices were raised again to $6.10 per thousand. By 1936, 10-cent cigarettes were in a weak position in relative volume of sales.

No illegal monopoly was discovered in the tobacco industry by the Federal Trade Commission. However, the Commission says, "The aggregate business of the Four Companies, particularly in cigarettes, is of monopolistic proportions, but since they operate separately they do not, in a legal contemplation, constitute a monopoly.." Forcefully the Commission points out the relationship between the size of the companies and their economic position: "Since the dissolution decree of 1911, substantially the same companies have continued to dominate the tobacco industry. This fact might lead to the thought that cooperative activity among large manufactures exists to a marked degree. The information developed, however, indicates that there are several economic factors which enable the large companies to maintain their positions and which make the growth of other companies difficult. These include the heavy financing required to carry the inventories of leaf tobacco necessary for volume production, and the internal revenue taxes which must be paid by manufacturers before the merchandise is sold; the elaborate and expensive storage and manufacturing facilities necessary; and the cost of advertising and promotive work which must be done to establish brands on a volume basis—the only basis which permits efficient and economical production and distribution. It is apparent from these factors that the continued domination of the industry by relatively few large companies is not necessarily the result of collusion among them."

High profits, such as those in the tobacco industry, the Federal Trade Commission points out, would ordinarily attract competitors. Competition then would force profits down, prices would be lowered, profit margins reduced, until in the end the returns in the tobacco industry would be no greater than those in any other industry. Although the Federal Trade Commission has discovered no monopoly, it is significant that this normal competitive sequence has not happened in tobacco.

There was a time when the United States Supreme Court declared the American Tobacco Co. to be an illegal monopoly and ordered the trust dissolved. At the time of this decree in 1911 the tobacco trust controlled the entire tobacco industry except for the manufacture of cigars. It owned tinfoil factories, factories manufacturing tin and wooden containers, and the only very large tobacco store chain in the country. It advanced to capture control in a new section of the tobacco industry by first purchasing one company and then using monopoly profits from its other activities to finance a price war against competitors. Competitors were either forced to sell out or be driven into bankruptcy. By this technique the American Tobacco Co. had gained monopoly control of practically the entire tobacco industry at the time of its dissolution.

Fragments of the old empire, however, survived as dominating companies in certain trade areas and commodities. For instance, today the three largest snuff companies, offspring of the old trust, divide the United States among themselves, each one supplying a particular part of the country. The sale of cigarettes by nationally advertised brands transformed the tobacco industry from a group of dominant regional companies into a few large national competitors.

Rapidly with which cigarettes have become a major economic factor may be gathered from a few statistics. For the last 4 years cigarette consumption has increased 12 billion each year. From 1920 to 1930 cigarette consumption increased 7.5 billion cigarettes a year. Only 8.5 billion cigarettes were smoked in the United States in 1910; in 1936 consumption had increased to more than 150 billion. The use of smoking tobacco declined from 209 million pound in 1910 to 193 million pounds in 1934. The average yearly production of cigars from 1906 to 1910 was approximately 7 billion; by 1934 this had declined to 4 1-2 billion Only other tobacco product to gain from 1910 to 1934 was snuff; 31 million pounds were used in 1910, 37 million pounds in 1934.

Analysis of the prices paid for a package of cigarettes in 1934 reveals that the cost of tobacco is of minor importance in the cost of a package of cigarettes. Of the average retail price of 12.82 cents per package the farmer received 1.49 cents, the processor 2.61 cents, the Government 6 cents in the form of excise taxes and the retail and wholesale distributors 2.72 cents. These figures do not make allowances for the processing tax paid by processors or benefit payments received by farmers who cooperated in the AAA tobacco program.

The price of cigarettes has no direct relationship to the cost of the labor and tobacco that go into them. In 1931, when wages were moving downward, when tobacco prices on the farm had fallen lower than they had in years, the price of the most important brands of cigarettes was raised. Too, while the most important brands of cigarettes sold by the four largest cigarette companies retailed for the same price, no two of these tobacco companies paid the same price for its tobacco. The cost of the domestic tobacco used in the principal brands of cigarettes ranged from 20.92 cents per pound to 26.44 cents per pound in 1934.

Control of the hourglass neck of the tobacco industry by the tobacco processors perhaps permits them to dictate their own prices, but the Federal Trade Commission report makes clear the fact that the manner in which this control is used is not forbidden by existing law.

Only possibility of increased competition would come from the 10-cent cigarette. Encouragement to such competition might come, the Federal Trade Commission suggests, in changing the tax on cigarettes from one based on the number, regardless of value, to a tax on the value of cigarettes. I n this way lower taxes on a 10-cent package might force down prices of major brands.

On the other hand, the Federal Trade Commission report suggests that farmers might secure more of the consumers' dollar for themselves by organizing into tobacco marketing cooperatives and by selling their tobacco by Government grades. Government grading of tobacco is one of the best assurances farmers can have that the prices they receive will reflect the quality of their products.

Central fact of the tobacco industry, then, is the concentration of economic control. A few large concerns have their hands on the neck of the bottle, and all tobacco moving from producers to consumers must pass this way. While it is true that processors have made large profits at a time when farmers' net income after costs of production have been deducted has been little or nothing, this alone does not mean that the processors are responsible for the farmers' plight. Nothing in its study indicates to the Commission that there has been any illegal price fixing either on the farm or in the city, except perhaps in the case of snuff. By its nature the tobacco industry seems to encourage the development of large economic units, and these large units result in centralization of control and lessening of competition The Federal Trade Commission report suggests that on one side farmers might better their position by organizing cooperatives. On the other side it recommends that Congress consider a change in the tobacco tax to encourage competition.

## CHINA USES MORE OF U. S. TOBACCO

Imports of leaf tobacco into China in the first five months of the current year totalled 23,859,000 pounds compared with only 7,297,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1936, according to the Department of Commerce.

The United States furnished 20,377,000 pounds of the imports in the five-month period; Japan, 2,170,000 pounds; and the Philippine Islands, 236,000 pounds.

Profanity is the loss of self-control.

Love enables us to hold reverence for the personality of our enemies.

To fight all bad habits and cultivate all good ones should be my greatest aim in life.

Love is the summer of the soul, the fulfilment of the higher manhood and womanhood.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol X. NASHVILLE, TENN., AUG. 16, 1937 No. 7.

# Ga. State College Blazes The Way

## LONG STAPLE COTTON TOPS THE LIST DISPLAYED

### Stalk With 446 Bolls Exhibited at State Capitol —Governor Present

Savannah, Ga., Aug 5—Cooperating with the state department of entomology which is headed up by Manning Yoeman, the agricultural department of Georgia State College, Industrial College, Georgia, blazes the way in experimentation, and research work on sea island cotton becomes a reality.

This experimental work, under the supervision of F. Marcellus Staley, director of the department, started April 15 in an attempt to revive sea island cotton industry in the Coastal Plain region.

The seed used to start the experimental work, considered the best strain of sea island cotton seed in existence, was developed by B. M. and C. H. Gaddis. Enough of the special seed was provided to plant 7.7 acres, which when matured at the harvesting time will be distributed among farmers who are interested in establishing a one variety seed in their community. The super special seed, only enough to plant 1.1 acres was planted on a plat that was situated to prevent cross-breeding and afford isolation. The object of the experiment is to produce a variety that matures early, is a heavy producer and a type that will grow under boll weevil conditions.

Indications point to the fact that the experiment at the college is going to be a brilliant success. All of the plants are heavily fruited. The State entomologist is highly pleased with the project. A stalk of cotton with 446 squares, bolls and blooms was displayed at the State Capitol, Atlanta. The stalk, about five feet high is a sample of the heavier bearing plants in the plot. There are many of them with more than 400 buds. Some exceed 500.

Governor Rivers, discussing the experiment conducted at the college on long staple cotton, said the new sea island type would mature "fully twenty days earlier than sea island cotton ever grown before."

The governor, too, was highly pleased with the project.

The college authorities hope to develop sea island cotton which could be grown outside the original sea island area along the coast. Upon the success of this experiment rest the destiny of Georgia farmers, the possibility of an early return of sea island cotton culture to a place of importance in Georgia's agriculture and millions of dollars annually derived from the crop.

## POTATOES GROW WITHOUT SOIL

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5—The day is not distant when vegetables will be grown without soil.

Doubt it? Then consult Dr. Herbert L. Spencer, president of Pennsylvania College for Women.

He has a garden—a small metal tank, just seven by three feet and in it he has growing a bushel and a half of potatoes at a cost of a meager 5 cents.

The secret? A bottle containing a mixture of 16 chemicals is placed at the bottom of the soilless garden, a wire netting is fitted over the garden top and covered with excelsior straw. That is the potato patch complete.

The potato roots have pushed down through the straw into the chemical solution and their green tops have sprouted.

Alongside his potato patch, the doctor has another tank flouting green tomatoes already on the vine and also another with gladioluses.

With this revolutionary method of gardening an acre of land can be made to yield 3,000 bushels of potatoes instead of the usual 100 to 120 bushels.

### BIGGEST CROP FORECAST HURTS FARMERS

New York, Aug. 9—Farm prices, wavering in recent weeks before the mounting evidence of greatly increased production, tumbled downward today following the government's estimate of the largest cotton crop since 1931.

Prices of cotton for future delivery fell from $1.40 to $2.20 a bale on the New York Cotton Exchange, directly reflecting the publication of the August 1 estimate of a 15,593,000 bale crop.

In Chicago, wheat futures declined 2 1-4 cents to 2 3-4 cents a bushel on the board of trade, influenced by a heavy increase in the visible domestic supply of wheat, and by beneficial rains over Argentine wheat fields.

Private estimates of the cotton crop made in recent weeks by dealers ranged all the way from 14,600,000 to more than 15,700,000, the average being 15,200,000 bales.

The market was shut down, as usual, during the reading of the government's crop estimate, which was made public in Washington. As soon as trading reopened, the prices started downward.

New Orleans, Aug. 9—An unexpectedly large crop estimate by the Department of Agriculture and a new all time high in estimated yield per acre brought out enough selling in cotton futures here today to depress prices $1.75 to $2.15 a bale.

The production figures of 15,953,000 bales was larger than the trade

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## LOUISIANA FARMERS BENEFITED

### Editor of La. Weekly Tells What Is Expected

(The Louisiana Weekly)

Of the $85,000,000 appropriated by the federal government for farm aid, and which will be spent during the next three years, the Negro farmer will be among the beneficiaries, and since he plays so important a part in the land problems of the nation, special attention is being directed toward him.

Under the 1936 agricultural program, farmers of this state will receive $8,069,099.16, unpaid applications amounting to $537,935.11. Payments are made to farmers for carrying out soil-building practices and for diverting much acreage from soil depleting to soil conserving and soil erosion preventing crops. Rates of practice payments were based on costs of practices and materials and rates of diversion payments varied according to productivity of farm land..

Just what percentage of this money for last year's program will be paid to Louisiana's Negro farmers has not been ascertained, but certainly numerous land owners will be among those men receiving government checks.

With the knowledge that millions of dollars will be again made available, agricultural officials and authorities in both Louisiana and the nation's capitol have expressed a determination to see that Negro farmers receive just benefits under the program of expenditure, and have perfected plans whereby information as to how to make application for such benefits will be easily possessed by all.

Last week Southern University at Baton Rouge was the scene of one of the most significant meetings in the history of Negro journalism, as well as in Louisiana. The occasion was a meeting of Negro newspaper editors, federal soil conservation authorities, and staff members of Louisiana State University, who had been called into conference by J. W. Bateman, director of Louisiana's agricultural extension; A. L. Holsey, field officer for the federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and C. A. Cobb, Southern Regional Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Present were Editors Sherman Briscoe of the Monroe Southern Broadcast; Mayme Osby Brown of the Louisiana Weekly; J. S. Jones of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Journal; Prof. T. J. Jordan, director of the state farm agents; Miss Marjorie Arbour, acting editor of the Louisiana Leader and teacher of journalism at L. S. U.; B. B. Mackey, Regional field Officer for AAA, and Mr. Holsey.

At the conference plans were made to give to the Negro farmers of Louisiana easily understood information as to their rights under the federal farm program, telling them through the columns of the Negro newspapers what benefits may be derived from the govern-

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# Farm Home Tenant Bill Will Help

## HOGS ADVANCING IN PRICES

The highest price in 11 years is being paid for pork today due to the scarcity of hogs which is due mostly to small feed grain production in the drought years 1934 and 1936. Corn belt farmers are unable to benefit from the high prices because they lack hogs to sell.

Today's hog market peak was $13.75 a hundredweight, but receipts were only half what they were a year ago. The price was more than $2.00 higher than last year and more than triple the lows reached in 1932-1936.

Livestock experts said that in addition to two drought years in which corn crops were the smallest in half a century, governmental crop and swine production measures were contributing factors in reducing the nation's hog population to 42,000,000 head on January 1, a decline of 20,000,000 head in four years. Corn is the key to possible rebuilding the nation's meat reserve. This year's crop, largest in five years, was a start and they said it would take several years. Government experts estimated hog slaughter would not reach the level that prevailed prior to 1934 before 1940 at least.

### N. F. C. F. CONVENTION, FORSYTH, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 28, 29, 30.

Upon invitation, Prof. W. M. Hubbard, Principal State Teacher Training School, Forsyth, Georgia, the eighth annual convention of the Federation will be held at his school near Forsyth, Monroe County, Ga., Governors of 21 states will be asked to officially appoint some outstanding farmer of our racial group to represent the colored farmers at this gathering. An invitation has been extended to Secretary of Agriculture, Honorable Henry A. Wallace, to deliver the main address. Prizes will be offered for the best display of all farm products, sewing, canning, and basketry. Colored farmers from various sections of Georgia have appointed special comittees to assist Prof. Hubbard in taking care of the large delegation from other states that will be present.

### CROPS USED IN AUTOMOBILES

According to a report issued by a manufacturer of automobiles, crops from more than 500,000 acres are now used in the production of 1,000,000 automobiles in that plant, in addition to hides from 30,000 head of cattle, mohair from 87,500 goats, wool from 800,000 sheep and lumber from the equivalent of 20,500 acres forest.

## ABOUT 3,000,000 WILL BE AIDED IN NEW LEGISLATION

### Approximately Ten Million Dollars May Be Loaned for 1938-1939

Last week President Roosevelt signed the bill authorizing the Agriculture Department to embark on a long-time program to turn nearly 3,000,000 tenant farmers into land owning farmers. The bill allows $10,000,000 this year for loans to tenants to purchase farms, $25,000,000 in the 1939 fiscal year and $50,000,000 annually thereafter. It also authorizes 10,000 this year and $20,000,000 in 1939 and 1940 to purchase and retire from cultivation land unsuited for crops. The first to receive assistance will be tenants in the southern and midwestern states, since the program will be begun in states with the greatest population and highest percentage of farm tenancy County committees and farmers familiar with local conditions will select the individuals to be helped and land to be purchased. About 280,000,000 acres of land has been given away during the past 100 years. Today much of this land is being operated by tenants. The Government is now planning to buy up from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres per year and return much of it to forests, recreation areas, and game reserves and settle the tenants on better land.

The Farm Home,Tenancy Bill states the corporation shall have a capital stock of $10,000,000 subscribed for by the President on behalf of the United States of America, payment for which shall with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture be subject to call in whole or in part by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The corporation shall have power to enter into contracts, make loans, and to acquire by purchase, eminent domain, gift, or otherwise, any real or personal property or any interest therein, and to improve, develop, maintain, and sell any such property or interest therein. Such property may be acquired subject to any reservation, outstanding estates, interests, assessments, or other encumbrances which the Board determines will not interfere with the utilization of such property for the purpose of this title. In the acquisition of any real property, the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statues, as amended, shall not apply, but the Corporation may avail itself of the services of the Attorney General for advice regarding the state of titles and for the prosecution of condemnation proceedings in its name. The practice and procedure governing such proceedings by the United

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

# A Native American

**Sweet Corn, perennial legacy from Indian days, comes most abundantly to market in July and August. Here are some pointers on how to pick and prepare this top-flight energy food.**

Arrowheads and tomahawks, pipes of peace and pottery—legacies of our American Indians—may be relegated to the showcases of museums, but some things inherited from the Red Man we have found too good not to adopt for our own. One of these is corn on the cob.

Now the custom of eating corn on the cob is so well entrenched in American life that it has assumed the status of a national summer sport. Come June or July we inevitably tuck our napkins under our chins preparatory to dispatching with gusto a steaming dish of sweet-corn ears, nothing daunted by the fact that most Europeans regard corn as a food fit only for barbarians. Moreover, we go the Indian one better in adding butter and salt to bring out the full flavor of the plump corn kernels.

Life itself depended upon corn culture at one time. Indian maize—now known as corn—could be stored during winter months. Thus it proved a certain source of food when game was scare and berries a memory.

For this gift the Inidans gave thanks to the gods in their Corn Dances held just before the maize hardened into seed. These festivals—celebrated as a sort of Indian Thanksgiving Day—were the big yearly event for many tribes. In the Great Lakes region corn dances still take place, with scattered tribes from the surrounding territory gathering for this gala reunion. The Indians of the Southwest stage elaborate harvest festivals every fall, the celebration always ending with a feast in which the eating of boiled corn serves as the crowning ceremony.

Actually but a small part of the Indians' corn supply went to fresh eating corn. More went into storage bins, was dried and ground for maize flour. So it is now. Our waving cornfields, stretching mile after mile through the Middle West, weren't planted to corn so that we might have tender ears for roasting in the husk or boiling on the cob. They are largely given over to field corn to provide grain and animal fodder. Field corn, it is true, can be eaten by man, but it lacks the sweet flavor that characterizes the sweet corn (a quite distinct type) as a table delicacy.

Sweet corn concerns us most at this season for it is only from June to October—depending upon the area—that we can satisfy our appetite for fresh corn on the cob. All year round, however, we can get sweet corn in some form, for great quantities of it go into commercial canning. A newcomer to the commercial world, frozen corn, has swung into high favor with consumers in the last few years.

How much sweet corn is grown no one knows. Look over the home gardens in almost any State in the northern two-thirds of the United States, and you are sure to see the stalks of sweet corn towering above the other vegetables. Truck gardeners plant it throughout the North for local consumption—making successive plantings of one early variety or several different varieties so that their corn supply will last until the first frosts of autumn.

Because sweet corn is too perishable to travel long distances, there are no records of carlot shipments. Production figures for canned sweet corn—and the greater part of sweet corn goes into cans—are recorded. The 1934 sweet-corn crop for manufacture was about 500,000 short tons—128,000 tons less than the average from 1928 to 1932. Drought ravages accounted for this low figure. However, in the succeeding year production leaped ahead to a high of 860,000 tons, then dropped to 605,000 short tons in 1936. Acreage marched steadily forward from 200,000 acres in 1933 to 400,000 in 1935—more acres than had been planted to sweet corn in the pre-drought years. In 1936 it stood at 370,000 acres. Farm value in one year doubled to reach an $8,000,000 high score for 1935, then fell off 25 percent in 1936.

Biggest sweet-corn States competing in commercial production are Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Indiana and Maine. Wisconsin, Michigan, Delaware, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania take second rank, with other States trailing the field.

Northern growers have an edge on southern planters since high temperature leads corn to pass its prime quickly. Naturally, canning industries locate in the cooler sections where corn is in topnotch condition as many as 5 or 6 days, as against 2 days in southern sections. Moreover, northern corn owes part of its reputation to the varieties that flourish in these sections.

Three varieties of sweet corn were mentioned in the "Gardener's Textbook" published in 1854. An article appearing in 1884 described 35 sweet-corn types. So numerous are the varieties at the present time that we have lost count. Best known varieties, both yellow and white, may be classified according to the time of season they mature.

Golden Bantam, widely grown in the northern sections, is one of the earlier varieties of sweet corn. Its waxy, golden-orange grains are set in eight straight rows along ears that are about 5 inches in length. It has a delicious flavor unlike the mealy taste of some of the corns.

Crosby, with its stalks climbing about a foot higher than Golden Bantam—that is to 5 or 5 1-2 feet—is a good mid-season variety. The 10 or 12 rows to an ear carry small white kernels.

Stowell Evergreen, medium to late in season, has been so well thought of that growers have chosen it for breeding experiments. The stalk shoots up to 7 or 8 feet. Ears are large, bearing as many as 20 rows. Kernels are evenly placed and are white and long in appearance. A little sugary in taste, Stowell Evergreen remains good a long time.

Late maturing is Country Gentleman, often called Shoe Peg Corn. The white sweet grains are deep set in such irregular formations that no rows are apparent on the husked ears.

Good flavor has thrown these varieties into the spotlight for eating fresh on the cob, although other varieties such as Golden Early Market and Whipple Early Yellow deserve mention. The tendency is to give preference to yellow corns.

Style of pack and method of handling have influenced choice for canning purposes. For instance, yellow varieties suitable for wholegrain packs are popular these days. But in the main it is climatic and economic conditions which have swung certain types into first place. Growers are always on the lookout for a variety that will give the greatest tonnage per acre, since they are paid by the canner on this basis. Canners want to get the highest yield of canned corn per ton of raw stock. Climate permitting, therefore, the variety chosen will be late maturing and deep grained. This accounts for the perennial popularity of Stowell Evergreen and Country Gentleman in the canning business.

Growers, seedsmen and canners have given much attention to the business of developing good sweet-corn varieties. This is easily understood when we realize that because of the way it reproduces, corn seldom breeds true except for the simplest characteristics. The individual corn plant does not usually pollinate its own seed. Every corn plant is both male and female. The staminate or male part is the proudly waving, pollen-filled tassel at the top of the stalk; the egg is at the base of the silk which leads through the husk to the corn kernels. Since wind carries the pollen, each kernel on an ear may be pollinated from a different parent plant.

That is why, to develop dependable strains of corn, growers have taken the matter out of Nature's hands. They carefully select a fine plant for breeding purposes, then tie paper bags over both tassels and ears. Later they sprinkle the pollen that has collected in the topmost bag on the ear of that same plant. This process, repeated for five or six corn generations on successive selections, results in an inbred corn that produces much the same kernels year after year. To merge the good qualities of several strains, growers have planted rows of the two parent strains side by side, detasseling the plants that are to serve as the females.

Golden Cross Bantam is such a hybrid, having the best qualities of both parents. Because of its hybrid character, its progeny will be of diverse nature—in no way resembling Golden Cross Bantam. For that reason Golden Cross Bantam corn cannot be grown from the seed saved from Golden Cross Bantam plants, but must be produced anew each time by crossing two corns—Purdue 39 and Purdue 51. In spite of higher prices asked for such seed, the uniformity, productivity, and quality put hybrids in demand.

Corn is most delicious eaten right after picking, whether it is boiled, steamed, or roasted. One rule states: "The best corn for eating is harvested in less than thirty minutes from the time the butter is placed upon the kernels." But unfortunately most consumers cannot pop the ears from the garden into the cooking pot. For them, a few buying hints are in order:

Corn found in market is of two types—either sweet or field corn. The latter is usually an early maturing variety of field corn. In the South, particularly, where sweet corn falls easy prey to earworms, farmers grow the tender varieties of field corn for human consumption. It may be as tender as sweet corn but lacks the sweet taste that has a big consumer appeal. You can recognize sweet corn at a glance by the dark green husks with odd ribbon-like ends which hang free and give an unkempt appearance. The field corn lacks these streamers. However, many retail grocers trim the husks from the end of the ear, so that this distinguishing mark may be lost. Ears of sweet corn are usually smaller than those of field corn.

In prime condition an ear of corn has a tuft of silk trailing out of the tip. These strands should be brown and crisp where they leave the husk but close to the ear should be pale green in color, succulent, and slightly elastic. Husks should be fresh green and tightly wrapped. The pithy stem, where the ear was broken away, should be green also. Dry or straw-colored husks indicate age or damage. Then kernels will be tough, discolored, and flavorless.

Once you have picked out your green, sweet-smelling ears, strip back the husks of one ear. Bright, plump kernels, just firm enough to offer resistance to pressure, should fill the cob. If pricked, they should exude a milky juice. Since kernels dry out quickly, leave the husks around the ear as protection until the last minute before cooking.

Remember, a slender ear of corn may have just as much kernel as a large, coarse ear. Don't discard an ear if worm injury is present at the very tip. Cut off this part, but watch out for worm injury running along the side as this spoils the whole ear.

High quality in sweet corn and high sugar content are inevitable companions. During the ripening process, the kernels run through four stages, called the premilk, the milk, early dough, and dough. It is in the milk stage when kernels are plump that flavor is best. Then is the time when ears are harvested before the sugar changes to starch, as it does with approaching maturity. However, the ripening process continues even after the ear is in the market basket. High temperature hastens the transformation of sugar to starch. That is why a hot day will leave your corn ears starchy and tough. If you have space in your ice box, that is the best place to keep corn.

Given the finest ears in the market, the cook can ruin the flavor by neglecting the few commandments of corn cookery. Bring the salted water to a boil before dropping in the corn ears. Once the ears are in the kettle keep the water at a simmering temperature (185 degrees F.) to prevent toughening. Though we often speak of boiled corn the phrase is really a misnomer. Ten or fifteen minutes is quite long enough, though very tender ears are ready for serving in half that time. Such corn is ready for eating as soon as the milk has set.

Corn is a top-flight energy food, whether boiled or roasted. If you are going to play several sets of tennis, or chop the winter wood supply, corn is one of the dishes for you because of its carbohydrate content. Corn is rich in sugar, still richer in starch, and we have already noted how the starch content grows with maturity. Corn has some protein, a little fat, a lot of water, a goodly quanity of Vitamin B, and some Vitamin C. Yellow corn that has a yellow endosperm also contains Vitamin A.

Corn canning is one of our large-scale industries. In fact, sweet corn ranks among the three most important canned vegetables in the United States. In 1935, about 21,500,000 cases of corn left the packing plants. Even the factory wastes—the husks, shanks, silks, and cobs—run into big money, for these valuable byproducts sell as manure and silage. Canner and farmer fortunes rise and fall together. In the East the canner usually contracts with individual growers for corn, but in the West often he grows his own corn. Biggest corn-canning section is in the Midwest.

Maine began the business of corn canning. Here Isaac Winslow, a sailor, who had learned in France methods of preserving foods, began his experiments. From his first trials, which consisted in boiling corn on his kitchen range, the modern corn-canning plant developed—a huge establishment equipped with automatic machinery that will do all the work of canning so that no human hand need touch the corn from the time the ear feeds into the cutter until the can is sealed.

Canned corn stands upon the grocery shelves packed in two styles—the whole-grain style or the cream style. In the latter, the grain is cut through and the contents scraped out, leaving part of the skin attached to the cob.

Direct help to the housewife are the quality standards set up by the Department of Agriculture for grades of canned corn—U. S. grade A (fancy), U. S. grade B (extra standard or choice), U. S. grade C (standard), and Off-grade (substandard). These grades apply to both styles of canned corn, the wholegrain and the cream style, and are based on such qualities as color, absence of defects, consistency, cut of corn, maturity and flavor—with maturity scoring highest and flavor next in the total award. For Regulatory Announcements 138 U. S. Standards for Grades of Canned Corn—Wholegrain Style, and 139 U. S. Standards, for grades of Canned Corn—Cream Style, apply to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Canned corn must be sealed in containers that are sound and clean. Labels must comply with requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Should the space between the top of the product and the lid be excessive, a legend will warn "Below U. S. Standard—Slack Fill." If too much brine has been added, an extra admonition will tell the consumer, "Contains Excess Added Liquid."

## SMALL FARMS IN THE SOUTH

Of the 6,812,350 farm operators in the United States as recorded by the 1935 agricultural census, 2,547,952 or 37.5 per cent were located in the 11 Southern States. The average southern farm, however, was only 74 acres, while in the other states it was 203 acres.

## GA. STATE COLLEGE, SAVANNAH, MAKES RECORD

### 446 Squares, Bolls and Blooms on Cotton Stalk

State officials Thursday pointed to a cotton stalk on display in the State Capitol bearing 446 squares, bolls and blooms and predicted a steady revival of the Sea Island cotton industry in Georgia.

State Entomologist Manning S. Yeomans said the stalk, grown on a state experimental plot near Savannah, was indicative of a new type of Sea Island cotton being developed by experiments in Chatham and McIntosh Counties.

Sixteen million dollars will be spent for construction of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

# JANITOR, AWARDED PH.D. DEGREE GETS POST AS WILBERFORCE PROFESSOR

Pittsburgh, Aug. 12 (ANP)—Dr. Edward Lee Harris hopes he has seen his last pail, mop, and scrubbing brush in an official capacity. This fall he will become head of the chemistry department at Wilberforce university.

The trail from janitor to professor was six years long. He has janitored at the University of Pittsburgh for that period as he struggled to complete requirements for his doctor of philosophy degree in chemistry. He worked full time on his job to support his wife, also a college graduate and their two children.

Dr. Harris was dusting a classroom when he received word of his appointment. "I am very happy," he said, "over the chance to do the sort of work I have studied for all these years."

## Congress Limits Freight Trains: Ducks Lynching

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5 (ANP)—The U. S. Senate last Tuesday held a twilight session to pass on Senator McCarran's Bill which seeks to limit freight trains to 70 cars, on the ground it will tend to preserve both life and property. The body approved the Bill, but there was no record vote, and the measure now goes to the House. Opponents declared that enactment of the bill would cost the railroads about $150,000,000 a year, and that the cost will be passed on to the public.

Earlier in the session, the Senate refused to consider the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill as an amendment to the train length bill. On Senator McCarran's motion, it voted 41 to 34 to table the anti-lynching bill.

# ATLANTA MAYOR TO WELCOME BUSINESS LEAGUE TO CITY

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12 (ANP)—Mayor W. B. Hartsfield of Atlanta has accepted the invitation extended by the Negro Chamber of Commerce to deliver an address of welcome during the Business League Convention, August 18, 19, 20.

Mayor Hartsfield will speak on Wednesday evening, August 18, on the same program with Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the league, when he will bring his special message.

# WAGE INCREASES GIVEN ILLINOIS LAUNDRY WORKERS

Chicago, Aug. 12—(ANP)— The first mandatory order under the 1933 Illinois minimum-wage law for women and children, requiring laundries to pay from $9.20 to $11.20 a week, became effective last Monday. Under the order, issued by Labor Director Martin P. Durkin, $11.20 must be paid for the basis 40-hour week in Chicago and four nearby counties.

A $10 scale was set in laundries employing women and minors in the central and northern sections of the state, and a rate of $9.20 for the southern counties. Minimum-wage scales for women will soon become effective in beauty parlors and in macaroni and spaghetti and noodle factories, it was reported. Garment and candy-making industries may also come under the ruling.

# BILL ROBINSON TO EDUCATE ONE OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS

## Roy Wright Will Go To New Jersey Vocational School

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 12 (ANP)—At a mass meeting Monday night, 3,000 Negroes warmly welcomed Attorney Samuel Leibowitz, and the four Scottsboro boys he brought here. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Afro-Protective League of which Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist church, is president.

Mr. Leibowitz reviewed the history of the case to the present day, and pledged himself to continue the fight until all the defendants are acquitted. Among the prominent citizens present were: Judge Edward Wynne of the Municipal Court, Joseph DeAndrea, Municipal and City Court Magistrate; George W. Wibecan, leader of the Democratic Negro forces here, and Comptroller Frank J. Taylor.

Bill Robinson, stage and screen star, will send Roy Wright to a vocational school at Bordentown, N. J., for three years. It was also announced that the N. A. A. C. P. will defray the expenses for another boy at a similar school, and two business men here have pledged employment for the remainder. The boys at present reside at 443 Franklin Ave., the home of Rev. Harten.

# CASH AWARDS FOR STATE FAIR TO BE TOTAL OF $31,000

## Great Exposition Will be Held Here September 20-25

Providing cash awards amounting to upward of $31,000.00 the Premium List of the Tennessee State Fair at Nashville is being mailed out free on request. The 1937 dates are Sept. 20 to 25 and a glance at the booklet which is just off the press will disclose that the 32nd Annual exposition promises to be the best balanced event in the history of this institution. No department pertaining to agriculture, live stock, poultry or education has been overlooked and the amusement features appear to be second to none. The Night Horse Show is again a feature with $5,095.00 in premiums. Then comes jacks, jennets, mules and draft horses drawing $3,600.00 Harness racing on five afternoons calls for another $3,600.00. Beef cattle get $3,000.00; Dairy Cattle $2,620.00; Swine $1,266.00; Sheep $1,048.00; poultry $912.00; agriculture $1,204.25; horticulture $835.50; dairy products $306.50; home and educational department $1,797.50; Four H. Club and Future Farmers $4,500.00 and Woman's Work and home demonstration $1,826.00. All of this will be paid out in actual cash and anyone interested in competing for this money should write for a premium list. Address Phil C. Travis, Supt. of Publicity, Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn.

Free acts will be given twice daily in front of the grand stand with 3,000 free seats and will include circus acts directed by Ernie Young. Daily programs will be carried out in the woman's building as well as the electrical building and local radio stations will feature daily broadcasts. The Royal American Shows will again grace the midway and band concerts will be heard morning, afternoon and night. When the Tennessee State Fair opens on Monday morning, Sept. 20 the gates never close until midnight on Saturday, Sept. 25, thus giving six days of continuous performance. On the closing day there will be automobile racing staging a grand finish with a 25 miles race having AAA sanction on a dustless track.

## Say Discrimination Rules On Ship Line To West Indies

New York, Aug. (ANP)—British ship companies whose boats carry passengers between the U. S. and the West Indies islands discriminate against Negroes, it was charged last week at a conference of British West Indians at the Renaissance casino.

Reginald Pierrepont, an official of the organization, said the British government is antagonistic, and urged that test cases be carried to the courts. Groups represented at the meeting included the West Indian Federation of America, United Aid for Persons of African Descent, Council on West Indian Affairs, and Jamaica Progressive league.

## Government Chiefs To Make Speeches At Business League

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12 (ANP)—The official program for the 35th annual convention of the National Negro Business League has been completed. "We have had a higher percentage of acceptances for places on the program than ever before in the history of the league," said Albon L. Holsey, league secretary.

The various departments of our government which have Negro officials will be fully explained during one session. Among the Negro officials who have accepted are: Dr. Robert C. Weaver, U. S. Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.; Mr. H. A. Hunt, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.; Mr. L. A. Oxley, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Charles E. Hall, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Joseph H. B. Evans, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Thomas N. Roberts, Resettlement Administration, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mr. Edgar G. Brown, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Alfred Smith, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.; Mr. James P. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Little Rock, Ark.

# NO NEED TO COPY WHITE COLLEGES, SAYS PATTERSON

## Tuskegee President Wants Schools to "Debunk Radicalism"

**Philadelphia,** Aug. 12—(ANP) "White American colleges are not meeting the needs of their students, so why should we copy them?" stated Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, in his speech to the general session of the National Association of Teachers of Colored Children Thursday night.

"The task of the educators is to 'debunk' pseudo radicalism and to preserve individuality as opposed to crass individualism that seeks no good but its own." According to the speaker, segregation is an old story to the Negro, and must not be allowed to prevent his contributing the best within him to the race. Teachers should prepare students to face the world as it is, not as they should like it to be.

Dr. John P. Turner, who presided over the assembly, took the occasion to rebuke a member of the press who had been taking umbrage to his stand as a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education on the merged eligible teachers list.

## Plans Made To Interest Members In Bigger Program Of Political And Economic Activities

Ft. Worth, Texas, Aug. 12 (ANP)—Mrs. R. R. Moton, former president of the Alabama Association of Colored Women and wife of Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, this week informed the women of the nation that as the new president of the National Association of Colored Women, she will carry high the banner of American womanhood, and assisted by the State Presidents and the membership at large, set immediately in motion those plans and programs aimed primarily to integrate women still further into the social, political, educational and economic life of the nation.

Three of the main objectives of the new president and her official staff: to raise the Endowment Fund during the next two years; to provide uniform activity for all states, one of the key notes of the convention; and to make the State Presidents the directing key women of the State Work.

**Girls Active at Big Parley**

During the big confab, Mrs. Luch Harth Smith, director of supervisors, directed the convention of the National Association of Colored Girls in an adjoining building to that in which the National Association of Colored Women held their meeting. During both conventions, Texas hospitality was keenly appreciated by all delegates who spoke in highest praise of the treatment accorded them.

Mrs. R. R. Moton comes to the presidency of the National Association of Colored Women with rich experience gained in Tuskegee as director of women's work, as the president of Women's Clubs of Tuskegee, as president of the Alabama association of Colored Women's Clubs, and as a member of the Interracial Commission South.

Mrs. Moton accepted the platform of the National Association of Colored Women and pledged loyalty to the traditional purposes, that of standardizing the Negro homes and making better conditions for Negro Women in Industry.

**Endowment Fund Needed**

Aside from a small balance needed for headquarters, the National Association of Colored Women are determined to put workers in the field to add zest and efficiency to the work of the departments while unifying. The State Presidents will lead their units in this drive for $50,000. The 1939 convention is set as the time to close the drive and put active workers in the field.

At the third biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Girls, there were 50 girls present representing 16 states. Miss Josephine Johnson of Berkley, Calif., presiding at the meeting. Topics claiming their attention were: Is Education of today Meeting our Present Day Needs? Fallacy of a Double Standard of Morals; Vocational Opportunity for Negro Girls; and Future Club Work among Negro girls.

Honorary N.A.C.W. presidents in attendance were Mrs. McLeod Bethune, director of NYA among Negroes; Miss Mallie Q. Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks and Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart. With these also were Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davis, who has never missed a meeting of the National; Mrs. J. C. Napier, honorary member of the Frederick Douglass and Historical Association; Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, president National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Miss Jane Hunter of Phillis Wheatley fame; Mrs. A. B. Dement of Texas; Mrs. Lethia Flemming of Cleveland; Mrs. Arsania Williams of St. Louis; Mrs. Annie E. Malone of Poro fame; Mrs. R. A. Ransom of Ft. Worth; Mrs. C. H. Christian of Austin, Texas; Mrs. Bertha Johnson and Mrs. Emma Miller of Mississippi; and Mrs. Mayme Josenberger of Arkansas.

Dr. Mary F. Waring, retiring president, was appointed on Mrs. Astor's committee for the World's fair to be held at New York. Dr. Warring was also elected honorary president of the body.

**Boston Chosen as Convention City**

Mrs. Gladys R. Holmes, president of Massachusetts, presented the invitation to hold the next biennial convention in Boston. It was in Boston during the summer of 1895 that the beloved Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin called the first National Convention of Negro Women in America together for the purpose of discussing themselves. After 42 years of growth and progress, the National Association of Colored Women will return to Boston for rededication and inspiration.

Delegates from 42 states thronged into Ft. Worth, Texas to rededicate themselves to the work of the National Association of Colored Women. Illinois and Texas led the number with 54 delegates. Officers elected for the biennial term were as follows: Mrs. R. R. Moton, Virginia, president, Miss Arsania Williams, Mo., vice president at large; Mrs. A. B. Dement, Texas, chairman executive board; Mrs. Katherine Helm, Kansas, secretary to the executive board; Mrs. Mayme Josenberger, Ark., first recording secretary; Mrs. Nannie Mae Williams, Ill., second recording secretary; Mrs. Ida Henderson, Ga., third recording secretary; Mrs. Ella Stewart, Ohio, treasurer; Mrs. Wanza Bagnall Webb., Va., auditor; Mrs. Lizzie Fouse, Ky., statistician; Mrs. Maud J. Brockway, Okla., parliamentarian. Members of the Administrative Board: Mrs. Lethia Fleming, Ohio, Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Ia., Mrs. Christina Smith, Mich., Miss Anne Gillum, Ark., Dr. Mary F. Waring, Ill., and Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Ind., executive secretary.

## May Lose Out In Re-Registration

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. (ANP)—Fears that the 3,500 Negro registered voters might be greatly reduced in numbers were expressed this week following announcements by the county commissioners that either a purge or a re-registration would be called.

Although the population of this county is one third Negro, it has taken many years to bring their voting strength to 3,500 of the total of 50,000. A purge or a re-registration is expected to chop down this figure greatly, and it may be many more years before that total is again reached.

# WIFE OF CLEVELAND "MAYOR OF HARLEM" DIES IN HOSPITAL

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 12 (ANP)—Mrs. Willie Bell Owens, wife of Jimmy Owens, "mayor of Harlem," passed away Tuesday at Lakeside Hospital. Last rites were held Saturday at Mt. Sinai Baptist church, the pastor Rev. W. D. Hill officiating. A native of Canton, Miss., Mrs. Owens had lived in Cleveland for 20 years. She was active in church, fraternal, and social circles. She married Mr. Owens 12 years ago.

Three of the scores of buildings to be constructed on Treasure Island will not be razed when the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition is ended. They are the two giant hangars and the airport terminal building, for the site of the Exposition will revert to an air field at the conclusion of the Pageant of the Pacific.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

**Official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE** OFF IT.

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## SQUASH ON THE MENU

**Summer Brings Its Special Types to Add Flavor and Variety to Moderately-priced Diets.**

Whenever a Puerto Rican girl wants to turn down a suitor, she calls him a calabaza—a squash. That the squash should be chosen as a term of opprobrium seems unjust, for this humble vegetable has much to recommend it. Like the pumpkin, which it closely resembles in many ways—in fact, many so-called squashes botanically are pumpkins—squash is a nutritious food. It can appear at the dinner table in a number of guises; in soups, muffins, pies, or as a vegetable. If properly stored, certain types of squash and pumpkin can be counted on for a fresh vegetable supply from midsummer to winter.

Pumpkins and squashes—both members of the genus **cucurbita**—are among the food plants that are natives of America. Indians grew them long before the white man put foot on these shores. In fact, the name **squash** is adapted from an Indian word meaning "eaten green" Now these crops have reached the status of big business. Commercial production of squash in the United States covers some 10,000 acres; crop value reaches over the million dollar mark. Massachusetts, California, New York, and Michigan usually lead the field in production. Pumpkin acreage for commercial production is around 4,000 acres; crop value, some $175,000. Champion States are California, Iowa, New York, and New Jersey.

Squashes come in two types, the summer and the winter, differing in character and habits of growth. The summer or bush squashes take less space in growing than their winter relatives which sprawl over the fields. Between them the two types cover a wide range of flavor, some being sweet and nutty, some mild, others strong in flavor like the pumpkin.

Excellent at this time of year and well into early autumn are the Bush Scallops and Crooknecks, two kinds of summer squash found in most markets.

Bush Scallops, or Pattypans, travel under still another name made in the South——Cymling. The word Pattypan accurately pictures this popular summer squash with its disk shape and scalloped edge. Earliest maturing of the squashes, the Pattypans come in white- or yellow-skinned strains. Preference points to the white, which has a smooth palegreen skin and milky, firm flesh. Pattypans may vary from button to pie-tin size.

Long, curved necks and more or less rough rinds characterize the Crooknecks. Favorite among these is Yellow Summer Crookneck, its yellow warted skin covering tender cream-colored flesh. Paradoxically, one Crookneck variety is the Straightneck, friend of the packer because its shape lends itself admirably to shipping.

Vegetable marrows, less known here than in England and Italy, are tender and mild flavored. They are usually shaped somewhat like a cucumber. Look about for the dark-green Cocozelle or light-green Zuchini with its gray mottlings, if you crave variety of squash fare. Both are grown for early markets in limited areas.

Pick your summer squashes for freshness and heaviness for their size. Remember that, unlike the winter varieties, summer squashes should be eaten while young, that is, while the skin is tender enough so that a fingernail indents it. This will mean that seeds are tender, too—an important consideration, since summer squashes frequently are eaten without discarding rind or seeds. The whole fruit is cut in pieces, then steamed and mashed with butter, or, perhaps, fried. If you are looking for a good pie filling, pass up the summer squashes in favor of the winter varieties. For food value, too, the winter varieties are the better bet with their slightly larger amounts of protein, starches, and sugar. Yellow varieties are rich in Vitamin A and are a fair source of iron and phosphorus.

Big consumer appeal lies in the dry and mealy winter squashes—the Boston Marrow (not to be confused with the vegetable marrows), the Hubbards, the Delicious. Most of the winter types have dark-green or orange-colored rinds, so thick that it sometimes takes an axe to split them. Hardness of skin proves an asset in a winter squash, however, for upon this quality depends storage ability.

Hubbard is a winter squash standby, fine in quality, flavor, and storage qualities. Credit for its origin goes to James Gregory, a seedsman of Marblehead, Mass., who had the first variety called to his notice by an old washerwoman name Mrs. Hubbard. Now there are numerous Hubbard squash strains, most of them bearing fruit of an irregular oval shape with heavy, warty skins. In color the Hubbards run through a good part of the rainbow with their yellow, orange, green and blue rinds.

Green Hubbard, best liked of any winter squash, is about 13 to 14 pounds in weight, round and warted. The thick dark-green skin is often streaked with grayish white. During storage this rind turns a dusky brown. Break the protecting coat and you find a bright-yellow flesh that is fine-grained and rich—reason enough to be grateful to Mrs. Hubbard.

Topping the Hubbards in flavor is the Delicious, another hard-shelled winter squash. This one has a smooth green skin and fruit pointed at the blossom end.

Squashes may weigh as much as 100 or 120 pounds. These are too coarse for eating but make good stock feed. Such monsters as the Genuine Mammoth regularly carry off prizes for size at county fairs.

Have a care in choosing your winter squashes, particularly if you intend to cache some of them against the winter months when prices are higher. Winter sorts won't keep unless they are well matured and thick-skinned. Soft-rind winter squashes have flesh that is thin, watery, and insipid when cooked. Avoid decay on winter squash. This appears as a water-soaked area often covered with a brown mold-like growth..

With winter squashes, seeds are scooped out before the rich, golden slices of squash are slipped into the oven for baking. Whatever the method of cookery, scrape the shell clean in eating, for the sweetest flesh lies next to the rind.

Not until crisp autumn days does the pumpkin really come into its own, notwithstanding the fact that pumpkin pie comes to table the year round. Pumkins somehow seem a more typically American vegetable than squashes, probably because they are inevitable accompaniments of our Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving Day dinners. Count on most of the pumpkins—the Small Sugar, the Winter Luxury, the Large Cheese, and Cushaws—for pie-making, however, since they are too mealy for table vegetables.

Table Queen is a small pumpkin boasting fine baking qualities. Its convenient size has caught consumers' fancy. Cut in half, it makes two individual portions. The shell is hard, dark green and slightly ridged. In storage it turns the tawny orange-yellow color we usually associate with pumpkins.

Like the large squashes, the mammoth pumpkins such as the Mammoth King step up at the county fair to receive blue ribbons for size. This variety has been known to yield 100 tons to the acre.

Large tonnage in both squashes and pumpkins goes into commercial canning, the resulting product being much alike in both cases. Varieties used for canning must be heavy yielders, with flesh of a good color and medium texture.

Planting of squashes and pumpkins takes place after danger of injury from low temperature is past, for both plants are sensitive to frost. Pumpkins require heat, too. However, the pumpkin is one of the few vegetables that thrive under partial shade. It can grow in the shadow of some tall-growing plant, such as corn, thus furnishing additional farm income from each acre so planted.

Winter varieties of squashes and pumpkins should be gathered and stored before autumn frosts nip them. If you have a good warm attic or cellar, you'll probably want to lay away some of these fruits. Good results come from first curing the pumpkins and squashes in a hot-well-ventilated room. Put them near the stove for about 10 days, then move them to a dry place with a temperature between 50 degrees and 60 degrees F. Higher temperature would result in shrinkage and this would impair quality. No matter how ideal storage conditions are, though, quality and palatability decrease with length of storage. Remember to keep surfaces dry during the storage time, or mold may gather on the squashes. Don't pile the fruit upon each other, bnt place them in a single layer. Shelves in a well-ventilated room or near the furnace in the basement make excellent storage places, ii you are lucky enough to have these. Thus stored, a supply of squashes should be on on hand through Christmas, or under favorable conditions the squashes will last the year round.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS: AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

The Senate yesterday sent to the White House the bill authorizing an $85,000,000 outlay in three years to help tenants become farm owners. It then joined the House in appropriating $1,000,000 to combat a grasshopper plague in Western States, and permitted Senator Pope, Idaho, to introduce his proposed "agricultural adjustment act of 1937."

## SUGAR FORMS IN LEAVES

Sugar cane leaves can form cane sugar when they are detached from the stalk and kept in the dark, supplied with the two simpler sugars, glucose and fructose, or with either one of them alone. Experiments developing these points, performed by Dr. Constance E. Hartt, research plant physiologist for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, give further support to the theory that conversion of simple into complex sugars can take place in leaves.

## RECORD COTTON CONSUMPTION

The Census Bureau reported yesterday that the domestic cotton industry had established an all-time high record for consumption, although this season has a month to run. In the eleven months, August through June, according to the bureau 7,361,737 bales of cotton were consumed by domestic mills. The previous peak was 7,189,585 bales, for the twelve months of the 1926-27 season.

## MEET THE SOY BEAN

Having gone oriental to the extent of trading in soy bean futures at prices which rate that haughty legume high above wheat and corn. the Chicago Board of Trade in time may disarrange with its competent commercial hand certain far eastern dreams of empire.

Enthusiastic members of the American Soy Bean Association and pundits of the Farm Chemurgic Council have visions of the transference of supremacy in soy bean production from its ancient seat in Manchukuo to the fat lands of the Mississippi valley. But with soy beans selling in the Chicago market around $1.70 a bushel it does not appear that the wide-hatted oriental bean grower is in any immediate danger of being starved out.

Existing prices naturally are comforting to Illinois growers of soy beans, who devote 2,000,000 acres or more to the profitable crop. The market quotations reflect the strong demand in this country and Europe for the globe-trotting legume, out of which industrial chemists make more than fifty products, ranging from varnish to baby food, from automobile trim to sugar cookies, from candy to nerve tonic. As a renovator of soils, as stock feed and as a cash crop the immigrant bean spreads joy over the Illinois countryside, where is grown 29 per cent of the 40,000,000 bushels produced annually in the United States. Iowa ranks second with 15 per cent.

Mark this beautiful legend: As a student in Iowa State College the present secretary of agriculture lived experimentally for six weeks on a diet of soy beans and corn meal at a total weekly outlay of 15 cents. Behold him now and imagine, if you can, what an entire nation fed on soy beans might accomplish! For that Manchukuan marvel contains as much protein as meat, eggs or milk and also other nourishing ingredients. A recent scientifically prepared menu included soy bean loaf, green soy beans buttered with soy bean oleomargarine, soy bean bread, soy bean rolls, soy bean sprouts with soy bean mayonnaise sauce, soy bean chili, soy bean Worchestershire sauce, soy bean ice cream and soy bean cookies. What more could a well-fed secretary of agriculture ask?

Any mannerly American who respects genius and ancient lineage when next he meets a soy bean will take off his hat to it.

## FARM HOME TENANT BILL NOW A LAW.

The United States Senate has passed the Farm Home Tenant Bill which authorizes an appropriation of 50 million dollars to help tenant farmers acquire farms and retire submarginal lands from cultivation.

Preference will be given applicants who are sharecroppers, tenants and day farm laborers with families or those who recently were farmers.

The Corporation will not approve application for benefits of this Act if it finds the income of the applicant derived from property owned by him is sufficient to support his family and pay the expenses of operating such property and the fixed charges on his indebtedness in connection with such property. County committees will be set up to receive applications of persons desiring to acquire farms in the county under the provisions of this Act.

Loans will be made for periods up to forty years and the rate of interest will not be over 3 per cent.

Negro farmers who have not been able to acquire a farm in the past will now have the opportunity to own the soil they till, under the Farm Home Tenant Act.

# Oldest Negro Bank
## In The South

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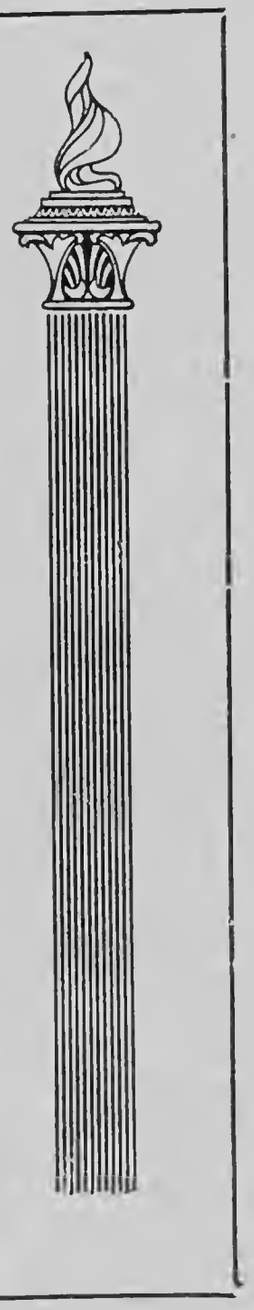
*to you as your Post Office*



Five Dollars will open a savings account in this, the oldest bank of its kind in the world. We pay interest on savings. When you have opened your first account, sending us the money by post office money order or the cash by registered mail, we will forward you a pass book.

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# SOUTHERN JUDGE TELLS CONFERENCE THERE'S NO JUSTICE IN DIXIE COURTS

Blue Ridge, N. C., Aug. 12 (ANP) —There is "a lack of justice toward Negroes in some parts of the South," declared Judge Orville A. Park of Macon, Ga. ,in an address Tuesday before a conference on education and race relation. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Negro receives justice at the hands of the law, he added.

Judge Park also asserted he believes the "average Negro prefers a white jury to one having Negro men on it," because the type of Negro who would be chosen for jury service would have less patience with crime than the average white juror.

# PHYSICIANS FROM 13 STATES STUDY IN CHICAGO, ILL.

## Many From South Take Post-Grad Course at Provident Hospital

**Chicago,** Ill., Aug. 12—(By Leon Lewis for ANP) From more than one-fourth of the states of the United States, M. D.'s enrolled at the Provident Hospital and Training School to do post-graduate study and observation this summer. Lectures, demonstrations, and clinical processes, supervised by noted persons of the medical profession, aroused a renewed interest in the attending doctors, and they took it upon themselves to perpetuate an organization to the effect of bringing into the post-graduate classes each year hundreds of other doctors from all over the country.

So thorough, detailed, and applicable were many points outlined during this summer's session, that a vowed necessity was seen in extending this technical training to many others of their profession.

Officers of the Provident Hospital Post-Graduate Association were elected as follows: Drs. H. Sherman Manuel, Columbus, O., president; J. R. Dyett, West Palm Beach, Fla., secretary; M. C. Mitchell, Macon, Ga., treasurer; Albert Heard, Evansville, Ind.; George H. Starke, Sanford, Fla., and C. Austin Whittier, San Antonio, Tex., members of the Executive Committee. Others doing post-graduate study and participating in the organization are: Drs. J. Henry Austin, N. J.; W. C Baucum, N. C.; E. F. Cox, Ky.; J. M. Dasher, Ga.; J. H. Fields, Chicago; J. B. Gilbert, Ga.; L. L. Hall, N. C.; I. S. Hankins, Fla.; J. A. Jackson, S. C.; W. R. Moore, Ga.; L. C. Starke, Fla.; L. D. Thomas, Tenn.; S. C. Thompson, Okla.; and A. Z. Tucker, Ky.

### Hope to Reduce Death Rate

Their courses extended beyond the technical processes of medicine and its application to humanity, and included statistics, comparatively showing various nationality death rates, susceptibility to various diseases, environmental effects on health conditions, malnutrition and the application of proper food values to improve health and build up physical fitness, and a general study of all outlying and associated conditions that help to keep the Negro death rate above that of other nationality groups.

Much time and discussion was given to the need and benefits of proper and adequate hospitalization and a program to this effect was proposed. Further impetus will be given to this program at the national meet next month (August).

In an interview, Dr. C. Austin Whittier, one of the leading doctors of the Ten-Gallon Hat State, advanced a timely contention in that improvement and perfection of obstetrical practice among Negro doctors was evidenced by the small percentages of deaths at birth, but to boast of this is unbalanced when one can see and realize the many environmental effects existing to impair healths, and impede natural physical development. He continued that it is the concern of the doctor, that he be actively interested in those things that affect and hamper health, whether or no they can be applied directly to medical practice. Among these he included housing conditions, proper foods, and dieting and adequate hospitalization liberally extended to those of the lower economic levels.

Purged with an inearnest desire to instill these interests into doctors and inhabitants of every community in the United States, this score of M. D.'s have appointed each, himself, a committee to that effect, and they are confident that with the proper effort, a national concerted interest will be aroused from which will result a decrease in the death rate of Negroes and improvement in living conditions and environmental effects on health.

Dr. Manuel of Columbus, O., furnished a timely closing statement that "Negro doctors must realize the importance of post-graduate study keeping abreast with modern medical research and apply these findings within the scope of their practice. In doing this, he broadens his field of development and becomes the real exponent of his sworn oath to the causes of humanity and the well being of his race."

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# SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES TO RETAIN WPA POSITIONS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12—(ANP)—The Senate Labor Committee last Wednesday recommended that no WPA worker be dropped from the relief rolls until he had found employment in private industry at prevailing wages. The resolution directed that WPA workers securing temporary private employment should be furloughed from WPA rolls but not discharged. The committee also approved the resolution of Senator Swellenback (Dem., Washington), declaring it to be the policy of Congress that in administration of the relief act, "there shall be provided work opportunities for all unemployed workers who cannot find employment in private industry."

## Sheriff Foils Mob In North Carolina

Statesville, N. C., Aug. 12 (ANP) —Last Monday night when a mob of 125 men, in autos, arrived at county jail, surrounded it and demanded that Sheriff John Moore, turn over colored prisoner Preach Caldwell, they muttered imprecations and dire threats upon learning the prisoner had been smuggled to another jail for safe keeping. A delegation of three mobsters went through the jail, convinced the rest that Caldwell was not there, after which they disbanded.

## Youth Pleads Guilty In Extortion Plot

Wynee, Ark., Aug. 12 (ANP)—Curtis Stegall, 18, charged with writing an extortion note to Jim Sullivan Smith Chapel farmer pleaded guilty at the preliminary hearing, held Monday before Justice C. H. Childress, and was held over to the grand jury.

Stegall lives a short distance from Sullivan's home, it developed and tried to obtain $56.00 from Sullivan under a threat of death. Stegall left a note, police said, directing Sullivan to leave the money in one-dollar bills at a designated spot. When Stegall came for the money, he was arrested.

# JUNIOR LEAGUE HAS NATIONAL MEETING IN "WINDY CITY"

## Chicago Women Seek to Improve Lot of Younger Generation

**Chicago,** Aug.—(ANP) The first annual confab of the National Junior League, Ins., was held Friday at Poro College with 25 delegates and 57 non-delegate members representing the four branches present. Mrs. William E. King, founder and organizer of the league, acted as chairman of the convention.

The National Junior League is an organization of high school graduates, college students, and college graduates whose purpose as stated in its foreword is "to foster interest among their membership in the social, economic, educational, cultural, and civic conditions of their communities, and making efficient their volunteer work."

The purpose to establish a branch in every state in the union. The sponsors are Mrs. Maude Roberts George, chairman of the board of managers; Miss Helen Blake, executive secretary; Mrs. Faith Jefferson-Jones, chairman social service department; Miss Ruth Tolmaire, co-chairman. Atty. Barbara W. Goodall, chairman civics department; Miss Josephine Inniss, chairman music department; Mrs. Lovelyn Evans and Mrs. Kathryn Irvin, publicity department; Mrs. Consuella Young Megahy, chairman journalism department; Miss Vivian Harsh, library; Dr. Ruth Howard and Dr. Lillian S. Dove, health and sanitation.

National officers elected were Miss Janie Lee Smith, president; Miss Ruth Marie Thompson, first vice; Miss Vivian E. Alves, second vice; Mrs. Denella Brown Smith, secretary· Mrs. Lucille Scott, treasurer.

# SUMMER SCHOOL AT LANGSTON CLOSES; 81 GET DEGREES

**Langston,** Okla., Aug. 12—(By T. A. Douglas for ANP) Eighty-one graduates of Langston university received degrees at the summer school convention July 28, the largest class in the history of the school. The majority of this number were teachers employed in the state schools, and according to the registrar's report, there were some 1,200 students matriculated at the university and extension branches which was also the largest enrollment of the school. Noticeable progress has been made along all lines.

The state superintendent of public instruction, A. L. Crable, and 18 members of the official staff recently visited the university and paid special tribute to president Sanford and faculty for the fine type of work being done. The various speakers frequently referred to Dr. Sanford as an able administrator and leader and a great benefactor of friendliness between the two races. The State Department pledged to support and give all aid possible to the institution.

A sizeable increase in appropriation has been granted the school by the state legislature from the next school term. With some eight or nine white institutions in the state, Langston ranks third in appropriation. It is the only Negro institution of higher learning in Oklahoma.

# LYNCHING THREAT MADE TO MANAGER OF CHICK WEBB

## Houston, Texas Cop Riled Over White Man Serving With Colored Orchestra

**Houston,** Aug. 12—(By John H. Thompson for ANP) In an interview here Monday night, when Chick Webb and his orchestra played before a crowd of 2,400 white and colored dancers, Frank Herz, white, Charlottesville, N. C., road manager for Webb, charged a Houston cop with a threat to lynch him.

Stopped by the cop on a minor traffic violation, Herz stated the officer noted his New York license and asked him what he was doing so far from home. He then told the cop that he was manager for Chick Webb. Herz alleged that the officer then bluntly declared that he "ought to be lynched for traveling with that bunch of 'niggers'." He was given a ticket and on going to pay it told the judge of the treatment at the hands of the cop. The judge apologized for the officer and offered to remit the fine, but his offer was refused.

Another member of the orchestra complained of unusual treatment while here. Bardu Ali, baton wielder, drives a $3,000 automobile; he drove it from his lodging place to the hall where he was to play. Noting a parking lot next door, he drove in. He was refsued permission to park by a white employe, who, incidentally gets $12 per week. He claimed the man said "Niggers are not allowed to park here unless they are driving for a white man."

The police department here has been under fire of various agencies for some time. Charges of inefficiency, lack of intelligence, and other charges have been filed. Recommendations for the establishment of a police school have been ignored by city officials.

# NATIONAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION PICKS STAFF OF OFFICERS

## Alfonso Henigburg of Alabama Elected New President of Body

Philadelphia, Aug. 12 (ANP)—The National Association of Teachers of Colored Children elected unanimously the following officers for the ensuing year:

Alfonso Henigburg, Ala., Pres., I. T. Gillian, Ark., vice Pres.; H. H. Long, Wash., Treas.; H. C. Trenholm, Ala.; F. M. Wood, Md.; J. W. Scott, Ohio, Executive Committee: C. S. Long, Fla.; Clarence R. Whyte, Pa.; J. L. Jones, La.; W. E. Anderson, Okla.

Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, outgoing president, was elected to succeed Dr. G. C. Wilkinson, whose term expired in July, to the board of trustees. The officers were installed by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia College at the Friday morning delegate assembly.

Next year's convention will be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 26-29.

## Mississippian Is First Farmer In With Cotton Bale

**Hazelhurst,** Miss., Aug. 19—(A. N. P.)—Ellzey Shannon, prominent colored farmer of Ballow, Copiah county, last week brought in the first bale of cotton, the product being of medium long staple and weighing 510 pounds. Farmer Shannon was also the first to bring in a bale last season, says he'll finish picking by Oct. 1. Asked for the secret of his success in cotton raising he said he uses only a small amount of fertilizer, but plants early on bottom lands, works his crop intensively. Most all the gins in the county are now running full time.

# HUNTINGDON MAN APPEALS SENTENCE OF LOWER COURT

## Bill Jack Bledsoe Gets Aid of NAACP to Get Case to High Tribunal

Huntingdon, Tennessee, August 6. —The appeal of Bill Jack Bledsoe, tenant farmer, from his conviction on a charge of murder will be aided by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was learned here today. A check to cover part of the expenses of the appeal to the Tennessee supreme court was received from the New York office and another check is being sent by the Memphis branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Bledsoe, despite evidence showing that he killed a white man in self defense, was charged with first degree murder and was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment on July 26.

The story of the case is that Bledsoe killed George Stanford, white, the riding boss and general agent of the R. C. Denny farm located about six miles from Milan, Tenn.

The shooting followed an argument over grass seed. Bledsoe, who was born on the Denny farm, had planted the grass seed but had been told subsequently to move off by the riding boss and the latter is said to have promised to pay Bledsoe for the seed, but failed to do so.

After the argument in a bank in Milan, Stanford sent word to Bledsoe to remove his tools from the Denny farm, whereupon Bledsoe and his uncle, Curtis Bledsoe, and two other relatives took two wagons to the Denny farm to remove their tools.

After the two wagons entered on the farm and approached a small stream, Stanford was seen standing on its bank. The first wagon passed Stanford, and as the wagon in which Bill Jack and Curtis Bledsoe were riding approached, Stanford fired two shots without warning. Bill Jack returned the fire, and Stanford fell mortally wounded. Bledsoe fired seven shots. and Stanford fired four.

Four attorneys are defending Bledsoe whose family is well-known and respected in this area of Tennessee. The lawyers are: P. L. Harden, colored, from Jackson, Tenn.; J. Ross McKinney, chief counsel; Jimmie Lee Taylor and Buck Crider, all of this city.

Chief Counsel McKinney was so diligent in seeking to protect the rights of his client that the District Attorney, L. L. Harrell, used a race prejudice argument before the jury stating that if McKinney believed in equal rights for Negroes "he should black his face and become a Negro."

P. L. Harden was the first counsel hired in the case, being employed by Lonnie Bledsoe, Bill Jack's uncle. When it was learned that Harden, a Negro attorney, had been employed, some of the whites here threatened him with death if he should dare to appear at the court house. But Harden ignored the threats and appeared with Buck Crider as an associate. McKinney and Taylor were employed by Bill Jack Bledsoe.

The case has its background in the old sharecropper and farm tenancy system. The Denny plantation consists of more than 1,000 acres. Bledsoe was born on the farm and his father was taken there when a small boy. The riding boss of these large plantations is usually a deputy sheriff and frequently rides the plantation with a pistol on his hip.

The white and colored lawyers acting for Bledsoe have stated they will carry on the fight for his freedom to the highest courts, being confident of a reversal.

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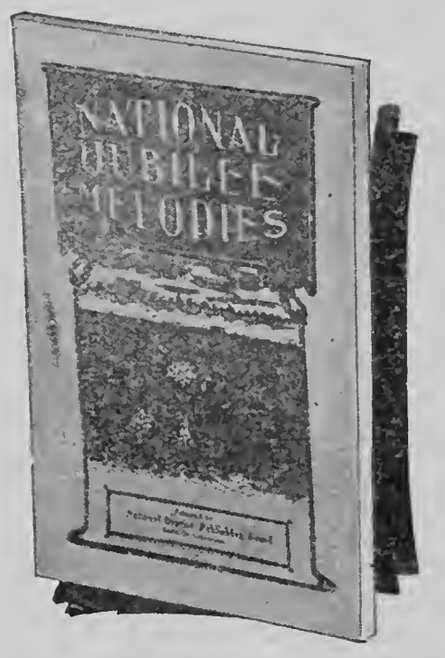


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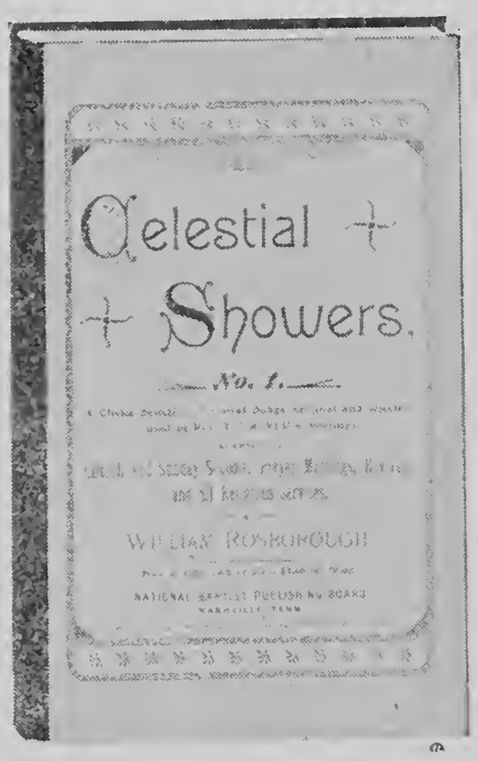


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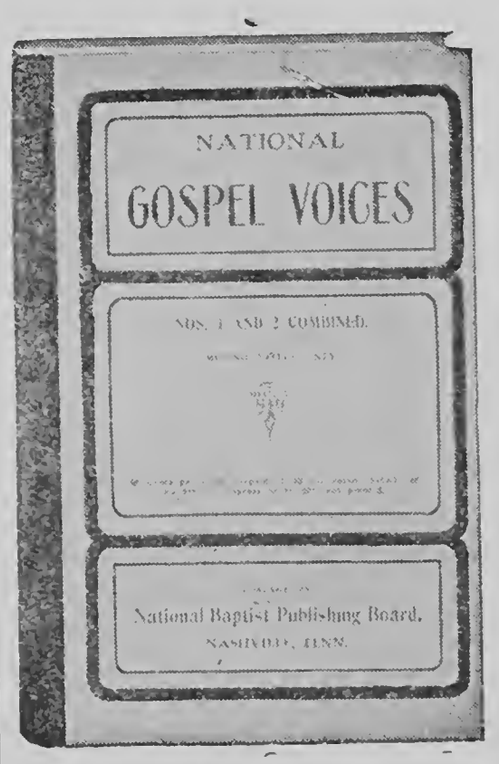


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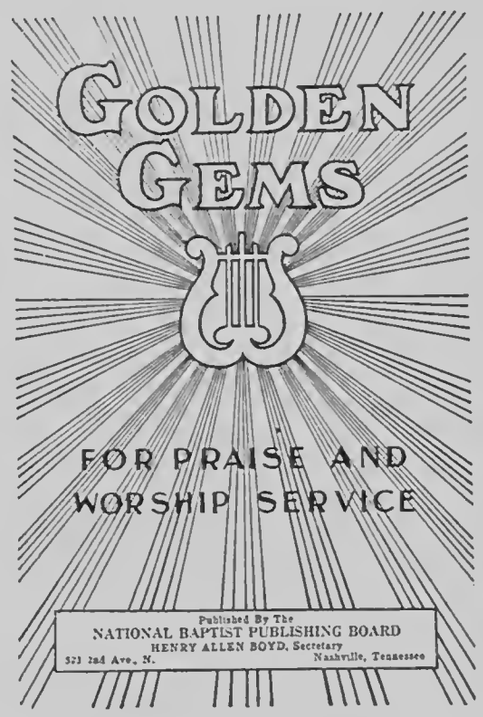


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# NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE CLOSES CONVENTION

## Annual Meeting Held In Atlanta Points Way For Jobs And Trade Increase

## N. N. B. L. Elects Spaulding To Succeed Moton As President; R. E. Clay of Nashville on Executive Committee

**Atlanta,** Aug. 26—(A. N. P.)—The discussion groups at the National Negro Business League which met here this week enabled a brilliant array of speakers to bring to the audiences factual and informing material which pointed the answer to the general convention theme: "Meeting New Economic Conditions." John Rice, of Houston, the Endowment Secretary for the Texas Odd Fellows opened the discussion, "Minimum Standards In Business Practice." He was followed by Dallas C. Brown, business administration school head of West Virginia Institute; Edward Simmons, wholesale and retail fish dealer of Charleston, South Carolina, and Fred Allen, laundry proprietor of Detroit. Better preparation, more attention to credits, profits, records and merchandising plans were among the points stressed by the speakers.

### Housewives Active

Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, president of the Detroit and the National Housewives Leagues opened the discussion of "Consumer Attitudes Regarding Negro Operated Business.' Mrs. Peck stated that from her experience, the business men among Negroes are not sufficiently active in cultivating the proper attitude of the Negro housewife toward their businesses. Mrs. Ferol V. Smoot of New York, secretary, Nat l Negro Housewives League conceded that the Negro housewife "has not yet reached a full realization" of the fact that support of Negro business enterprises is essential to racial prosperity. Continuing discussion of consumer attitudes, Miss Stazzie Hudson, home demonstration agent, Mansfield, Louisiana discnssed the buying habits of Negro farm women and urged Negro business men to give more attention to catering to this group whose purchasing power is gradually increasing.

### Study Cooperatives

J. B. Blayton, of Atlanta, organizer of a Negro farmers marketing cooperative opened the discussion on "Cooperatives." He was followed by B. B. Barnwell, Negro County agent from Frogmore, South Carolina, who told of the organization of a successful Negro farmers cooperative marketing group which shipped twenty-two carloads of tomatoes this year with a gross profit of $19 000. Three members of this association were also present. P. H. Stone, Negro state extension agent for Georgia with headquarters in Savannah, told of the growth and development of several Negro cooperatives in South Georgia. Stuart L. Whiting Economics Professor at Hampton Institute, closed the discussion with a strong appeal for the development of oc-operatives among Negroes.

### Jackson On Job

"Breaking Through Employment Barriers in Non-Negro Enterprise." proved to be one of the most interesting among the discussion groups. J. A. Jackson, special representative of the Standard Oil Company opened with a hard-fisted appeal for attacking these barriers on the basis of Negro purchasing power rather than on a purely sensational appeal. A. L. Foster, Chicago Urban League secretary, followed with a presentation of the successful efforts in Chicago to break down the barriers. Mr. Foster, gave supported evidence that white patrons will not cease patronizing a store because Negro clerks are added, and that Negroes are just as efficient, capable and honest as white clerks.

The discussion on Friday morning: "Selection of and Preparation for Business Careers" opened up the whole question of the type of training offered by our schools. Arnett G. Lindsay, able promotion secretary for the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce opened the discussion with the statement that Negro schools offer the same courses of study in Business Administration that are offered in white schools, "the contents of which are not related to Negro business."

Robert R. Moton, Jr., advocated "trial and error" as the basis for the proper education of young men who wish to follow business careers.

### Educator Says Show Us What To Teach

Felton Clark, dean of Southern University, in continuing the discussion of preparation for business careers threw a challenge to the business men to "help those of us who are in the field of education to isolate those basic qualities necessary for successful business careers so that accordingly we may arrange our course of study." Miles Hackney, master farmer from Union Point, Georgia, emphasized that knowledge of farming and willingness to work are necessary for success in that field. He also told of increased opportunities for success by reason of the government's program of soil conservation and other measures to improve conditions in the rural south.

### The Evening Sessions

Dr. R. R. Moton, president, and Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Chairman of the Executive Committee, were speakers at the Wednesday evening session at Bethel A. M. E. church. In the course of his "few remarks," Dr. Moton referred to the recent depression as passing "through the valley and the shadow of death." "This convention," he said, "and the fine showing of successful men and women assembled is evidence that the Negro along with other citizens in our country, is turning his face with renewed hope in the direction of success in business."

Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, Mrs. R. R. Moton, recently elected president of the National Association of Colored Club Women; R. E. Clay, N. Y. A. representative in Tennessee; E. A. Miller, Assistant Director, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, were speakers at the Thursday evening session at Wheat Street Baptist church. "No large opportunity will be provided," said Dr. Patterson, "in the upper brackets of employment for our young people unless we provide them."

"Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Negro farmers here in the South," said E. A. Miller, "are vitally concerned with the programs that are being carried out to restore agricultural prosperity."

## Spaulding Elected Head of Business League

**Atlanta,** Ga., Aug. 26—(A. N. P.)—C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, was elected president of the National Negro Business League. Dr. R. R. Moton, retiring president, was made President-Emeritus. The complete roster of officers for the year 1937-1938 is as follows:

Robert Russa Moton, Capahosic, Va., President Emeritus; C. C Spaulding, Durham, N. C., President; J. B. Blayton, Atlanta, Ga.; First Viee President; Fred R. Moore, New York City, Second Vice President; Don A. Davis, Hampton Va., Chairman of the Executive Committee; Regional Vice Presidents, Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn., W. S. Hornsby, Augusta, Ga., Joseph P. Geddes, New Orleans, La., and Rev. W. H. Peck, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., Treasurer; A. L. Holsey Tuskegee, Ala., Secretary; L. E. Wilson, Hampton, Va., Auditor; T. J. Ferguson, Atlanta, Ga., Registrar; J. R. E. Lee, Jr., Tallahassee, Fla., Assistant Registrar; Dallis C. Brown, Institute, W. Va., Assistant Registrar; Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga., Transportation Director; Claude A. Barnett. Chicago, Publicity Director; Bishop W. A. Fountain, Atlanta, Ga., Chaplain and A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga., Legal Advisor.

Executive Committee: J. S. Williams, Shreveport, La., Charles Shaw, Houston, Texas; Mrs. W. E. Peck, Detroit, Mich., N. W. Collier, St. Augustin, Fla., R. W. Harris, Durham, N. C., Eugene P. Booze, Mound Bayou, Miss., W. H. Crocker, Suffolk, Va., C. F. Richardson, Houston, Texas; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., E. M. Martin, Atlanta, Ga., J. A. Jackson, New York City, Wm. M. Cooper, Hampton, Va., James P. Davis, Little Rock, Ark., Robert E. Clay, Nashville, Tenn., Walter S. Scott, Savannah, Ga., and G. D. Rodgers, Tampa, Fla.

Steering Committee: Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., George W. Cox, Durham, N. C., J. B. Blayton, Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. F. V. Smoot, New York City; Arnett J. Lindsay, Atlanta, Ga., B. G. Olive, Memphis, Tenn., and Edward Simmons, Charleston, S. C.

## Asks For Negro On Tenancy Board

**Atlanta,** Ga., Aug.—(A. N. P.)—The National Negro Business League, during its convention here, sent telegrams to President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace asking that a Negro be placed on the Board which will administer the Farm Tenancy Bill recently passed by Congress and which provides $85,000,000.00 during the next three years to help tenant farmers to become land owners. The telegram was as follows:

The National Negro Business League, founded thirty-seven years ago by the late Booker T. Washington to encourage the economic advancement of the Negro, today passed a resolution to respectfully petition you and the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a Negro to membership on the Board which will administer the Farm Tenant Bill.

Negro farmers represent a third of the farm population in the South and seventy percent of the Negro farmers are in the tenant and share-cropper class.

In order to insure greater participation in the benefits of this bill by Negroes, it is further requested that in local communities where there is a large Negro population Negroes be appointed on local committees of administration.

Signed: R. R. Moton, Pres.
C. C. Spaulding, Chm.
Executive Committee.

## New Program

**Atlanta,** Ga., Aug. 26—(A. N. P.)—The 1937-1938 activities program of the National Negro Business League will be conducted under a new administrative set-up. This was determined in the closing session of one of the most constructive conventions in the League's history.

The new set-up limits the tenure of the presidency to two years and provides membership on the executive committee based upon popular selection of one representative in each state by the local affiliated groups in the state. Other national trade organizations will also have representation on the committee. Four regional vice-president were elected to coordinate the activities in their respective territories.

## Officials Speak

**Atlanta,** Ga., Aug. 26—(A. N. P.)—"The Federal Government is becoming conscious of the social needs of its ordinary citizens," said Robert C. Weaver, Advisor on Negro Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior, in opening the discussion period allotted to Negro Government representatives. "It is realizing," continued Dr. Weaver, "that if the mass of Americans are to enjoy economic security government must offer them protection against the vicissitudes of our economic system."

"The past two years," said L. A. Oxley, of the United States Department of Labor, "will stand out as a most significant period in the history of the United States." Mr. Oxley was discussing the whole field of Federal legislation as it relates itself to the great mass of American citizens irrespective of race.

That Negroes suffered on tremendous setback in business during the depression was explained by Charles E. Hall, statistician and Advisor on Negro Affairs for the U. S. Department of Commerce. "In 1935," said Mr. Hall, "there were 23,490 retail stores in the United States operated by Negro proprietors, or 2,211 fewer than in 1929, *** and the total value of sales decreased from $101,146,000.00 to $48,987,000.00 or 51.6%."

Joseph H. B. Evans and Thomas N. Roberts were present to give an outline of the progress of the Resettlement Administration as it relates to Negro life. Edgar G. Brown gave a vivid description of how the CCC camps are endeavoring to help thousands of young men to understand the importance of cleanliness, orderliness and punctuality. James P. Davis, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and H. A. Hunt, of the Farm Credit Administration, and Alfred E. Smith of the Works Progress Administration outlined the operative procedure in their respective departments. "The Government," said Mr. Hunt, "will give the Negro farmer what his 'hands call for'," in considering the applications of Negro farmers for loans from the Government, thru the Farm Credit Administration.

## Report Progress

**Atlanta,** Ga., Aug. 26—(A. N. P.)—Never in the history of the League have there been more interesting and progressive reports from local Negro organizations. Among those reporting were L. C. Blount, for the Booker T. Washington Trade Association in Detroit; G. S. Marchman, of the Negro Chamber of Commerce of Chicago; Dr. T. F. Barnes, Negro Chamber of Commerce, Jackson, Miss., A. Maceo Smith, Negro Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Texas; Roderick B. Harris, local organization, Athens, Ga., Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, Tenn., and Chas. A. Shaw, Negro Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas. The Executive Committee announced that the reports from these local trade groups will be compiled into a single booklet for distribution to other local organizations throughout the country.

On the printed program at the end there was a number entitled, "The Last Word," by Dr. Moton. It was a touching moment, when he rose to speak, and all were aware that the Atlanta session marked the termination of Dr. Moton's active official relationship with the League, a responsibility which he has carried for nearly twenty years. "This has been a most constructive session," said Dr. Moton, "and the spirit manifested during these three days indicates that our League will go forward to greater heights in service to humanity. As President-Emeritus of the League I shall continue to give my full support to the organization and to my good friend Mr. C. C. Spaulding whom you have so wisely selected as your president for the next year."

# NEW YORK LIBRARIAN FINDS POOR PEOPLE WELL FED IN MOSCOW

## Says Russia is Practicing Real Democracy With All Visitors

Moscow, Ussr., Aug 16—By Chatwood Hall of ANP)—Socialism in action shows concretely that this form of society seems to be the only solution for the national question. was the declaration of Pean Blackwell, general assistant in the 135th Street (Harlem) branch of the New York City public library, when interviewed recently at the new Moscow hotel.

Miss Blackwell is making her first trip to the free Socialist society for an extended tour which will cover most of European Soviet Russia. She left New York on the Berengaria on July 3. During her stay in Europe she will visit the Paris Exposition and the popular Soviet pavilion there which is attracting the attention of millions.

"I am especially interested in the national minority question in Soviet Russia, particularly as it applies to Jews and Armenians," said Miss Blackwell. "For that reason I am visiting Erivan, capital of Soviet Armenia, where I have friends, and on my way out I shall spend some time in the Soviet Ukrain, former scene of bloody pogroms against the Jews under Tsarism."

In no city in America has she seen such healthy and well-fed people as in Soviet cities, remarked Miss Blackwell. The Soviet people are obviously better fed than the masses in other countries.

All-prevailing Soviet democracy first drew Miss Blackwell's attention during the passage from London to Leningrad on a Soviet steamer. The comraderie and absence of any class difference existing between crew and officers and the friendliness of the entire crew with the passengers was quite a contrast to the stiffness and sharp distinctions noted on the British 'Berengaria."

Being a member of an oppressed race and now witnessing and enjoying full democracy, and noting the absolute absence of any form of national oppression or manifestation of fascism, it was only natural that Miss Blackwell's attention turn to the heroic struggle of the Spanish people for democracy, in which struggle the Spanish masses have found full solidarity among the liberty-loving Soviet peoples.

"It is obviously of the utmost importance for humanity," said Miss Blackwell, "to stop the advance of fascism. This is especially important for the Negro people. The forces of all progressive and advanced humanity should be concentrated against the fascist menace in a spirit of internationalism and not dispersed along narrow and futile nationalistic and chauvinistic lines.

"For the Negro people it is important that in the struggle against fascism they do not allow themselves to be misled into such confusion as befell the Moors at the beginning of the struggle in Spain and thus be trapped and betrayed on the wrong side."

Miss Blackwell received her B. A. degree at Barnard college and her M. A. degree from Columbia university. She expects to reach New York on her return trip on Sept. 1.

# ASKS IS NEW DEAL LIQUIDATING NEGRO AS GOV'T EMPLOYE

## Writer Points to Losses Of Good Jobs Since Last Election

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19—(By Rienzi B. Lemus for A. N. P.)—In the light of more or less recent events here, a pert query is: is reduction in the number of colored persons in official and non-labor posts of the Washington Federal setups merely incidental to "liquidation" of the New Deal, or does it signify New Deal "liquidation" of Negroes?

Rejoicing over elevation of Mr. Hastie from a solicitor's post in the Interior department to the Virgin Islands' bench back in April has given way to anxiety over failure of another Negro lawyer to get the place vacated at Interior by Judge Hastie.

Of course curtailment of promiscuous spending of New Deal puppy days affects all, race regardless. But when Negro heads of departments or sections are so disposed as to actually eliminate salaries and office staffs suspicion, naturally, is aroused. There is the case of Lawrence A. Oxley, for example. Mr. Oxley has been Chief, Negro division, Department of Labor since 1933; additionally, he is attached to the department's bureau of labor statistics, on whose payroll he is carried.

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Every Baptist Church, School or Religious Auxiliary Should Hang One on Their Walls and Have It at Home.

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Because of the large demand from the religious forces of the nation for pictures of the late R. H. Boyd, the Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, who is the son of the founder, has had the lithographers to print a large quantity of these. The exact size of the photo-print is 11 inches by 14 inches. It is a splendid reproduction of this giant of Baptist leaders. The name is under his picture, and it is a side view.

The picture will be sent securely wrapped in a tube to prevent it from being crushed. When it arrives at its destination it can be framed. The Secretary of the Publishing Board declares that he is having these ready to be mailed out, so that during the month of March, 1938 every School that wishes to hold Boyd Memorial Exercises will have a large-size picture of the late Dr. Boyd on hand, and they can point him out to the present generation. They can show this picture to the thousands of boys and girls who never saw him. They can point him out to the tiny tots, who in a little while will be grown-ups.

The National Baptist Publishing Board, which was founded by this Baptist stalwart, is but one of the institutions that was built, established and headed by him during his life time.

Send all letters to

**HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary**

523-2nd Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.

Oxley "Promotion"

As of July 15, Mr. Oxley's "promotion" to field worker of the Federal Unemployment Service became effective. If his entire time is to be devoted to unemployment no successor has been named to take as over chief of Negro division. On the other hand, the absurdity of a chief also being a field worker is striking. What has actually happened may be taken for granted as follows: owing to the constant budget troubles of the Secretary of Labor and President Roosevelt's frown on too much travelling expenses in all departments Oxley was "promoted" to field worker of unemployment service in order to cover his travelling expenses as Negro division chief, since he did all of his own investigating anyway. There is no increase in his office staff; he will be lucky to retain the mere handful he now has, it is believed.

Kinckle Jones Resignation

But it was over in the huge Commerce department that the apparent raw stuff was got away with. In 1928 J. A. (Billboard) Jackson was given just a job in Commerce. By 1932 he had created and established the small business section of the department's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce—a real institution of service. But Mr. Jackson was Republican, Hoover man; so he had to go when Roosevelt came in. Unable to find a person to take over and go on with "Billboard's" creature, the colored Democratic leaders selected a very competent man—in his field though a Republican, Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League. Mr. Jones got along as best he could until last April, when some colored Democrat got the ear of the White House, thus made both the positions of Secretary of Commerce Roper and Mr. Jones untenable. For a year or more Mr. Jones had been giving only two days a week to the government at full salary, owning to the demands on him by the Urban League; several deserving and competent colored Democrats were each willing to give his whole time for the Jones' salary. Mr. Jones had to go, but none of the deserving got the place. The Director of the Census Bureau came to the rescue of the Secretary of Commerce—and the budget.,

No Replacements

Census is a bureau of the Commerce department, and the director advised the Secretary to put a Negro career man in Jones' place. The man is Charles E. Hall, Specialist on Negro Statistics, who has been in Census since 1900, or a few years before the Commerce department was created. Mr. Hall therefore succeeded Mr. Jones on July 1—and how! Out with Jones went his salary. His office space has been returned to white personnel of some other section; his colored (non-civil service) office force gone. Hall's salary has only been nominally increased, he is using his same office and has the same staff; so that the net gain from the shifts is altogether Uncle Sam's. Negroes have a section chief where there were two chiefs; one office staff in lieu of two staffs; one fair salary in place of a good salary and a salary not so good. Looks as though the New Deal is liquidating Negroes.

## Seek To Make Life On Farm Delightful

Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 19—(A. N. P.)—Closing the first week of a special three weeks summer course for Negro extension agents, which under the direction of J. R. Otis, head of the School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Director P. O. Davis, of the Alabama Extension Service, Auburn; and Dr. F. D. Patterson, told the more than 108 agents assembled here from 8 Southern states, that they are engaged in one of the most important fields of human endeavor and that their presence at the recently established summer course was a gratifying sign of human progress.

"Alabama is moving onward," said Director Davis, "and this is because of the consecrated and devoted service that men and women engaged in the various uplifting endeavors, such as the kind of service to which you are giving your time and effort that is bringing about these satisfactory results. You are engaged in a form of education.

Dr. Patterson paid warm tribute to the various agricultural services, state and national, which are endeavoring to make the necessary adjustments so that those engaged in agriculture may enjoy a larger and a more useful living.

White and Colored Teach Together

Director Otis invited attention to the fact that the week just closed was devoted to the study of extension methods, farm economics, agricultural engineering, poultry raising, gardening and special rural problems, and that those contributing to the program during the week were: J. A. Evans, Athens, Georgia; E. A. Miller and J. C. Lipscomb, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; T. N. Roberts, Manager of the Resettlement Administration Project, Tuskegee, Alabama; W. W. Hayes, division of horticulture, Tuskegee Institute; Rebecca Davis, division of rural education, Tuskegee Institute; Mr. J. B. Ivy, State Extension Poultry Specialist, Auburn, and Mr. Jones, division of Poultry, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, also of Auburn.

Profanity often indicates weakness of character.

## Foreign Explorers Seek Ethiopian Oil

New York City, Aug. 19—(A. N. P.)—Leo Y. Cherok, young American promoter whose million-dollar claim to mineral concession rights in the Walaga section of Ethiopia is being ignored by Italy, last week charged that Germany is concentrating troops in the area. Mobilization of the troops, according to the American, is part of the deep-rooted plan on the part of Italy to restore to Germany the colonial possessions lost under the Versailes Treaty.

Cherok obtained his concession, amounting to more than 15,000 square miles, in 1935, his option being based on a million-dollar payment to the government of Emperor Haile Selassie, whereby Cherok received oil. mineral and other prospecting and concession rights in Walaga province. Italy, he says, was to have officially recognized his claim several months ago, withheld this recognition because the United States Department did not recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. Massing of troops in the area by Germany has still further complicated the matter, made of it an international issue.

## Cotton Production For Year To Be 15,000,000 Bales

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19—(A. N. P.)—According to an estimate last week by the agriculture department this year's cotton production will be 15,593,000 bales 3,914,118 more bales than were grown in 1936. The ten-year average production—1927-36, was 13,200,857. Nearly 33,500,000 acres are under cultivation this year as compared with slightly more than 30,000,000 acres for last

On Aug. 1, conditions indicated above average yields per acre in all states and larger yields than last year in all major states except South Carolina, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona and California, where yields last year were unusually high.

## 3,000 Attend Big Emancipation Day Program In Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Aug 19 (ANP)—More than 3,000 persons turned out for the first annual celebration of Emancipation Day, held at Iowa's largest amusement park, Riverview, at Des Moines, Wednesday. The celebration, sponsored by the El Producto club, brought in many visitors from throughout the state and from Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas and Minnesota. It is the first time that Negroes were ever able to obtain Riverview park.

Speakers on the program included the mayor of Des Moines, Joseph Allen, the Rev. George W. Robinson, pastor of Corinthian Baptist church, Attorney W. Lawrence Oliver, and Miss Irene Glass, a student of Iowa State college of Ames, who read the Proclamation of Emancipation. Attorney M. J. Cary presided over the program.

## TEXAS SANITARIUM BOON TO MANY OF STATE'S AFFLICTED

Kerrville, Texas, Aug. 19 (ANP)—The Kerrville Sanitarium, first all-colored tuberculosis sanitarium in Texas, established early this year, has admitted more than 115 patients since its opening, according to Dr. W E. Shallowhorne, resident physician. Under the superintendency of Dr. H. W. Swazye, this institution is doing much to alleviate suffering and control the ravages of the great white plague among Negroes.

Dr. Shallowhorne and his associates were appointed after a spirited campaign for an all-colored sanitarium, staffed and manned by colored physicians and nurses. The state legislature appropriated money to secure the first unit and since has given another $85,000 for the building of another unit which will be completed in 1938.

## Former Slave Of Sam Houston Gets Ovation In Texas

Houston, Texas, Aug 19 (ANP)—A simple, eloquent plea for peace and harmony among nations was sounded by Jeff Hamilton, 97-year-old former slave and personal bodyguard to General Sam Houston, Father of Texas Freedom. His plea was made Sunday at the colorful ceremonies dedicating a 1400 pound marble slab making the site of the general's home at Cedar Poin tnear here.

Attorney General of Texas, William McCraw delivered the principal address to the more than 300 persons who attended.

But it was the former slave who stole the show from famed orators who spoke. Called on without warning by master of ceremonies George W. Wilson, the scholarly appearing old man, walked slowly and with considerably dignity to the microphone.

Perfect quiet reigned as he spoke. "I adore the name of Sam Houston," he said. "It has been 74 years since I was on this soil. It's a pleasure to be back on the old stamping grounds. I want to say to you, let peace and harmony prevail among all nations. That's my religion."

Prolonged and vociferous applause cheered him to his seat. Brought to Cedar Point from his home in Belton, Mr. Hamilton is tall, straight as an arrow, hair touched with gray, neatly dressed in a white coat and dark trousers with a tie of contrasting color. Having been what is called today a valet to the general, he was taught the value of cleanliness and neatness and these habits have persisted to this day. He is considered something of a dandy in his home town.

In speaking of old times with his master, Mr. Hamilton likes to tell of the time when they were both young and played games together. When alone he called his little master by his first name and was frequently reprimanded by the mistress. But his friend and master wanted him to call him by his first name and not by "master."

Mr. Hamilton was given a front row seat by the San Jacinto Association. He was surrounded on all sides by whites and was the center of attraction after the ceremonies. Considerable time was spent with the sole remaining son of Sam Houston, Colonel Andrew Jackson Houston.

## DOCTORS VOTE FOR FIGHT ON SYPHILIS URGE SCHOOL TESTS

St. Louis, Aug. 26—(ANP)—Wasserman tests for all pre-school children in order to expose latent cases of syphilis, and birth control for symphillitic and mentally deficient women were asked in resolutions adopted by the National Medical Association in its annual meeting held here last week.

Dean Numa P. Adams of the Howard University Medical School announced the opening of a department for instruction of physicians in treatment of syphilis, under sponsorship of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Members also protested against the practice in many Southern states of refusing to permit Negro physicians to treat Negroes on relief. Speaking over radio station KSD, Dr. Roscoe Giles of Chicago, president, blasted this practice as "reducing patients to the level of experimental guinea pigs, such as exists in European centers under state medicine and which gives the patient little freedom of decision as to what will be done with his own body."

# NOTED EDITOR OF KANSAS PAPER RATES POET DAVIS' WORK AN EPIC

Chicago, Aug. 19—(A. N. P.)—"Frank Marshall Davis is singing the songs which some day will rise in the land and become a great American epic,' wrote William Allen White, famous white author and editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, last week commenting on "I Am The American Negro," recently published volume of verse written by Davis.

The article, which also stated "his new book is one of those volumes which adds distinction to the year's output of American verse," has been reprinted in various other dailies in Kansas, birthplace of the poet, because of sectional pride of the literary achievements of a native son.

According to the Black Cat Press, Chicago, publishers of the volume, white critics without exception have heaped praise upon the collection. "Books" of the New York Herald Tribune has stated, "Mr. Davis pulls no punches. His walloping, colloquial lines, slangy and muscular, are a strong note in contrast to the more conventional work of Negro poets like Countee Cullen. Mr. Davis has passion, appeal and integrity."

William Rose Benet, noted critic of the Saturday Review of Literature, said: "I regard Mr. Davis as the most promising Negro poet of recent years.' According to Nelson Antrim Crawford, editor of the Capper Publications, "He has a gift of selecting the characterizing detail, and he combines music and painting in his work." Says the Brooklyn Teacher, "Set in verses of strength and bitter beauty, Davis has hammered husks of loveliness out of the pain of his people." Other white critics have spoken in similar vein.

Davis, who in May received the only Julius Rosenwald fellowship given in several years for poetry, has started work on a satirical novel he hopes to have ready for publication in 1938. He is also the author of "Black Man's Verse," published in 1935.

## Union Delegate Sits In Council At Texas Meeting

Beaumont, Texas, August 5—(By John H. Thompson for ANP)—History was made here in Texas recently when for the first time a colored union labor delegate met with white delegates of the International Theatre and Stage Employes Union of Texas.

The only colored delegate among nearly a hundred whites, Lee Lewis, business agent for Local 279, a colored union of Houston, affiliated with the A. F. of L., was accepted freely and openly at this state convention.

Scheduled to be held at a local white hotel, the coming of Lewis caused the hotel management to demur at his presence. White delegates told the management that if Lewis could not enter the premises, then they would take their meeting somewhere else. Lewis was admitted to the hotel convention room and later was seated at the banquet table with the whites.

Lewis is a member of the executive committee of the Houston local, composed of whites mostly. He is the man directly responsible for the strong fight put up by colored people of Houston to force employment of colored motion picture operators in exclusive Negro houses. Through his efforts twelve men are regularly employed at union rates.

# PASTOR DIES AFTER ATTENDING FUNERAL OF CHURCH MEMBER

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 12—(ANP) Rev. James J. Nicholson, one of the leading ministers of the A. M. E. Zion church and the father of Mrs. Saludia M. Young, Greenville, S. C., correspondent for ANP, passed away Saturday at his Salisbury home, a heart victim, shortly after he had attended the funeral of one of his church members. He was pastoring a circuit near Salisbury and Spencer.

Rev. Nicholson was one of the early gradnates of Tuskegee Institute, being a member of the class of 1895 and during his student days was a member of the Tuskegee Quartet, traveling extensively with that unit. Last rites were held Tuesday in the chapel of Livingstone College, the funeral eulogy being delivered by Bishop L. W. Kyles of Winston-Salem. The widow, Inia Clausell Nicholson, six children, and a number of other relatives survive.

# EMMETT J. SCOTT DELIVERS ADDRESS ON B. T. WASHINGTON

## Tells, Hampton Audience Of Famed Educator's Worth to Nation

Hampton, Va., (CNS)—At one of the closing sessions of the Hampton Institute Summer School, Dr. Emmet J. Scott of Washington, D. C., spoke upon invitation of Mr. William A. Aery, Director of the Summer School.

Dr. Scott spoke on "The Contribution of Booker T. Washington to American Education." He visited Hampton also for the purpose of speaking betore the 69 Jeanes Fund Teachers from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and other Southern States, who had been taking intensive courses at Hampton this Summer under the supervision of Dr. Arthur D. Wright, President of the recently incorporated Southern Education Foundation, being the merger of the John F. Slater, the Anna T. Jeanes and the George Peabody Foundations. Dr. Scott is the Secretary of the new Board of Directors.

After speaking at a closed session of the Jeans Fund Teachers, Dr. Scott spoke in Agden Hall to the 600 Summer School Teachers of Hampton, He paid tribute to the principles of Hampton Institute, including General Samuel C. Armstrong, Dr. H. B. Frissell, Dr. James E. Gregg, Dr. George P. Phenix, and the present President, Dr. Arthur Howe, all of whom gave fixity to the Hampton program of providing, in the words of Dr. Francis G. Peabody, "not education for learning only, but for the enrichment and consecration and fulfillment of life.

He also referred to the Beloved Band of the distinguished trustees of Hampton, who were associated with them in their work, including Dr. George Foster Peabody, New York Philanthropist; Dr. Francis Peabody to whom reference has already been made, and Mr. Robert C. Agden, whose princely generosity was mainly responsible through his pilgrimages to the South each year for the educational renaissance of 40 years ago, and which were mainly responsible for that slogan, which swept many, if not most, of the States of the South: "Every child is entitled to educational privileges and opportunities without regard to race, creed, or color."

Dr. Scott also mentioned others whose consecrated labors made possible the mighty power for good Hampton has weilded for 70 years and more, and referred to this administrative service with Hampton's two most famous graduates—Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert R. Moton with whom he served at Tuskegee Institute.

Of Booker T. Washington he said "I can only testify as I have in many places, and upon numerous occasions of the "cooperative unity" he always sought to maintain with Hampton. from which he received so much, and to which, in return he sought to repay in heaping measure, running over.

He sought to delineate some of Booker T. Washington's chief characteristics as a man, as a teacher, as a great trusted leader of a race; of the faith and confidence reposed in him by the mightiest, the lowliest, and the very elect of the world, and of how he met the responsibilities of leadership.

"Speaking here," he said, "where Booker Washington received his education, and a double portion of General Armstrong's spirit of adventure and educational evangelism, I can only repeat one or two observations I have had occasion to make on other occasions:

"Hampton should be, and justly is, proud of the career fashioned here under the tri-colored banner of Head, Heart and Hand education. I am glad that his fame in the long, long run will rest upon his pragmatic philosophy of purposeful education.

"Of him, it can be said, he clearly saw fundamentals. Seeing his way, he could not be deflected into bypaths either by criticism, or unreasonable reviling. He continued to hold, and to proclaim that the members of his race, each individual thereof, must seek to acquire basic character, those qualities and fundamental virtues which contribute to make men and women useful members of society through practical, purposeful work.

# PLAGIARISM IS CHARGED AGAINST GEO. E. HAYNES

## Tuskegee Says His Paper Was Used by New Yorker

New York City, Aug 19, (ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book caused a decided stir this week in church and educational circles throughout the country when he accused Dr. George E. Haynes, famed churchman and executive secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of plagiarism. Dr. Work declared Dr. Haynes appropriated a paper prepared by him and was having it published in a nationally known weekly under his Dr. Haynes') signature.

The series of articles "written" by Dr. Haynes and complained of by Dr. Work have been published under the titled "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America." From his office at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Work this week wrote Dr. Haynes in New York City, in part, as follows:

"When you were here in May, I loaned you a copy of my address on "Problems of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," which had been presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting at Birmingham, Ala., April 3. I informed you that this address was to be published in the Journal of Social Forces at the University of North Carolina, the Organ of the Society. You said that you would not make any use of this address until it has been published.

"I find that in the series of articles appearing under your name you are using the concepts, the ideas, and in some cases the language itself as presented in my Birmingham address, thus gaining the impression that they are your own language, concepts and ideas. I consider this a very unethical procedure and kindly request that further publication of these articles be discontinued."

## Hen Autographs Eggs

Memphis, Aug. 12—(ANP) A hen in her flock is "autographing' eggs, Mrs. Sarah Alexander, of 657 Linden, said yesterday. What resembles letters and words have appeared on all eggs laid by the hen recently. The "writing" is not legible.


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## Colored Farmer Eats Watermelon, Does Not Like It

New Bern, N. C., Aug. 19 (ANP) Harry Hicks, farmer in the Hopewell community near hear, celebrated his 42nd birthday Tuesday by taking the first bite of watermelon he ever had in his life. He didn't like it. But it made good copy for daily papers of this section, whose editor considered a Negro who had never eaten watermelon before and doesn't enjoy it as a real novelty.

Hicks agreed to taste the melon after much persuasion. But first he watched three companions do away with their slices in order to learn how to eat it. He took two bites—and gave it away with the explanation that he "just didn't like the looks or the taste." He also does not eat chitterlings.

The farmer admitted that all of his relatives ate it and he raised a crop of melons yearly on his farm. According to a survey of this section conducted by both white and colored, Hicks is reputedly the only Negro around who does not care for the juicy product.

## Dallas Business Leaders Seeking New Industries

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 5—(ANP) A recent survey, conducted by the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, reveals the need for industrial development among Dallas Negroes. Acting on this information, the Negro Chamber sent out letters to Negro manufacturers and industrial developers, urging them to locate their plants or branches here. The letters point out that the city of Dallas is situated in the center of the Negroes' largest trade area and is the hub of the Southwest. More 2,000,000 are served by this trade area of which Dallas is the center.

Much interest is being shown in the industrial development of Dallas by local financiers and promoters. A movement is on foot for the establishment of a cooperative department store. Another group in Dallas is planning the organization of a shirt and overall factory. The stimulus for this latter movement comes from a group of business men who recently made a tour through the W. P. A. sewing room, which employs around 900 Negro women who manufacture shirts and work clothes for relief clients. Negroes are beginning to realize that government aid will soon be withdrawn and they should begin to think of providing employment for their own group.

The Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce is active in this movement and encourages all interested persons and concerns to correspond with its office at 814 1-2 Good St.

## Bar Association Urges Passage Of Anti-Lynch Bill

Philadelphia, Pa., August 6.—Telegrams urging passage of the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill were sent from the convention of the National Bar Association here yesterday to Senators Robert F. Wagner, Fred Van Nuys and Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley. The telegrams urged passage of the anti-lynching bill by the Senate prior to adjournment.

Thurgood Marshall, secretary of the bar association, received telegrams from both Senators Van Nuys and Wagner stating that every effort was being made to bring the bill up for consideration at the present session and that the only reason it had not been considered last week was because it was attached as an amendment to another bill and the sponsors believed the anti-lynching bill is important enough to warrant passage on its merits. Senator Van Nuys told the bar association. "In my opinion, we shall be successful in bringing the bill to a vote during the present session."

Good is based upon the law of God and therefore is sustained by the principle of truth.

## Eastern Camp Is Mecca For Vacationists

Gay Head, Mass., Aug 19 (ANP)—One of the most picturesque camp sites in the country, is Camp Acquinah, located here, and being directed by Miss Mae Etta Hubert, a senior at Fisk university, and the daughter of James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League. The camp is well equipped to meet the needs of those who pass their vacation there. It has a large main house which has modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, and shower baths. There are also four huts, and a tent as a part of the Camp equipment. Features of the camp program consist of long hikes, bathing, and nature study which consist of studying the historic background of New England.

The camp staff consists of Miss Rose Sherman, Charles Rochester, Latricia Martin and Harold Taylor, counselors; Benjamin Hubert, general manager and Mrs. J. H. Hubert, receptionist.

## Draws Sketch Of Prosecutor In Court; It Helps

Chicago, Aug 19 (ANP)—Glover Sudor, 19, owes a short prison sentence for larceny to his ability to sketch the prosecutor.

Sudor pleaded guilty Wednesday before Chief Justice Michael L. McKinley of criminal court to stealing suspenders, shoes and other clothes from a Southside home and was sentenced to 10 months in jail. Elated at receiving the minimum term, he rapidly drew a sketch of Assistant State's Attorney Frank Donoghue.

Donoghue glanced at the drawing, snorted, handed it to Judge McKinley and proposed that the sentence be changed to life. "On the contrary," replied the judge, "I think it's a good likeness, and I will reduce the sentence to nine months."

## National Technical Association Plans Meeting at Howard

Washington, Aug 19, (ANP)—The National Technical Association, incorporated in 1926, and composed of 300 colored architects, civil, electrical, mechanical, chemical and metallurgical engineers, physicsts, chemists and allied professions, will hold its annual convention Sept. 3-5, at Howard university. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard will address the delegates September 3, at an open meeting to be held at Methropolitan A. M. E. church.

Officers of the National Technical Association are Cornelius L. Henderson, sturctural engineer, Detroit, president; Paul E. Johnson, electrical manufacturer, Chicago, executive vice president; James C. Evans, director of technical education, West Virginia State college, secretary; Julius M. Gardner, construction engineer, Washington D. C., treasurer; William G. Holly, Chemist, New York City, eastern vice president; James A. Dunn, architect, Dayton, Ohio, central vice president; Curtis I. Gordon, mechanical engineer, St. Louis, western vice president.

## WILLIAM PICKENS RATED ONE OF OUR "BIGGEST LIARS"

### Wins Membership in Big Society for Whoper About the Heat

Burlington, Wis., Aug. 5—(ANP)—Pres. O. C. Hulett, of the Burling Liar's Club, Inc., "Originators and Promoters of the National Liars' Contest," has mailed to William Pickens of New York, director of the branches for the N. A. A. C. P., a letter informing him that he is a full-fledged member of the international organization, and presenting him with a membership card.

The Liars' Club was organized in Burlington some years ago when a wide-awake reporter heard Burling City officials spinning yarns and wrote it up as a "contest" in lying. Some quick-witted person took the cue, organized the Club and since that its membership has spread all over the earth. To qualify for membership, one must tell some outstanding and humorous lie—lying for pleasure and entertainment, not for malice. Pickens spun a yarn about the effects of the July hot weather in New York, and was immediately taken into the Club. The Club reserves the right to publish or broadcast the contributions of its own members.

President Hulett's letter to Dean Pickens said in part: "Enclosed you will find your membership card in 12 Globe BFH 8-4
the Burlington Liars' Club. Men and women in every walk of life, thousands of them, are carrying similar cards. They live in every corner of the globe, for your club is an international organization, with members on every continent.

"Please allow me to congratulate you on being a member of one of the few organizations in this old world which doesn't give a hang about the 'social position' or bank balance of its members; the finest collection of 'good fellows' in or out of Captivity—the Burlington Liars' Club.

## Ethiopia Open Only To Rich

Rome, Aug. 5 (ANP)—Despite claims of Mussolini that Ethiopia was needed to take care of Italy's surplus population, it was revealed last week by newspapers here that those areas of Abyssinia under Fascist control will be the happy hunting ground only of Italian financiers.

Extracts from the reports of an agricultural mission sent to Ethiopia in February show that the only areas in the country suitable for farming are already fairly densely populated by natives. Areas where the population is thin are unsuitable fo ragriculture, and hope is already abandoned of any big mineral finds.

The report also emphasized that title to this land by the present occupants is not established by law and therefore there is opportunity for men with heavy financial backing to exploit them. Since Ethiopian labor can be obtained cheapily, there is no opportunity for the exportation of Italian workers, the report adds.

## CHATTING

(By Arden H. Duane for A. N. P.)

### DEEP FRYING

Croquettes are the most popular of French fried foods because they are wonderful for left-overs. Croquettes can be made in simple cylinders or molded with special little gadgets into fancy shapes.

Many cooks are afraid to try making croquettes but there are a few simple rules that even those experienced must follow to a "T."

Be sure that each croquette is coated properly. The surface should be covered completely with dry crumbs before it is dipped into a beaten egg; and then rolled again in crumbs until covered again. (Fine crumbs will stick better than coarse ones. If coating does not cling snugly to the food it may drop off.) Lower croquettes gradually into a deep kettle with deep hot fat which covers the croquette entirely. Drain on any kind of absorbsent paper and keep warm until ready for use.

Remember: don't make them too large because they will burst during frying. Don't make them too moist because steam will rapidly form within the tightly sealed surfaces and cause the whole croquette to spatter all over the place.

If you make croquettes early in the day it will save time and they are one hundred percent better when allowed to chill several hours.

Why not try your luck with these recipes.

**Cottage Cheese and Potato Croquettes**____Two cups cottage cheese, drained, two cups mashed potatoes, two eggs, salt and pepper to taste, fat for deep frying, one cup dry bread crumbs, one egg, well beaten.

Combine cottage cheese, mashed potatoes, eggs and seasonings. Form into carrot-shaped croquettes. Roll in dry crumbs, then in beaten egg and again in bread crumbs. Fry until golden brown in fat heated to 375 degrees F. Serve with hot tomato puree and bundles of green beans or asparagus stalks. Garnish the croquettes with parsley and the vegetable with pimiento strips.

**Sweet Potato Croquettes**_____ Six medium-sized sweet potatoes, three tablespoons butter, three tablespoons sherry wine or flavoring, salt and pepper, one egg well beaten, one cup dry bread crumbs, six marshmallows, fat for deep frying.

Pare and cook potatoes until tender, mash or rice and add wine, butter, salt and pepper. When slightly cooled, shape into croquettes. Roll in crumbs, dip in beaten egg, then roll again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat until golden brown at 375 degrees F. Just before serving, top each croquette with a small or half marshmallow and place under a broiler flame until browned lightly. Serve with crisp brown bacon curls.

**Meat Croquettes**___(Beef, lambs, veal, mutton, chicken, pork or ham.)

Eight tablespoons butter, eight tablespoons flour, salt and pepper, two cups milk, two teaspoons minced parsley, four cups minced cooked meat or poultry, one teaspoon lemon juice, one teaspoon minced onion, finely sifted dry bread crumbs, one egg, one tablespoon water, fat for deep frying.

Melt butter in top of double boiler. Remove from heat, add flour, salt and pepper, stir until well-blended. Add the milk, place over boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, until thick and done____ about ten minutes. Combine the parsley, meat, lemon juice and onion with this white sauce, mix well. Add more pepper and salt if needed. Chill well. Then shape into cylinders about one inch thick and three inches long. Coat on both sides by rolling in crumbs, dipping in egg beaten with water. Then roll again in crumbs. If possible chill again before frying. Fry a few minutes at a time in fat heated to 375 degrees F.

**Lima Bean Croquettes**_____ Two cups cooked, dry lima beans, one tablespoon tomato catsup, one fourth teaspoon powdered sage, one cup fine dry bread crumbs, one half cup canned milk, one half teaspoon salt, one eighth teaspoon pepper, one egg, slightly beaten.

Rub lima beans through a coarse strainer. Add crumbs, milk, salt and pepper, sage and egg. Shape into small cylinders, roll in crumbs, dip in one egg beaten with two tablespoons cold water and again roll in crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat until brown. Drain on soft paper and serve.

There are all kinds of delicious croquettes on the leaflet. And all extremely easy to make. They are Carrot croquettes, spinach croquettes, hominy croquettes, salmon croquettes, nut croquettes and rice and tomato croquettes. Why not send for these recipes. Send a loose three cent stamp to Arden H. Duane, Associated Negro Press, 3507 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois.

## YOUTHFUL "REDS" GIVE ENDORSEMENT TO SENATOR BLACK

Richmond, Va., Aug 26 (ANP)—Despite Sen. Hugo Black's widely known affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan its support of his election to the senate in 1926 as well as his reputed membership in it, plus his intention to filibuster against the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill had it come up for vote at this session of congress, the Southern Negro Youth congress sent a telegram last week to Washington asking the Alabaman's confirmation as a justice of the U. S. Supreme court.

The message signed by William F. Richardson, chairman of the congress, declared his organization represents 250,000 "young colored Americans" who supported President Roosevelt's appointment of Black to the supreme court "in the light of Sen. Black's record in interest of progress and equality."

It was sent to the judiciary committee of the U. S. senate which at that time had not brought Black's name to the senate proper for action.

## Barber College To Be Opened In Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland, Aug. 19, (ANP)—A group of local citizens, headed by I. L. Johnson, with the approval of the Ohio State Board of Barbers, has organized the National Barber College for Negroes which is scheduled to open during September.

The college is the outgrowth of the realization that the professional Negro barber have been losing ground for a number of years and that he now faces extinction unless the young men and women makes ome effort to carry on this profession that has decidedly been theirs over a period of years.

The dire necessity for a barber school for Negroes, where they would learn to cut colored folk's hair, was evidenced here this week when a number of barber shop operators searched the city without apparent success for competent Negro barbers to take care of the visitors who will attend the 38th Grand Lodge Convention of Elks. Due to the fact that older barbers are passing from the scene of action, there is a noticeable shortage in the profession.

In a few cities above the Mason-Dixon line, Negro students have been admitted to some of the white schools. They learned to service white patrons. After graduation they found themselves stumped. There are no white shop operators who will employ them.

The National Barber College for Negroes will be the first of its kind in these United States, according to the Ohio board. Already a large class is forming. The course will include all phases of barber science—Bacteriology, Anatomy of the Upper Body, History of the Hair and Skin and Scientific Manipulation of the Muscles of the Head and Face.

## HONOR STUDENTS OF ATLANTA GIVEN TOUR TO NORTHERN CITIES

### Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga on List to Be Visited

Chicago, Aug. 26—(ANP)—The sixth annual educational tour given for the honor students in the senior department of the Booker T. Washington Junior-Senior High school of Atlanta, Ga., reached Chicago last Thursday on another lap of the journey which has taken the group to most of the key cities of the North and into Canada.

The honor students of the Booker T. Washington High are taken on this free educational tour, with their parents, each year to give them a broader view of life in metropolitan cities of the North as it affects the life of Negroes. Dr. C. L. Harper, principal of the school, is in charge of the party, which left Atlanta August 12, will return August 27, after a 15-day trip. Motion pictures are being made of the expedition for reference and for class room work this Fall.

The party left Chicago August 24, after visiting the Home Office of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago Defender, the Field Museum, Art Institute, Provident Hospital, the city's park system and attending the Chicago Tribune's Chicagoland Music Festival at Soldiers Field. Before returning to Atlanta, they will visit Indianapolis, Louisville, Mammoth Cave, Nashville, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

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## 14,371,000 BALES COTTON FIGURE

### Secretary of New Orleans Exchange Gives Estimate

Secretary Henry Plauche of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange today placed the commercial crop for the year ending July 31, at 14,371,000 bales, comparing with 13,321,000 last year.

World's consumption of American cotton totaled 14,326,000 bales, including 1,073,000 linters, comparing with 13,359,000 last year, including 954,000 linters.

Consumption in the South was 6,967,000 bales, including linters, the annual report said, against 5,587,000 bales last year.

The total carryover of American cotton, Mr. Plauche placed at 6,108,000 bales, including 368,000 linters, comparing with 6,995,000 bales last year including 265,000 linters.

In the United States, the report said, the carryover was 4,330,000 bales, including 368,000 linters, compared with 5,276,000 bales last year, including 263,000 linters.

Of the carryover of 3,968,000 bales of lint cotton in the United States at the close of July this year, Secretary Plauche said 1,665,000 bales are held by governmental agencies against 3,216,000 bales last year.

Exports this year, including shipments to Canada, amounted to 5,771,000 bales, against 6,257,000 bales last year and 5,038,000 two years ago.

## HARRY L. BROWN'S RABUN FARM GROWS RECORD CROP OF POTATOES

Mountain City, Ga., Aug. 6.—Hugh White, of the Mountain City Packing Company, is exhibiting potatoes that Will Carpenter grew on one and a half acres of land—nine hundred bushels on the one and a half acres. These potatoes were grown on lands belonging to Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary of agriculture. They are of the Bliss variety and were grown for seed potatoes, but many of them grew too large for the seedsmen and will be sold as eating potatoes.

There is a good demand from south Florida and Cuba for seed potatoes grown here and several farmers in Rabun and Towns Counties are trying to meet the demands. Mr. Carpenter used a ton of high grade fertilizer made especially for these potatoes.

J. F. Cathey gathered from a half acre 275 bushels of the same variety, but, like Mr. Carpenter's there were many of them too large for seed potatoes and will have to be sold for eating.

A few years ago truckers of this county tried to grow seed potatoes but the seed they bought proved unsuitable and the prospect failed. This time they bought the original seed from South Dakota and have found the potatoes grown are far superior to those grown in the eastern part of the United States.

Very few farmers have been able to grow as much as 600 bushels of potatoes on an acre of land. In Maine, it is said, where they make a specialty of potato growing, there is a "600 Club", and a farmer must grow 600 bushels of potatoes on an acre before he can become a member. This has rarely been done in the south before, and Mr. Carpenter has set a pace for the truck growers hereabouts, many of whom will be trying to get into the 600 Club next year.

A representative from a seedsman in Miami was here recently and stated that he can use all the No. 1 seed potatoes this section can grow.

Mr. Carpenter will ship a car of seed from his one and one-half acres, and Mr. Cathey likely will have a car to ship. These potatoes bring a fancy price on the Miami and Cuban markets.

## PRIZE TENANT FARMER

### (From the New York Times)

We are indebted to The Arkansas Gazette for an introduction to Mr. John E. Shannon of Craighead county in the northeastern part of that state. He is not only a tenant farmer, and glad of it, but last year he was declared the champion tenant farmer of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. There were some 4,000 other competitors.

He made the farm yield all the food for the family. He also made it yield money enough to pay for the education in college now or in the future of his six children. His recipe was simple. Make your farm feed you. Depend on your cotton crop for money, but don't spend all of that money on your larder.

Failure to grow a full garden and a big potato patch has put more farmers on relief rolls than all other causes combined.

For years and years southern newspapers have asked southern farmers not to put all their hopes in one crop. Mr. Shannon and his rivals in intelligent production and management are showing how good that advice was. They are proving that a tenant farmer of the right sort is to be envied, not pitied.

## TO THE MODERN FARMER THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS

A complete power farming outfit, designed for the first time to meet fully the needs of the small farm, toward which the industry looks for the bulk of future volume, is tentatively scheduled to be brought out next year, possibly in time for the spring buying season, says a report from the Chicago Bureau of the Wall Street Journal (July 8). Aimed to sell in the $1,000 class, the combination is expected to include a baby tractor, plow, planter, cultivator and small harvester, thus completing the cycle for basic agricultural machinery needs on most farms of 100 acres or less. .

## LOAN PLAN SPEEDED IN EFFORT TO CURB SAGGING COTTON PRICES

### Southern Legislators Band Together to Demand U. S. Funds Aid Farmers

Washington, Aug. 9—Congressional pressure for a temporary loan structure to relieve the threat of sagging cotton prices was accelerated tonight when the agriculture department forecast a 1937 crop of 15,593,000 bales—a six-year high.

As cotton futures on the New York markets broke as much as $2.30 a bale on the basis of the government predictions, blocs of legislators from Southern states banded under the leadership of Chairman Ellison D. Smith of the Senate agriculture committee, to demand federal loans to stabilize prices and keep the excess crop off the market.

### Boll Weevil Damage

The only immediate prospect of allaying fear of enormous excesses was boll weevil damage. This was cited by Smith who said that "an extraordinary amount of rainfall over the cotton area has increased the possibility of insect damage, so no one knows, as yet, what will be the effect of the critical month of August."

Crux of the demand for immediate cotton loans is President Roosevelt's insistence that Congress pledge itself to enact general crop control legislation before he will consent to loans. The chief executive insists that a program be devised and enacted at the beginning of the next session.

Sentiment appeared to be growing tonight that he would win. The nation's thousands of cotton farmers admittedly were facing a new crisis.

There has been talk of a special congressional session in October to consider farm relief but the administration has reiterated that this will not be necessary if congressional leaders will agree to put through a program next January.

### 11 Per Cent Increase

Today's crop report revealed an increase of 11 per cent in acreage over last year and prospects of the highest yield per acre ever recorded by the agriculture department. The forecast was for the fourth largest crop in U. S. history, being exceeded in 1925, 1926 and 1931. The all-time record was 1926 when 17,978,000 bales were grown.

Upon hearing the crop report the Senate agriculture committee voted unanimously to press for floor action on a resolution calling for interim hearings on general farm legislation. Earlier the group had voted to support an amendment specifying that the committee report such legislation to Congress a week after the next session starts.

If similar action is obtained in the house the administration would in effect, be placed "on the spot" with regard to emergency loans.

Sen. James P. Pope, D., Ida., who sometimes speaks for the White House, said that the crop report "bears out the view that it is necessary to have comprehensive control legislation at the earliest possible date."

## COBB TENDERS RESIGNATION AS AAA SOUTHERN DIRECTOR

Cully A. Cobb today tendered his resignation as Director of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Cobb has indicated that he wished to return to private business around September 1.

In May, 1933, Mr. Cobb left his position as editor and vice-president of the Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist magazine to assume administrative direction of the AAA cotton plow-up campaign, which was launched immediately after the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

As chief of the AAA Cotton Section and director of its Cotton Division, Mr. Cobb supervised the agricultural adjustment programs for cotton during 1934 and 1935. Following the AAA reorganization in the spring of 1936, under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Mr. Cobb was appointed Director of the Southern Division. In this position, he has directed the southern agricultural conservation programs of 1936 and 1937.

In the absence of Secretary Wallace and Administrator Tolley, no action has been taken on acceptance of Mr. Cobb's resignation, according to J. B. Hutson, Acting Administrator.

## NEW FARM TENANT ACT

### A. L. Holsey, Field Officer

Orangeburg, S. C.—Because of the important place which management-experience will occupy in placing loans under the new Farm Tenant Act just passed by Congress, Harry E. Daniels, Negro State Extension Leader for South Carolina is selecting a number of Negro farms in the State to be used for management-demonstration purposes.

Under the provisions of the Farm Tenant Bill, Congress has provided $10,000,000 for the first year, $25,000,000 for the second and $50,000,000 for the third year to assist tenants and share-croppers to become landowners. A major requisite for qualification for the loans is demonstrated ability to operate a farm on sound business principles.

"It is to meet this situation," said Mr. Daniels, "that we are arranging these demonstration farms. We also hope that they will be of service to wide-awake graduates in agriculture who wish to take advantage of this government program and become farm owners."

The details of the set-up for the management-demonstration farms are being worked out by Mr. Daniels with the assistance of specialists at the A. & M. College here and at Clemson College.

## PICKING A WINNER

### With Watermelons, It's Bigness That Counts. Knowing Types, Seasons, And How To Spot A Ripe One Helps, Too, In Getting Your Money's Worth of This Important Summer Diversion

About this time of year farmers traditionally load their shotguns with rock salt, stand ready to let fly at young marauders. For watermelons are in their prime, and thoughts of luscious pink watermelon slices lure small boys to raid the nearest watermelon patch. Most consumers will get their melons in more orthodox manner at the market. There they will thump and thumb melons of various colors, shapes and sizes—the Watsons, Thurmond Grays, Wondermelons. These are good shippers, coming long distances by rail to compete with local products such as Cuban Queen, frequently grown for nearby marketing. Cuban Queen is a round, medium-sized fruit with light-green mottled rind.

Top-price seller all over the country is the Tom Watson, a large cylindrical watermelon with deep-green, faintly veined skin. Flesh is red, firm, and somewhat coarse in texture. Popular though they were, the original Watson strains were open to complaint on account of a hard white streak that sometimes ran through the flesh. This fault, however, has been bred out in such newcomers to the family as Gilbert's Cut-Red Watson, a big glossy melon that is fine eating from start to finish.

Thurmond Gray wins honors as another melon success—quite different in appearance from the Watsons. Its rind is a light grayish green in color and is thin but tough. The delectable dark-red flesh is stringless, fine grained, and tender. Because of its firmness, the melon stands long train trips well. Like the Watson, the Thurmond Gray runs around 30 or 40 pounds.

Leading commercial watermelons of the round type is the Stone Mountain or Dixie Belle, its names suggesting the hearty reception accorded it in the South. The Dixie Belle matures to an ideal size and produces prolifically. The green fruit rind covers a tender melting flesh of showy bright scarlet hue.

Growers focus interest on a new watermelon strain that has been developed to resist the watermelon's worst enemy—watermelon wilt disease. Already one of these melons, Pride of Muscatine, has been boosted for commercial watermelon growing. It has dark-green, thick rind and crisp, tender, red flesh. Pride of Muscatine has the long cylindrical body that has outstripped in popularity the oval shape generally preferred a few seasons ago.

Just when consumers begin to think that watermelon season is over, a late comer makes its debut at the grocer's—a small round melon grown in Colorado and California and sold under a number of noms de guerre—Winter Queen, Winter King, Alaska, Klondike. Quality is only medium, but the melon keeps well, and on that account is a decided addition to the melon family.

We are apt to think of watermelons as a native plant. Certainly we associate borsch or beets, rather than watermelons, with Russia, but it was the Russians emigrating from the Volga River section who introduced their prized watermelon strains—including this round-melon type—in the Rocky Ford district of Colorado.

Watermelons grow over a wide range of territory, but though they reach as far north as Michigan and Minnesota, over 90 percent of the volume shipped comes from below the 37th parallel. That gives the southern part of the United States an unbeatable lead in production, with Georgia stealing the show with its annual crop of 12 million melons. Eastern Texas, the Imperial Valley and central California, Florida, South and North Carolina, Virginia, and Missouri record large volume watermelon production, with 14 other States also heard from.

Florida and the Imperial Valley commence the watermelon season in May, with Texas hot on their heels. Their shipments are heaviest in June when Georgia starts shipping. As warm weather creeps northward, watermelon season keeps pace with it. July is the peak month for watermelon production, but northernmost States may see the last of the melon shipments in October. With the eastern States out of the way, California and Colorado then hold the field alone, continuing to send melons to market until Christmas.

Total acreage in all States in 1936 stood at 256,600. Watermelon growers produced 63,300,000 melons, although this number included many left unharvested because of unfavorable market conditions. Farm value came to approximately $8,000,000—highest since 1930.

Making sure of good watermelons in the market basket isn't a matter of snap judgment. Professional graders from long experience can choose melons by eye alone. Consumers need extra aids. Some consumers rely on the old-fashioned test for ripeness—thumping the melon and listening for the dull, hollow sound that is supposed to indicate the right state of maturity. This test is not dependable, however, since the mature melon may be "dead ripe" or stale. Then the flesh would more than likely be relative dry and mealy. Safety lies in having the melon plugged so that consumers can see and taste for themselves.

Sweetness and delicacy of flavor are the things to look for in melons.

These are best when the fruit is fully mature, irrespective of shape of the melon or color of the seed. Ripe melons of good quality are usually firm, symmetrical, and of a good color—varying according to variety from gray to dark green. The fruit should have a bloom over the surface that gives the rind a velvety appearance. For full ripeness, the lower side of the melon where it rested upon the ground should be yellowish white. Melons that measure up to these requirements will more than likely have crisp, juicy flesh.

With watermelons bigness counts. Choose a big melon because it will usually be more symmetrical and have more heart that is free from seed.

Avoid melons that have worm injury showing itself in healed-over punctures. Grooves often extend from these perforations into the flesh. Watch out for decay too. Oftenest this appears at the stem end as discoloration and softening. Many growers paint the freshly cut stems with a bluish paste of starch and copper sulphate to prevent the development of the stem-end rot. Decay puts in an appearance at the blossom end as a flattened, leathery spot about the size of a silver dollar. Should dark, watery spots appear on the rind, don't discard the fruit as long as this type of decay hasn't penetrated the surface.

Some watermelons have a hard white streak running lengthwise through the flesh. Such melons aren't the ones to take home for dinner, but how to tell these melons is a question that hasn't been solved except by actually cutting through the melon.

The United States Department of Agriculture has defined quality standards for watermelons as for many other fruits and vegetables. However, these grades, U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and Unclassified, with their quality, size, and shape requirements, are of more use to the trade than to the consumer, since no mark appears on the melons.

Consumers are right in thinking of watermelon as an ideal hot-weather food—short on calories and long on thirst-quenching properties. Watermelon is over 90 percent water—a water pleasingly flavored with natural sugar. Watermelons rate only fair for each of the Vitamins, A, B, C, G. They score only poor to fair when it comes to minerals. But there is this cheering note—vitamin values are based on weight. An ounce of watermelon may not give consumers as much vitamin content as an ounce of strawberries, but no consumer stops with an ounce of watermelon. He finishes off a plate-size slab to ask for more.

Just because watermelons are easy to eat doesnt' mean that they are easy to market. Growers and shippers can tell a tale of marketing risks and misfortunes that would make consumers wonder why they have melons at all.

Overproduction is the factor that has knocked marketing into a cocked hat, sent prices to farmers on the toboggan to ruinously low levels. Too often the market news service in large cities gives the report about watermelons, "On track 100. unloads 30"—showing that markets are glutted, since watermelon carloads are piling up at railroad terminals three times as fast as they are being sold.

Always to be reckoned with in marketing watermelons is the matter of the weather. Hot weather jacks up watermelon demand. But it may not be until well along in July that a heat wave will make consumers take off their coats, mop their brows, and order a refreshing slice of crisp watermelon. The rest of the time melons may go begging for buyers.

Another complicating factor in the marketing picture is consumer income. When consumer budgets are big they include so-called luxury foods, watermelons among them. At such times consumers are willing to pay good prices and farmers are content. But let a depression flatten pocketbooks and consumers strike melons off the market list.

Figures point up these problems. When "prosperity" was hitting on all cylinders in 1929, farmers produced 80 million melons, received $170 per thousand. Encouraged, farmers expanded production—disastrously, as it turned out; for the depression year of 1930 brought a sharp drop in consumer incomes, reflected in low prices of $116 to farmers. As a result, 5,500,000 melons were left unharvested. 1931 and 1932 were bad years, too. Although acreage had been reduced in 1932, prices received by growers were averaging only $80 per thousand—lowest price on record. As a drastic measure farmers cut acreage 20 percent. Since then business has recovered to a certain extent, and with it watermelon fortunes. Acreage is again expanding, although, as in 1935, farmers are apt to be unduly optimistic, increasing acreage too rapidly for their own good, with consequent glutting of markets, and thousands of melons left in the fields to rot. Because acreage was reduced about 6 percent in 1936, prices snapped back to $128 per thousand melons.

When there is danger that markets may be glutted, the marketing agreements sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration help out—their aim is to strengthen prices by regulating interstate shipments of various products. In the case of watermelons, such an agreement has been in force for 3 years in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. These four States dominate markets east of the Mississippi during their season from May to September.

The marketing agreement now in effect provides for periodic regulation by grade or size to keep inferior melons off the market, and to halt shipments for periods not to exceed 48 hours, holding back melons from markets that are oversupplied. Twice during the summer in 1936 shipments were restricted. So successful was the agreement in that year that it was given credit for being an important factor in raising the average price received by growers in those States to a level 92 percent higher than that in the previous season.

Around July 4, watermelon shipments usually need to be suspended—and have been in certain regions in the last two seasons. At that time growers become overoptimistic in anticipating holiday trade, and send to market more carloads of watermelons than can be disposed of. Consequently prices drop sharply. Watermelon history repeated itself this year. On June 26, market quotations gave price averages as $219 a car. By June 29, these had sunk to $100 per car. To right matters, the Secretary of Agriculture authorized the holding back of shipments. That is, shipments of watermelons from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina were stopped for 48 hours.

Though profits on watermelons are low, watermelons are a cheap crop to produce. Watermelon culture demands well-drained, warm soil, capable of being worked early in the spring. Growers plant from February in Florida to May in the North. To avoid possibility of loss from frost, a second seeding often follows shortly after the first. During the growing period, farmers must cultivate the fields, fight insect enemies such as the melon aphid, striped beetle, and cutworms; must spray against such death-dealers as wilt, root knot, anthracnose, and stem-end rot.

At harvesting times melons are cut ripe. Care and speed are essential in hauling the melons from the field and placing them in boxcars. Cars should be loaded, closed, and billed out the same day that the melons leave the vine.

Watermelon growers don't get off light with the troubles common to most farmers. They carry one peculiar burden, since melon acreage must keep constantly on the march. They must find new fields every year or else plant watermelons in long-period rotation. The same land can seldom be planted to watermelons 2 years in succession because of the susceptibility of watermelon to wilt—a disease which stays in the soil for years after a crop has been harvested.

The nomadic melon may be able to settle down now that experiments conducted in Iowa have resulted in the development of wilt-resistant melons. At Muscatine, Iowa, one of the sections leading in the late melon-growing market, these new types, especially the variety known as Pride of Muscatine, have already met with huge success. It may be that within the next few years, these new strains will prove to be the godsend that watermelon growers in the wilt-infested area have been looking for.

## FACTS ABOUT SUGAR

From, Detroit, Mich., comes a bundle of consumer questions about sugar: "What are the different stages of processing raw sugar into white?" "Why **white** sugar at all? Is it a **dead** food?" "Brown sugar costs more than white, yet it has less processing. Why so high?"

First, to the question of manufacture. There are five operations involved in transforming sugarcane into raw sugar. In operation No. 1 the juice is extracted from the cane by means of crushers. Second, this juice is purified by adding lime and heating; third, it is evaporated until it becomes sirup; fourth, this sirup is brought to a point where crystals form; fifth, these crystals are separated by centrifugal force from the mother liquid that is molasses.

Most of the resulting raw sugar goes to the refinery to be converted into white sugar. A small amount is packaged and sold to consumers as one type of brown sugar. Health food shops often display this kind. Raw sugar is about 97 percent pure sugar, or sucrose to give it another name. The rest consists of moisture, mineral salts, and nonsugar substances that were derived from the cane juice.

Refining removes even more of the molasses, the coloring matter, and whatever other nonsugar impurities are present. Hence this process whitens the sugar. Briefly, this is what happens at the refinery: The sugar crystals are washed and dissolved. Then sodium carbonate is added as neutralizer, if the raw sugar is acid. Next comes filtering with the help of an insoluble filter aid. Bone charcoal then plays its part in absorbing color and nonsugar impurities. Result—the amber sugar sirup changes to a clear water-white liquor. Boiling this liquor brings about the crystallization of pure white sugar—a product that runs about 99.9 percent sucrose.

Now consider the brown sugar usually found in commerce. Contrary to opinion, this brown sugar is a product of the **refinery.** After three or four boilings, the water-white liquor becomes colored again, no longer yields white crystal. Further crystallizations give yellow to dark-brown sugars. These brown sugars consumers generally buy for their Christmas baking, or whenever they want the characteristic brown-sugar flavor. This sugar has a lower sucrose content, a higher mineral and nonsugar content than the raw product. Mineral and nonsugar contents of the two types of sugars are different, however. For some of the material found in raw sugar was lost in the refining process; some was left in concentrated form.

Principal value of sugar in the diet lies in its sucrose, best measured in terms of calories. White sugar has the most calories. Therefore, as an energy food, it scores highest. In fact, white sugar contains twice as many calories per pound as does beefsteak. White sugar cannot possibly be considered a dead food, if by that is meant a food lacking in nourishment. Remember that it is richer in carbohydrates than its brown brothers.

Prize for popularity goes to white sugar on another count. White sugar adds pure sweetness to other products without changing the original flavor; brown sugar always adds a foreign taste. Try a teaspoonful of brown sugar in your coffee and then a teaspoonful of white and you will see what this means. White sugar has other points in its favor. It has excellent keeping qualities and a strong appeal to the eye. It gives consumers what they want—a pure product that **looks** pure.

Price a wholesale lot of brown sugar and you will find it less expensive than the same amount of white. Retail packages of brown sugar run higher than the white, however. This is because brown sugar is not sold in as great a quantity. Yet for the small amount that leaves the 'grocers extra services in the matter of packaging and handling are required. Brown sugar may spoil, too. The consumer must pay the piper, or at least the grocer, for all these charges incidental to distribution.

## MORE ABOUT MINERALS

**There's only a penny's weight of iron in the average body, but it plays a major part in making bodies good working and playing machines.**

Important work which minerals do for us in building good red blood, firm bones, muscles, and teeth, and in regulating and coordinating all our complicated body processes, is way out of proportion to the minute amounts we require.

Scientists do not know as yet the exact quantity of every mineral existent in the normal human body. They do know that the minerals—calcium, phosphorous, iron, potassium, sulphur, sodium, chlorine, magnesium, idoine, manganese, and copper—are essential to us, and that we depend upon food for our supply of these minerals.

Out of this long list star three—calcium, phosphorous, and iron. If your diet provides food which gives you your quota of these three, it is more than likely that it will also have required amounts of the other necessary minerals. For the importance of calcium in the diet, and foods rich in calcium, see "Bone Builder No. 1," **Consumers' Guide,** October 19, 1936; for phosphorous, "Bone Builder No. 2," **Consumers' Guide,** November 2, 1936.

Green-colored vegetables, fruit, some meats, whole grains, and milk are the reliable sources for most minerals. Milk is a four-star source for both calcium and phosphorous. If a child has a deficit of these two elements, more milk per day is the best prescription. Milk is often called a "foundation food" as it provides some of every food element which we need. However, its supply of some elements is more generous than others. Though iron is present in milk, it is not present in sufficient amounts for us to rely on it for all the iron we need for blood building.

Experimental studies of rats fed on a milk diet have shown that they developed normally for from 4 to 6 weeks and then stopped growing. Some died; some developed anemia—a condition in which the blood is lacking in red corpuscles. When foods with a higher content of iron and containing some copper were given them, the sick rates rapidly improved. The function of copper in building blood is not competely understood, but copper seems to aid the body in the utilization of iron. The tiny bit of copper we need, however, does not need to concern us seriously, for it is present in most green vegetables, fruits, cereals, and meats, and often it is added to our food through modern methods of processing food. Copper is present in milk when it is pasteurized by being passed over heated copper rollers.

The iron we get in food is first absorbed from the intestines. Before it does any work for us, however, it must be combined with other substances to form a compound called hemoglobin. This change takes place chiefly in the bone marrow. Hemoglobin is an intrinsic part of each one of the trillions of red blood corpuscles which carry oxygen to the innermost cells of every organ and tissue and carry away the waste product, carbon dioxide. But iron is not only present in the red corpuscles. It is an essential part of every living cell in our body and helps to carry on the vital functions of the cell. The amount of iron a normal person has in his body equals the weight of a penny, or less than one-tenth of an ounce. Nevertheless, the importance of the work it does for us cannot be overemphasized.

At birth, nature gives us a running start on iron. The percentage of iron in an infant's body is three times greater than that of an adult. His reserve supply tides the baby over the first few months when he is on a liquid diet. Then if he is to grow into an energetic child, it is necessary to add food containing iron to his diet.

Growing children and adults cannot store iron in their bodies to use during an emergency as they do the fuel food, fat. We draw upon our iron supply every day. Therefore, to maintain our iron equilibrium we should eat some foods rich in iron every day. Scientific studies have shown that for individuals the iron requirement varies from 6 to 16

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## LOUISIANA FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, what will govern the selection of farmers, and how to make application for the same.

Negro leaders are elated over the fact that federal and state officials are recognizing the necessity of seeing that Negroes, who make the largest percentage of farm laborers, understand what the government is trying to do for them and have pledged their support to the publicity movement of the New Deal's agricultural program.

## FARM HOME

(Continued from page 1)

States shall be followed, and the corporation shall be entitled to proceed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1421).

Preference shall be given applicants who are married or who have dependent families, farm tenants, sharecroppers, farm laborers, or those who recently were farmers; but the corporation shall not approve any application for the benefits of this Act if it finds that the income of the applicant derived from farm property owned by him is sufficient to support his family and to pay the expenses of operating such property and the fixed charges on his indebtedness in connection with such property. The county committee established under section 22 shall receive applications of persons desiring to acquire farms in the country under the provisions of this Art. Examine and appraise farms in the country for the acquisition of which an application is made. The committee shall file with the corporation its recommendation as to the character, ability, and experience of the applicant, his likelihood of carrying out undertakings which would be required of him under this act, and the suitability for acquisition by the applicant of the farm with respect to which this application is made. The committee shall also recommend to the corporation the amount which the committee finds is the reasonable value of the farm. Each recommendation made by the committee shall indicate whether or not any member of the committee has any property interest, direct or indirect, in the farm with respect to which such recommendation is made.

The corporation may provide for such amortization periods for the repayment of indebtedness owed to it and may postpone the date when the initial installment shall be due, as it may deem advisable, but in no event shall the amortization period exceed sixty years. The rate of interest to be charged by the corporation upon indebtedness owed to it shall be 3 per cent per annum.

All contracts of sale executed by the corporation, sell, lease, mortgage, taken by it shall contain a provision that if a voluntary lien is created by the debtor of any of the property covered by such contract or mortgage, or if any involuntary lien is established on any such property, the corporation may declare all unpaid installments or principal and interest (accrued or to accrue) to be immediately due and payable.

No purchasers of property from the Corporation, shall so long as the purchase price is not paid in full, without the written consent of the corporation, sell, lease, mortgage, assign, or convey any such property included in a contract of sale by the corporation, sell, lease, mortgage to the corporation. If any sale, lease, transfer, assignment, mortgage, or conveyance of such property is made without complying with the foregoing requirements, of any property is abandoned. the corporation may declare all unpaid installments of principal and interest (accrued or to accrue) to be immediately due and payable.

If the purchaser under a contract, mortgage or deed of trust, made under this title dies, the law of the State or Territory in which the farm is situated shall govern in determining the person who shall exercise the rights and be subject to the liabilities under the contract, mortgage, or deed of trust, and such person shall be entitled to exercise the same rights as the purchaser.

## BIGGER CROP

(Continued from Page 1)

had expected while the yield per acre of 223.3 pounds was the highest in the history of cotton growing.

## MORE ABOUT MINERALS

(Continued from Page 15)

milligrams a day and that the desirable allowance for both the adult and growing child is 15 milligrams. or 5 ten-thousandths of an ounce per day.

Iron is present in many foods. Whole-grain cereals are a source of iron and one that gives us many energy-building calories as well. When food money is limited and one must select foods carefully to get double value for each penny spent, whole bran and oatmeal offer an economical source for part of one's daily quota of iron. Liver, kidney, brains, and the head of meat animals top the list as iron sources. The lean muscles of beef, veal, lamb, pork, and the dark meat of poultry are very good. Green leaves of vegetables, which add vitamins to the diet, too, are a rich source. Egg yolks, oysters, and shrimps contain iron. However, the amount of iron in each of these foods is relatively so small that we would have to eat more than a normal portion of any one of them to get our necessary quota at one meal. For instance, to get your 5 ten-thousandths of an ounce of iron from spinach alone, you would have to eat 2½ cups of it; of egg yolks, about a dozen; of baked beans or lean beef, more than a pound. When we eat canned fruits and vegetables we are apt to increase our intake of iron. Experiments have shown that these products absorb some iron from the can. Pureed prunes canned in glass had an iron content of 0.0011 percent. A similar product in a tin container had from 0.0031 to 0.0052 percent. It is best not to depend on iron absorbed by canned foods as a source. The secret of getting enough iron day by day is to eat many different foods containing it.

## FOODS RICH IN IRON

### ANIMAL FOODS

**Egg Yolks**
**Meats**
- liver
- Kidney
- brain
- heart
- veal
- also lean muscle of beef
- pork
- lamb
- and dark meat of poultry

**Fish**
- oysters
- shrimp

### VEGETABLE FOODS

**Green Leaves**
- turnip
- beet tops
- chard
- dandelion
- mustard greens
- watercress
- spinach
- kale
- New Zealand spinach
- broccoli leaves

**Dried Fruits**
- apricots
- peaches
- currants
- dates
- figs
- prunes
- raisins

**Whole Grain Flours of Cereals**
- wheat
- barley
- rye
- oats

**Sirups**
- molasses
- sorghum
- cane sirups

**Legumes, Either Fresh or Dried Seeds**
- limas
- lentils
- common or kidney beans
- cowpeas
- soybeans
- common peas

**Nuts, Unbalanched**
- almonds
- hazelnuts
- walnuts
- pecans
- hickory nuts

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

### One-Third More Farm Sales This Fiscal Year Than Last

The sale of farms by the 12 Federal land banks in the first half of 1937 aggregated $20,937,000 compared with $15,881,000 for the first half of 1936, according to figures released by the Farm Credit Administration.

Farmers bought 6,757 farms and 1,114 part farms from the land banks in the first six months of this year, compared with 5,496 and 894, respectively, in the like period of 1936.

In the New Orleans district, including Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, 2,413 farms were sold for $4,639,000, compared with $3,306,000 the first half of last year.

The second largest number of properties was sold to farmers in the Pacific Northwest who bought from the Federal land bank of Spokane 885 farms for $2,365,000.

### Cotton Picker Patented

A cotton picker designed to pick up the ripe white bolls and leave the others alone has been patented, the patent office said yesterday, by Charles H. White, of Moline, Illinois. The invention makes use of a photo-electric cell, or electric eye, to tell what's ripe and what's green.

### Farm Truck Agreement

Removal of state barriers to the free movement of farm produce assumed southwide proportions recently, says a Jackson, Mississippi, report in the Memphis Commercial Appeal. State Auditor Carl N. Craig revealed that Georgia has joined the reciprocal agreement already entered into by Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee. Under the agreement, farmers moving their products across state lines are not subjected to collection of privilege taxes on their vehicles. The agreement applies only to farmer owned and operated trucks.

### Cold Storage Farm Plants

Some $300,000 worth of cold storage plants have been erected recently in Mississippi by the State Extension Service in cooperation with the WPA. The original plan was for the erection of such plants in 65 counties. These plants, built of brick and concrete, have a combined meat curing capacity of 4,700,000 pounds. They are also equipped for dry storage of grain, syrup, potatoes, vegetables and eggs. They are fitted with air-tight rooms for the treatment of diseases of tuber crops, for destroying insect pests, recleaning and sacking seeds, canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. (Ice and Refrigeration, August.)

### Early Premium Wheat

"Right in the middle of the 'rust belt' this year Early Premium wheat on several farms is running from 20 to 35 bushels an acre and weighing from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel," says George F. Jordan in Missouri Ruralist (July 24). "It has been due to the variety—Early Premium, developed recently by the field crops department of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Two of the farms on which this wheat has made a remarkable showing are those of George Wilkerson, Pettis County, and C. H. E. Walther, Cooper County. An outstanding yield of 35 bushels an acre was harvested by Mr. Walther this year, when the usual varieties of Fultz, Fulcaster and Michigan Wonder were making low yields of from 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Many of these low yields were of wheat that graded no higher than No. 3, and many even less. While Mr. Walther's wheat was running from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel the common varieties were testing from 46 to 48 pounds. Mr. Wilkerson's field of Early Premium had not been threshed on July 9, but those who had seen the field estimated a yield of not less than 20 bushels. The weight was judged to run from 58 to 60 pounds, since it was cut a bit early to get ahead of army worms that were moving out of the Wilkerson barley. This was the outstanding field of wheat in the community---"

### Philadelphia Lawyer Develops "Soft" Business

A Philadelphia lawyer, who took up gentleman-farming in Berks County, has transferred the farm from his list of liabilities to his inventory of assets by marketing the feathers from his poultry, reports the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at Harrisburg.

Taking a tip from the big meat packers who process practically everything, he took an inventory of the waste by-products of his farm and investigated their money-making possibilities. He found that the United States annually imports several millions of dollars in feathers and that he could profitably market the feathers from his farm.

He is now offering to market the feathers of the poultry of his Berks County neighbors and plans to expand his feather business into other counties, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets announces.

### Returns From Strawberry Plot Are "Good Example of the $1,000-Per-Acre Type"

The strawberry plot of George D. Esdohr, Coon Rapids (Iowa) farmer, "Is a good example of the $1,000-per-acre type," thinks C. V. Holsinger, Iowa extension horticulturist.

This year Esdohr sold $875.50 from a three-quarter acre plot comprised mainly of Dunlaps and a few Everbearings. He sold 4,312 quarts of berries, had plenty of fresh fruit for the family, and has 100 quarts of berries canned for the winter.

Figuring Esdohr's home consumption (including canned berries) at nearly $25, he grossed $900 from his plot. He would have grossed more than $1,100 from a full acre.

### Dextrose for Fruits and Vegetables

Workers of the Massachusetts and Oregon Experiment Stations are authors of "Dextrose in the Manufacture of Fruit and Vegetable Products" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (August). They comment on the fact that "since dextrose has been available for industrial purposes, it is surprising that so few investigations have been published relative to its use in the food preservation industries." A summary of the article says: "The physical and chemical properties of refined dextrose are discussed in relation to its suitability in manufactured fruit and vegetable products. Dextrose, as now obtainable on the market, is comparable to sucrose in purity and may be used advantageously in many canned foods, fruit products and pickles. Because of lower solubility, final dextrose must be used unless the amounts are small as in canned vegetables and tomato juice-----The addition of 1 to 2 percent dextrose to brined cucumbers, peppers, cauliflowers, onions, and green tomatoes greatly improves the resulting products by increasing their lactic acid content, preventing spoilage and enhancing the keeping quality."

## SCRAP IRON BOOM.

During June the United States exported 520.297 tons of scrap iron, valued at $10,493,433, bringing the total for the year to 2.172,660 tons, valued at $43,026,925, or 200,000 tons more than for the full year of 1936, Department of Commerce figures show. In 1913 the United States exported only 97,429 tons of scrap. The World War brought the total up to 150,560 tons in 1917, or approximately one week's supply at the current rate. June exports of iron and steel products, excluding scrap, were 306,237 tons, valued at $17,900,048, or 195 per cent in quantity and 137 per cent in value of the total for June, 1936.

## CRAWFORD FARMERS REPORT CHOLERA

Roberta, Ga., Aug. 7—Farmers in Crawford county are reporting cholera among their hogs.

W. M. Moncrief, one of the county's most successful hog raisers lost 39 head.

Horticultural experts of the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco have been watching their plants and from these predict 1938-39 styles for women will be in long flowing lines with longer skirts.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol X. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1937 No. 8.

# $130,000,000 For a Cotton Price Adjustment

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION OUTLINING THE FUNDAMENTALS

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 207 outlining the fundamental principles of permanent farm legislation, which resolution stated in part that it is the sense of Congress that a permanent farm program should be enacted as soon as possible after Congress reconvenes, Secretary Henry A. Wallace today announced the cotton price adjustment payment plan, which will be made in connection with loans by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to use not to exceed $130,000,000 for a cotton price adjustment payment program with respect to the 1937 crop similar to the program of 1935. Upon proof of compliance with a 1938 agricultural program to be formulated under legislation to be enacted pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 207, cotton producers who sell cotton from the 1937 crop prior to July 1, 1938, will be paid the difference between 12c a pound and the average price of 7/8-inch middling cotton on the ten spot markets on the day of sale, but not to exceed 3c a pound. As in 1935, payment will be made on 65 percent of a grower's base production.

If the payments with respect to 65 percent of the 1937 base cotton production do not approximate the $130,000,000 apropriated, payments will be made with reference to a larger proportion of the base production. The amount of the individual payments will depend upon the level of cotton prices at the time the producer sells his cotton.

Since adjustment payments will be related to the price of cotton on the date of sale, producers must sell before July 1, 1938, cotton with reference to which payments are to be made, and should retain original sales receipts on all cotton sold from the 1937 crop pending the announcement of detailed instructions and regulations.

## Mapping The Route To Plenty - Says Representative of Governments

## Grapes on the Fruit Calendar

## PAYMENTS TO TENANTS ARE INCREASED IN 1938

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30—Under the provisions of the 1938 Soil Conservation Program, just announced by Secretary Henry A. Wallace, tenants and sharecroppers will receive a larger share of government payment checks than in previous years. Many tenants and sharecroppers are Negroes.

"The new program," Secretary Wallace said, "represents a progressive development from the previous programs formulated under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It follows the broad outlines already established and sets up definite objectives for 1938. These include an increase in soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices to further the primary aim of soil improvement. Goals for soil-depleting crops were fixed as a conservation measure and to assure an ample and balanced supply of food, feed and fiber crops."

To attain these objectives, a goal of from 29,000,000 to 31,000,000 acres have been set up for cotton and for tobacco from 1,577,800 to 1,653,000 acres. If the planters do not exceed these goals enough cotton and tobacco should be produced to sell at prices fair to both the farmer and the consumer. The goals set up for wheat and corn will likewise produce ample food and feed.

Concerning the division of payments between the landlord and tenant, the 1938 Program says:

"In all regions payments will be livided between landlord and ten-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

## September and October The Months to Fill Market Baskets

Long before geographers hit on the name of America for the New World, Leif the Lucky had christened it Wineland. He named it in honor of the native grapes discovered by his men as they explored the New England coastline. Had these Vikings pressed farther inland, they would have been even more struck with the aptness of their choice, for wild grapes grew from coast to coast.

With the cultivation of these native sorts and the growing of Old World wine grapes in California, grape growing strode into the ranks of big business. Repeal of the Volstead Act gave grape growing a boost, until it took fourth place among fruits in point of farm value. This year promises the largest grape crop since 1928, its tonnage touching the 2,500,000 mark. Over four-fifths of this harvest will come from a single State—California.

Part of this bumper grape harvest will go to wine vats. Part will be packaged as raisins or bottled as grape juice. At this particular season, however, grapes concern consumers mainly as a table delicacy—for they are coming plump and sweet to markets all over the country. Not only does their flavor appeal to flagging appetites, but grapes are nutritious. They contain 7 to 20 percent sugar, some Vitamin B, and a fair supply of iron.

Main types of table grapes are the European or **Vitis vinifera** grape varities grown chiefly in California, and the American **euvits** of Eastern States. A third type, the Muscadine, grows widely in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, but doesn't play an important part in shipping. Look for this sort, well represented by the Suppernong, in local Southern markets.

**Vitis vinifera** varities have a higher sugar content than the American varieties. Because of this sweetness they make fine wine and raisins—in fact, no eastern grapes go into the raisin industry. Seeds separate readily from the pulp, though there is no getting skin and pulp apart. Running through a color range of red, white, and black, the more popular western table grapes are the Flame Tokay, Hamburg, Cornichon, Malaga, and Sultanina.

"Red, Father of Red"—that in translation is the Algerian name for the Flame Tokay—and admirably suited it is. Originating in Algeria, the Flame Tokay is one of the most extensively grown shipping grapes in California, though about equal quantities of Tokays, Thompsons, and Emperors are shipped from the

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## DETAILS OF NINE CENT COTTON LOAN ON 1937 CROP

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced today that it will lend to producers of the 1937 crop 9c per pound on cotton classin 7-8 inch middling cotton, or better; 8c per pound on cotton class in 13-16 inch staple and middling or better in grade; 7¾c per pound on cotton classing 7-8 inch as to staple but under middling as to grade. No loan will be made on 7-8 inch cotton or better in staple which is of a grade not deliverable on contract under the regulations of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges and no loan will be made on 13-16 inch cotton under middling grade.

The loans will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent and mature on July 31, 1938. To be eligible for loans cotton must be stored in warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The loans will be available as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, but not later than September 15.

A condition of each loan is that the producer-borrower agrees to participate in and comply with the 1938 adjustment program.

With a view to having ample funds with which to make such loans, Commodity Credit Corporation has arranged to borrow $150,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

### MACON DAILY TELEGRAPH

Little Rock, Ark..—This season's first bale of cotton was brought here last Saturday by Farmer Ellsey Shannon, colored of Barlow, in Western Copiah county, the cotton of medium long staple and weighing 510 pounds. Farmer Shannon was also first to market his cotton last year, says he'll be through picking by October 1.

## WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS TURN TO THE SPOTLIGHT

A Scientist tossed down a book he was reading the other day about the River Nile. Crammed full of important facts, this book represented the results of immense research about one of the great arteries of industry and trade. But to the scientist the book had a major flaw. The author had started his tale with the river's source, tracing its course from little headwaters down to the great wide mouth where the commerce of the world paused and passed. "The life of a river," said the scientist, "starts with its mouth. When a great story of the Nile is written, it will start there."

Where this story should start is harder to tell. It might begin with sleek-coated pink-eyed rats, for they are an essential part of its plot. It might start with the great experts in nutrition, without whose sharp eyes, keen minds, and patient research the story could not be told. Other scientists, inventors, technicians, who have sharpened our tools and refined our knowledge of how to produce, have their part in the story. Another beginning might take us back 18 years to the first of a series of great international conclaves. A paradox might start the piece—the paradox that depression made grim, of millions of hungry people looking on mountainous supplies of food which they could not reach, and of producers and machinery, ready to supply the things human want, left idle and unemployed.

Stories should have their heroes, and no better start could be made on this one than to begin with its central character. He is a worker, any worker—a puddler in the steel

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## Ginning Unpicked Cotton

I. H. Ray, Sr., at Milan says he is highly satisfied with a bale of unpicked cotton from W. H. Walker's cotton gin at Milan. The bolls with the cotton still in them were pulled from the stalk and put into the cotton sacks, and then were passed to the gin. There the burrs were separated from the seed cotton, and the lint was pulled from the seed. Mr. Ray says he has been growing and ginning cotton 40 years, and never before heard of or saw a process like this. The operators of the Marchman gin at Fort Valley were asked what they thought of the story. They are running a complete modern ginnery, just erected. They showed the Circle man a bale they were turning out by the same process. The fingers and the saws separated the burrs from the cotton, and blew them out into a trash pile. They are fit for nothing except to make top soil more porous, and farmers who discuss this plan of gathering cotton are not yet inclined to adopt it. They believe a picker can gather a half bale of the cotton in the bolls each day and this might make the cost of cotton picking a little less, but they are inclined to move very cautiously.

### NEW FRUIT CONTAINERS

Striving toward marketing of peaches in a more mature stage of ripeness, many growers this year are trying out new packages. Latest

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

## Agricultural Adjustment Administration

**Tuskegee Institute, Alabama**

Gibsland, La..—"The fascination of working with rural people," said Miss Vallye C. Jordan, Home Demonstration Agent here, "is in the constant resourcefulness which one encounters among the farm people."

Miss Jordan was describing the annual 4-H Club Achievement Day in Bienville Parish, which is conducted as part of her program. Teams of 4-H Club boys and girls from several communities conducted the following competition demonstrations: jelly-making, pruning tomatoes, planning a garden, saving garden seed, canning non-acid foods, making a cutting bed, feeding the sick, unusual uses of soap.

First prize went to the 4-H Club team from Wilson Community for a demonstration on new uses for soap; second prize to the Mt. Lebanon team for "Feeding the Sick," and the third prize to Midway for "Constructing a cutting bed."

The first prize winners introduced new uses for soap for window

(Continued on Page 4)

## LINEN CONSUMERS ARE LUCKY

**Aristocrat among fabrics, linen comes high because cultivation of flax and weaving of cloth make exacting requirements. Tips to consumers with big enough budgets tell how to spot quality and insure long life to linens**

Colonial dames valued a fine linen damask cloth, a snowy linen kerchief for their neck, a dress of homespun linen, not only for its use and beauty, but for the many tedious hours of labor that went into making it. Often the flax had been grown in their own fields. Every member of the family had helped to harvest it, thresh it, to ret it and scutch it, so that the long fibers which part so reluctantly from the flax straw might be used for the mistress of the household for her long winter spinning chore. After the spinning of the fiber into stout yarns, there was still the weaving into cloth. Small wonder dresses and shirts were turned and returned in those days. Materials from Europe were expensive, boats were few and far between. Clothes to wear, as well as food to eat, had to be produced at home.

Today the spinning wheel to twist a fine linen yarn adds a bit of color to the early American living room or gathers dust in the attic. Fields of flax on New England and Southern farms have given way to fields of grain and cotton. Our utility cloths—dungarees and overalls—are made of machine-made cotton materials.

Machinery absorbing many hours of hand labor has made cotton the king of our fiber crops. Since the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 flax-fiber production in this country has been steadily losing ground. The many processes involved in readying flax fiber for spinning into yarn are still largely done by hand. Only 250 to 450 tons of the 4,000 to 8,000 tons of flax fiber used annually by United States flax-spinning mills are produced in this country. The rest we import from Belgium, Russia, and the Baltic countries where workers are highly skilled in the culture of flax, and where the cost of their labor is cheap. Flax fiber is used not only for making fabrics but for the manufacturing of papers. The United States uses annually 6,600 tons of flax fiber in the form of cigarette paper alone. About three-fourths of this paper is made in Europe. For the past few years American cigarette-paper companies have been fostering flax-fiber growers in this country.

Only a small percentage of the average 2¾ million acres yearly sown with flax in the United States is cultivated for flax fiber for yarns. Most of it is raised for seed, which is a valuable product in the manufacturing of oil for varnish and paints. A portion of the flax fiber we do raise is used for upholstery tow—stuffing for furniture, automobile, and Pullman seats.

Flax will grow well in many different climates, but the cultivation of flax for sturdy even fiber for fine yarn makes more exacting requirements. In its growing period it demands its moisture in the gentle form of heavy dews and abundant fogs rather than days of steady rain. As it ripens it wants warm, dry days. The time flax fiber is harvested is very important. If the plant is pulled from the ground too early, the fiber will be too fine and weak; if too late it will be brittle and of little use except for upholstery tow. Only the stem of the plant from the ground to the first branches has useful fiber for the making of yarns.

Regions around the Great Lakes, Puget Sound, Wash., and the Willamette Valley, Oreg, offer ideal conditions for the growing of flax for fiber. The amount of flax grown in these districts depends on the presence of a scutching mill nearby. A farmer seldom considers raising flax for its fiber unless he has a contract with a mill which promises to buy his crop.

At one time Michigan farmers because of the presence of 18 scutching mills in the State and in western Ontario, raised a great deal of flax for fiber. Today most of these mills have closed down.

Most flourishing flax-fiber center in the United States at present is in Oregon and one county in Washington State. There both the AAA and the WPA are lending a hand to help build up domestic fiber flax production. AAA's help to farmers takes the form of a subsidy. With funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture from tariff receipts, under section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a bonus of about $5 a ton was paid last year to pioneers in fiber-flax raising. This year the bonus will run around $7.50 for each of some 5,000 tons.

Encouraging farmers to grow flax for fiber purposes would be an idle gesture if there were not adequate facilities for preparing the fiber for spinning. To insure these, AAA inspects and approves scutching plants where this process is done. Seven such plants in Oregon have been approved; five of them are cooperatively owned by the farmers themselves. Three of these have been established with WPA help. Now Oregon and Washington farmers, operating their own scutching mills, will be able to sell their own fiber to commercial flax-spinning mills.

"Human skill" is a phrase which must constantly be used in speaking of the culture of flax. Clumsy handling of the flax straw in any one of the many stages it goes through before it is ready for the spinning machine may result in fiber of poor spinning quality. Heaviest demands on human hands come after the flax is pulled out of the ground. If the fiber is of the quality that may be used for fine yarns it is threshed. If it is of poorer quality and is to be used for upholstery tow, the threshing process is omitted and done later by the machine making the tow. Long flax fibers are used in spinning "line" yarns for the best linens; "tow" yarns used in coarser weaves, are made from the short fibers. Great care must be taken in the threshing process so that the straw is not broken and yet all the seeds are removed. After threshing, the straw is retted—or rotted. Either it is spread on the ground and exposed to the weather for from 1 to 3 weeks or it is placed in huge water tanks until the gums in the plant which bind the fibers to the wood dissolve and the tiny tissues surrounding the fiber disintegrate. Breaking and scutching are the last two stages to which flax straw is submitted before the fiber is finally released from the straw.

From the scutching mill the flax fiber is ready to be taken to the flax-spinning mill. There are about 17 flax-spinning mills in the United States. Three of them , located on the Pacific Coast, use almost all the fiber that is produced in Oregon.

Flax fiber is hackled or cleaned when it reaches the spinning mill. The last slivers of shives are removed from the fiber, and the fiber is combed free of tangles, and then passed through drawing frames to be straightened and combed some more. Then at last it is ready for the spinning machine which twists it into yarn for cloth or thread. The finest yarns are wet-spun—passing through hot water before they are twisted. The sturdiness of linen yarns mkaes them the base for the most delicate laces and for materials to be given hard wear, such as the covering for airplane wings and fire hose. Today machines guarded by watchful eyes do most of our spinning for us. But yarns for the finest laces and for deluxe linens are still spun by hand. American machine-spun yarns are used mostly in the making of toweling, twines, and thread.

The spinning of fine linen yarns and the weaving of fine linen is still a technique dependent on skilled hands rather than the mechanical perfection of the machine. In certain sections of Ireland, Scotland, northern France, and Belgium, men and women have been working with flax for years. Their deft fingers "have a way" with yarns unexcelled by machines. It is from these countries that we import our finest linens.

The art of turning flax fiber into cloth has been practiced for at least 8,000 years, but it was not until the power loom and the flying shuttle began to be commonly used in the cotton industry that machinery for manufacturing linen was invented. Machines for spinning and weaving linen are similar to those for cotton, but they cost about four times as much. Flax fiber is not as flexible as cotton and is inclined to break, thus necessitating expensive addition to stop the machine automatically every time a thread is broken. The inelasticity of flax fiber makes it more difficult to weave into cloth than cotton and also to weave into cloth of various patterns. The principal linen weaves are the plain weave used for clothing and embroidery linens, twill weave for heavy fabrics, and satin weave for damask table linen.

When linen is finally loomed it goes through at least three finishing processes —bleaching, beetling, and calendering. Today most linens are bleached by chemicals, though the best quality linens are still grass-bleached. In the beetling process the dampened cloth is passed between wooden rollers and beaten with hammers until the threads have a uniform thickness and luster. The calendering process presses the cloth, giving it a smooth surface and extra glaze.

A fine linen thread runs through the history of mankind. Egyptian nobles wore skirts of sheerest linen, the Greeks and Romans valued linen as a rare and costly material. Today fine linen is still an aristocrat among fabrics, haughtily lending its name to many commodities made of cotton. Most of the sheets, many of the towels, napkins, and tablecloths which we call household linens are made of pure cotton or of union yarns which are a combination of cotton and linen.

Though linen combines satsifactorily with cotton for many purposes. linen has qualities peculiar to it alone. It is because of these qualities that it has held its own against its cotton competitor. Though linen wrinkles easily, it is a favorite hot-weather material for clothing. It is known as a cool fabric because it absorbs moisture readily and water evaporates from it quickly. Linen is considered a material **par excellence** for tablecloths and towels. It does not lint as cotton does. It does not soil as quickly. It is more absorbent. Linen stands up well under constant use. Careful laundering increases its brilliancy and glossy, leathery texture. First signs of wear are usually in places that have been created. In ironing, linen should not be creased in the same place each time.

Today, because so many cottons are chemically treated to look like linen, it is sometimes difficult to tell whether a material is pure linen until it has been laundered several times. Such a test is of little help to the consumer when she is buying a tablecloth. Because water goes through linen rapidly and is slow to penetrate cotton, a wet fiingertip was used by shoppers of old to test their linen. Today this test is not very reliable. Some cottons are so treated that they absorb water as quickly as linen. The oil test is still fairly accurate if the fabric is all linen and is being compared with an all-cotton material. A drop of glycerine on linen will leave a translucent spot; on cotton the stain will be opaque. Knowledge of the difference between a cotton thread and a linen one is perhaps the best way to distinguish between the two materials. Linen threads are tenacious. If broken, they stay somewhat erect and the fibers cling together. A cotton thread goes limp and its ends spread out in all directions. When cotton threads are lighted they blaze up quickly and burn readily. Linen smolders slowly away.

Durability and serviceability of linen varies with the quality of the material. Federal specifications for table linen, used as the guide when the Government buys linen, are based on the kind of fiber used, the percentage of dressing, amount of bleaching, the weave, size of hem, the minimum thread count, weight, and tensile strength of the fabric.

A heavy linen gives the best service. Weight of linen, however, should be due to weight of the flax fiber and not to dressing. Bleaching weakens linen. Though a snowy-white tablecloth which has been full-bleached is elegant, for hard wear hotels and institutions prefer half-bleached or three-quarter-bleached cloths. Laundering carries forward the bleaching process.

Firmness of weave is an indication of durability of linen damask. Damask of top quality has as many as 450 threads per square inch. Hotels which give their linens hard wear usually buy damask with a thread count from 160 to 270. Balance of weave is also important. Filling threads usually year out before wrap threads. A damask may have a good thread count, but if the weave is unbalanced it will not be so desirable. As information of this type is not given on retail labels, the consumer must still depend on her own eyes. By holding linen against a strong light one can get some idea of firmness and balance of the weave.

Damask linen is called single or double depending on the technique used in weaving the design. The design is made by carrying the wrap thread over several filling threads. In single damask the wrap thread floats over four filling threads and binds the fifth thread, while in double damask the wrap floats over seven filling threads and binds the eighth. Because more yarns are generally used in the filling in double damask, it is usually considered to give the best wear. Here again firmness of the entire weave is important. Double damask designs used to be reserved for fabrics of the finest weave, but today there is a tendency to use them on loosely woven materials. When the double technique is used on a loose weave, the floating threads tend to catch and break.

# MUCH ADO OVER LODGE BOOKS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

### One Brother Williams Speaks up to Clear His Name of Scandal

**Cleveland,** Sept. 30—(ANP) Angry members of the Spirit of Ohio Lodge of Elks No. 52 have made it known in no uncertain terms that all is not well within the usually benevolent lodge, following charges and counter-charges of mismanagement, shortages, and impending ousters of important officials.

According to the disgruntled members, the once financially powerful local lodge is on the verge of "something" over lodge finance. Threats to oust Exalted Ruler William D. Williams are reported to be gaining momentum with the passing of days, but have been delayed pending action of a special investigation committee allegedly headed by Clarence Shaw, former exalted ruler, who guided the destiny of the Spirit of Ohio during the 1926 grand lodge convention.

Further fuel was lent the conflagration when District Deputy W. W. Williams, because of similarity of his name with that of the presiding exalted ruler, found himself the object of charges from his friends and brothers. Deputy Williams, it was learned, hastened to correct the error and assured his friends in the order throughout the state that he "is in no way connected with the business affairs of the State of Ohio lodge nor with the funcitioning of any of the grand lodge committees."

Following the recent grand lodge convention here, an audit of the lodge books is alleged to have disclosed that the treasury of the lodge was entirely depleted and the lodge was several thousands of dollars in debt. The persistent efforts of creditors to collect is said to have been the reason for the probe, and subsequent charges of alleged malfeasance against lodge officials.

## 47 Graduates In First Aid Given Certificates Here

C. W. Butts, chairman of the First Aid Unit of the Nashville Red Cross and Prof. W. C. Dodson, superintendent of Davidson County Schools presented certificate to 47 young people who had taken the first aid course at exeracises held Thursday at Haynes County High School. Members of Truck Company No. 2, under Capt. George Farrell trained the class in first aid. Other members of the company are Lieut. L. E. Potts, E. M. Turner and N. H. Williams.

## Colored Bondsman For White "Bond Jumper" Relieved

Washington, Sept. 30 (ANP)—John M. Brooks, Cincinnati Negro; is $2,500 richer today due to a bill sponsored by Rep. Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati. In 1921 Brooks put up a bond of $2,500 for a white man indicted for a federal offense. The man disappeared for a number of years, finally returning to find the case had been dismissed. The bond had been declared forfeited. The Bigelow bill was to reimburse him.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—Puerto Rico' first cooperative sugar enterprise, financed by the government, showed a profit of $232 000 on the first crop harvested, according to a recently released report. A total of 32,000 tons of sugar produced sold for $2.102. 538. at prices ranging from $3.47 to $3.05 per hundred pounds.

# JAMES TILLMAN, 107, NATIVE OF HOPKINSVILLE, IS SPRY OHIOAN

## Centenarian Once Lived in Chattanooga and Says Only Illness was Cold He Caught 15 Years Ago

**Cleveland,** Sept. 30—(By Clarence L. Simmons for ANP) "Be seated, gentlemen, what can I do for you?" asked James Tillman, 107, as he seated himself for just another interview out of "about a thousand" in the last few months. It is hard to say that the ex-Union Soldier is the oldest person in this state or in Cleveland, but 107 years on this green earth is a long time, and it should be enough to give him the title of Champion centenarian of Cleveland.

Mr. Tillman was born a slave in Hopkinsville, Ky., March 18, 1830, during the time Andrew Jackson was beginning the era of his personal politics. He resides with three of twelve children, David, 73; Walter, 46, the youngest son; and his daughter, Mrs. Emma Haley, 54, in an 8-room frame house that is well-kept and a comfortable place for the spry old gentleman.

Mr. Tillman doesn't wear glasses, and likes good perfectoes. He gets around by the aid of a cane, but he explains that is because of a dislocated knee-cap he received in the ranks of the Union army during the Civil war. The only time he ever felt below normal was about 15 years ago when he moved to Cleveland from Chattanooga, Tenn., to join his children. He contracted a slight cold because of the changed climate.

The centenarian delights in recalling the days of his early life, especially those days when he was placed in his mistress' boarding house to cook. After several years in the war, he was employed as a cook on a steamboat plying the old Tennessee river. Even today, the grand old gentleman has a good taste for good food, and says, "I like to eat anything I'm acquainted with, but I don't eat much at a time any more."

After about 2 years in the Union army, Mr. Tillman did "just about everything in the way of work' until he retired some 30 years ago. One of his last jobs, he said, was "laying out and building the baseball diamond in Andrew's Field," home grounds of the Chattanooga team in the Southern association. He says that he has never seen the Cleveland Indians play, but likes to listen to the radio ball game broadcasts. Radio programs are his greatest entertainment now. He is a member of Elizabeth Baptist church, but has not been taken to services recently. The pastor, the Rev. E. C. Hall, and members of the congregation visit him regularly. His wife, Jennie, died 20 years ago, but he "is happy to be with the children." Two great grand sons, B. F. and Earl, and his great-great grand son, Earl, Jr., live at his home. He thinks he will be able to attend the 75th anniversary celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg next year.

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ST. LOUIS, Mo.,—The lure of "easy money" apparently proved too much for Marie Halliday, assistant parole officer of the Court of Criminal Correction, who, last Monday pleaded guilty of forgery when arraigned before U S. Commissioner John A. Burle. She confessed obtaining $98 by indorsing money orders sent by paroled offenders to their families through the parole office. She was released on $2,500 bond, to await grand jury action. Police call her a second offender, say she was given a year sentence in 1924, for check forgery, under the alias, Marie White.

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Leroy Herron, tire and battery company employee, was fatally burned last Saturday, when the establishment was swept by fire. He suffered major burns about the face and body when a container of liquid tire retreading cement, caught fire exploded. He died the next day.

## Dr. J. R. Hawkins Mails 2,500 Checks To Aged Ministers

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—Dr. John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., is mailing checks to 2,500 superannuated ministers and widows of the denomination. More than $12,000 will be disbursed.

Dr. Hawkins expresses the hope that $24,000 can be paid these pensioners during the next quarter This, he says, will be contingent upon increases in reports to the department.

More than a half million dollars have been paid the beneficiaries of the department for the past 17 years.

A testimonial to Dr. Hawkins was recently tendered in honor of his fifty years of services as a general officer of his Church.

# JAS. CAGNEY, OTHER SCREEN STARS FLAY SCOTTSBORO FARCE

## Players and Writers Send Wire to Pres. Roosevelt; Want Youths Set Free

**Hollywood**—(P. F. S.)—President Roosevelt, Gov. Graves of Alabama and the United States Supreme Court last week were in receipt of a telegram signed by outstanding stars and writers of Hollywood, who had gone on record protesting the continued imprisonment of the five Scottsboro boys still under confinement.

The telegram read as follows:

"The release of four Scottsboro defendants for lack of evidence is final proof of the innocence of all. Together with other progressive Americans, we pledge ourselves to continue the struggle until all these victims of prejudice and hatred are freed. Your assistance in achieving this objective is requested."

Signing the telegram were many illustrious stars and writers. The stars included Robert Montgomery. Frederic March, James Cagney, Edward Arnold and Chester Morris, all of whom are active members of the Screen Actors Guild. Writers signing included Rupert Hughes and Dorothy Parker.

## Tuskegee Institute Honors Mrs. Bethune

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. (ANP)—After she had delivered the commencement address to summer school graduates, Dr. Mary McLoed Bethune was awarded the master of science honorary degree by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A dash of salt improves the flavor of chocolate, carmel and white icing.

To add color and flavor to summer beverages, freeze fruit juices in a mechanical refrigerator, then add the frozen cubes to the beverage just before it is served.

Stairway railings can be cleaned with a cloth or small dish mop on which is sprinkled a little furniture polish.

## Executive Board of Lambda Sorors Has Meeting In N. Y.

Washington, Sept. 9—(ANP)—Pledged to support Negroes in business and to urge young women to plan careers other than that of school teacher, the national executive committee of the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority met here last Saturday and Sunday at the Y. W. C. A. An aggressive educational program was also launched and the sorors were urged to support the Negro press. Cleveland, Ohio's Epsilon Chapter will be hostess to the national convention, to be held in that city during August, 1938.

National Executive committee members attending the two-day meeting were: Mrs. Lola M. Parker, Chicago, president; Mrs. Anna J. Hughes, Louisville, vice president; Mrs. Dorothy S. Jones, New York, secretary; Mrs. S. A. Lewis, Atlanta, corresponding secretary; Miss M. E. Harvey, Washington, D. C., journalist; Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland, Hopkinsville, dean of pledgees; Miss Theodosia B. Skinner, Cleveland, Ohio, Northern directress; Mrs. F. K. W. Norman, New York, Eastern directress; Miss Tuchsia B. Miller, Chicago, Western directress and Mrs. O. P. Williams, Atlanta, Southern directress

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CRISTOBAL Canal Zone.—Joseph Osavia, a native of the West Indies, last week had a yen for returning to his home in Jamaica but, being penniless and unable to buy a ticket, tried to solve his difficulty by selling a "deck" of a narcotic to a police sergeant, William Beaver—hoping thus to be deported. Later, in Magistrate's Court, Osavia said he bought the drug from a narcotic peddler in Colon, for 25 cents, went directly to the Cristobal police station to sell it, expecting to be convicted and subsequently deported. He was bound over for trial before U. S. District Judge Charles Harwood.

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COLUMBIA, S. C.—Centenarian Maum Susie Black, 106 years old former slave of the late Joe Smyly and the oldest citizen of Colleton County, interviewed last week by the county supervisor in connection with her request for old age assistance, said she wanted: Cinamon rolls, Irish potatoes, butter, a can of Prince Albert tobacco, som matches "I can strike anywhere" Age and rheumatism have bent the matriarch nearly double she is almost blind and deaf, but still hobbles about with a cane tells interested neighbors of the stirring events of the Civil War and Reconstruction period.

# CIVIL LIBERTY ORGANIZATIONS UNITE IN EFFORT TO REMOVE BRUTAL POLICE OFFICERS FROM MIAMI, FLA. FORCE

## Unearth Case of Cold Blooded Murder of Catholic Youth in Flimsy Charge and "Whitewash" of Cops by Higher-ups

New York, September .—Governor Fred P. Cone has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union to institute a special investigation into the shooting and killing of Stafford Dames, Jr., on July 27 by three Miami policemen.

The N. A. A. C. P. also has asked the Mayor of Miami to direct a reopening of the case and full prosecution of the officers involved.

Testimony brought out at the coroner's inquest indicated plainly that young Dames was killed in cold blood on the thin excuse that he was attempting to enter a Catholic church where he had been altar boy for six years.

Witnesses at the inquest, all Negroes, testified that young Dames had spent the evening visiting friends, had stopped at a confectionery store and bought peanuts. The proprietor of the confectionery store testified that "within a few minues" after the purchase of the peanuts, he heard shots. Another witness testified that he was sitting on his porch when young Dames walked from the confectionery store and that a police car drew up to the curb and the police started shooting at young Dames without saying anything. The witness declared the Dames boy started running toward his mother's house, but the hail of bullets from the police guns cut him down practically at his mother's front porch. A colored woman testified that she saw Patrolman B. Simpson, one of the officers involved in the killing, plant a gun on Dames after the boy fell to the sidewalk. All three policemen, including a sergeant, fired at young Dames.

A neighbor of the Dames' household told the coroner's inquest that one of the policemen answered a question from Mrs. Dames by saying: "I don't know if this is your son, but if he is, come out and see the son of a ------ die."

The physicians testified at the inquest that young Dames had been shot in the back. The assertion that he was trying to rob the church by climbing in a window is regarded as pure invention by the policemen since Dames had access to the church and did not have to climb in a window. The only rebuttal to this testimony by the parade of witnesses was the denial of the three officers, and yet the coroner's jury brought in a verdict exonerating them, declaring that they had killed young Dames "in the performance of duty."

The dead boy's father, Stafford Dames, Sr., has engaged counsel to take further action to clear his dead son's name and possibly to secure damages from the officers. Miami colored citizens and the N. A. A. C. P. and the A. C. L. U., however, are cooperating with the father and will seek prosecution and conviction of the policemen. Mr. Dames is manager of the Miami office of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company and the Dames family is regarded as one of the best in Miami.

Miami is known as one of the worst "curfew" towns for Negroes in the South. Negroes are supposed to be off the streets of the "white" section of the city by a certain hour each night unless they have a pass showing that they work in the neighborhood. They are subject to be stopped, searched and even beaten up by policemen if they are caught walking along the streets after dark. However, this killing occurred in the Negro residential section and while colored people are supposedly free to be on the streets of their own section late at night, they are still subject to any kind of treatment by the Miami police.

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MONTGOMERY, Ala.,—Sheriff Paterson said last Monday that 19-year-old Willie Whitfield, living near Troy, had confessed the murder of Fred Hines, 59, Montgomery storekeeper. Patterson exonerated James Hardeman, 31, also colored who had been held in the slaying. Police are seeking the grocer's strong box, used for the cash receipts and missing since the crime

RALEIGH, N. C.,—Prize story of the week in this state's tobacco region: A frisky, spirited black horse, drawing a buggy, became excited, ran away with the beautiful white woman driver. She was later rescued, unhurt but frightened. That night an incensed mob, bent on revenge, shot the horse and lynched the buggy, thus scored another victory for "white supremacy".

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1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

Industrial College, Ga., Sept. 27—Negro farmers for years have been in dire need of an organization functioning unselfishly for the economic advancement of Negro farmers and for the attainments of the fundamental factors for the development of good homes and well-rounded rural life. Because of this condition affecting the life of millions of Negro farmers and ruralists—causing serious economic, social and educational disadvantages to the entire colored race in this country with an apparent effect upon the Nation, James P. Davis, judiciously planned and promoted the formation of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

During the year of 1922, The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Incorporated, was organized by James P. Davis, Chicago; the late Gilchrist Stewart, New York City; Leon Harris, Molin, Ill.; C. R. Richardson, Richmond, Indiana; Miss Sadie B. Wilson, Nashville, Tenn. In 1930 this much needed organization was incorporated on a non-profit basis, with principle office in Chicago. The movement now has a membership in twenty-one states. The Objective and progress of this organization have gained nation-wide interest and support. Among the many prominent colored religious, civic, business and agricultural leaders who are contributing to the efforts for the uplift of Negro farmers are Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor Pilgrim Temple, Chicago; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.; J. A. (Billboard) Jackson, of the Standard Oil Company, New York City; P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Extension Workers, Industrial College, Ga. These factors in the life of Negro farmers will speak at the annual convention of The Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., October 28, 29, 30, at the Georgia State Teachers and Agricultural Training School, Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia.

From present indications farmers from more than the twenty-one states heretofore represented at previous conventions, will be in attendance.

William Jones, Pulaski County farmer who specializes in raising chickens has found a way of getting rid of mites by placing in his chicken house a banana stalk. He has also found that a banana stalk serves as a good riddance of fleas.

L. F. Blaser of Benton, Ark., believes he has the answer to low cost housing. He demonstrated a model to engineers and told them a one-room, 10 x 18 foot house constructed in the same manner could be built for less than $10.00.

Mr. Blaser uses "toesacks" for covering the house frame then applies three coats inside and out of a composition which he has developed using concrete, lime, aluminum, and other material. The result is a concrete-appearing house which Blaser estimates will last two years in any kind of weather.

The composition which he has perfected is applied with paint brush. The model he exhibited withstood heavy hail and wind in the tornado at Benton several months ago without being dented, he said. He has a brooder house 10 x 18 feet at Benton constructed of the material. Patents have been applied for and Blaser is attempting to organize a company to promote his composition.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS CONTROL OF PEA WEEVIL

"Rotenone dust appears to have given this summer a large-scale and convincing demonstration of its effectiveness in pea weevil control," says the Washington Farmer (Aug. 19). "Dr. Claude Wakeland, University of Idaho entomologist, who recently visited the large cannery pea-producing area of eastern Washington and Oregon to study the results of rotenone dusting, says: 'Virtually no weevilly peas are coming into the canneries and both canners and growers are happy over the results.' This is the third year that rotenone dust has been used in pea weevil control. It is the first season of such large-scale activities. The idea of employing this chemical came from Dr. T. L. Brindley, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, stationed at the University of Idaho. For many years the federal bureau, in cooperation with the Idaho, Washington and Oregon experiment stations, has been searching for a solution to the northwest's serious weevil problem. The first year rotenone was tried out on experiment plots. Results were so promising it was given a more extended field test last year. When the record of the 1936 dusting operations was reported to the canners, they immediately laid plans for the big dusting activities this year."

## TIPS FOR PEACH FANCIERS

### A Bumper Crop is Piling Baskets Full and pushing Prices Down on This Vitamin-starred Fruit

Scent of peach pie running over in ovens and pungence of peach preserves bubbling in pots float over the land as housewives get busy with the 1937 peach crop. Thousands of bushels of peaches will go to the commercial canneries this year; more thousands will reach the drying trays. The yield bending low the boughs of the Nation's peach trees is the heaviest since 1931.

Peaches, it seems, after a bad case of doldrums are staging a comeback. The 1937 crop will probably touch 57,700,000 bushels—a gain of 15 percent over 1936 figures. Almost all the important peach States point with pride to 1937 prospects—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Although California's gains have been slight, she still stands head and shoulders above her nearest competitor with a 22,000,000-bushel crop of clingstones and freestones. Her neighbors, Utah and Washington, are among the few States that admit heavy losses. Hardest hit in crop prospects is Georgia, long the acknowledged peach queen of the East. Her production slashed in half, she has temporority yielded her crown to Pennsylvania.

That this year's crop does not exceed the peak production of 1931 is not surprising, for peach trees in the United States declined from 79,000,000 in 1930 to 67,000,000 bearing trees 5 years later. Not only market conditions but weather militated against peach production in those years. Above the Mason-Dixon line frost brought bud-killing and tree injury in its train. However, growers soon set about the business of planting new trees, spurred on by the relatively high prices that peaches were bringing at market. Besides, peach growers have come to take misfortune in their stride, for theirs is often a speculative business. The peach is perishable and the tree is beset by diseases and pests such as the "yellows" and San Jose scale. It is not long-lived nor is it hardy. Overproduction with resultant low prices for producers is another hazard that has turned growers' hair gray. California is making an effort to rout the low price enemy by enforcing a marketing agreement which limits shipment of the commonest-grown freestone peach—the Elberta—to U. S. No. 1 grade of a certain size.

The peach owes its origin to China, its name to Persia—one of the stopovers in its globetrotting career. In fact, the peach lingered there so long it became known to the ancient world as the Persian apple. The Chinese invested the peach with the glamour of superstition. To us a peach is a peach—good in its own luscious right, but bearing no omen of good or ill fortune.

Definite fruit characteristics differentiate the races and varieties of peaches. Peaches may be smooth-skinned or covered with a heavy down. They may have white flesh or yellow, flesh closely clinging to the stone or falling free from the pit. In shape they can be round, or with a pronounced beak at one end. Again they can be as irregularly formed as the odd saucer-shaped members of the Peento peach family.

Both yellow and white peaches come as clingstones or freestones. Clingstones play their important part in commercial canning though some are sliced and home-pickled. Perference in peaches for fresh dessert use, drying, and home cooking points to the freestones. On the basis of geography, too, peaches can be divided. Most western peaches find their way to the cannery or the drying rack; eastern varieties are served as dessert fruit.

Just as there are style trends in clothes, there are fashions in fruit varieties. Right now the yellow-flesh peaches are most popular. Young hopefuls of the peach field are the varieties that have resulted from breeding work that has gone on for some 25 years. New features are improved flavor, juice content, texture, and the ability to attain a full, natural ripeness on the tree and yet withstand the strain of shipping long distances. Of these college-bred varieties, Halehaven and Golden Jubilee are making their mark at roadside stands and local markets in certain sections. The alliterative trio, Vedette, Valiant, and Veteran, originating at Vineland, Onatrio, hold promise of success also.

No young upstart has been able to steal the show from Elberta, a standard variety of freestone. The fruit matures in season to a size 2¾ inches long by 2½ inches wide. Its skin changes on maturity from greenish yellow to orange yellow, often mottled with red. Skin is thick, tough, and downy. Flesh is yellow, stained with red near the pit and is juicy though stringy, firm, and sweet. In quality Elberta falls short of Crawford and Champion peaches and it is too tart to suit some taste, yet because it handlers well commercially, holds its own as the most widely grown variety in the United States.

Should choice turn to a white-fleshed peach, Champion is without a peer when well-grown, but the fruits though attractive run small and are apt to be off color. This soft-fleshed variety has been an easy prey to brown rot and is no longer grown commercially.

Only three-way fruit—that is, good for canning, drying, and shipping—is Muir, boon to experienced peach men during the depression This variety seems equally at home on Eastern ground. Though unprepossessing in appearance, given a chance to prove its worth for culinary purposes, it more than lives up to expectations.

Not every consumer is able to buy tree-ripened peaches, but by a little care, one can and should buy ripe peaches. Because peaches are extremely perishable, they are often picked slightly immature so that they will stand shipping better. Sometimes they are picked so immature that they cannot ripen satisfactorily, will shrivel, and generally lack the tender, tasty flesh or ripe fruit. Ripeness is indicated by firmness and by the extent to which the green on the under side of the peach has turned to a whitish-yellow color.

For home purposes, whether for canning or eating fresh, choose peaches of the yellow-fleshed mid-season and late varieties such as Elberta, Salway, J. H. Hale, and Smock. Among other good canning varieties are Golden Jubilee and Vedette.

Peaches of fine quality should be firm, free from blemishes, and of fresh appearance. Ground color should be whitish or yellowish sometimes combined with red blush. A red cheek alone is not a true sign of maturity, however, since color mottlings vary with variety.

Overmature peaches, recognized by softness to the touch, bruise easily, are fit only for immediate consumption. Even if the outer skin of a bruise is not discolored, the bruised flesh is too soft and discolored for use.

Watch for unevenness in shape and small surface punctures exuding a gummy substance. These are telltale clues of worm injury. Brown circular spots are warnings of decay ahead, too.

The United States has set up standard quality grades that are in general use among shippers. These define the requirements of the various grades, and specify the tolerances of defective peaches which may be allowed in each grade. The size of the peaches is stated separately from the grade. Thus peaches of any size—2 inches or 2½ inches—may be rated as U. S. Fancy, U. S. Extra No. 1, U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2.

Although such descriptions are of indirect benefit to consumers, their general use is more important to the trade in providing a common language for shippers and distant buyer.

Grades for canned clingstone peaches consist of U. S. Grade A (Fancy), U. S. Grade B (Choice), U. S. Grade C (Standard). The same grades apply to special packs for hospitals in which no sugar goes into the can. Other grades below U. S. standard requirements hardly concern the homemaker.

Cooks don't have to go to a lot of trouble to turn out a delicious dessert made of peaches. There is nothing much simpler to prepare and much more delectable to eat than a dish of peaches and cream. It's healthful, too, for yellow peaches are an excellent source of Vitamin A, fair source of B, good supply of C. And remember, if dessert has to stand awhile, lemon juice squeezed over the peaches will prevent them from turning a dusty brown.

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## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

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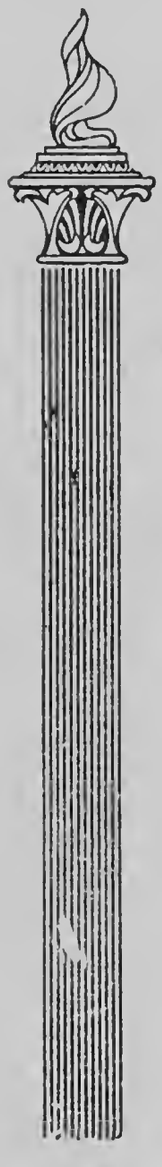

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## MILK PARADE

**From Doorsteps of City Milk Plants to Doorsteps of City Consumers, We Explore—in this Second of our Series on Milk for Millions—the Tangled Web of Prices and Costs of this Champion Food***

*First of the series appeared in our August 9, 1937, issue.

Time may march on, but milk flows down in a modern milk plant. Some plants may not harness gravity to move milk, may even process the milk completely on one floor, but by gravity or pressure pump, the steps that milk must go through before it is fit to drink are the same by modern health regulations. From the glass-lined, white-enameled storage tanks the milk flows through either a filter or a clarifier, which serves to remove from the milk all foreign substances which may have escaped detection until that time. The clarifier is a round drumlike tank inside of which the milk is whirled at high speed until it is clean.

Cleaned, the milk then tumbles through stainless pipes to the next process, preheating, where it is heated to a temperature of 120 degrees, preparatory to pasteurization.

Pasteurized milk is simply milk heated until harmful bacteria in it are killed. Today there are three methods of pasteurization: The flash process, in which the milk is brought up to a temperature of 160 degrees for 15 to 30 seconds; bottle pasterization, by which the milk is heated in the bottles; and the third method, the one which is in use in most cities, in which every particle of milk is heated to a temperature of 142 degrees and kept at that temperature for 30 minutes. The Standard Milk Ordinance of the United States Public Health Service recommends that the thermometem read 143½ degrees for the 30 minutes to insure complete pasteurization.

Historically famous microbe hunter, Louis Pasteur, nineteenth century French scientist, discovered the process known as pasteurization while he was trying to save the French wine industry from the ravages of uncontrolled fermentation. Fermentation was caused by bacteria, he discovered, and heat killed bacteria. By heating wine the baeteria could be killed, the fermentation controlled.

Epidemics in the nineteenth century led to the pasteurization of milk. First pasteurizers were ridiculed; many dealers advertised uncooked milk to minimize advantages of the pasteurized kind. But slowly, surely, the gospel of pasteurization spread until now all large cities require the pasteurization of most commercial milk. Chief exception is certified milk which is not pasteurized.

Bacteria are as hard to generalize about as people. Not all of them are bad. The bad bacteria, the pathogenic kind, the evil harbingers of tuberculosis, undulant fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, typhoid, and other diseases—all of these die at relatively low temperatures. In addition, however, there are good bacteria in milk, the laetic-acid bacteria. They help digestion and at the same time are the rank-and-file soldiers in the white hosts that fight disease bacteria in the body. Then, too, there are the "peptonizers", another group of bacteria that help to digest food. These good bacteria fortunately have a greater resistanee to heat than the disease-inducing bacteria. But if the milk is heated too much during pasteurization they, too, are killed, and some of the nutritive value of the milk is lost. Therefore milk must be heated not too hot, nor too cold.

Milk for pasteurization in typical milk plants is introduced into a great tile drum inside of which are contained a number of rotating cylinders. Inside these cylinders the milk is heated, while the cylinders themselves move slowly around inside the drum. The round trip takes exactly 30 minutes.

To insure proper pasteurization many health departments require that the pasteurization equipment be fitted with devices which record the amount of milk that passes through them, the temperature to which the milk was submitted, and the length of time the milk remained in the pasteurization process. These records, kept by automatic pens on rolls of paper, are inspected by public health authorities.

**Hot milk must be cooled.** In a modern plant, this is done by a most ingenious trick, called the regenerative cooler-heater system. Cold milk passing into the pasteurization tanks is tricked into cooling the hot milk coming out of the tanks. By means of double tubes, one inside the other, the cold milk on its way to being pasteurized is heated by the hot milk coming out.

At the bottom of the milk cascade are the filling and bottling machines. The filling machine is a cylindrical device with a crown of stainless-steel tubes. Milk bottles move single file in a circle around the base of this machine on a moving belt. Automatically each tube settles down over a milk bottle, and then by a vacuum process floods milk into the bottle until it is filled. From there the milk bottles single-file along their moving belt to a similar capping machine, which fastens caps over the bottles. The belt moves on, carrying the milk to refrigerators where it is crated preparatory to final delivery to consumers.

Sanitary milk would be a grim joke, however, in dirty bottles. Strategic point in any milk plant, then, is the bottle-cleaning machine. Like all other processes this is automatic. The continuous automatic bottle washer looks like a giant tile-and-glass war tank without the caterpillar tread. At one end of it, bottles are fed into a slotted frame. Then the frame turns over, the bottles are immersed in a caustic soluton, carried through it and reamed out with rotating spindle brushes, and doused in a chlorine solution. Finally washed and sterile, they are ejected onto a moving belt which carries them under the filling machines, in a long, simple file. Inspectors along the way examine the milk bottles for defects, and the automatic filling machine sensitively examines the bottle rims for chips or cracks. If it discovers a chip or crack, with an uncanny canniness it refuses to fill the defective bottle; thus notifies the attendant, who removes it.

Final safeguard in an ideal milk plant is the nightly housecleaning. Each night after the milk is all bottled for the next day, the equipment is dismantled by experts, washed, sterilied, and reassembled. Perhaps sterilized, and reassembled. Perhaps a milk plant is the only modern industrial establishment which is completely dismantled and sterilized every working day.

Neapolitan milk men drive their cows through the city streets, deliver milk to their waiting customers directly from the cow's udder into a pitcher. For highly prized customers who use goat milk in Naples the milk man leads his goat by a rope straight to the consumer's kitchen. In Holland and Belgium milk is delivered from dog carts. The Mongolian on the inner plateaus of Asia rides his milk supply, dismounts from his mare, and milks her into whatever container Mongolians have. The streets of Turkey are crowded with goats whose masters deliver milk directly from the goat to the consumer for a copper coin.

Cows, goats, mares, none of these milk animals clutter up the streets of American cities waiting for consumers, but if cows, goats, and mares don't certainly milk men with their familiar rubber-tired wagons or trucks do. A study of the milk-distributing companies in Milwaukee made by Milwaukee's Common Council in cooperation with the CWA, the FERA, and the Department of Agriculture, revealed that on one day, March 16, 1934, the milk trucks of 17 companies paraded up and down one city block to serve the customers in that block. In two block 15 milk wagons marched and countermarched to deliver milk. One thousand and twenty city blocks in Milwaukee were studied on March 16, 1934. In every block except one, at least two companies made deliveries. In 800 of the 1,020 blocks, five companies went in and out during the day to deliver milk. Six companies delivered milk in 146 different blocks, and in 147 other blocks seven companies competed with each other. In two houses nine companies made deliveries.

Competition in milk distribution results in a musical comedy parade of milk men up and down the streets of American cities. But besides, it contributes to higher prices of milk. No. 1 charge on the portion of the milk dollar the distributor receives is the cost of delivery. Studies of the Federal Trade Commission in Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis reveal that in 4 years, 1930, 1933, 1934, and 1935, the cost of delivery alone took from 21 to 28 cents of the consumer's milk dollar. Processing the milk in 11 distribution plants took only 10 cents of the consumer's milk dollar in these years.

Statistics about the milk business are as much disputed as politics. No one has ever emerged from a study of the milk business with unchallenged figures. The reason for this is not simply that some people are bullheaded and can't be made to believe anything. Part of the reason may be that one company uses one method of figuring costs, another company another method, with the result that statistics from different companies are hardly ever comparable. Government investigators studying milk companies may use still another method, decide that some costs recognied by the company are not true costs at all.

At the basis of the confusion is the faet that the distributing company's primary concern is the sale of fluid milk and cream, but along with milk they sell butter, cheese, eggs chocolate milk, and malted-milk preparations. Some milk companies even sell bread and others a processed form of orange inice. Several investigated by the Federal Trade Commission sold honey. A yet unsolved problem of milk is how to charge to these various commodities the cost of selling them.

The Federal Trade Commission in a report on the distribution and sale of milk and milk products in Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis has said: "Data were collected from seven milk distributors. Each of these seven milk distributors divided his total delivery and selling expense each month among the various varieties of commodity handled. Among the seven distributors four different methods of making this distribution were used. Not all four methods of making this division could possibly be right so that at least three of the methods were incorrect—and it is believed that all four methods were incorrect in some phase or other."

Delivery costs for the seven distributors in the four cities studied by the Federal Trade Commission indicate clearly, however, where a good part of the consumer's milk dollar goes. It goes into the costs of the daily milk carnival, the parade of the rubber-tired milk wagons. Costs ranged, in October 1935, from a low of 2.74 cents a quart for all grades of milk to a high of 5.23 cents a quart. Cream delivery costs per quart ranged from a low of 6.70 cents to a high of 11.52 cents.

**Consumers are not** entrely free of responsibility for the size of milk delivery costs, however. They demand doorstep delivery. If for some reason a consumer does not get milk one morning and calls the milk company to dispatch to her immediately a pint or a quart of milk by special delivery, she runs up the cost. Such services are expensive, and for calling this tune consumers must pay a stiff price to the piper. But when consumers do not demand fancy delivery services they should not be required to pay for them. In many cities consumers who buy their milk at stores, and deliver it themselves, are still taxed for the cost of a delivery service they do not get.

Delivery through retail stores may save 1 cent a quart, possibly more, in handling expenses compared with delivery to the home. Substantially greater savings for consumers might be made by another method of delivery which has been tried out in New York City. To meet the demands of that city's depressed population for milk at lower cost officials set up a system whereby delivery is made direct to consumers from a dealer's wholesale truck within a 2-hour period each morning. Sales are for cash, and bottles must be returned or a deposit forfeited. Actual expense incurred in this method of distribution has not been reported, but it is perhaps significant that dealers were eager for the chance to deliver and sell this milk at 8 cents a quart when the regular retail delivery price was 13 cents and the store price 12 cents. Significant also is the demonstration in New York City that a cost saving of 3 or 4 cents a quart to consumers will stimulate an abundant willingness of consumers to purchase milk by this inconvenient method. At one time 90,000 qquarts per day were being sold in this way from 150 milk depots.

Cities whose health officers accept some responsibility for getting more milk consumed by needy families, as well as for keeping milk clean, could readily determine for their own localities what saving in handling expense is available to consumers by this method of distribution. New York City's experiment has been carried out with some assistance of public funds. But an analysis of its operation indicates no reason why it cannot proceed on a self-supporting basis.

But this is a story of a competitive milk system, the story of many competing milk companies. What, the Milwaukee Common Council asked, would be the cost of milk distributed noncompetitively by the city? How much would it cost to buy milk from farmers and sell it through one city-owned company? And how, it wanted to know, would the cost of such a system compare with present competitive costs. What are the wastes of competition and what are the savings of public distribution?

To answer these questions, four large public agencies, the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the city of Milwaukee, and the United States Department of Agriculture studied milk in Milwaukee for more than 2 years, peering into every nook and cranny of the Milwaukee milk system, computed, estimated, drew plans.

Plans for a publicly owned milk system (in which the Department of Agriculture had no hand incidentally, for it only participated in the study of milk as it is distributed in Milwaukee today) indicate that a publicly owned system of milk distribution in Milwaukee could sell milk to the consumer for 2 cents per quart less than the present price and could pay the farmers 21 cents more a hundredweight for their milk.

Consumer conscious, the investigators began their study of Milwaukee milk by studying Milwaukee milk consumers. All Milwaukee families, they discovered, used butter, nine-tenths of them used fluid milk two-thirds of them used cheese, and only one-fourth of the families studied used cream.

Average Milwaukee family used 1 1-3 quarts of milk a day, a quart of buttermilk once a month, a pint of light cream once every 16 days, a pint of heavy cream once every 2 months, a quart of ice cream once a month, a pound of cottage cheese every 20 days, a pound of hand-spread cheese every 15 days, and a pound of butter every 3 days.

Milk consumption varied according to the economic level of the families studied. Cream consumption was limited almost exclusively to families of middle and high incomes. In a low income district of Milwaukee, the per capita daily consumption of milk was only one-half pint, the average for the city was slightly over seven-tenths of a pint. In one section of Milwaukee the average persons used a pint of cream only once in 3 years, in a high income section of Milwaukee the average person used a pint of cream about once every 25 days. Milk consumption, too, varied in families according to the number of children and the nationality of the family. Negroes, for instance, used comparatively little milk, though this may perhaps be due to the fact that the average income of the Negro familes studied was considerably lower than the income of the white families studied.

Milwaukee consumers buy their milk chiefly from distributors' wagons; four-fifths of the 8,800 families studied got all their milk from distributors' wagons. Families using least milk bought their milk in stores. Families using most milk bought milk both from distributors' wagons and from stores. On the other hand practically all butter

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

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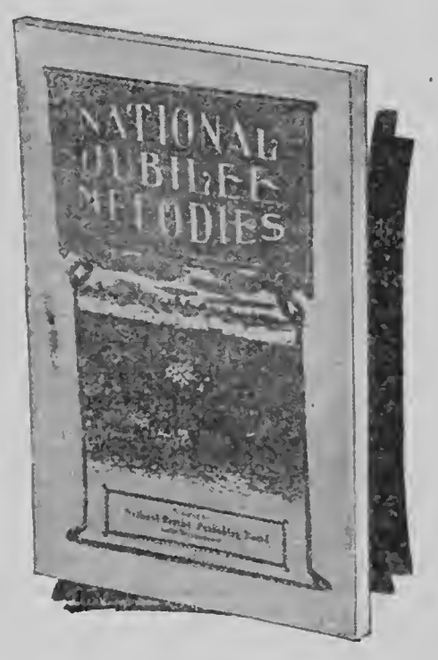


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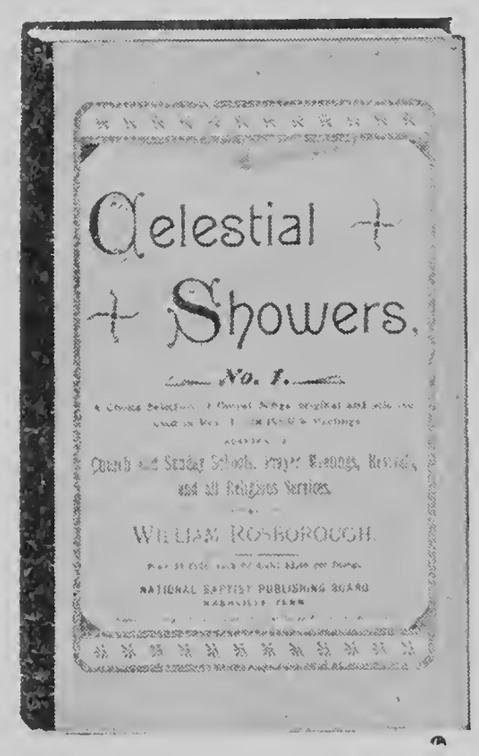


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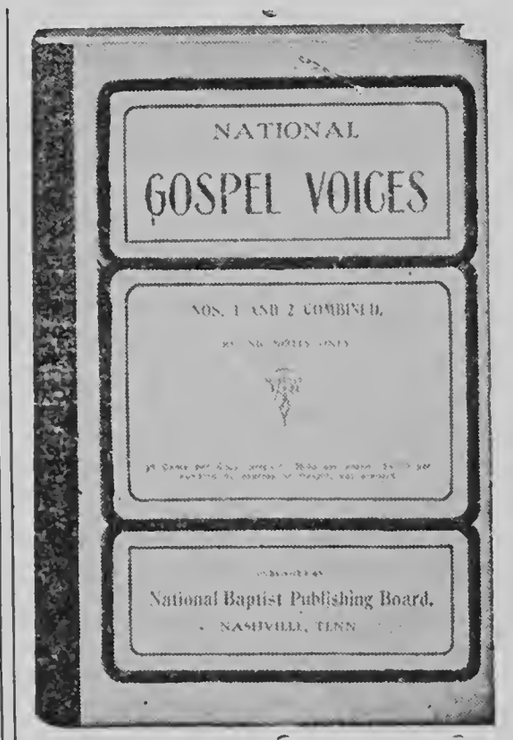


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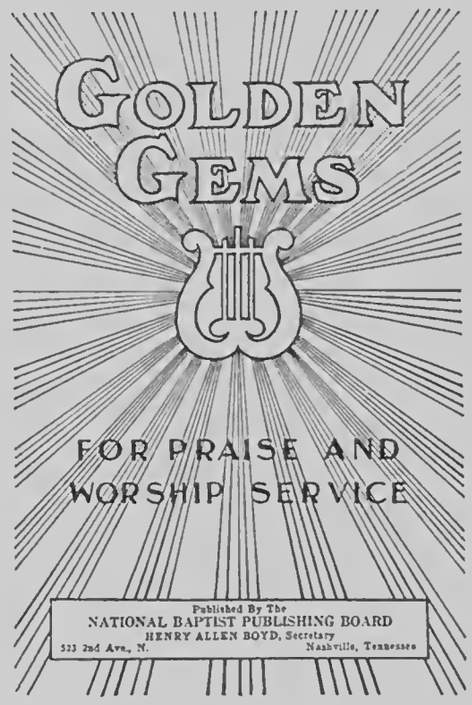


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## MILK PARADE

(Continued from Page 6)

was sold through retail stores. Retail stores handled approximately one-sixth of the fluid milk sold and one-fifth of the fluid cream. Most stores studied, incidentally, reported a sharp decrease in the amount of fluild milk sold in 1934 as compared with 1931 and a sharp increase in the sale of canned milk. Public institutions accounted for one-eighth of Milwaukee's fluid milk, two-fifths of its canned milk.

Price, a primary concern of consumers, also received the attention of the Milwaukee investigators. Previous studies in New York indicate that a 1-cent increase or decrease in the price of a quart of milk makes very little difference in the consumption of milk but a 2-cent increase or decrease in the price of milk has an immediate effect on consumption. Thirty per cent of Milwaukee consumers stated that they would use more milk if the price of milk were reduced 2 cents a quart. Among the families with low income, milk consumption, they said, would increase 14.5 percent if the price of milk were dropped 2 cents a quart. Families with intermediate incomes would increase milk consumption 11.1 percent and families with the highest incomes would increase consumption 6.2 percent. Butter consumption would increase 15.8 percent if the price of butter were reduced 4 cents a pound.

Milwaukee milk dollars in 1933 paid 53 cents to the farmers, 46 cents to the distributors. In 1934 the farmer's share of the milk dollar was 46.8 cents. Beginning in 1923 when the farmer received 58.1 cents of the milk dollar, down to 1934, when he received 46.8 cents of the consumer's milk dollar, the farmer's share consistently decreased. During this same period the retail price of milk declined from 10:5 cents to 9.4 cents and the distributor's gross margin increased from 4.4 cents to 5 cents.

Distributors' shares in the consumer's milk dollar are not all profit, however. In 1933 for instance, the distributor paid 14.8 cents out of each dollar for processing the milk, of which 6 cents was wages. He paid 26.7 cents for delivering the milk, of which 19.5 cents was wages. It cost the distributors 2.42 cents to sell the milk, of which 1 cent was paid out in wages. Administrative expenses cost the distributor 3.28 cents. Altogether his expenses, as shown by his accounting method, totaled 47.2 cents. Since he received only 46 cents of the consumer's dollar, however, in that year he incurred a loss if his system of figuring was correct. In other words, the consumer received $1.01 in milk and milk services for each dollar he spent.

Consumers have often heard of the economies that can be gained from the operation of a large-scale plant, but large-scale operation does not necessarily mean economies; sometimes bad management can cancel the gains that result from large-scale operation. The Milwaukee investigators discovered that in April 1934 medium-sized milk plants were more efficient than large milk plants. Men working in medium-sied milk plants handled 984 quarts of milk per man day. In large plants this average was 830 quarts per man day, in small plants 484 quarts. Average output per man daily for the entire city of Milwaukee was 845 quarts of milk per day per man.

Boston auditors, at the request of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, took apart the accounts of the Boston dairies to discover significant facts bearing on large versus small operations. They found 80 percent of Boston's milk supply in 1935 was furnished by 7 percent of Boston's milk dealers. The remaining 20 percent was supplied by 93 percent of the city's milk dealers. Thus a few big dealers were supplying most of the milk, and a great many small dealers supplying a small part of the city's milk.

Comparing costs of big and little dealers, the auditors found the big ones had the jump on their smaller competitors as far as processing costs were concerned. This part of their operations was four-tenths of a cent a quart less. But against this economy was a much higher cost for the retail delivery operation. Here the little dealers were shown to be doing a much less expensive job, with average delivery costs 1.1 cents a quart under such costs of the big distrubtors. Total city operations on this home-delivered mlik in the case of the big dealers were two-thirds of a cent a quart greater than in the case of the small dealers. Processing and delivery of cream to Boston homes was found to cost one-half cent less per half-pint bottle when done by the smaller dealers. Wholesale deliveries of both milk and cream were performed at less cost by large dealers than by small ones and they enjoyed the lion's share of this class of business.

Another measure of efficiency is the used capacity of a plant. By this standard, Milwaukee competitive milk distribution does not show up very well. Twenty-two plants in Milwaukee could have pasteurized 71 percent more milk than they actually pasteurized in April 1934 They could have filled 122 percent more bottles than were actually filled and washed 91 percent more bottles than they actullay washed. This may be due to the fact that milk sales in individual companies vary much more than the milk sales of all companies. Money, time, and labor is expended by milk companies in an attempt to capture milk markets from each other. Because of the greater variation in sales, plant capacities must be higher than necessary to take care of sales variations. Milk plants therefore operate much below capacity during shifts in the milk market in milk sales from one company to another.

Milk plant investments in Milwaukee increased from 1928 to 1934, while milk sales volume declined. For every quart of milk sold in 1928 there was 5.4 cents invested in milk equipment. By 1934 each quart of milk sold had represented an investment of in plant of 6.6 cents. Altogether 20 of the 25 plants operating in Milwaukee handling 97 percent of the Milwaukee milk supply had net fixed assets of $3,300,000. In plant equipment this represented a bottle-filling capacity of 90,000 quarts an hour, a bottle-washing capacity of 78,000 quarts an hour, and a pasteurizing capacity of 70,000 quarts an hour. The total worth of these 20 companies was 7 million dollars. In addition, they used about 2½ million dollars of borrowed capital.

Thus the cooperative investigators if Milwaukee milk distribution blocked in the picture of milk in Milwaukee: A wasteful delivery system, a relatively inefficient utilization of eqquipment, a consistent need for milk by the people of Milwaukee, and at the same time a milk economy that was not particularly profitable to the businessmen who distributed the milk.

Alongside this picture was placed a perspective for a public milk-distributing system. They pointed out, however, that a publicly owned plant is not the only alternative to the present wasteful competitive system. For instance, the investigators suggested that milk prices and milk efficiency in Milwaukee might be benefited by zoning sales territories among distributors to reduce duplication. It has been suggested that Milwaukee might regulate milk companies just as many public utilities are regulated. It might begin to correct the mistakes of competition by permitting milk distributors to process milk but by distributing the processed milk through a publicly owned distributing system. Another suggestion would grant a closely supervised monopoly of milk distribution in Milwaukee to one distributor just as streetcar companies are given franchises.

Exploring the possibilities of a publicly owned milk-distributing system, however, the investigators estimated that such a system would need one large city plant and five country station so situated that no producer would be more than 2 hours from the station to which he was supposed to deliver milk. The country stations would assemble the milk for delivery, transship it to the central distributing plant in the city from which it would be distributed. The contemplated milk distributing system in Milwaukee would have a pasteurizing capacity of 100,000 pounds of milk an hour sufficient to take care of the need of Milwaukee consumers until 1950. Three cream separators would give this public plant a cream-producing capacity of 11,000 pounds of cream an hour. There would also be equipment for the manufacturing of Vitamin D milk, chocolate milk buttermilk, and additional machinery capable of manufacturing 25,000 pounds of butter in 18 hours.

Ice cream machinery in the public plant would have a capacity of 1,400 gallons an hour. Other equipment would enable the public distribution system to transform surplus milk into cottage cheese and powdered skim milk. The 16 air-conditioned buildings contemplated by the public plant would cover 24½ acres. The plant would handle about 1½ million pounds of milk daily and would deliver milk to consumers 12 to 24 hours fresher than the milk they now receive. Altogether the plant would employ 1,300 persons, of whom about 50 percent would be engaged in the delivery of milk to the consumer.

Such a plant would cost 5 million dollars. An additional 5 million dollars would be necessary to reimburse present distributors for their plant equipment. The daily operating cost of the public plant would be about $11,500, of which about half, or $5,700, would be the daily wage bill.

Estimated savings under this arrangement would result in a 2-cents-a-quart savings to consumers and allow an additional 0.301 cent per quart for milk producers. At the same time, even with these savings, the public milk system would be able to pay for itself in 19 years.

Savings would come from economies in the processing and delivery of milk. In the public milk plant processing milk would cost 0.83 cent per quart. In the most efficient plants studied by the Milwaukee investigators this cost was 1.01 cents.

# SHARECROPPERS TO SHARE IN FEDERAL MONEY NEXT YEAR

## Discrimination Against "Little Fellow" To Be Stopped In 1938

Washington, D. C., Sept. (ANP)—Colored tenants and sharecroppers throughout the South learn that under the provisions of the 1938 Soil Conservation Program just announced by Secretary Henry A. Wallace that they, along with the thousands of white farm tenants and sharecroppers, will receive a larger share of government payment checks than in previous years.

Three Negro field workers are employed by the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They will work with Negro Land Grant College presidents, with Negro Extension workers and the other agencies which touch Negro rural life, in helping explain the big program to colored farmers. The colored Field Officers, all specialists in their chosen work, are James P. Davis, Little Rock, Ark.; Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. and Mrs. R. R. Moton, Washington D. C.

Speaking of the new setup, Secretary Wallace said: "The new program represents a progressive development from the previous programs formulated under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It follows the broad outlines already established and sets up definite objectives for 1938 These include an increase in soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices to further the primary aim of soil improvement. Goals for soil-depleting crops were fixed as a conservation measure and to assure an ample and balanced supply of food feed and fibre crops."

To attain these objectives, a goal of from 29 million to 31 million acres have been set up for cotton. and for tobacco from 1.577,800 to 1,653,000 acres. If the planters do not exceed these goals enough cotton and tobacco should be produced to sell at prices fair to both the farmer and the consumer. The goals set up for wheat and corn will likewise produce ample food and feed.

Concerning the division of payments between the landlord and tenant, the 1938 Program says: "In all regions, payments will be divided between landlord and tenant in the proportion that they share in the principal crop, or all crops and practices on the farm."

Heretofore the division between landlords and sharecroppers was approximately on a basis of 75 percent to the landlord and 25 percent to the tenant. In the Program the division will be more nearly on a fifty-fifty basis. Where the tenant supplies his own workstock, equipment, etc. and follows the practices, he will receive a larger share based upon his participation.

In the 1938 Program, all tenants and sharecroppers who receive payments under the new program will automatically become members of the County Agricultural Conservation Association. This association selects the County Committee which helps to administer the program in the counties. The new program makes clear the opportunity which they now have to join and take an active part.

## Tuskegee Choir To Broadcast Songs Over NBC Oct. 10

Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 30—(ANP)—With the haunting strains of "Deep River....My Home is Over Jordan" swelling from 100 voices of the famed Tuskegee Institute Choir, a major Negro radio program will make its bow to the nation on Sunday, October 10, at 1:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time in the first of a series of weekly concerts via station WAPI, Birmingham and the red network of the National Broadcasting company

To William L. Dawson, director of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music and nationally prominent conductor and composer, has been assigned the important role of producing the new program which may bring about a nationwide recrudescence in the spiritual's popularity. Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama will join with Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of Tuskegee, in the ceremonies introducing the choir and its conductor to the national radio audience. The opening program will shortly be announced.

## Colored Salesman Blazes New Trail With Ohio Firm

Youngstown, Sept. 30—(By Simeon S. Booker, Jr., for ANP) Since Nathaniel Lee started selling electrical appliances for a white concern here, he has sold over a thousand dollars worth of equipment. Being one of the pioneers in Negro salesmanship, Lee has established quite a trade among Negroes in this valley.

The method in which he landed the job demonstrates his ability in crackerjack salesmanship. The company, being in an all-Negro exhibition, wished to have a Negro explain the details of the equipment and attempt to sell it. A commission was to be given for any appliances sold.

Lee refused the job, but went down to the company's offices, and talked with the managers. When he came out, he was a part-time salesman for the concern.

In the ensuing months, Lee did so well that the company hired him on a full time basis, and then to strengthen the staff, they employed another Negro, a woman.

This is the first time that a local colored person has been employed by an electric concern on a sales force. Lee, a holder of a teacher's license, but unable to secure that type of work here, has blazed the trail for local sepia job-seekers. Since his appointment, other companies have followed suit and employed Negro salesmen.

## Citizens Organize To Aid Domestics

Chicago, Sept. 30—(ANP)—The newly-organized Citizens Committee of the Domestic Workers Association held a dinner meeting Thursday at Poro Tea Room for the purpose of electing permanent officers.

Neva Ryan, president of the with a short address on the need for continued organization among household employes. Attorney C. W. Burton, of the National Negro Congress, spoke briefly on the three important functions of a Citizens Committee, pointing out the need for understanding the problems affecting domestic workers, arousing a favorable public opinion, and devising means of financing the drive among this underpaid group. Agnes Nestor, president of Illinois Women's Union League, spoke of the part the league has played in securing better conditions by helpassociation, opened the meeting ing workers to help themselves.

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**The picture will be sent securely wrapped in a tube to prevent it from being crushed. When it arrives at its destination it can be framed. The Secretary of the Publishing Board declares that he is having these ready to be mailed out, so that during the month of March, 1938 every School that wishes to hold Boyd Memorial Exercises will have a large-size picture of the late Dr. Boyd on hand, and they can point him out to the present generation. They can show this picture to the thousands of boys and girls who never saw him. They can point him out to the tiny tots, who in a little while will be grown-ups.**

**The National Baptist Publishing Board, which was founded by this Baptist stalwart, is but one of the institutions that was built, estalished and headed by him during his life time.**

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## MILK FOR MILLIONS

Twenty-four and a half million cows go out to pasture in America. They munch grass, chew their cuds, and in their contented bovine way they quietly set about the manufacture of milk.

No one involved in the problem of milk except the cow is contented. Consumers complain that they do not get enough milk at low enough prices. Producers say that that may be so, but from their end it seems that they frequently produce too much milk and more often get too little for producing it. Distributors caught between the farmers and the consumers say yes and no, and most of the time say nothing at all.

Here today and gone tomorrow might just as well have been said about milk, for milk is the most short-lived of commodities. The milk we drink is hardly ever more than 48 hours old. The life span of a glass of milk is short indeed, and it is this fact that makes the milk industry unlike any other industry. Denying the necessity of such haste, however, some point to a recent shipment of milk from Portland, Oreg., to Manila, a 26-day journey. Reported consumers from Manila, "The milk was fine."

But the supposed perishability of milk has geared the source of supply close to the point of consumption. Our vegetables may come from California or Florida; our wheat may come from almost anywhere in the world; our coffee, our cocoa, and our spices come from the ends of the earth, but our milk comes from our community backyard, the milkshed, whether it must come from there or not. In Baltimore, a city ordinance requires that it come from a distance no greater than 50 miles. All except one percent of Milwaukee's milk comes from within 40 miles. Seventy percent of all the milk shipped into St. Louis comes from within a radius of 50 miles.

Milk in its natural state, if it is to be handled at all, must be handled at once. Cows observe no holidays, are as yet unaffected by the demand for a 5-day week. To receive the cows' output, dairy farmers must work every day; trucks and trains must move continuously with their cargoes of milk; fluid-milk plants, creameries, evaporators, cheese factories, every milk-processing plant must be geared for quick action.

Rivers of milk, like the rivers that run through America, would cause no problem if they flowed smoothly, but like other rivers, the milk river has its flood problem and it drought problem. One-half of the Nation's milk is produced during one-third of the year. In the spring when most cows freshen, when pastures are green, production of milk doubles and sometimes trebles in a few weeks. A torrent of milk flows into milk-processing plants. In the fall and winter the stream of milk runs low. Unlike grains and other commodities, milk cannot be stored for long in its natural state. The use of milk must be adjusted to meet these seasonal changes in supply.

Flood control of milk is effected by the diversion of milk into byproducts during the flood tide, by lessened manufacture of milk products during the ebb tide. Flood milk—milk in excess of the demand for fluid—is generally called "surplus" milk. Paradoxically the supply of "surplus" milk exceeds the amount of milk that goes into fluid uses. In 1934, of every 100 pounds of milk produced, 41 pounds were used in fluid form; 44 pounds were spread on bread or used in cooking as butter; 6 pounds were eaten as cheese grated on spaghetti or sliced in sandwiches; 3 pounds were spooned into consumers' mouths in the form of ice cream; 4 pounds were poured out of cans in the form of evaporated or condensed milk; the remainder went into that almost forgotten animal, the calf, or was used in the form of miscellaneous milk products, such as malted milk, powdered milk, and so on.

Dairying is one of the oldest of professions. The keeping of animals for milk extends back into history beyond the knowledge even of archeologists. Yet today the production of milk is not so different but that some prehistoric herdsman could not soon feel at home on a modern dairy farm. Chief changes have come about through the effort to make cows more productive and the milk less perishable and more healthful.

Streamlining cows for milk production is not so simple as streamlining trains for speed. But some idea of how successfully the latest model cow has been streamlined may be gathered from the fact that though nature originally provided the cow with only enough milk to take care of a calf, today many cows provide enough milk to take care of 10 calves. Highly bred dairy cows are such perfect milk-producing machines that practically all the food they can consume and digest is used to make milk. As a consequence such cows are spare, angular animals with little unnecessary flesh on them. The nutrients necessary for flesh-making go into milk-making. Special breeds of cows, too, produce milk with either high or low butterfat content. Holstein Friesians, for instance, produce large quantities of milk that is not rich in butterfat. Guernseys and Jerseys, on the other hand, while they do not produce so much milk, produce milk that contains as much as 5 or 6 percent butterfat. The average American cow in 1935 produced 4,169 pounds of milk a year. For 1924 this average was 3,784 pounds of milk.

Drink milk for health, the slogan runs, but milk has not always been the most healthful drink available. Before the days of milk inspection a study of 240 epidemics in Massachusetts revealed that 19.2 percent, or 46 epidemics, were due to milk infection. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, tuberculosis—all of these dread diseases at one time were the hazards incurred in a glass of uninspected milk.

Scientifically safe milk had to wait upon the development of scientific knowledge. First milk laws, not surprisingly, were concerned with the adulteration of milk rather than with impure milk. First milk regulation on record was passed in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1809. This law prohibited the dilution of milk with water. First English law was passed in 1860, also prohibiting the watering of milk.

Earliest attempts at milk control in the United States occurred in Massachusetts. In 1856 a State law was passed prohibiting the adulteration of milk. In 1859 a Boston milk inspector was appointed. In the same year a law was passed making illegal the use of distillery slops for dairy feed. Until 1900 most milk inspection laws were devoted solely to the detection of watered, skimmed, and adulterated milk.

Montclair, N. J., in 1900 initiated the bacterial examination of milk. The inspection of milk as we know it today, on the farm, on the way to the city, and finally in the processing plant in the city, did not become general until about 1910.

Dairy inspection received its impetus from the efforts of two doctors in Montclair, N. J., in 1889. These men made a study of sanitary milk production, and then having satisfied themselves that milk could be produced under conditions that were perfectly healthful, they looked for a farmer who would agree to produce milk under their supervision in accordance wiht their instructions. This milk was called "certified milk" The name "certified milk" was registered with the United States Patent Office and the right to use the name was granted only to dairies which followed certified milk practices. Today medical milk commissions in some States and State Departments of Health in other States supervise the production of certified milk. Certified milk is now the highest quality raw milk that is obtainable. The most important effect of this work, however, was the establishment of the fact that it is not impossible to have hygienic dairies, and from this original demonstration by two New Jersey doctors our present complex system of dairy inspection has grown up. Apart from its historical interest, however, certified raw milk is relatively unimportant on the market. Most consumers find it too expensive, and use, instead, pasteurized milk. But where pasteurized milk is unavailable smart consumers take no chances with milk; they boil it before they use it.

Public demand for pure milk has resulted in many milk laws. Safe milk is good health insurance. Milk ordinance objectives should be simple, should seek only to obtain good clean milk for the consumer. To achieve this, milk ordinances should require sanitary dairy practices and define practicable standards of purity. They should set up minimum butterfat requirements, and minimum solids-not-fat requirements for all milk, irrespective of grade. Grade standards of a milk ordinance should be standards of purity, not richness. They should prescribe proper conditions of production, of transportation, of pasteurization, and of delivery.

Ideally, inspection under adequate ordinances should start with the cow. Dairy inspectors who score dairies by means of a model score card prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, first examine cows to see if they are clean and in good health, find out if they have been tested for tuberculosis, determine whether or not their food and water are clean and wholesome. In stable inspection, they examine the drainage, look for possible sources of contamination, see to it that the cows are provided with enough light and air, that the walls floors, and roofs of the stables are well constructed. The cows' bedding is inspected, and extra credit is given for heating systems.

Under perfect conditions inspectors demand that milking utensils be washed frequently and kept spotless. give extra credit for milk coolers. Clothes and health of the attendants should be noted. Other safeguards are washing the cow before milking, removal of manure from the stables, and the use of tested cooling and transportation practices.

Many communities are still unprotected by any milk ordinance or inspection. Many are still handicapped by poorly drawn ordinances, inadequately staffed inspection offices. When consumers are aspathetic farmers resistant, or city health authorities not careful enough, safe milk standards slip. The United States Public Health Service reports every year from 30 to 50 outbreaks of milk-borne disease. These are always the result of inadequate milk sanitation. There is no sound rea-

son why practically all of them may not be prevented.

Milk ordinances can make problems as well as solve them, when they go beyond their primary function of assuring a sufficient supply of safe milk. Then they act as tariff walls barring out shipments of safe milk which might relieve consumers from high prices or shortage in supply. This, it seems, they may do in two ways: By permitting the local market to consume as fluid milk only milk produced in the nearby milkshed, and again by limiting the number of farms within the milkshed which local authorities will inspect and certify for shipment of milk to their city.

"When health authorities find a sufficient volume of local inspected cream to meet the local needs, without consideration as to its cost, no inspection or permits are given for admission of the more distant product.'' A committee of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors was discussing the effect of health regulations on the economics of milk when it made this statement in its report to the association in 1933. "Many health officials in the East," it said, "have been somewhat embarrassed during the present economic condition in having to restrict interstate shipment of milk and cream by using health regulations in what everyone knows is an unlawful and unjust procedure."

The Depnty State Health Commissioners of New York told the convention some of the conclusions arived at by a committee of his State which had studied the safe-milk requirements of different cities. Several of his comments reveal the intimate tie between health regulation and market control. "I might say here that the committee did not attempt to classify certain requirements which have acquired considerable vogue of late, such as those limiting the local production areas and requiring pasteurization to be done within the municipal limits. The intent of these is so obvious that we thought it better to maintain, for the time, a 'hands off attitude." He told how conflicting interests of large and small distributing agencies may give rise to conflicting local ordinances which interfere with the free flow of milk. Health officers, he says, usually defend these regulations designed to limit the field to local industry, with the argument that they can maintain close supervision only over local sources with the funds at their disposal. "At times," the Commissioners said, "there have been intimations that health officers had had little to say about the enactment of these regulations or ordinances and that they had been instigated by the local producers and dealers."

"It is evident," warns the first committee quoted above, "that more laws and barriers will be made to restrict the free flow of interstate commerce unless some effort is made in á broad way to standardize the methods of inspection." A question to consumers is posed by this committee: "Since Federal control of shipments of meat has proven satisfactory for more than a score of years, it is not feasible to consider milk and cream under a somewhat similar plan?"

No direct recommendations come from the Federal Trade Commission on whether or not the present system of local sanitary control should be stripped of its power to control supply (and therefore price) of milk. The commission recommends more, not less, local control of supply, but by farmers through inter-marketing-area agencies representing local co-operative _____ with a view to more effectively controlling the transfer of milk and cream from one producing area to another _____" But the Commission also favors the standardization of sanitary regulations by proposing that a Federal authority should be directed "_____to prepare and recommend for adoption by the several States, uniform laws relating to ___ sanitary regulations, inspection rules, and other matters"—a program which, if put into effect, might go far to strip local sanitary control of its power to influence the price consumers pay for fluid milk and cream.

Such a standard milk ordinance which embodies all necessary health requirements has been drafted by the United States Public Health Service and is in operation in 676 cities. Each year the provisions of this ordinance are checked with State health authorities, the dairy industry, and experts in the Department of Agriculture, to conform with the latest scientific findings in the field of milk control and the best administrative practices. We described this ordinance in the Consumers' Guide of February 22, 1937.

Our grandmothers perhaps remember Mr. Jones who owned several cows and a farm on the outskirts of town. Grandmother left a jar with 4 pennies in it at her gate every morning and Mr. Jones came along during the morning with a horse and wagon and a can of milk He took the 4 pennies from the jar and then filled it up to overflowing with milk from the can. Later on grandmother remembers that Mr Jones sold his nearby farm and moved farther out into the country. Then her milkman, Mr. Brown came around each day with a horse and wagon loaded down with many cans of milk. Grandmother went down to the gate with a pitcher and Mr. Brown filled the pitcher up for her. The difference between him and Mr. Jones was that Mr. Brown did not own the cows from which his supply of milk came. He bought the milk from Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones' successor was the ancestor of the modern milk distributor. Mr. Jones himself has been pushed far out into the country, the town has become a city, and the city is sharply and abruptly different from the country. To bridge the gap between farm and city is too large a job for a horse and wagon. Just as the simple candle has given way to dynamos, transmission systems, and electric lights, so the homely can of milk and the neighborly Mr. Jones have given way before modern dairy farms, elaborate transportation systems, scientific bottling plants, complex distributing systems and intricate economic relationships.

There are 605,000 Mr. Joneses operating dairy farms today. Besides there are 4,000,000 other farms that keep cows for milk. There are approximately four cows to each farm in America today, some with more, others with fewer cows. On full-time dairy farms there are approximately 12 cows each. The milk industry has grown from a neighborly service to the largest farm industry, with a cash return to farmers in 1936 of 1 billion 300 million dollars.

Three fluid milk economies exist side by side in America today. The first, the simplest, is the economy in which the farmer and his family and his livestock consume all the milk produced on their own farm. The second, which our grandmothers remember, and which still exists in small towns and on the far outskirts of large cities, is one in which the farmer sells the milk produced on his farm directly to other consumers. The third, the most important for most consumers, is the one which finds its final expression in the bottle of milk and the bottle of cream on city doorsteps in the morning.

Most farmers do their milking by hand, taking from 6 to 8 minutes for each cow. On a few farms, however, milking machines are used which mechanically perform the pulsating motions of the hands. Four rubber-lined cups are placed over the four teats of the cow and the machine draws the milk through a tube into a container. Cows are milked at least twice a day, usually night and morning, and yield from 4 to 6 quarts at each milking.

Milk is drawn directly from the cow into pails, then usually strained into large cans with capacities of from 10 to 40 quarts. Under good conditions there cans are taken to hte milkhouse which is some distance from the dairy barn to avoid the danger of infection from dirt and dust. There, if the farmer is a careful one, the milk is cooled, sometimes by immersion in ice-cold water, sometimes by refrigerating systems, and sometimes simply by running water. At a regular time during the day the cans of milk leave the farm. Deterioration starts doing its damage when careless farmers let milk cans stand unprotected from the heat while awaiting collection.

Getting the milk from the farm to the city is the farmer's responsibility. Whatever the cost it comes out of his pay check. This is true when the milk is shipped directly into the city, as is about 50 percent of the milk going into St. Louis and all of the milk going into the cities of Connecticut, or when it is first discovered to a country milk station and then reshipped to the city, as is the case half the time in St. Louis and most of the time in Philadelphia and New York.

Transportation of milk, like the entire business of milk, has become a complicated, specialized business by itself with its own points of friction, its own technical problems, and its own special achievements. Milk is picked up from a roadside platform in front of the farm. From there it is hauled directly into the city pasteurizing plants or to a country receiving station. It may go by truck or train, part or all of the way. Trucking may be by the farmer himself, by his cooperative, by a farmer who serves all the farmers in his neighborhood, by an independent trucking company, or by a subsidiary of the milk distributor.

Today all forms of milk transportation give the front seat to the motor truck. Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Columbus, Dayton, Kansas City, Louisville, Richmond and San Diego receive all their milk by motor truck; many other cities receive almost all their milk by truck. Only two important cities still depend chiefly on trains: Boston, which receives 90 percent of its milk by train, and New York, which receives 63 percent by train. Some time in the future, some experts predict, trucks may give way to trains again as the chief vehicle for milk transport as more milk ordinances become standardized and milksheds are widened to include milk from any protected area. It is possible to deliver fresh milk by refrigerator cars from farm 1,000 miles away from a city.

Often hauling charges are a fruitful source of friction between farmer and distributor. Unfortunately rates do not always follow established rate-making principles. A study of milk in Milwankee shows that the average cost of hauling 100 pounds of milk was 18.6 cents in September 1934, 23 cents in 1930. This study did not indicate the basis for the determination of rates, but a study by the University of Illinois of the St. Louis milkshed states that hauling

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)


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## MILK FOR MILLIONS

(Continued from Page 10)

rates there seem to have no relation to distance, to the state of the roads, or to any one of the other factors that might reasonably be expected to determine rates. Hauling charges per hundredweight for 12 miles on 15 different routes varied from 13 to 30 cents for no apparent reason. Farmers naturally resent the apparent inequity of the charges made against them for hauling milk.

Federal Trade Commission experts during a study of milk in 1935 and 1936 authorized by Congress discovered instances of dealers taking a profit on services performed for producers. In Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia hauling charges levied on farmers by distributors exceeded the cost of hauling. Distributors' profit at the expense of farmers on this operation ranged up to one-fourth of a cent a quart in these cities. In Philadelphia distributors charged farmers for hauling some milk which was not hauled at all. In Boston and Baltimore the amounts charged to farmers for putting milk through the dealers 5 country stations exceeded the cost of the operation. These practices, the Commission said, are unfair and should be discontinued.

Milwaukee's Common Council with the cooperation of the CWA, the FERA and AAA experts studied almost every aspect of the milk problem of Milwaukee from 1934 to 1936. Two objectives of the study were, first to examine the leakages and inefficiencies of a competitive milk economy; and, second, to consider the establishment of a public milk department for the distribution of all milk in Milwaukee.

Counting up all the factors in the hauling situation, the Milwaukee investigation discovered that 143 haulers in the Milwaukee milkshed stopped at 2,597 farms to collect milk. Wastes showed up startlingly. To get to the 2,597 farms they served it was necessary for these 143 haulers to pass 2,852 dairy farms. Hauling in this case, and Milwaukee is not exceptional, becomes something like playing leapfrog, with a hauler collecting from one farm then skipping a farm, while right behind him another hauler follows, collecting from the farms that have been skipped, skipping the farms that have been served. One trucker passed up 55 farms to make collections at 9 farms. Trucks devoted to milk hauling were used only to 60 per cent of their capacity.

People who don't keep their appointment on time are a nuisance, but when trucks and drivers must stand around and wait for attention at a milk plant, not only is it a nuisance, it is a waste of money and resources. To haul their milk daily into Milwaukee trucks had to spend a total of 937.2 working hours. Of this time they had to stand around and wait 195 hours. For every 5 hours the haulers worked, they had to loaf more than 1 hour.

## Battery Company Employe Fatally Burned

**Little Rock,** Sept.—(ANP)—Leroy Herron, U. S. Battery and Tire Service company employe, was fatally burned in a fire which swept the plant last Saturday. He died the next morning at City Hospital. Herron suffered terrible burns on the face and body when a container of liquid tire retreading cement exploded.

## The DIGEST

**BY FLOYD CALVIN**

### Black's Homecoming

The homecoming of Mr. Justice Black on September 29, will be an important event in the life of the nation. What will the man who is a member of the highest tribunal of justice in the land say to charges that he took a double oatht—one to a hooded secret order with a record of terrorism unparalleled in a free country, and the other to the whole people of the United States to be fair and impartial in decisions rendered.

The pairs to which the Justice has gone to avoid newsmen abroad would indicate that he is not yet certain of his course of action. The fact that the justice dashed aboard a small mail liner and will land in Norfolk also argues that he wants to steer clear of metropolitan contacts as much as possible.

We have not lost faith in the President, but we have lost faith in Mr. Black. We think the President was deceived, but we want Mr. Black to explain, and after explaining, to quit the post to which it is clear he ought never to have aspired.

### Colleges Advertise

It is pleasant to note, this year, the increase in advertising done by our colleges. This means that higher education is becoming more popular, and that it is profitable for the college administrators to actively promote it.

It is encouraging to note that the major part of tis advertising is being done with the newspapers. This means our newspapers are now the accepted channels of communication with the intelligentsia by our college executives. For a long time it was argued that our better informed people did not read the colored newspapers. This argument is no longer valid. We have proo that people of college level now accept the Negro press as a matter of course.

Now perhaps we can get some more of our business institutions to loosen up on advertising appropriations in the colored newspapers. They see the colleges doing it. They can no longer claim, with any degree of confidence, that their ads. won't be read by persons in the upper income brackets. We believe that if more of our social institutions, such as the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A., would set aside a certain amount of money to be spent regularly for advertising, they would experience a more healthy growth in the community in which they operate.

### New Books

A number of new books have come from the press recently: "These Low Grounds," a novel by W. E. Turpin, from Harper's: "The Etiquette of Race Relations in the South," by B. W. Doyle, from the University of Chicago Press; "Negro Builders and Heroes," by Prof. Benjamin Brawley, from the University of North Carolina Press: "Their Eyes Were Watching God." by Zora Neale Hurston, from Pippincott of Philadelphia; and "Introduction to African Civilization," by Dr. Willis N. Huggins and John G. Jackson, from hte Avon Press, New York.

Mr. Turpin's book is most pretentious, being a novel of four generations of Negroes, and a departure from the "exotic" type of fiction on this group.

The book on race relations is one in which the sociologists will be interested, the "new Negro" caring little for the deductions of white writers on such a subject.

Prof. Brawley's book is significant in that he brings our heroes down to date, including Joe Louis and Jesse Owens, and that he widens the scope of this type of work and includes business men and women, like John Merrick, founder of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, banker of Richmond, Va.

Miss Hurston's new novel carries on her own inimitable depiction of Negro life in the lower strata. Her caricatures, however, seem mad especially to please certain whites who, deep in their hearts, love the Negro stedotype.

Dr. Huggins' book on African history is full of inspirational material, and should be read for its information. Too many of us really don't know what is behind yesterday. We accept false propaganda from whites, and even from the uninformed of our own group, because we don't know any better. The information in the Huggins book is calculated to make our youth proud of their own.

### Dining East and West

The founding of the magazine "Service" at Tuskegee Institute has focussed attention on the art of preparing and serving meals for the public. In our own group, there is room for study and comparison, and improvement, in this field. On a recent trip to Chicago and points South, we had an opportunity to take note. Dining frequently in Gray Shop No. 2 on Seventh Avenue in Harlem, where genial John D Thomas does all in his power to provide a good meal in a cheerful environment, and where money is constantly being invested in modern improvements, and time is spent in schooling employes on how to handle the public, our standards of comparison were rather high. But on dining in Morris' Perfect Shop on East 47th Street in Chicago, we found similar methods in vogue. As Mr. Thomas came up from Orlando Fla., and made good in Harlem, Mr. Morris came up from a small town in Oklahoma and in a few years established the most elaborate dining salon on Chicago's South Side. Nowhere else on the trip did restaurants come near these two places in the combined elements of food and its preparation, service, and the environment in which the food is served.

If the restaurant business is to make progress in our group, more proprietors must take a broad view of the customer's welfare, and cater not only to his palate, but to his desire to have the utmost in courtesy and attention from those serving him. Not a few customers are lost because service is below the standards of the chef.

## Woman's World

**(By Arden H. Duane for A. N. P.)**

### Style Chats

Have you seen the "don't-dress-for dinner-hats?" You'll love them! They are extremely large with dramatic off-the-face brims and absolutely no trimming. Many are suede, black with a color contrast in turquoise or gold facing.

Wool is being used for winter evening gowns. Doesn't that sound warm to you? A white wool jersey is striking. Black broad cloth evening suits are new, too.

While wearing your tweeds this fall a feather corsage, a soft blend or cork flowers or a pair of acorn chips, one on each lapel. Velvet tiger lilies, one pink or other red will do wonders to brighten up the neckline of your black street dress. And with your black net evening gown, a red garanium corselet matched by geranium cnrclets wound through the hair.

Something in the hair is still fashionable. A bird's crest, lotus flowers or autumn leaves. Black sequins cleverly put will turn a sparkling trick, too.

Slide fasteners are almost essential these days. They appear at the sides of daytime dresses, dinner frocks, at necklines, up the center back of evening dresses and up the center front of coats.

Black and gold touchings. Simple black dresses are relieved by gold jewelry. With your gold clips, a gold motif on the belt wear gold-colored suede gloves. Or you may prefer hats, gloves or scarfs in violet-tinged blouse, or a violet colored velvet turban and gloves, or a girdled sash in tomato red, a tomato red fabric belt, two red roses, one light one and one dark pinned to the fnr pieve. A dash of color will accentuate any black dress that you have for this fall.

Hats are still agog! They are wide-brimmed types springing off the face or small high jutting toques. Felt and velvet is smart and whether it is a large hat or a small hat veils are still adding mystery and charm.

The costume jewelry for fall is attractive and very new. The bowknot pins are multicolored affairs designed especially for black frocks. Some are Victorian in topaz. The pendant necklaces are in gold with carved onyx. Bugs worn in pairs or trios, chasing each other on a hat or dress are combine with topaz, amethyst and emerald-colored stones. Silver mesh bracelets set with zircons or bracelets of deeptoned silver metals with a hammered look.

## "God and the Negro" Being Mailed

**New Publicaiton From the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant Attracting Much Attention**

Orders began coming in to the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant this week for "GOD AND THE NEGRO" This is a new book whose appearance was announced some months ago. The book is written by Rev. Alonzo P. B. Holly of Miami, Fla., the son of an Episcopal Bishop, and who himself is a graduate in medicine, graduate in theology, and has many other degrees

One of the first books to be purchased by a person in this city was taken by the Rev. S. H. Simpson, pastor of Greater St. John Baptist church. Close on the heels of this was an order from the secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention (white) of Atlanta, Ga. This order was placed by Mr. Noble Y. Ball, who is in attendance this week at the National Convention session in Birmingham, where he spoke on Wednesday. Another order was from the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention (white) of this city. The publication was sent to the book editor, Dr. Hill.

The Miami people placed their order for five hundred copies. A telegram from Dr. Holly early in the week urged the secretary to make the shipment at once. Following this was an order from Rev. F. F. Young, D. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., pastor of the First Baptist church of North Indianapolis. Scores of others were coming in. The Publishing Board shipped a consignment down to the convention in Birmingham, where they are being exhibited, and where the author, Rev. Dr. Holly, is to speak before the convention on his own book.

Another book that came from the press was the National Baptist Hymnal, revised, enlarged, and improved, with many new attractive features to help in praise services.

## Colored Motorist Beats 117 Cops Finding Murderer

New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. (ANP)—Last Sunday, while 117 police for 7 hours searched in vain on the Hutchinson River Parkway for Joseph Dunn, 40, a murder suspect, Rocco Bambace, a White Plains merchant, joined the hunt, and while driving along the parkway suddenly saw the fugitive's head protruding above a thicket. He notified police who closed in, soon had Dunn on the way to New Rochelle police station.

After hs captur,e Dunn, his legs termling with fright, said he had been in the same spot all afternoon, and that several times the officers passed just a few feet from him. Dunn, a pants presser, was booked on a charge of murder, then turned over to the police of White Plains. Six other Negroes are being held as material witnesses. Police say the men were playing cards at a White Plains club and that a quarrel arose during which Dunn killed Frank Graham, then fled. The alarm was spread, which resulted in his capture.


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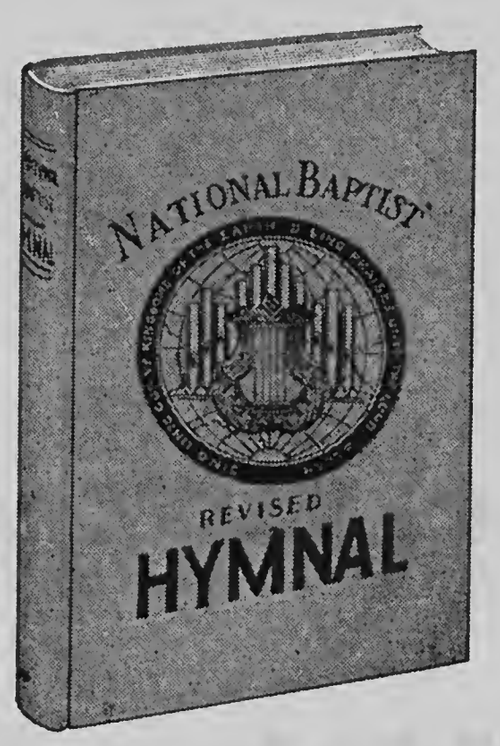

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# National Baptist Publishing Board

Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary

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## MAPPING THE ROUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

mills in Youngstown, a coolie in Shanghai, a miner in Spain, a shoemaker in Czechoslovakia, an impoverished colored sharecropper in our own South. He is you. He is us.

Among us, happily, there are differences galore. Differences in the way we talk, in how we live, in what makes us laugh, in what we love. On the other side of the picture there are the things that are common to every one of us, and no one more important than this: We have to work to live.

Now the basis of good living means being free to enjoy certain kinds of things. To you living in an air-cooled house may be one of your ideas of a good life. To the Alaskan canner it might be a joke. Filet mignon may be your idea of good food: to the Chinese coolie it may taste worse than castor oil. The Czech shoemaker may like to wear ribbons around his waist; you, a belt. You like green peppers; we don't. Try your hand at listing the things you want for even modest, living, and you will see how involved the list becomes. To do that for every worker everywhere would be a herculean task. One ingredient of well-being, however, would appear in every list: all of us want healthy bodies.

This is where the pink-eyed rats and the keen-eyed scientists come in. In hundreds of laboratories over the world these and other animals have been helping scientists to learn what makes for good nutrition and how good nutrition can build sound bodies. Generations of these animals have come and gone, and each one that has been studied by the scientists has made it possible for humans to be a little wiser about a major problem of their lives, to know what food can do to contribute to their health and well-being.

Most of us know by now that no food nor any set of foods in the world has a monopoly on the ingredients that build healthy bodies. A good diet for health does not have to include filet mignon. String beans in themselves are not important; it's what the food scientists call "nutrients" in food that, in the right amount and the right variety, make for a health-building diet.

Enough research has been done on these nutrients to give us fairly definite recipes, using an infinite variety of foods to fit each palate but balancing in the quantity and kind of nutrients bodies need, which will result in a healthy diet for the Chinese coolie, the Czech shoemaker, the sharecropper, you, and us.

Science is fighting through in its laboratories this troublesome, difficult problem of defining just one of the things workers want for the good life. It is drawing up standards that will be as true for those who live in Minneapolis as for those who live in Madagascar. They are not final and ultimate standards, because all the time research is refining and improving our knowledge of nutrition. But they are workable rules of health, ready to be put to use.

Knowing what is good for us and getting it are, bitterly enough, two different things. Science defines the first. It does more. It shows us how to produce the things that we want. Just as nutritionists have made great progress in the past two decades, experts in the technique of producing foods have gone shooting ahead, immensely increasing our capacity to get the kinds and amounts of foods we need.

There science leaves off, and economics takes on. So far economics has made a messy job of seeing that we get what we need. If we ever had any doubts about that, depression should have cured us. One of the reasons why, science suggests, is that we go after getting what we want hind-end to. Because we buy the things we want with money, getting more money becomes to most of us the thing most worth fighting for. But we can't eat money; we can't wear it; we can't live in it. And while a dollar this year may buy all the potatoes we want, next year we may have to spend $1.20 for this same amount of potatoes.

Building toward a day when all workers will get the kind of nourishment their bodies need is a kind of bridge-building job. On the one side we pile up the facts about the foods we want produced, how many, what kind, when they should come to us. On the other, we must know how to produce these foods. Between these, a two-way traffic span must be built. Building such a bridge for goods other than food is a more difficult job because we have not worked out yet any scientific body of facts on which to base human needs for such goods. But with foods it is possible to do a fairly competent job of stacking up the two towers of facts between which the span is to hang.

Now, figures of speech such as this don't make copy. They are old stuff. There is news, thrilling and important, in this world-wide search for the answer to the tangled problem of how to get nourishment and enough of it to millions of workers. This news comes from Geneva, Switzerland.

Eighteen years ago the representatives of many of the nations of the world gathered together to talk about the difficulties of their working people. The workers back home were tired of war. They wanted peace. Out of the talk grew a plan for an International Labor Conference to which representatives of governments, employers, and workers would be invited each year. An International Labor Office, staffed with experts, would be permanently set up and serve the needs of the conference. A charter was drawn.

"Whereas," read the preamble of this charter, creating in 1919 the International Labor Conference, "conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship, and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required....."

And "Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions of their own countries".....we will attempt together to make recommendations to our various countries on how conditions of labor can be improved.

Year by year, since the creation of this International Labor Conference and the International Labor Office, the problem of building the foundations of peace by bringing about "humane conditions of labor" throughout the world has been talked about by the representatives of many nations, our own included, at the little city of Geneva, Switzerland. Resolutions have been adopted; "draft conventions" they are called. In 16 years, there have been 49; 44 nations have approved some of the principles in these conventions and made them rules for the protection of the workers of their countries. Most of the rules proposed have to do with limiting hours of work, providing insurance and protections of various kinds on the job, setting minimum wages limiting child labor.

Depression gave a new twist to the thinking of these delegates. We have been talking, they said in effect, about the need of abolishing poverty, for raising the standard of workers' living. We have been trying to give a lift toward both by proposing to member nations legislation which will standardize conditions of and rewards for work and raise those standards to higher levels. But a living wage in Sumatra may be a starvation wage in St. Louis. What is a tolerable workday in Calcutta may be intolerable in Calgary. What is security for workers in Korea may be insecurity in Kalamazoo. What is a fair price in New Guinea may be a sweated price in New York.

Instead of tackling the problem solely from the point of view of income of workers and all the variables that involves, these conferees proposed, in substance, to look at it also from the point of view of workers as consumers of goods. "Start with what we know about adequate nutrition", they suggested. "From there, let us draw up a picture of the diets on which workers are now attempting to live and work. Against this, let's measure agriculture's capacity to produce the foods workers need. Such pictures as these will give us a chart of our problems, clear-cut, definite measurable, interms everybody can understand. In itself such a chart will not solve the problem of a decent living, but we will know better what to work toward. And in working toward that goal we may at the same time help to open the route to recovery for agriculture which, like labor, has suffered severely in depression years."

Thus was born one of the most important international research jobs ever undertaken. Years of patient digging into the records must come before any adequate results are at hand. But the first preliminary report is out. The International Labor Office has published a 250-page book, called "Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy", chock full of fascinating and provocative records.

No picture, this, of the malnutrition among **all** the people of every country surveyed. Only the diet problems of "those people who obtain their incomes primarily from the labor of their hands and brains and not from property" are examined. Even among this group, there are large omissions—diets of the unemployed and of agricultural workers for instance. Because existing data require it, the study extends chiefly to industrial workers and their families in European countries and the United States. This selection of countries was not arbitrary but due to the fact that research on workers' diets affording a basis of comparison was there to be built on.

Even within this group of workers and of countries, gaps in knowledge showed up. More must be learned of the effect on health of work conditions in mines, factories, and shops, before the picture of diet requirements is complete. Nutrition studies are needed to tell more about the influence of climate, race, and environment on food habits. Shortage of facts, too, appear in the records of actual foods consumed by workers in different occupations and by members of workers' families.

Despite such limitations, despite the fact that the data relate on the whole to the better-paid section of industrial workers, the researchers conclude that the facts they have brought together are representative of an important mass of workers and that "there would seem to be sufficient reason to accept some of the startling statements made within recent months by people in various countries of the wide extent and the serious character of the nutrition problem among the working population. And if the problem is serious with regard to workers at work, how much more serious must it be for large groups of unemployed workers."

Conclusion No. 1 that stands out sharp against the background of figures and statistics is that "large numbers of workers not only in impoverished or depressed areas but even in the most advanced industrial countries are inadequately nourished," and that this "condition is not just a depression phenomenon; it is found among many employed workers in times of normal business activity."

Conclusion No. 2, equally sharp to these explorers into international food problems, is that the "main ground for inadequate nutrition is not so much the ineffective use of existing incomes as the insufficiency of the incomes themselves, however wisely spent."

American experts in the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, focusing their attention on the diets of workers' families in various regions of this country, would modify somewhat this Conclusion No. 2. (See **Consumers' Guide,** June 14, 1937.) While they, too, found that the quality, as well as the quantity, of the diet tends to improve as workers' incomes grew, they also found that some workers achieve a good diet on little money, while others miss it with more money. Knowing and applying food nutrition rules, along with better incomes, they conclude, is an equally important route to well-being. American records show that below a certain food-money level no worker gets a safe diet, however carefully he may plan his expenditures; above a certain level practically all workers get a safe diet. Between these lower and upper levels are the great mass of workers, some of whom achieve good diets and some of whom fail to do so. Quite evidently in this group there is large need for educational helps in the wise selection of foods.

Variations in food consumption according to family income within the countries bear out the conclusion that more money means not just more food but better nutrition. Bread and cereals are among the cheapest ways to get calaories. In Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Sweden, the report shows, the amount of these high-calorie foods decreases as income grows. In Poland the amount increases with income at first, then drops off. Meats and fish are a relatively expensive way to get calories. All countries studied show that the amount which workers' families buy grows as income grows. Amounts of fats other than butter are relatively high at lower-income levels and lower at higher-income levels.

## CHERRY RIPE

**Cherry pie prospects are good if consumers keep up with the record crop fore casters predict for this year**

Early in July the President of the United States received a present of a pie. It was a huge pie, plump with juicy cherries, and was brought by airplane as an edible invitation to a cherry festival about to be held in the heart of the largest sour cherry producing section in the world—the Grand Traverse Region of Michigan. With this start, the jubilee got away to its exhibition, contests, miles of parades.

As far as production goes, cherry growers have reason to stage a celebration this year. Production barometers indicate fair weather, with the 1937 crop of sweet and sour cherries in the 12 commercially important States topping the previous 1932 record. Estimates set the crop at about 144,600 tons ae compared with 115,000 in 1936 and an average of 116,700 during the 5 years from 1928 to 1932. A fine sour-cherry harvest takes the credit for these gains, since the sweet-cherry varieties suffered heavy losses from rains during their pollination period.

Real reason for rejoicing comes when cherry growers receive high prices for a large crop. Production, after all, doesn't mean money in the bank for farmers if there is no demand for the thing produced. Last year consumers wanted cherries and were willing and able to pay well for them. Farmers, therefore, received the good price of $76.73 per ton; farm value cleared the $8,000,000 mark. We don't know yet whether or not cherry growers will have tough sledding this year in disposing of the larger crop.

Cherries have never seriously competed with the apple and orange for a first place in commercial importance. First place in sprightly flavor they yield to no other cultivated fruit. Cherries are valuable too, as sources of vitamins A and C. Neglect the latter vitamin and you increase your chances of having poor teeth and high dentist bills.

Two species, natives of Europe and southwestern Asia, give us almost all our cherries—the sour, sweet, and Duke varities. **Prunus cerasus** is ancestor of our light and dark sour cherries. From **Prunus avium** developed our sweets. Duke cherries are probably hybirds, standing halfway between the sweet and sour groups. Other cherry species are grown, though not for their fruit. The Mahaleb provides hardy stock upon which to bud cultivated varieties. To the bird cherry we owe hanks for the pleasant reddish wood of our early American tables and corner cupboards. Several Japanese species are cultivated as ornaments. The riotous blossoms of these Kwanzan and Yoshino trees are responsible for drawing crowds of tourists to our National Capital in the springtime.

Though thousands like to feast their eyes upon a foaming sea of white and pink cherry blossoms, many more thousands prefer to feast directly upon cherry fruit. Hence the popularity of our Richmond, Bing, Lambert, Royal Ann, and Montmorency varieties. Growers' lists have been blue-penciled until they include only a few standard cherry varieties. Consequently cherry growers can plant an orchard with some assurance that the harvest

will meet market demands. Consumers profit by this practice, since they are then pretty sure of getting cherries of uniform taste and size.

Among sour cherries, the Richmond deserves attention because of its early ripening and its hardiness. Except for these claims to fame, the Richmond would long ago have been cut out of the running by the Montmorency—a medium-sized red cherry in great demand with canners.

All sour-cherry varieties are used primarily for pies, sauces, and preserves. For luscious cherries to be eaten fresh, consumers look to the sweet cherry. Sweet cherries fall into two classes—the Hearts and the Bigarreaus. Hearts have tender flesh and a characteristic heart shape. Bigarreaus, with their spheres of firm flesh, pack better than the Hearts, though they can't hold a candle to Hearts where flavor is concerned.

Black Tartarian is a heart cherry widely grown for home consumption because it thrives under a wider range of soil and climatic conditions than most other sweet cherries. The fruit is rather small and dark-purplish black.

On the basis of quality of fruit produced, Windsor steps up for a word of praise. This Bigarreau-type black cherry is the best selling midseason variety grown in the East. The fruit is very dark red, turning black upon maturity. While not as fine in dessert quality as the Black Tartarian, it is a popular market sort and ships well.

Napoleon, or Royal Ann as it is known west of the Rockies, is the one white-fleshed sweet cherry of commercial importance. No midseason variety seems able to fill its place in spit of its handicaps in producing fruit that is inclined to crack before reaching maturity. Consumers who sit down to a dessert of canned cherries at the table more than likely will be eating these big, yellowish cherries, blushed with varying shades of red. For the Royal Ann is the one sweet cherry that comes into its own as a canned product or processed maraschino cherry. Although the flesh is firm enough to warrant shipping as a fresh fruit, the Royal Ann stays right at home because consumers prefer the large, glowing, dark varieties.

The Duke varieties—the May Duke, Late Duke, etc—find a ready sale at local markets, but they don't ship long distances well.

Consumers who find fresh cherries at market do well to remember that quality comes when cherries reach their full maturity on the tree. Unlike many other fruits, the cherry stops developing as far as color and flavor are concerned as soon as it is picked. To tell whether a cherry is tree-ripe, look for a bright, fresh appearance, clear color, and plumpness. Best quality cherries are juicy and have a well-developed flavor. Whatever their actual price, reject as costly immature cherries that are hard or shriveled. Don't put stale fruits in your market basket, either since these will be soft and shriveled.

Examine cherries closely for worm injury and decay. The latter often takes the form of small, brown, circular spots on the fruit. A stained and leaky box often shows that decay has softened the fruit. If cherries have been bruised or mechanically injured, molds develop readily at the point of injury. That is why cherries that are to be eaten fresh should be bought with their stems on.

As in the case of other fruits, the United States Department of Agriculture has set quality standards for fresh and canned cherries. Grades for the fresh fruit benefit the consumer only indirectly since no mark appears on the fruit. Grades for canned cherries frequently appear on the can label, and thus prove of considerable help. Canned red sour pitted cherries which are large, plump, and of fine color are classified as U. S. Grade A (Fancy); other grades are U. S. Grade C (Standard) and Substandard. Canned sweet cherries, both pitted and unpitted, run through a wide range of grades—U. S. Grade A (Fancy), Grade B (Choice), Grade C (Standard,) and the below-standard grades, D, E, and F, the latter known as "pie pack" cherries.

Canned sweet cherries are sometimes packed without sugar for hospital use. These may belong to the A, B, C, or D grades, but will bear on the container the additional statement "Unsweetened Cherries in Water" or "Water Pack Cherries."

Box the compass to find where cherry trees grow in the United States. More than 11,300,000 trees of bearing age dot the map, with every State contributing its quota. Michigan is champion cherry-growing State with more than 2,250,000 trees—double the number credited to its nearest competitor, New York. California boasts of at least one million trees, while various States grow about half that number. Florida trails the field with it 175 cherry trees. This is natural since cherry trees languish where summers are long and hot and winters too mild to induce the complete dormancy necessary for the required rest period. For that reason, rule out the South as cherry-growing country. Figures are somewhat deceptive when it comes to cherry trees, since they are based on commercial cherry growing; in some States trees are grown in small orchards and the fruit finds its way to local markets only.

Trace a line down the Rocky Mountains and roughly you divide the country into the sweet cherry producing region to the west and the sour cherry to the east. New York Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Iowa are famous for their "pie" cherries. Some sweet cherries invade this territory, but generally the sweet cherries stay in the warmer, lighter soil and the more favorable climatic conditions of California, Oregon and Washington.

Most of our cherry crop goes to the cannery, with sour cherries far and away in the majority. Bakeries offer a huge outlet for canned sour cherries for pie making. Like as not even in cherry season cherry pie on the menu will be made of the canned product. Almost all sour cherries are pitted and canned in water with no sugar. Preference is growing, however, for cherries prepared in another way—pitted and packed in barrels which are then stored at a temperature of 10 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Bakers like these frozen cherries for their popular cherry pies. Sweet cherries when canned are put up in sirup with their pits

Redder than any artificial cherry on a woman's hat, is the imitation maraschino cherry used in icings, ice cream, and as garnishing. Maraschinos are manufactured almost exclusively from the sweet Royal Ann. Until the Tariff Act of 1930 began to shut out importations of cherries with its high duties, American manufacturers counted on Italy to supply most of the brined and sulphured cherries suitable for making imitation marashchino and glaceed cherry products. Since 1930 they have found their cherries at home, and yearly calls for more than 5,000,000 pounds of cherries for this thriving business.

Process of manufacturing our imitation maraschino cherries consists in placing the cherries in brine and bleaching them with sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxide fumes. Stemming and pitting come next. After a thorough washing, the cherries are put in sirups of increasing density. A brilliant artificial red dye is then applied, the product artificially flavored and packed in sirups. For the glace or candied cherries often found in fruit cake, cherries are saturated with sugar, then allowed to drain.

Consumers who ask for maraschino cherries at the grocer's will get just what they expect—the brilliant red globules that soda clerks balance inevitably on the top of a nut sundae. Consumers won't be getting true maraschino cherries, however, for that term applies only to marasca cherries preserved in a liquerur prepared from the same fruit. And the marasca cherry grows only in the Yogoslavian province of Dalmatia.

Labels upon our so-called maraschinos, bear some such phrase as "Imitation Maraschino Cherries." The Food and Drug Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture protected consumers against misrepresentation by a decision that only the true marasca cherry could bear the label "Maraschino Cherries." Royal Ann cherries flavored with maraschino alone may be called "Maraschino-flavored Cherries"; if packed in maraschino liqueur they may be branded "Cherries in Maraschino." Products flavored in imitation of maraschino must bear the word "Imitation."


WE WANT YOU

YOUR FAMILY, AND YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

TO ATTEND THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.

Which Will Be Held At The

TEACHERS' TRAINING AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

FORSYTH, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 28-30

Every Colored Farmer, Whether a Member or Not Should Attend This Convention—BECAUSE

The N. F. C. F. is the only national organization of colored farmers which has stood the test of the years. The objectives of the N. F.C. F. have been championed by every prominent and progressive farm and Race leader of the Nation. The N. F. C. F. has cooperated closely with the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture in all efforts made to improve the condition of all farmers. You should know of the many big things colored farmers are doing for their own welfare and for the progress of the Race.

Many great addresses by national and state leaders. Many fine prizes awarded for best farm and farm home products. Encouraging talks by farmers who have succeeded in spite of all difficulties.

Organization makes successful farmers. Be a Thinking, a Progressive, and an Organized farmer. You are cordially invited to come to the EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INCORPORATED


# RACE RELATIONS COUNCIL IS HELD AT BLUE RIDGE, N. C.

## Adventists in N. C. City Where James Weldon Johnson Made Notable Addresses

Blue Ridge, N. C., Sept. — (ANP)—Under the direction of Dr. Weatherford, noted authority on race relations, the Seventh Day Adventist World Educational Council was held here with delegates from Adventist schools and colleges the country over in attendance. Both white and colored delegates were present from the Seventh Day Adventist organization which is interracial, among those of color being O. B. Edwards, head of the history department; Rev. C. E. Moseley, head of the theological department; Miss Julia Baugh, dean of women; and Rev. Owen A. Troy, business manager, all of the Oakwood Junior College at Huntsville, Ala.; Miss Anna Knight of Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Arna Bontemps, author, who is principal of Shiloh Academy at Chicago, Ill. The writing of Mr. Bontemps formed a basis for discussion on the part of a number of white English professors present, many of their schools using his books and poems in their courses.

This was the second racial group in attendance at Blue Ridge this year. Dr. James Weldon Johnson had been a speaker several weeks before the arrival of the Aventists. and his lectures were still a topic of discussion. Every courtesy was colored delegates by the officials, employes, and student of the Blue Ridge Association.

# HENRY ARMSTRONG PUTS DEAN AWAY IN ONE MINUTE

## White Boy No Match for Colorful Protege of Al Jolson

**Al Wardlow Victor in Pro Debut**

Youngstown, O., Sept. 30 (ANP) Henry Armstrong exploded a left hook that traveled less than 12 inches on the jaw of Bobby Dean, 133, of Washington, D. C., and stopped the white boy cold after a minute of fighting in the first round of a scheduled ten round bout here Tuesday night at Rayne-wood auditorium. The Brown Cobra followed the nervous boy around the ring, landing hard left and rights. The crouching, bobbing fighter thwarted almost every blow of Dean's none of which were dangerous.

Throughout the short span of the fight, Armstrong was truly and by a wide margin, the master. He constantly pounded Dean with both hands until the knock-out.

The kayo was so sudden and unexpected that most of the spectators were spellbound in their seats. A crashing right, the short left hook, and Dean hit the canvass.

Two thousand cheering fans jammed the auditorium to see the "Homicide Kik" in his first match here. They went away with the same picture of the fightingest man that they had had when they came.

A Wardlow inaugarated his professional campaign with a two round kayo over Smokey Frankie Williams of Akron. A terrific right hook landed on the jaw of Williams and he went down. When he came up he was still groggy so the match was called. Wardlow displayed championship caliber and all the white sports writers were pleased with his showing.

## GRAPES

(Continued from Page 1)

State. Clusters are large, bearing fruits that are firm, though not particularly juicy. Red skin is medium thick and medium tough. It covers a greenish-white pulp that has a rather insipid taste—somewhat like sweetened water. October is the month for Tokays.

Two months earlier the Sultanina comes to market, better known as the Thompson Seedless—the seedless-raisin grape of commerce. The clusters run as long as 16 inches, though 10 would be nearer the average size. The oblong, medium-sized berries are light yellowish green in color, finshed when fully ripe and having a frosty-white bloom. The flavor is sweet, pointed up with a delicious nippy acid tang.

Crowning piece in many bon voyage baskets is a magnificent bunch of Hamburg grapes, the berries glowing round and coal black against their green leaves. The skin is thick and fairly tough, but the flesh is tender with an interestingly rich, aromatic sweetness. The Hamburg ripens in late September, but you can count on Hamburgs the year round if you are willing to pay the price, for they are grown more extensively under glass than any other variety.

To turn to the American **euvitis** varities. These are derived mainly from native bunch species. Here again we have a color scheme of red, white, blue, and black. Unlike the western grapes, these eastern varieties have slippery globues of flesh that can be easily popped from their skins. Hence the name "slipskins." To some, these "slipskins" have an unpleasant musky or "foxy" odor—so-called because it resembles the odor of a fox. Many consumers, however, prefer eastern grapes because they are more refreshing, do not cloy the appetite as do their richer western relatives. Though there are few localities where some eastern grapes aren't grown, the largest supplies for table and juice purposes come from New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Native of Concord, Mass., the Concord grape—a variety of **euvitis**—is most widely grown of any on this continent. Its plantings reach to California. In the form of grape juice and jelly, to which much of it is converted, it can reach the most out-of-the-way hamlet. The berries are medium-sized with black skin dusted over with a blue bloom. The pale-green flesh, though sweet at the skin, is tart next to the seeds. Seeds cling tenaciously to the pulp, but pulp slips easily rom the outer skin.

Champion American table grape in eating quality is the Delaware, with its sprightly flavor and agreeable aroma. Its clusters bear light-red berries covered with a lilac bloom. The flesh is of a transparent light green, tender and juicy.

Whatever their origin, grapes for table use should have certain characteristics in common.

First, they should have a fresh appearance—that's almost axiomatic for any fruit. They should be mature as indicated by their plumpness and high color for the variety and should be firmly attached to the stems. For juice purposes maturity is number one point of importance, but it won't matter whether or not the berries "shatter" from the stems provided they are not dried or shriveled.

High color for a variety means well-developed sugar content and good flavor. Some American grapes remain green in color even when ripe, but generally the white or green grapes of Europe and American turn amber when at their best.

Frost injures grapes, leaves the fruit rather flat in flavor. Western grapes injured by frost will have a dull appearance, become sticky, and shatter from their stems too readily. If such frost-nipped berries are picked, the brush—that is the bundle of fibers extending from the cap stem into the berry—is discolored and short.

Eastern varieties of grapes touched by frost shrivel. Pulp becomes milky in appearance. When such a berry is pulled the cap stem, the brush often remains in the berry. However, you shouldn't be troubled with frost-bitten berries for another month or so.

Avoid decay in berries. This shows itself in mold and wet berries. Look over the berry container to see if it is leaky and stained—both indications of decay.

As in the case of other fruits, the United States Department of Agriculture has set up standards for eastern and western-type table grapes and juice grapes. Though these are of more direct benefit to the trade than to individual consumers, buyers can get a good idea what to look for in a grape by reading through the grades and definitions of terms as set forth in leaflets on U. S. Standards distributed free by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## COUNTING CALORIES

**Weigh in age, size, and muscular activity when you count up the calories your diet should provide**

Power to flick an eyelash, to play three sets of tennis, to push a pen, comes from the food we eat. Take a mouthful, and the digestive process begins and continues until the morsel, broken down into various substances, is transformed into energy to work, to play, and even to sleep.

Carbonydrates (sugar and starches), fats, and proteins are known as fuel foods. As they are oxidized or burned in our bodies, they give off heat and energy which enable our bodies to function. They are as essential to us as gasoline is to an automobile.

Most foods are a mixture of one or more of thes energy-yielding substances; of cellulose, or plant fiber, a form of carbohydrate which has little or no fuel value; and of minerals, water, and vitamins. The latter four are essential to us as body regulators and body builders but not as sources of energy..

Watery fruits and green and leafy vegetables which we must have in our diets for their mineral and vitamin content as a rule are the lowest in fuel values. There are only 103 calories in a pound of tomatoes and 285 in a pound of apples, while a pound of sugar has 1,814 calories, and a pound of butter, 3,488.

Consumers do not buy their foods by calories, but a mother when thinking in terms of preparing a "filling" or "substantial" meal for her family soon learns from experience that the carbohydrates and proteins in the meal have the greatest "staying qualities," though she may not think of them as fuel foods or in terms of calories.

The calories is a unit of measurement nutritionists use for determining the amount of energy in various foods. It is simply a standard for measuring heat, just as the inch is a measure for length and the pint for volume. Technically, one large calorie is equal to the amount of heat it takes to raise 1 philogram of water I degree centigrade. As the chemical processes are similar when food is burned either inside or outside of our bodies, nutritionists have been able to gage just how much energy is released by the burning process. For this purpose they use a special machine called the calorimeter which records the exact amount of heat released by the oxidation of any type of food.

Armed with these definite data on how much fuel value different foods contain, nutritionists have gone one step further and studied the problem of how much fuel we burn doing different types of work. For these tests they use a respiration calorimeter which is large enough for a human being to lice in during a testing period. Thanks to these two devices, today we have exact calculations based on hundreds of experiments which tell us the average number of calories a child and an adult need a day, depending on the type of life each one leads. These are supplemented by exact information on the energy yield of various foods.

Fat is the most concentrated of all energy foods. A man with a sedentary occupation who requires only 1,800 calories of fuel a day could get this whole amount by eating a little over a half of a pound of butter. But he would quickly regret it. Fat is the hardest of all foods to digest. It leaves the stomach more slowly than other foods and tends to retard digestion of other foods. For this reason, too, a great percentage of fried foods in the daily diet, especially in that of children, should be avoided. As a general rule, the amount of fat we eat should depend on the type of work we do. Farmers who do strenuous work can use more fat in their diet than a man who sits at a desk all day. The fat not immediately burned as fuel is stored in our bodies for an emergency. The length of time a man can go without food depends to a great extent on the amount of fat he has tucked away. This reserve fat also serves us in other ways. It acts as a protective pad for many of our organs and also as an insulator—protecting us from too great a loss of our body heat. Our chief sources of fat are butter and cream, other animal fats, and fats from nuts and seeds such as peanuts and cottenseed.

Sugar, as a form of concentrated energy, comes next to fat. In the form of glucose it is always present in our blood. When our blood has the required amount, sugar is stored in the liver in the form of glycogen. When this storehouse is full and we still eat sugar, our bodies transform it into fat and store it away. Besides getting sugar from the juice of the beet and from sugar cane, we get it in sweet fruits and vegetables, such as grapes, oranges, corn, peas, Sugar is more easily digested than any other food and is a quick source of energy. For this reason, hikers will carry with them a chocolate bar or raisins, high in sugar content, to tide them over until they have a meal. As a rule, though, the proper time to eat sugar is at the end of a meal, for, though it is a quick-burning fuel, it blunts the appetite for other foods we need. If eaten in excess, it will irritate the lining of the stomach.

Starch is the fuel food standby for most people. Because most starchy foods are cheap foods, the poor of the world rely on them as their chief source of energy. The nutrition problem for people with too low income is often one of a diet with too much starch and too little of the foods with vitamin and mineral content. We digest starch more slowly than we do sugar but faster than we do fat. Like fat, starch has a satisfactory staying quality. Many nutritionists say that one-third of our daily calorie portion should be in starchy foods. In the digestive process starch is first turned to sugar and then turned to fat.

"Holding first place" is the literal translation for the Greek work **proteios** from which we derive our word protein. This important substance which we find in milk, fish, eggs, cereals, nuts, peas and beans serves us in two ways. Like carbohydrates and fats it can be burned as fuel—but because of the nitrogen it contains it is not as economical a body fuel as starch, sugar, and fats. Before a protein can be used as fuel, it must be freed of its nitrogen. In a sense the nitrogen content of protein makes it a liability when we depend too heavily on it for our fuel supply. It is best not to laden a menu with calories derived from protein but for the majority of our fuel supply to depend on the carbohydrate foods. However, this very nitrogen which is of no use to us as a source of energy is invaluable in building our bodies. It is only through the protein foods that we get nitrogen which is essential to every living cell.

## PAYMENTS TO TENANTS ARE INCREASED IN 1938

(Continued from Page 1)

ant in the proportion that they share in the principal crop, or all crops and practices on the farm."

Heretofore the division between landlords and sharecropers was approximately on a bais of 75 percent to the landlord and 25 percent to the tenant. In the Program the division will be more nearly on a fifty-fifty basis. Where the tenant supplies his own workstock, equipment, etc., and follows the practices, he will receive a larger share based upon his participation.

In the 1938 Program, all tenants and sharecroppers who receive payments under the new program will automatically become members of the County Agricultural Conservation Association. This association selects the County Committee which helps to administer the program in the counties. The new program makes clear the opportunity which they now have to join and take an active part.

Three Negro field workers are employed by the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They will work with Negro Land Grant College Presidents, with Negro Extension workers and with other agencies which touch Negro rural life, in helping explain the Program.

## KILLING ANOPHELES POISON

One of the big problems faced by E. B. Weatherly when he went down to Kinsley to establish his big stock farm was malaria. He knew the reputation of the place for the anopheles mosquito. He believes, however, that he has won the fight, because the government investigators last year reported that he didn't have any malaria infection on his place. The first year he moved there every person on the place suffered an attack. Correspondence with a government engineer in California led in an experiment with the various plants that belong to the sweet clover family. White and yellow melilotos were planted all around the houses, and it is said the mosquitoes suck the nectar from the blossoms, and the malaria poison is neutralized. The anopheles mosquito is said to be the only source of malaria. It injects the disease germ with a sting, but if it has previously partaken of the juice from any of the sweet clover blossoms, he cannot produce malaria.

## PEACH CONTAINERS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the new peach containers to be introduced is a ventilated bushel basket designed by fruit marketing specialists of the U. S. D. A. Open, crown-shaped cover and slotted sides allow the fruit to be precooled more effectively and quickly. Following a precedent set last year, some Georgia growers are shipping their peaches to northern markets in a box which closely resembles the New England apple crate. This box holds about 48 pounds, not quite a bushel. Receivers in terminal markets are enthusiastic about this container for peaches and report that the retail merchant likes the box as it gives a better appearance on display racks. (American Fruit Grower, August.)

## MARKETING ACTIVITIES ILLINOIS PIGS SWITCHED FROM CORN TO WHEAT

Completion of wheat harvest has seen pigs which had been getting a full feed of corn switched to wheat on many Illinois farms, it was reported this week by E. T. Robbins of the Illinois Extension Service. The new wheat crop, he said, is helping many farmers to continue to push their pigs along for sale. In most cases the wheat is coarsely ground and given dry, which is said to give as good results as mixing the ground wheat with water.

Concurrently, it was reported by M. L. Mosher, professor of farm management at Illinois College of Agriculture that "Illinois farmers who make a practice of marketing their spring pigs in the fall produce pork at lower costs than those who carry the pigs over until January 1." The annual report of farm bureau—farm management service on 466 farms of north central Illinois shows, he said, that spring pigs marketed in the fall of 1936 had 57 cents a 100 pounds less feed cost than pigs carried over to the first of the year.

## NEW YORK FORECAST "FACTORY-MADE EGGS

Producing eggs in empty factories and other buildings near large cities may by hte next "wrinkle" in the poultry world, it was suggested this week by L. M. Hurd of the Cornell Agricultural Extension Service. This development, he said, depends on progress with "laying batteries" in which hens are housed in individual cages one above the other, several stories high. Laying batteries are still in the experimental stage, though favorable results have been reported by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio agricultural experiment stations, he declared.

Professor Hurd thinks the system "is adapted to localities in or near larger towns and cities where land valuations or zoning regulations make the usual plant impractical."

A pleasing personality is one of God's greatest gifts.

A good name is better than riches and honor.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol X. NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 15, 1937 No. 9.


# Nat'l Convention of Farmers Will Meet Oct. 28-30 in Forsyth, Ga.

## SESSIONS TO BE HELD IN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

### Prof. Wm. M. Hubbard, President, With Faculty, Student Body and Citizens as Hosts

Chicago, Oct. 21—(ANP)—Officials of the National Federation o Colored Farmers, Inc., announce that the eighth annual convention of the Federation will meet at the Teachers' Training and Agricultural College, Forsyth, Georgia, October 28-30. This is the first annual meeting of the organization scheduled to be held in the Southeast and will no doubt be attended by more farmers of the Race than any previous annual meeting.

The N. F. C. F. is the only national organization of Race farmers which has stood the test of the years. Since 1929, when the first Unit was organized at Howard, Miss., its growth has been substantial. It now has members enrolled from 21 states and local Units established and active in practically all the Southern states.

The objectives and efforts of the N. F. C. F. relative to the welfare of colored farmers have received the endorsement of agricultural leaders of both races throughout the nation and the commendation

(Continued on Page 16)

## PEACH ORCHARD PAYS DIVIDEND ON COVER CROPS

V. O. Turner, who lives two miles north of Forrest City, received a gross income of $3,488.02 for his 1937 crop of peaches on a 30-acre orchard, according to J. M. Thomason, county agent in St. Francis county.

The orchard returned a net income of $2,246.50 or $74.88 per acre, Mr. Turner said. His total expenses included pruning, spraying, cultivation and harvesting the crop which included the labor, baskets and other miscellaneous items, amounted to $1,241.52.

This 12-year-old orchard has never been without a cover crop after the third year, the county agent said. Mr. Turner is now using vetch as his soil-builder, and he turns it under each spring. In the spring of 1937, 6,000 pounds of nitrate of soda was used around the trees.

Mr. Turner prunes his orchard during January and February, and then goes over it later to make sure that he has not left any excess or damaged wood. He dehorns only a part of the tree during the year, in order that the tree will be kept in production. Thus in a few years the dehorning process is completed, and during the entire time the growth of new wood has been stimulated, as well as the production of fruit of the proper size and quality.

Mr. Turner follows the spray calendar of the state extension service, as other growers in this region do, the county agent noted.

## WALLACE CROP PLAN CALLS FOR ACREAGE SLASH

### Seek Return of More Land to Grass

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special.)—A plan designed to retire between 15 and 30 million acres of American farm land from cultivation during the 1937-38 crop year was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Acreage planted to major crops would be held to a maximum of 209 million, compared with the 1928-37 average of 305 million. Wallace said the limit may be set as low as 275 million acres.

The program follows the general outline of farm adjustment plans promulgated since the Supreme court invalidation of the agricultural adjustment act.

**Must Comply for Benefits**

Only farmers who comply with the department's plan for limiting acreage in major crops will be eligible for federal benefit payments under the existing soil conservation act, he asserted.

H. H. Tolley, chief of the Agriculture Adjustment administration, said the plan also includes provision for special payments to farmers who shift cultivated lands to grass in certain great plains areas. Provision also has been made, he said, for payment of larger benefits to tenants and sharecroppers on southern cotton lands.

Under terms of the conservation plan, limitations for acreage will be assigned to states, counties and individual farmers, Each farmer will be given a "goal" which he will have to keep if he receives his benefit payments.

Major crops included in the plan are corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, rice, and peanuts. Other crops also may be included, it was intimated. Announcement of "goals" for states will be made within three weeks, officials said.

**Cite Need of More Laws**

Both Wallace and Tolley said Congress must enact new crop control legislation to insure effectiveness of the program.

"In the absence of other legislation, normal weather conditions over several seasons again will result in the accumulation of burdensome surpluses," Wallace commented.

Tolley said any large group of farmers under the present set-up could ruin the goal of the conservation program if it is decided it could make more money by planting all the acreage it pleased and spurning government payments.

Wallace pointed out that the 1938 program if made effective, will go beyond merely limiting production of the six major crops. Through the encouragement given to such soil building crops as grass and clover and curtailment of soil depleting crops, the productive capacity of the land in many sections will be increased he said.

—Chicago Tribune.

## 4-H NEGRO CLUB CAMP ONLY ONE IN UNITED STATES

### Columbia, S. C., Capital Is The Site

Seven miles east of Columbia, the state Capital of South Carolina, is located the only State 4-H club camp in the United States developed for Negro 4-H boys and girls.

For many years we had visions of such a camp but no finances with which to begin. In January 1935, we visited the director of women's projects of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and laid our cause before her. She became interested and promised to furnish the labor if we obtained the site for the camp and materials for the build-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

## OCTOBER 28 TO 30 DATES CHOSEN

### Prof. M. W. Hubbard, President, Teachers and Faculty At Training and Agricultural College Will Serve as Hosts

Forsyth, Ga. (Special)—Farmers from every section of Georgia and representatives of the farm organizations from many states in the Union are expected to be here in attendance at the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Farmers called for October 28th to the 30th in this city. The place of meeting will be the State Teachers Training and Agricultural College of which Prof. M. W. Hubbard is the president. This president, with the student body, the faculty and the citizens of Forsythe, are making every preparation to entertain a large delegation. It is expected that there will be not only leading farmers of the nation in attendance, but some of the highest ranking officials in the agricultural department of the present administration in Washington.

It is known definitely that acting president, Leon Harris, who is also treasurer of the Association is leaving no stone unturned to attract outstanding visitors. Invitations have already been extended to such national characters as the Rev. J. C. Austin, D. D., of Chicago, James P. Davis, southern field representative of the agricultural department, Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, publisher of the Modern Farmer, a newspaper issued for the past ten years in the interest of the nine hundred thousand farmers of the nation, Dr. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, together with the presidents of the leading colleges in this state. It will be the first time that Georgia has had the pleasure of entertaining this National Federation of Colored Farmers since they were organized many years ago.

## FARMERS PAY TO BE RAISED DURING 1938

### Assurances From Nation's Capital Encouraging

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23—Under the provisions of the 1938 soil conservation program, just announced by Secretary Henry A. Wallace, tenants and sharecroppers will receive a larger share of government payment checks than in previous years. Many tenants and sharecroppers are Negroes.

"The new program," Secretary Wallace said, "represents a progressive development from the previous program formulated under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It follows the broad outlines already established and sets up definite objectives for 1938. These include an increase in soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices to further the primary aim of soil improvement. Goals for soil-depleting crops were fixed as a conservation measure and to assure an ample and balanced supply of food and fiber crops."

To attain these objectives, a goal of from 29,000,000 to 31,000,000 acres have been set up for cotton and for tobacco from 1,577,800 to 1,653,000 acres. If the planters do not exceed these goals enough cotton and tobacco should be produced to sell at prices fair to both the farmer and the consumer. The goals set up for wheat and corn will likewise produce ample food and feed.

Concerning the division of payments between the landlord and tenant, the 1938 program says:

"In all regions payments will be divided between landlord and tenant in the proportion that they share in the principal crop, or all crops and practices on the farm."

Heretofore the division between landlords and sharecroppers was approximately on a basis of 75 percent to the landlord and 25 percent to the tenant. In the Program the division will be more nearly on a fifty-fifty basis. Where the tenant supplies his own workstock, equipment, etc., and follows the practices, he will receive a large share based upon his participation.

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Three Negro field workers are employed by the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Association.

## FRESHINING IN THE FALL PAYS BEST

### Indicated by Comparison With Herd Freshening in Spring

Records kept on two herds of Jersey cattle indicate that fall freshening is more profitable than spring freshening, reports P. R. Corley, Benton county agent, who looked after the test.

"The two herds contain the same number of cows, are of almost identical breeding, are in the same community, and both were well fed," Mr. Corley pointed out.

"One herd has always been bred for spring freshening, while the other has been bred for fall freshening, as nearly as possible. Of course, dairymen know the difficulty of getting all the cows in a herd to freshen in the fall. Under the best management, some will freshen along in the winter."

Here are the month by month results for the two herds:

**Spring Freshening Herd**

| Month | Pounds Produced | Cash Receipts |
|---|---|---|
| August | 11,021 | $ 284.48 |
| September | 11,398 | 264.34 |
| October | 11,024 | 262.55 |

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

## HOGGING OFF CORN AND PEAS FOUND PROFITABLE

John and Ofa Harrod, of Eagle Lake community have found that it pays to finish hogs on corn, reports J. A. Hemphill, Bradley county agent. He said:

"The Harrods had four acres of yellow corn, planted in early March in six-foot rows, with peas between the hills and a row of peas between the corn rows, and they decided to use his crop to finish five sows and 18 shoats they had on their farm.

"When the hogs were put into the corn and pea field, they averaged about 90 pounds each, totaling approximately 2,700 pounds. At the end of five weeks they had gained 1,058 pounds, making a gross weight of 4,128 pounds. In addition to the corn and peas the hogs harvested for themselves, they were fed 15 bushels of dry corn that was carried over from last year.

Mr. Harrod told the county agent that at the time the hogs were put into the field to fatten they were worth six cents per pound, and when they were sold the sows brought $8.25 per hundred pounds and the other hogs brought $9.50 per hundred pounds. The entire lot brought $360.17.

# A Call To The Negro Collegian

By Kelly Miller

There are two contrasting motives that impel human conduct; these may be called egotistic or altruistic, selfish or social, monetary or missionary. From the beginning of Negro colleges and universities to the end of the World War the missionary motive was the dominant force in the life of the Negro Collegian. The atmosphere was surcharged with the spell and power of the Northern missionaries," who, about that time, were ceasing from their labors which fell to others with less enthusiasm for humanity. Since then the drift has been steadily downward from the lofty peak of altruism to the lower level of job objective.

It is needless to blame the Negro for this change of sentiment, for it is the outgrowth of the spirit of the industrial age in which we live. The dollar is made the common divisor of value, in terms of which we measure all commodities, whether of material or immaterial character. We appraise the standing and prestige of the teacher, the doctor, the lawyer and even the preacher, in terms of this monetary unit. The first question that springs to the lips is not, "What I can put into my work?" but, "What can I get out of it?"

Occupations may well be divided into two classes—business and trade, and the professions. Business and trade are entered upon primarily for the returns measured in terms of coin and of the realm, service being but an incidental concomitant. On the other hand, the professions involve pursuits in which service makes the first call, and compensation is of secondary consideration. Herein, lies the primary distinction between industrial or vocational training and the higher or liberal education. Every liberally educated man expects to give the world more than he gets from it. His reward does not consist in material compensation, but in values of higher appraisement and appreciation. Every man or woman who is endowed with the true professional spirit yearns for a field where his service is most needed. The teacher longs to go where there is the most ignorance; the doctor, where there is the most disease; the minister, where sinfulness abounds. He takes little or no heed of his compensation, leaving that to take care of itself. It is very difficult to enforce this distinction in this age of vulgar material display. Goldsmith says, "Honor sinks where commerce long prevails.'

The college-bred Negro is the son or grandson of slaves. He is not ready for the higher professions which, in any well-regulated society, is recruited by the most favorable elements who are above the necessity of making a living. Thus, in England, France, or Germany, only the leisurely or middle class go to the college, or the university with the view of recruiting the professions of higher calling which they seek as a career, rather than as a living. But the Negro race, at best, hovers around the borderline of poverty. We must take first thought of what we shall eat, what we shall drink, or wherewithall we shall be clothed, because of the general poverty of the race.

The Negro was catapulted into the professions of higher calling because the whites were not willing to make the social sacrifices incidental to professional service among them The white teacher disdains to instruct Negro pupils; the white physicians do not fancy Negro patients; and the white minister of the gospel is too proud to minister to the spiritual and social needs of a Negro congregation. This supercillious attitude throws this high type of service back upon the Negro before he is prepared for it. What the white man disdains becomes the Negro's opportunity. So the Negro physician, lawyer, teacher, and preacher are too apt to be motivated by their compensation, rather than by detached service. Grotesque imperfections and numerous misfits are to be expected of any group which suddenly spring up without the orderly process of evolution. "Barbaric pearl and gold" will be more fascinating than the pearls and rubies of wisdom in service which are beyond money and beyond price.

What can be done to turn the minds of the college graduates of the present away from the deceptible allurements of making money to the genuine function of the educated man and woman, which is, to make men? I fully appreciate the impotence of sermonic appeal upon the metallic heart of youth in this material age, and yet, I feel very much like the apostle Paul when his zeal for his propaganda compelled him to say, 'Woe be to me if I preach not.' The sower may expect much of his seed to fall on the stony ground, but some, perchance, may find lodgement on fertile soil.

The Negro graduate will shortly be compelled by circumstances to minimize the money-making feature of his function. The few places with high salary furnished by the Federal government, the State, and private philanthropy, are all filled. None die, and few resign. As the Negro collegian probably will not crowd into the industrial world and develop money-making opportunities for himself and others, he will be compelled to put up with lower and lower compensation for his professional services. Our schools and colleges are putting out more graduates than the State salaries and philanthropic payroll can provide for. The two thousand or more college and university graduates which our schools and colleges are turning out each year must either choose the high professional work of low pay, or fall back in the ranks of hand workers.

The liberally educated Negro man or woman today is confronted by the greatest opportunity, and, at the same time, the greatest responsibility which ever develved upon human sholders. There lies before him undeveloped human resources of unrivaled proportion. Twelve million people have wrapped up in their physical, intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual needs, all of the possibilities of human nature. So vast is the task which await the college-bred Negro of the present day and hour! But he must develop a comprehensive understanding and intellectual grasp of the vastless of the problem which awaits him, for if he does not grapple with this problem, who will? Carlyle says, "That one man should die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge is a tragedy, though it should happen twenty times a minute.' Behold the millions of human beings who have capacity for knowledge, culture, and virtue, living and dying in ignorance, degradation, and moral squalor. But the greatest tragedy of it all is to witness the elite of the race contending themselves with the creature comforts of a little job while the great task which lies before them remains untouched. The challenge of the gae is to the educated college-bred Negro youth. Will they rise up to it, or slothfully sink beneath the weight of so heavy a load. When the race's life is in danger there is no time to think about self.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS

### Sea Island Cotton

Florida and Georgia farmers planted 20,000 acres in Sea Island cotton this year, but the Bureau of Plant Industry is still unwilling to say whether production of the long-staple variety is due for a sustained revival, says an Associated Press report. "It will take two or three years yet to find out whether they will be able to make a go of it," said C. B. Doyle, who returned recently after an inspection of the Sea Island area. Florida, he said, is giving the Sea Island variety the best chance it has had for a comeback since the boll weevil killed out the strain in the early 1920's. The state has made a "systematic approach," he said, citing a law enacted by the 1937 legislature permitting counties by referendum to restrict cotton production to Sea Island. Mixing it with upland varieties, Doyle said, is one of the greatest dangers. The state agriculture department, he said, is taking every precaution against permitting a recurrence of the boll weevil, using a program of education for the growers. The Works Progress Administration spent $25,000 for weevil poison which was distributed among the producers.

### North Dakota Beekeeper Has $20,000 Business

A North Dakota big business beekeeper who expects to gross $20,000 this year, "despite a poor honey producing season," was publicized this week by the North Dakota Extension Service. This beekeeper has 2,300 colonies. His production is expected to total 300,000 pounds of honey—enough to fill 7 1-2 railroad cars. Practically all of the output is packaged in 60 pound cans for shipment to eastern dealers who repackage it in smaller containers for the retail trade. The Service says that one of the beekeeper's management methods "is to take enough bees south every fall to restock his colonies in the north the following spring." The bees are transported by truck or trailer in special wire screen cages.

### Many Food Marketing Inovations Reported

New ways to process, package and market foods are being reported with unusual regularity by the food trade journals. Some recent developments include the packaging of Maine potatoes, the manufacture of a breakfast food made almost entirely of oranges, the canning of "crow meat," the patenting of slot machines which dispense hot frankfurters, the manufacture of "prune beer," a breakfast food made from apples, and the use of a machine which "shaves the fuzz off peaches."

### False Packs of Cotton

George Wolf, author of "False Pack Hits U. S. Cotton" in American Cotton Grower (October) says: "-----The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, hearing that the appearance of false packed bales was tending to undermine the confidence of spinners in the integrity of producers, ginners and other handlers of American cotton, sent Fred Taylor of the bureau's foreign staff to Europe to investigate. Besides cotton of a lower grade sandwiched in between more desirable fiber, he found that many extraneous objects found their way into bales either by accident or design. His gallery of exhibits include, trash, sand, rags, a felt hat, an iron bar, pieces of gin machinery, a scale of weight and a large rock. In one bale nearly 200 pounds of sand was found. In others oil stains and other defects rendered the cotton unfit for spinning. One of the principal difficulties in the way of putting to an end the careless and fraudulent practices which are doing so much to hurt American cotton in foreign markets is the impossibility of tracing false packed or carelessly ginned and packed bales back to their source-----' Stating that the B. A. E. has developed a tag "which will be used experimentally by a limited number of gins this season," he says: "This device consists of a tag head stamped from sheet steel, coated with cadmium, attached to an 11-gauge galvanized steel ancoring wire 28 inches in length."

### Chemical Farming

"From time to time reports are heard in Oklahoma of the progress made in the new art of 'chemical farming,'" says the Daily Oklahoma editorially (Oct. 1). "Developed in California, the process seems to have skipped over the dry dust-bowl region where it could be expected to do the most good and now bobs up in New York as an experimental plaything called 'tray agriculture.' On a small farm just 50 miles out of New York City, the Boyce Thompson Institute for plant research is raising tomatoes with nothing for soil but water, wood shavings and excelsior and sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, potasium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and a 'tonic' composed of manganese, boron, copper, zinc and iron. Dr. Gould Harrold, conducting the experiments under supervision of Dr. John M. Arthur, biochemist, surveyed his heavy crop of luscious tomatoes recently, and expressed the belief that 'tray agriculture' may be developed as a solution to dust bowl agricultural problems----'

### Egg Laying Record

World's egg-laying records were beaten in the seventh Main contest of fifty-one weeks which ended day before yesterday, says an Augusta report by the Associated Press. H. M. Tucker of the State Department of Agriculture announced htat the former record for a pen of California Barred Plymouth Rock of 2,848 eggs, scoring 2,889 points, was beaten by a pen from Wrentham, Mass., with 2,963 eggs and 3,010 points.

### Bread Prices Increase

Government economists protested against the increased bread prices yesterday, declaring the boots had added $50,000,000 a year to the public's food bill, according to the Associated Press. D. E. Montgomery, consumers counsel of the AAA, contended that the increase had been made "in spite of relatively low wholesale prices of bread ingredients." He said that a survey of retail bread prices in fifty-one cities showed the pound loaf was half a cent higher on August 17 than a year ago and was at the highest level in seven years.

### Cotton Ginning

Government reports showed yesterday this year's large cotton crop was being picked and ginned at a near record pace. The Census Bureau announced 4,266,617 running bales had been ginned prior to September 16. This is the largest total for the date, with one exception, in the thirteen years records have been compiled. (AP.)

### Rhubarb Leaves Not for Food

"Because rhubarb sauce and rhubarb pie are frequent articles in the American diet, the use of the leaf blades for greens has frequently been suggested," says the Journal of the American Medical Association (September 18). "J. H. Beattic (Bureau of Plant Industry) states that numerous cases of more or less serious illness and some fatalities have been reported in Europe and North America from the use of rhubarb leaves. The rhubarb leaf blades were eaten boiled in the belief that they were substitutes for the common greens. A fatal case of poisoning following the suggestion of rhubarb leaves was reported in the Journal, August 23, 1919, which additional correspondence appeared in the issues of September 20 and October 11, 1919. Beattie states that 'owing to the high content of oxalic acid and its soluble salts found in rhubarb leaves it is recommended that they be left entirely alone and not used under any circumstances as food. In the stalks, however, the oxalic acid is present in smaller amount and largely in insoluble form, and for this reason is harmless."

### Rammed Earth Houses

Rammed earth houses built nearly twelve months ago by the Resettlement Administraiton in an attempt to develop a low-cost dwelling in rural areas show little or no signs of deterioration, says a Birmingham report by the Associated Press. Seven of the 75 houses in the Gardendale project, 13 miles from Birmingham, are or rammed earth. Six of the experimental houses are occupied. The dirt for the dwellings was scooped up on the project and tamped into walls about 17 inches thick. All are one story and contain a combination living and dining room, kitchen bath and three bedrooms. The roofs are flat, built up with gravel, felt and tar on a sheating basis. French doors, reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling, admit light into each room.

### Illinois Finds Soybeans A Profitable Farm Crop

Since 1932, soybeans have been one of the most profitable crops in Illinois, with costs of production low enough and yield high enough so that the cost of each unit of the crop has placed it in an advantageous position for commercial and feeding uses, it was announced this week by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

With a good yield of 28 1-2 bushels of beans an acre, it was stated that the modern-day cost is 52 cents a bushel compared with a cost of $1.16 in 1930. The acre cost then was $24.39 on an average yield of 20 1-2 bushels. The total acre cost in the more recent figures is $14.98 on the 28 1-2 bushel yield. This total cost of $14.98 is made up of $5.12 for the expense of growing, $1.89 for harvesting, $1.18 for taxes and $6.79 for interest on land valued at $136 an acre.

Seed is the biggest item in the growing cost, with $1.89 going for this purpose. Tractor use is next, then man labor, general farm expense, machinery, horse labor, fertilizer, miscellaneous, and truck use. The harvesting cost is made up of 29 cents for man labor, 25 cents for combining, 22 cents for tractor use, 10 cents for horse labor, and 3 cents for truck use.

### Fuzzless Peach

Peaches with smooth, waxy skins like plums, quite free from the fuzz which many persons find objectionable, can now be grown, as a result of a quarter of a century of patient breeding work by Dr. Fred W. Fofmann, research horticulturist of the Virginia Experiment Station. In 1912 he found, among the seedling progeny of the Greenboro peach, one tree bearing fruit with plumlike skin. He named it the plum-peach. He crossed the plum-peach with Elberta and then crossed the hybird offspring with the J. H. Hale peach, believed to be a seedling variety of Elberta. Further breeding produced the peach Dr. Hofmann was looking for; waxy skinned, fuzzless, good-sized, round and evenly shaped. The flesh is yellowish around the pit, stone free and small, flavor and texture superior. The skin color is reddish orange yellow, with a wash of attractive dark carmine. (Science News Letter, September 18.)

### Artificial Cotton Driers

An article, "Keys to Good Ginning," by George Wolf, in American Cotton Grower (September) says in part: "Many ginners have installed artificial driers which, if cotton is only green or damp and not actually wet, will place it in proper condition at a cost very small in comparison with the increased value that comes from better grades. The

drier has proven itself and is being manufactured by several concerns. Over 600 have been installed and will be in use this season. This present-day machinery is very effective and will correct many of the ill effects of improper harvesting, but is not a completely effective substitute for common sense methods and is likely to defeat the very purpose for which it was installed by encouraging the farmers to carelessness in the belief that all their mistakes will be corrected at the gin. All in all, the problem of ginning seems to boil down to one requiring co-operation on the part of ginner and farmer."

**Mississippi Troubled by Marketing of Wet Cotton**

Commissioner J. H. Holton of the Mississippi Department of Agriculture issued a warning to growers not to market wet cotton. He said that "wet cotton now finding its way to markets in Mississippi and over much of the Southeast is occasioning serious losses to farmers, ginners, oil mills and cotton buyers. When wet cotton is forced through the gins, the resultant lint is badly gin-cut and sells at a distressing price discount. Wet seed will not keep satisfactorily on account of heating and decomposition, and since oil mills cannot process them as fast as received and since the yield from such seed is below normal, there is another discount in the already low price of cotton seed. At least one oil mill has closed."

The Commissioner pointed out that the difference between the selling price of wet cotton and dry cotton naturally varies with the amount of damage, but from $10 to $15 per bale loss on lint and cottonseed is by no means unusual." Instructions were issued detailing ways to dry the cotton before it is ginned.

**Michigan Egg Grading**

"John B. Strange, commissioner of the Michigan State Department of Agriculture, recently announced the signing of a contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the establishment in Michigan of federal grades for eggs," says the Michigan Farmer editorially (September 11). "At the same time he cancelled the departmental rule providing for the sale of eggs by the pound adopted over a year and a half ago. Four grades have been established, Michigan Fancy and Michigan Grade A, B and C. Federal grades should be especially advantageous on the 15 percent of Michigan's 80 million dozen eggs laid annually that are shipped to Boston, New York Philadelphia and Chicago each year but they should also prove profitable on the remainder of the crop used in the state."

**Damming Attachment**

"A deep furrow seeding and summer fallowing machine with a basin damming attachment now is on the market to meet the popular demand for a machine practical for any ordinary tillage, seeding, summer fallow or narrow row crop work," says Kansas Farmer (September 11). "An 8-foot machine may be equipped with three 16-inch heavy duty duckfoot sweeps on the front boot pipe; four 9-inch standard lister bottoms on the rear boot pipe and a 4-row damming attachment on the rear. Thus the 16-inch duckfoots may be set to run at a dept of from 2 to 4 inches, the bottoms may be set from 4 to 6 inches and also may be equipped with a subsoiler to cut deeper into the bottom of the furrow. Dams may be placed at practically any desired distance from 5 to 20 inches by changing the sprockets. Land prepared in this way as soon as harvest is over is worked in one operation—lister furrows formed and dams put in."

## Ethiopian General Visits Cape Town

Cape Town, So. Africa., Oct. 14—(ANP)—A recent distinguished visitor to Cape Town, who attracted considerable attention whenever he appeared in public was General Ras Sultan, famed as one of Ethiopia's most fearless warriors, who held the rank of General under Emperor Haile Selassie.

General Sultan is a battle-scarred veteran bears machine-gun bullet wounds on his arms and legs and was caught in the first gas attack made by the Italians against the defenseless natives. Members of the General's party revealed that Emperor Selassie has twice refused Signor Mussolini's invitation to return to Ethiopia, to be installed there as a puppet Emperor. They also said the natives are in constant revolt and waging such a relentless guerilla wartare that no Italian life is safe Their statements bear out recent telegraphic advices from Ethiopia, telling of a massacre of Italian troops and civilians at Makale and fierce fighting in other districts.

The General's attendants said that the railway journey from Addis Ababa to Djibuti is perilous, that Italians everywhere are forced to live behind barbed wire fencing as a safety measure. Many Italian colonists, they said have revolted and others have fled to Kenya, Khartoum and British Somaliland In the face of Emperor Selassie's refusal to return, Il Duce now realizes that his only hope for effective colonization of Ethiopia lies in active cooperation and help from Great Britain. And British aid, of course, is being withheld because of Il Duce's participation with Gen. Franco's insurgent Spanish forces.

## Talladega Abolishes Admission To Athletic Contests

Talladega, Ala., Oct. 14 (ANP)—In order to renounce "commercialism in athletics," Talladega college is inaugurating a policy of no admission charges to this year's foot ball games and other sporting contests, it was announced Monday by President Gallagher.

Commenting upon this departure from custom, the president stated, "This step is a definite renunciation of all commercialism in athletics. For many years the college has followed the consistent policy of refusing to give athletic scholarships or to offer any kind of special inducement solely to attract athletes and build up winning teams. The elemination of gate receipts marks the logical culmination of this policy

It is understood that the only other institution in the country following a similar policy is John Hopkins university, white, of Maryland.

## YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN SHOES

**Shoe Values Come to Those Who Know Materials and Workmanship That Make for Wear**

When fashion decrees that skins of sharks, allegators, snakes or kangaroos will be the smart new footwear for the coming season, fishermen sharpen their harpoons, hunters polish their guns, make their traps, and travel ocean, jungle and desert to bring in the coveted skins. But most of the shoes worn by men, women and children in the United States are made from the hides and skins of domestic animals. In 1935 the value of the products of the boot and shoe industry other than those made of rubber was $643,872,000. To make these millions of dollars worth of shoes as well as other leather commodities, American tanners import hides and skins from many countries besides buying those available through American packers and farmers.

Cattle, calves, goats and sheep are raised primarily for food. Their hides and skins are largely a by-product of the meat industry. Through the packer takes into consideration the value of the hide and skin in the price he pays to the farmer for his livestock, there is no direct and consistent relationship between the amount of money the farmer gets for his animals and the amount the packer gets for the hides and skins which he sells to the tanner. Likewise there is no close correlation between the price of leather and the price of shoes. The cost of manufacturing and general economic condtions dictate the price consumers pay for shoes.

Money that goes for shoes cuts a disturbingly large hole in many family budgets. Even if the style of the shoe appeals and "it fits like a glove," there are many questions which consumers with a slim purse would like to have answered. Will the particular shoes he has selected give him good wear? Will they hold their shape? Will the leather be free from cracks and tears?

Experts cannot judge the wearing quality of shoes by a glance. They often find it necessary to break a shoe down, to cut a sample of leather from each of its parts, and to study the shoe's construction. The National Bureau of Standards, in response to an appeal from the General Federation of Women's Clubs to assist in establishing standards for women's leather shoes, is at present carrying on an experiment to test the durability of shoes of different construction. Resnlts of their study are not yet published.

Few shoes have informative labels to tell the consumer what kind of service he may expect from them. Yet shoes designed for the same type of service vary greatly in price. The cost of a pair of shoes depends largely on the quality of leather and the technique used in making them. High-priced shoes usually have more hand work and stay longer on the last acquiring their shape. Cheap shoes are made with every possible economy in time, labor and materials. The wearing value of medium-priced shoes is the most difficult to judge, as there is more variation in the quality of materials used and in the workmanship. Test by experience is, to date the only guide consumers have, but knowledge of the types of leathers and of the construction methods used in making shoes can help one in cutting the risks of unwise selection.

If you are interested in the life of your shoes, take care of their soles and heels. They do the brunt of the shoes' work and are the quickest to wear out. Leather soles are made from heavy cattle hides which have been either vegetable or chrome-tanned. The portion of the hide from which the soles have been cut and the method of tanning influence the wearing quality of the leather. Soles cut from the "bend" of the hide—the section which originally covered the animal from shoulder to tail and from the backbone to the upper edge of the belly—are the stanchest and wear about twice as long as those cut from the belly, and one and one-half times as long as those from the shoulder. Leather from the bend is closed-fibered and firm, while that from the belly is flabby and soft.

Process of tanning used on the hide also affects the life of a sole. Vegetable-tanned leather is used for most soles. Natural color of vegetable-tanned leather ranges from shades of tan to reddish brown. Most leather used in the upper part of the shoes and some used for soles is chrome-tanned. (For description of tanning process, see **Consumers' Guide,** Sept. 6, 1937.) Longest wearing soles are those made from unwaxed chrome leather which is light bluish in color. But though unwaxed chrome leather rates high for durability, it absorbs moisture so readily that it is practical for only very dry climates or indoor use as in gymnasiums. However, chrome leather, when filled with greases to make it more waterproof, still wears longer than vegetable-tanned leather. Brand-new waxed chrome soles are often stiff at first, but after they are worn a few times the stiffness disappears.

Rubber and composite materials are being used more and more for heels of shoes. Wood is connon material used for high-heeled dancing slippers and other lightweight footwear as it is not as heavy as leather. But as it is not as resilent as leather or as springy as rubber, a leather or rubber lift is often put on a wooden heel. If you wish to preserve the life of your shoes, take care of their heels. Run-down heels quickly twist a shoe out of shape.

Consumers usually have more of "an eye" for uppers than for soles of shoes, yet the naked eye can seldom spot wearing quality here either. Trade names often give little indication of the type of leather used in the shoe. Grain, nature color of the finish of the leather are often described in the trade name, while the original source of the leather, the name of the animal from which it came, is lacking or the name of another animal borrowed. "Elk" is a trade name used for side leather made from cattle hides which have been tanned and finished in a certain way, while true elk skin is sold under the trade name of buckskin. Patent leather shoes may mean shoes made from side leather, horse, colt, goat, kid or calf.

Side leather—so called from the practice of splitting hides into halves or sides before tanning—is widely used in shoes of every type from the hiking boot to the dancing pump. Its relatively low cost and durability as well as the ease with which it takes many finishes makes it a standby material. Side leather is usually split into two or more layers for shoe uppers. The first layer-called the grain split, is the hair side of the hide. It gives better wear than flesh splits, made from the under side of the hide. Fine lines and hair soles on grain leather make a design similar to that on the back of the human hand. This design is lacking on flesh splits, unless

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

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## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 12, 1937—A. L. Holsey, Field Officer To Negro Farm and Home Agents, and other agricultural leaders: Greetings:

You remember a few weeks ago that Congress made appropriation for a price adjustment payment of not more than 3 cents and through the Commodity Credit Corporation, loans up to 9 cents were made available on cotton, provided that farmers would cooperate in any program under legislation which may be passed at the next session of Congress. By joint resolution, Congress committed itself to pass such farm legislation.

Between no wand the opening of the next session of the Congress, farmers are invited to meet in groups to discuss their problems and to make suggestions as to the kind of legislation needed. The Senate Agriculutral Committee will hold hearings at certain selected places and in addition will consider recommendations from other groups or individuals who may not be able to attend the hearings.

Early in October a conference on Southern agriculture was held in Memphis, Tenn. Secretary Wallace delivered the principal address in which he set forth a long range program for improving the conditions of cotton farmer, large and small.

The two major difficulties facing the Cotton States are:

1. The need for a larger income. (In a brief discussion of this subject, Dr. I. W. Duggan, Acting Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, told members of the Negro Business League of Memphis that while cotton farmers represent a third of the nation's farm population they receive about a tenth of the nation's farm income.)

2. The rapid increase in cotton production by foreign countries which decreases the market for American cotton.

(In his Memphis address Secretary Wallace said: "This year's production of foreign cotton will probably be 8 or 9 million bales larger than foreign production five years ago.")

The next Congress has agreed to pass legsilation which will help to adjust our cotton production to meet these two problems.

Some Methods Now Being Considered

1. Processing Tax. The processing tax which was devised by Congress to bring the farmers income up to the level of commodity prices was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court only because it was beyond the power of the Federal Government to sue the proceeds of the tax to pay farmers for adjusting their acreage and production. The court has not denounced the processing tax as such. Concerning this decision, Secretary Wallace said: "The processing tax, which made the old (Triple A) program self-financing was gone and **** farmers had to take their chance on persuading Congress each year to dip into the Treasury."

Continuing, the Secretary said: "The price adjustment payment authorized by Congress on the year's crop, as I have already shown, will help to serve this purpose, but the South would find it difficult to get large subsidies from the general Treasury year after year because of the necessity of approaching a balanced budget and the similar demands from other regions that would be certain to raise. * * * But unless the Cotton Belt is to resign itself to a scanty income from cotton as its permanent fate, some continuing source of revenue to provide funds for price adjustment payments to farmers—presumably only to farmers cooperating in the Conservation Program—seems to be necessary. Much of some people may dislike to face this fact, it cannot be dodged. Perhaps the processing tax offers a way out."

2. Tariffs. The secretary calls attention to that school of thought which advocates lower tariffs and unrestricted production of cotton as a solution. "With the world organized as it is," said Mr. Wallace, "a quick solution of the cotton producers' difficulties through tariff reform is not within the realm of practical possibility. * * * The chances are that continued big production in the United States, along with big production in other countries, would push prices down toward the 5 cent level of 1932, or even lower. * * * That would mean a return of all the suffering and privation which the farmers of the South endured in the darkest days of the depression.

3. Price Maintenance. Still another school of thought advocates a drastic reduction in production down to domestic needs in order to assure the farmer a parity price. Mr. Wallace's comment on this philosophy says in part: "With world conditions what they are, American cotton producers apparently could receive parity price—16.7 cents a pound—in the market for their cotton only if they are willing to say goodbye to their export outlets and go on a domestic basis. At such a price, competition from rayon and other fabrics would probably increase to a point which would make it impossible to pass into domestic consumption more than seven million bales. At average yields that amount could be produced on about eighteen million acres." (Thirty-four million acres were planted to cotton this year.)

Since only half of the land and labor used this year would be required to produce seven million bales, Mr. Wallace asks two pertinent questions:

"Would this land and labor be used for the growing of other commercial crops to compete with other farmers elsewhere in the country?" —or—"What would become of the excess labor suddenly turned loose? Could jobs and livelihood be suddenly found in industry for several hundred thousand of these workers no longer needed to grow cotton?"

The Need for Thoughtful Study

The three methods presented are typical of the methods which will be advanced before and during the next session of Congress. It is important, therefore, that Negro farmers and agricultural workers keep in close touch with the situation.

During the next few weeks, the newspapers will be filled with discussions, pro and con of the various methods proposed. They should be very closely and carefully read.

Small discussion groups are proposed to study this problem in all its phases, and if out of such discussion, suggestions arise which may be sent to your Congressman or Senator or to the Senate Agricultural Committee, feel free to do so.

If public meetings in your community are called, be sure to attend and thus keep informed of the attitude of other farmers in your section.

We shall be glad to send you a complete copy of Secretary Wallace's address upon request.

Yours very truly,

James P. Davis, 916 Gaines St., Little Rock, Ark., (Mrs.) Jennie B. Moton, Capahosic, Virginia. Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Field Officers, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

P. S.—Since preparing this letter, new cotton estimates indicate a seventeen and a half million bale crop—the second largest in the history of our country—which immediately depressed the price and further increased the seriousness of the farm situation.

## OSCAR R. LE BEAU PROMOTED

Washington, D. C.—Oscar R. LeBeau, former Associate Professor of Agricultural Education at Hampton Institute, Virginia, was recently appointed Research Agent for the American Vocational Association. His headquarters will be located with the other A. V. A. offices at Washington, D. C. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Cornell university in 1936.

The American Vocational Association has grown until it includes more than 7,000 agricultural, industrial and home economics teachers from all sections of the country. Dr. LeBeau is the first full time Research Agent to be employed by the organization. He will have the responsibility of organizing, supervising and interpreting vocational studies sponsored by the A. V. A. Research Committee.

The Committee hopes to conduct a strong program of research dealing with the fundamental facts, services and activities underlying the guidance, training and placement of persons for gainful employment. The immediate undertaking of such a project has been made possible through a grant from the Carnegie Foundation and a special allotment from the A. V. A. budget.

The initial research plans are fully described in the September issue of the A. V. A. Journal and News Bulletin.

## FEW PEACHES BUT HIS ORCHARD YIELDED CROP

The yield of saleable peaches from a six-acre orchard owned by Leroy J. Adams, Bradley county, amounted to 400 bushels, though very few other farmers in the county produced peaches for sale this year because of two late spring freezes, said J. A. Hemphill, county agent.

Mr. Adams believes his crop was due to turning under a crop of vetch in his orchard in the spring of 1936 and cultivated the orchard well throughout the year, the county agent related. The spray schedule and pruning practices recommended by the state extension service were followed closely.

## THINK SOYS IN CORN DOUBLE VALUE OF CROP

Soy beans planted in corn are considered equal in value to the corn crop by farmers in the eastern section of Clay county, where 95 per cent of the corn in 1937 was interplanted with some legume, reports George F. Metzler, county agent.

"Since the introduction of the AAA program, Clay county as a whole is planting 92 per cent of its corn with a legume," Mr. Metzler said.

"Most farmers follow the practice of seeding soy beans in the drill at the same time the corn is planted. However, many plant one row of corn and one row of beans or peas. Farmers in the western part of the county use about as many cowpeas interplanted as soy beans.

"The legumes have proved their value for soil building and as pasture for cattle, hogs and work stock."

## CASH OUTLAY FOR HIS BARN WAS ONLY $37

A barn 27 feet square with 12-foot walls was built by E. V. Campbell, near Lacy, for $37.25, according to C. A. Vines, Drew county agent.

The barn will provide space for six head of work stock and cattle in stalls and leave about 1,890 feet of crib space, it is figured.

Except for roof, nails and cement for foundation blocks, the barn was built entirely of lumber which was sawed on the farm and left over after building a house. Lumber for the house and barn together cost $6 for the sawing. It was sawed with a portable mill. The timber was thinned out of Mr. Campbell's woodlot.

The roof cost $25, cement for the block $2.25, and the nails about $10, making a total of $37.25, the county agent said.

## TENANT FAMILY WITH PLAN GETTING AHEAD

A farm unit demonstration, which includes a plan of work for the entire farm, carried on by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Martin, of the Hopewell community, Hempstead county, in cooperation with the state college of agriculture, is making good progress according to Miss Melva Bullington, home demonstration agent.

"Mr. Martin, who is a tenant, made arrangements with his landlord to build a house of pine poles for his family in return for a five-year lease on the place." Miss Bullington related. "The plan for the house worked out so well that the landlord made a new advancement to the Martins in the way of house furnishings.

"Kitchen cabinets have been built at a cost of $50, a four-piece living-room suite was bought for $102.50, and a living-room rug and kitchen rug were provided for $21.80 more.

"Further improvements include the addition of four cows to the dairy herd. This is to be a five-year demonstration, the major goal of which is to install a water system with running hot and cold water and complete plumbing in the bathroom.'

The peaches were sold to trusts at $1.00 per bushel orchard run. The trucker furnished the containers and packed the peaches.

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, State of Tennessee, County of Davidson:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. Ferguson, N. P.

Sworn before me this 28th day of September, 1937.

My Commission expires April 4th, 1939.

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# COMPANY UNION OF PULLMAN EMPLOYES GOT PAY INCREASE

## Group Protests Boast of Brotherhood for Putting Deal Over

Chicago, Sept. 23—(ANP)—There is sharp disagreement between members of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, so-called the Company Union, and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (A. F. of L. affiliate), as to whom should get credit for the recent pay increase granted porters and maids by the Pullman company.

The Brotherhood, represented by National President A. Philip Randolph and Chicago Branch President Milton Webster, claim credit for the pay increase and the 240-hour month working agreement, declaring their victory the climax of ten years strife with the Pullman company to better the conditions of colored employes.

Now comes J. S. Morris, chairman of the Chicago Eastern Local, and chairman of the Appeal Adjustment Committee of the Pullman Porters and Maid Protective Association, who says the Brotherhood is sailing under false colors, did not force the upping of wages and that the wage increase offer was made voluntarily by officials of the Pullman company.

Captioning his statement as "My Stand," Chairman Morris declares:

"Since the signing of the agreement by The Pullman Company and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, I have been asked by many what my attitude is now in regards to The Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It is this! I never intend to join nor take part in any Labor Organization other than The Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association.

I learned a few days ago that I would be forever barred from becoming a member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Let me remind who ever made the remark that I barred myself thirteen years ago, when they asked me to join and I refused.

"Now what has the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters done in the new agreement? They haven't done anything. They have taken credit for the increase in salary given by The Pullman Company to the Porters, but that increase in salary was promised to the Porter by The Pullman Company as stated in a bulletin dated May 28, 1937 and the Company simply complied with their promise after the railroads had agreed to increase the salaries of their employes five cents per hour. I wonder how they are going to like the 240 hours per month working time?

"I am a member of The Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association and not ashamed of it. For the information and benefit of all Porters and Maids: you don't have to belong to the Protective Association or the Brotherhood to hold your job; the law states that. Do you believe the law or a Porter?

"Think for yourself, read for yourself, and don't be like dumb cattle. Confucius once said, 'there are two classes of people who don't change their minds, the dumbest of the dumb, and the wisest of the wise.' To which class do you belong?

## Syphilis To Be Important Topic At N. M. A. Convention

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12—(ANP) At the 43rd annual session of the National Medical Association convening in St. Louis Aug. 15 to 20, Dr. O. C. Wenger, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, will open a symposium on the control of syphilis. Dr. Wenger, because of his intimate knowledge of the problems confronting our group and because of his long connection with the United States Public Health Service, is eminently qualified to speak with authority on this subject.

The entire afternoon session on Aug. 17 will be devoted to a discussion of the subject of syphilis. Dr. John W. Lawlah, Medical Director of Provident Hospital, will discuss clinical facilities; Dr. Ralph Scull of Provident Hospital and Rush Medical College, will discuss serology; Dr. D. Joseph Crindon, Professor of Dermatology at St. Louis University School of Medicine, will discuss the clinical aspects; Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Provident Hospital, will discuss the eye aspects; while Dr. Prince Barker of the United States Veterans' Faculty No. 91 at Tuskegee, will discuss the nervous manifestations.

At the conclusion of the symposium, the American Medical Association will present its talking picture on syphilis. This picture will illustrate in detail the treatment of all the phases of syphilis as seen by various outstanding members of the medical profession. This symposium is a part of a drive on the part of the National Medical Association to assist Surgeon General Parran in helping to eradicate syphilis.

## SCIENCE ADDS HUGE SUMS TO FARM INCOME

### Constantly Improving Crops and Breeds of Livestock

Scouring the world for new plants useful to American farmers, and working constantly to produce better varieties of field and garden plants and to improve livestock the scientists of the U. S. department of Agriculture have added vast sums to the country's farm income.

Some of the results of this effort, which goes forward year after year, with little said about it by the scientists themselves, are summed up in the Digest. Here are a few of the achievements cited:

"China, Japan, India, searched by plant detectives, are supplying American cucumber growers with solutions to the problems of heavy losses from bacterial wilt, from mosaic disease, from downy mildew. These new strains are, by inbreeding, forced into more perfect immunity to microbes, and now are being crossed with good American varieties.

**Odorious Onion Has Troubles**

More than a billion pounds of onions go into American mouths annually — meaning $17,000,000 to growers. And for all the onion's odoriferious potency, it is troubled by many a germ attack: pink-root, smut, mildew, smudge, neck rot, yellow dwarf, by thrips, and by premature seeding. Now the Nebuka from Nippon is on the scene, with disease-resistant and insect-resistant characteristics that are being bred into the commercial American species.

Having taken the string out of the string bean, our agricultural G-men track down the secrets of the bean's major afflictions, such as rust, a fungous attack. Already beans are released from tribute to nature's tiniest criminals, and attention is directed toward snappier types.

Yellow, or fusarium wilt, threatened to terminate the cabbage's 4,000-year-old history. But this history may well continue additional unguessable millenniums; the risk of wilt is no longer a pitfall for cabbage's forward march.

Unfamiliar importations are fascinating. The tartness of the goumi from Asia is tasty in sherbets. The Chinese bush berry, also called Manchu cherry, wins attention by its attractive tang and pleasant range of flavor and texture; promises commercial value. In some, also, formerly unknown apricots from Manchuria and Siberia, probably to widen the range of cultivation of this fruit, growth chiefly on the Pacific coast and susceptible to spring frosts.

**Better Goats and Dogs**

Milch goats, "pocket editions of the cow," have engaged federal workers since 1909. The length of the lactation period has been increased 135 per cent, and the average annual milk yield, 335 per cent.

The Puli dog, Hungarian shepherd, is being crossed with various other breeds to produce higher intelligence and practical psychological aptitudes, of advantage to the farmer and to the geneticist, too. Production of higher intellect in animals has a definite bearing on the public's pocketbook.

The turkey and the chicken have not been successfully hybridized. All such attempted hybrids perished before hatching. Yet the Department of Agriculture is still trying. If, however, failure is reported here, other side lines are turning out well.

Fur animals are among the farmer's promising part-time enterprises. In 1936 the total value of silver fox pelts alone exceeded $8,000,000. The Bureau of Biological Survey, in the Department of Agriculture, is determining the inheritance of degrees of silvering, and the inheritance consequent upon cross-mating red foxes, the standard silver fox, the Alaska silver fox, and the cross fox (hybrid of silver and red). Already there is a chart to forecast the results of any given combination.

## HANDY STORAGE CELLAR MADE IN SIDE OF HILL

A practical demonstration of what can be made from a hillside by planning, patience, and sparetime work is illustrated by the 12-by-14-foot storage cellar on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kilgore, four miles west of Mountain View, Stone county, said Miss Mary Britzman, home demonstration agent.

"This cellar was constructed by the Kilgore family without any cash outlay except for door hinges and lock." Miss Britzman related. "The space was excavated in the side of the hill and lined with stone found on the farm.

"Native clay was used for mortar and large logs split in halves were used for the ceiling. Scrap lumber was used for the door. The completed cellar affords ample storage space for the vegetables and canned products which the family uses.

## Falls Seven Stories

St. Petersburg, Fla., Oct. 14—(ANP)—"I'd better not land on my head," though Milton O'Neal Monday when he slipped and fell from the roof of a seven-story hotel.

Instead of becoming terror-stricken, he figured out way to land safely, so he twisted his body and landed of his right hip in a grass plot, denting the ground and receiving a broken leg and bruises. He did not lose consciousness.

"I knew if I landed on my head I'd be killed, so I decided to make other arrangements," declared O'Neal from a hospital cot after the mishap. He is expected to recover.

## TEXAS FARM NOTES

### Food Preservation
### Falls County

This month the home food supply demonstrators devoted their time, to the preservation of miscellaneous products: soup, mince-meat, peanut butter and relishes. In addition to the above named activity, two club women, Mrs. Beverly McGruder and Mrs. Annie Brawley of Spring Hill Club, took active part in the preparation of fruit jnices to make up an exhibit for demonstration purposes. First, we made a study of fruit juices as to value in the diet, then the general preparation such as pickling, assorting and washing was emphasized in detail. Both hot and cold processes were used to extract the juices, so that a comparison of the color and flavor could be made. The packing was taken up step by step; reheating, bottling, corking, pasteurizing, sealing, capping, labeling, and storing. At the close of this study the women who made up the group of demonstrators had 72 cans and jars of tomato juice; 41 bottles of blackberry juice; 56 bottles dewberry juice; 10 bottles pineapple juice; 19 bottles plum juice; 16 bottles peach juice; and 129 containers grape juice.

Mrs. Roberta L. Lee, Home Demonstration Agent.

**Harness**

**Caldwell County:** Method demonstrations were given to Negro farmers on harness making, which was witnessed by sixty-two persons, twelve of whom participated in same. Demonstrations were also given on making blind bridles, cow halters, calf halters, mule halters and lines. Caldwell County won fourth place in harness making.

**Home Tanning and Leather Making Club to be Organized in Harris County**

Three communities plan to organize a Home Tanning and Leather Making Club. This is a result of the interest that has been manifested at demonstrations of harness making. A complete set of harness was cut and made from two cow hides that were tanned by the agent.

**Anderson County:** The Pea for Market Campaign that started in the spring was carried out by 548 farmers. 500 farmers of Anderson County, under the supervision of F. J. Robinson, County Agent, pointed two acres each of blackeyed peas. 548 farmers have sold part of their crop for $16,340.00. Farmers are applying part of the money from her pea crop to their cotton in order that it may be a cash crop. Special mention is made of Mr. E. D. Malone, Tennessee Colony, Texas, who sold $125.00 worth of peas.

**Red River County:** T. T. Clement County Agent, displayed in a down town window, a set of harness that was made from the hide of a cow grown in Red River County. A county picnic, for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Association will be given in September under the direction of County Agent, T. T. Clement. Free barbecue will be served. The speakers will be: Judge M. L. Wren, County Judge; Prof. L. M. Becton, Principal, Cheatum High School, Clarksville, Texas; County Agent C. M. Knight, District Agent H. S. Estelle, Mr. E. A. Dawson, Chairman, Agricultural Association and a Federal and State speaker.

**Rusk County:** A demonstration in harness making was given by County Agent H. L. Brown. He is giving a large amount of his time to the making of harness. Thirty-nine interested persons visited and took part in the demonstrations. The harness will be exhibited at the county fair in September. The demonstration has created much excitement and inquiries were made as to how and when same can be put into operation in the county as a permanent activity.

# TUSKEGEE-'FORCE FOOTBALL GAME IN CHICAGO DROPPED

## New Promoters of Affair Flop on Handling Build-up

Chicago, Oct 14 (ANP)—Chicago's annual 'grid "classic" between the Tuskegee and Wilberforce football teams, scheduled to be held Saturday Oct. 16, at Soldiers' field was called off Friday after a conference between I. S. Lane of the Ohio school and Capt. R. S. Darnaby of Tuskegee.

Blame for cancelling the game, which ordinarily draws many visitors from neighboring cities and states, is placed on unsuccessful promotional attempts. In previous years, the two schools had handled all promotional work, with varying degrees of success, but this year Edwin B. Jourdain, Evanston alderman and former newspaperman, arranged with Dr. Ormonde Walker, new president of Wilberforce, to handle the event. Although Tuskegee is understood to have objected strenuously, Dr. Walker won out.

However, no publicity appeared in either the daily or weekly press. When reservations came in at the Grand hotel for game accommodation, Manager William P. Harrison attempted to contact Jourdain and so did Tuskegee. Messages went unanswered. Finally Capt. Darnaby came to Chicago Thursday, held the conference, and after both schools decided a week was too short a time for them to take the promotion in hand and insure a sizeable crowd, the event was postponed.

Although much publicity attended last year's grid clash, comparatively little promotional work attended the 1935 game. Since neither school has been able to realize much from the affair financially, it has often been suggested that this work be placed in the hands of capable outside individuals.

## Athletic Star To Be First Liberal Arts Graduate

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 14, (ANP)—Jimmie Smith graduates from Youngstown College this coming June, he will be the first Negro student to ever have done so in the liberal arts course. The school is comparatively young but enrolls 1,500 annually.

Smith has played one year on the basketball team and easily established many court records. The Washington and Jefferson College team honored him by naming him as the best defensive player the team had met during the past season.

During his stay at the college, the popular scholar has received no grade lower than a "B". Besides supporting a family, he found time to hold the office of president in the "Youngstown College Club," a group of colored students.

At one time, Smith was the physical director of the West Federal "Y." He expects to enter Pitt in the fall to earn his master's degree.

At the college, there is another Negro senior, Tommie Rohinson, a court star for the past three years.

## Kathryn Perry At Famous Kit Kat

New York ,Oct. 14 (ANP) — Kathryn Perry, musical comedy singing star, goes into her fourth week at the famous Kit Kat club next Sunday night, having had her option taken up by Jule Podell, owner of the swanky East Side niteric.

Her present contract at the Kit Kat expires some time in November and Joe Glaser, personal representative of the song stylist, is making preparations for Miss Perry to be featured in a new unit with Louis Armstrong, which is to he produced

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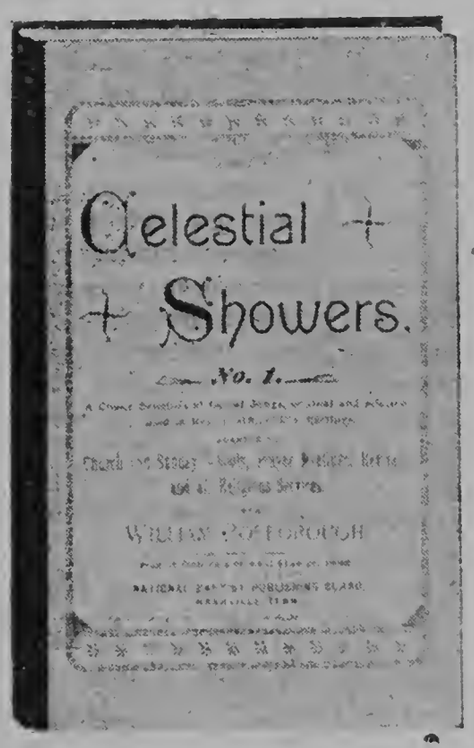


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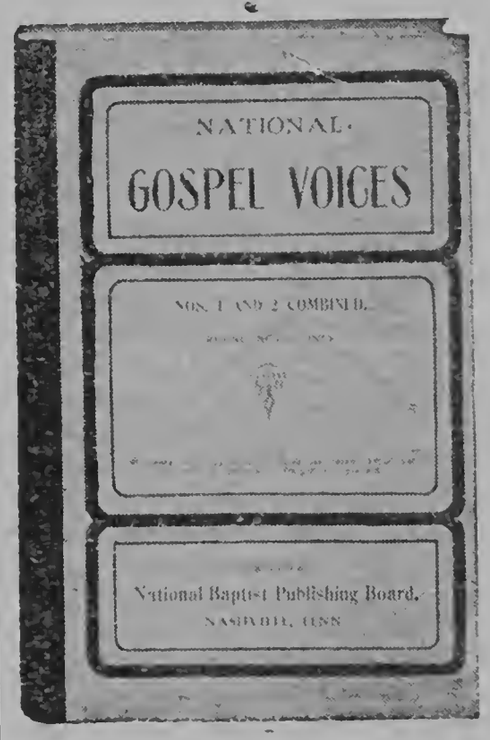


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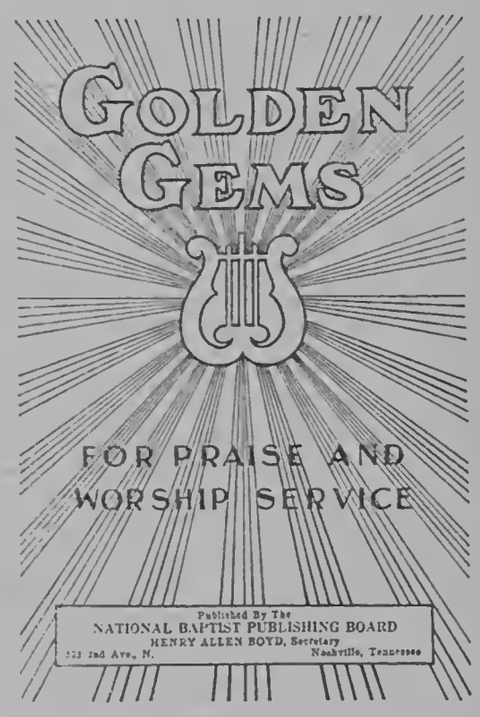


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## COLOR OF EGG YOLKS DEPENDS MUCH ON FEED

When the New Yorker sits down to his breakfast eggs, he wants them to have light-colored yolks. So eggs with light-colored yolks are favored in the big New York markets, and usually command the best price there.

Some of the other Eastern markets have the same preference for eggs with light-colored yolks. On the other hand, there is a demand for eggs with dark-colored yolks, too. Bakers, who represent a big market, want that kind.

Citing those difference in market wants, S. A. Moore, extension poultryman, says the color of egg yolks depends on feed and the management of the flock.

Hens ranging on grass usually lay eggs with darker colored yolks, the specialist pointed out. Yellow corn has a similar effect.

"Poultrymen who supply eggs to bakeries sometimes find the yolks getting too light colored in the fall or winter, when the hens are not on range," said Mr. Moore. "Fellow corn and alfalfa meal will help to correct this condition.

"Cottonseed meal darkens the yolks in an objectionable way and may give the whites an undersirable pinkish color.

"Hens confined and fed a ration containing about 40 per cent yellow corn and four per cent alfalfa leaf meal, will produce eggs with fairly light colored yolks, or without the meal, they may be fed up to 60 per cent yellow corn.

When hens are on summer range, yolks may be lightened by keeping the hens up part of the time and feeding white corn. The yolks will tell a poultryman when he has about the right balance between white corn and green range.

"Hens on too limited range and white corn may not get enough vitamin A to keep them laying well. This may be supplied, without darkening the yolk, by adding one-half per cent of high grade cod-liver oil to the ration."

## BROILERS BEST IF CROSS BRED

### FINE CHICKS FROM WYANDOTTES AND REDS EXCEL PURE BREEDS

Poultrymen who are just a little gray around the temples will remember when they were warned not to mix breeds of chickens, because the result would be scrubby, inferior stock.

Hit-and-miss mixing and breeding from mixed stock, is still frowned on as a losing practice, but certain cross-breeding methods are now accepted as producing birds of meat uses that gain faster and on less feed than pure-breds do.

Tests at the state college agriculture, by W. R. Horlacher, head of the animal husbandry department, indicate that a cross of white Wyandotte rooster with Rhode Island Red hens yields chicks for broilers that have marked advantages.

**Ahead on All Counts.**

"These cross-breeds grew more rapidly, and reached market weight younger than pure bred chicks from either of the two breeds". Mr. Horlacher reports, "The cross-breeds were as large at 10 weeks of age as pure White Wyanottes were at 11 weeks, or pure Rhode Island Reds at 12, weeks."

The average weight of the crossbreds at 12 weeks exceeded the average weight of the White Wyandottes by about one-half pound, and that of the Rhode Island Reds by nearly three-quarters of a pound. Likewise the crossbreds made better use of feed. They required only 88 per cent as much feed to produce a given amount of grain as did the White Wyandottes, and 85 per cent as much as the Rhode Island Reds.

**Produce No "Barebacks."**

Fertility was equal to that of the parents and the percentage of eggs hatching was above that of the parents. There were no "barebacks" in the crossbreds when they reached market weight. This is one of the serious disadvantages of the White Wyandottes for broiler production. The color of the crossbreds was white with a scattering of black feathers.

Several other crosses were tried but none gave as good results as the White Wyandotte rooster—Rhode Island Red hen cross. In some cases the crossbreds were inferior to one or both pure breeds. Hence, indiscriminate crossing is to be avoided."

The fact that the crossbreds are superior broiler does not imply that they will also be superior breeders, Mr. Horlacher pointed out. They should all be marketed each year to take advantage of the hybrid vigor which results from the crossing of those two pure breeds, he advised.

## Through Hollywood

(By Harry Levette for A. N. P.)

Hollywood, Oct. 14 —Say what is this? Broadway or Hollywood? For here is the old town by the blue Pacific filling up with all the big shots of the East until as Otis Rene says Broadway has come to the Coast. Otis, you know, is one of the famous Rene Bros. Otis and Leon composers of the internationally famous "Sleepy Time Down South" and the newer "Sleepy Time in Hawaii," besides many other hits. Discussing further the western trend of theatrical and musical talent, he said, "For the past 14 years Leon and I have hoped for an opportunity to locate in New York where our musical compositions would have a chance to reach the proper eyes that would bring them to the attention of the public. We never got to go, but now we will not need to. It seems that every one who is any one—stars, producers, band leaders and artists in general—are locating on the coast.

**Jimmy Luncefords'** celebrated band was eagerly awaited at the Sante Fe station last Monday morning by a large crowd of friends and admirers. As a gala event in coast night club circles, the great musical organization was booked to open at Sebastian's Cotton Club last Thursday, thus making the return of all-colored bands and floor shows after more than six months featuring of all-white talent.

**Louis Armstrong,** well loved trumpet king, arrived also Monday. Chilton and Thomas, clever globe trotting man and wife dance team, are also here, as are also a number of lesser lights from the great White Way, and Harlem's Great Brown Way as Clarence Muse calls it. Of course so far as the other race is concerned Hollywood is full of the greatest stage and screen stars, actors and musicians, even to the newspaper columnists as Walter Winchell seems reluctant to return to his beloved New York. And of course each studio has from two to forty well known writers grinding out their stories.

**Bill Robinson,** genial race-proud "King of all tap dancers" must have started the annual western trek, as other celebs have been coming by every train and plane since he arrived two Fridays ago. Beginning the first day at his home studio, Twentieth Century-Fox, which has him under the largest contract given in 1937 to a colored actor and surpassing many of the whites, Bill has been busy every day on the new picture "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm." It is predicted to be the best of his pictures made with the famous child star, Shirley Temple, all of which has been tops in box-office results. Bill used to be very sensitive at the propensity some of the local folk have to calling him Uncle Tom, but of late he has failed to let it irk him, satisfied with the esteem in which New Yorkers both black and white hold him. The fact that folks in other cities have even started naming theaters after him is also a bit of colsolation, especially since he has so far been unable to find any one of his detractors capable of employing him at even a fraction of the money paid him by the studio to play what they know will sell to the white public which after all they have to please or stop making pictures. "Little Bo." as he affectionately calls Mrs. Robinson, and who is incidentally his severest critic, says that if the Negroes would pool their money they could build at least one large studio and then make the kind of pictures they want and Bill would be just as willing to work for them with a little brown Shirley Temple.

**Joe Louis,** world's heavyweight champion, here for a softball game at Wrigley Field, has been stealing the spotlight at the Dunbar hotel where crowds are accustomed to gather to watch and greet the celebs. Henry Armstrong is here too making what seems to be Luminary Week in theatrical, radio and fistic worlds. The champ is also being contacted toward making his first picture while here on a short rest and is due to take a screen test next week.

**Joe Stevenson's** floor show for the re-opening of the Cotton Club was put through their pace all last week at the old Savoy at 5th and Central. They were ready with some classy numbers and spectacles by the time the band was due, one of the most elaborate and tuneful being a coronation scene with Jimmy Lunceford as the king to the melody of his tune, "Swingin' for the King." Joe has completed his cast of principals with the classy team Earl and Francis, formerly known as the Carioca Dancers, who left the Paradise Club to take the engagement.

**The Paradise Club** has as its current show one of the finest ever staged by that ace producer Lew Crawford. It is in reality two shows for the first at 11:30 and the second at 2:00 a. m., are entirely different. The principals are Jesse Pryor, show; Flink Moore, popular comedian; Sue Hoye, ever in demand as a blues singer; Sam Montgomery, recently of Flennoy Miller's road dancer; Tony Anthony, one of the west's best entertainers; Garbo, a dancer and Earl and Francis completing their last week before going into the Cotton Club.

## THE HOG SITUATION

Slaughter supplies of hogs during the coming fall and winter marketing season, October 1937 through April, 1938, are expected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be somewhat smaller than those of a year earlier. With prospects for a somewhat smaller tonnage of hogs for market and for the maintenance of a fairly high level of consumer demand for meat, hog prices this fall and winter probably will average at least as high as a year earlier. In the fall and winter of 1936-37 the average price of hogs at Chicago was about $9.90.

Most of the reduction from last year in the supplies for the fall and winter season probably will occur in the first 3 months (October-December). Although supplies in this period will be considerably smaller than a year earlier, they will be seasonally larger than the small supplies of the past 3 months (July-September, 1937). It is probable that hog prices will experience about the usual seasonal decline during the coming fall and early winter.

It now appears fairly certain that the 1937 corn crop will be much larger than that of 1936 and about the same at the 1928-32 average. With lower corn prices and relatively high level of hog prices in prospect, the hog-corn price ratio in 1937-38 will be very favorable for hog feeding and hog production. It is expected that weights of hogs marketed in 1937-38 will be considerably heavier than in 1936-37. The larger supplies of corn and the favorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices also are expected to result in a materially larger spring pig crop in 1938 than in 1937.

Following the marked advance in hog prices from Mid-June to early August, prices declined sharply in the last half of August and early September. This decline in prices was brought about largely by a considerable increase in hog marketings in the last half of August, a large out-of-storage movement of hog products during the months, and relatively high temperatures over most of the country which temporarily weakened the demand for pork. About mid-September, hog prices again advanced sharply, recovering a large part of the loss of the 3 preceding weeks.

—Cleveland Live Stock News

## SAYS TOMATOES WILL BEAT HIS COTTON RETURN

Three and one-third acres of tomatoes made more money for C. C. Barton, Parkdale, than he estimates he will make on 14 acres of cotton, said R. A. Cody, Ashley county agent.

The tomatoes brought $791, Mr. Barton's records show.

Before the plants were set in the field, the land was given 800 pounds of 6-12-6 fertilizer to the acre, and 75 pounds of nitrate to the acre was used as a side dressing.

An irrigation of the crop once in May, from a bayou, added $200 to the returns, Mr. Barton figures. The total cost of production was $190, including labor, seed, fertilizer, and marketing.

"Mr. Barton is a tenant farmer, paying cash rent, and has never had any trouble renting farms," the county agents related. "He does not depend on one crop as most tenants do. He is considered one of the best farmers of the community.

"Due to the fact that Mr. Barton is the only farmer growing tomatoes at Parkdale, he has to market his crop at Fountain Hill or Monticello, and he lost part of his crop because the tomatoes did not mature as early as the hill crop and the buyers had left the market points. He estimated he lost $200 for lack of a market."

## PEACH BORERS NOW IN TREES

### MAY BE GASSED WITH P. D. B., EXTENSION EXPERT ADVISES

Early last month the peach orchards were visited by unwelcome and costly guests, advises P. T. Ecton, extension horticulturist. These guests were small, steel-blue moths, resembling wasps, which laid eggs that have by now hatched into the well-known and pestiferous peach tree borers, he explained.

The borers may be found in the trunks of the trees at the surface of the ground, or just a little below it, and may be located by the gum around the base of the tree," the specialist said.

"Borers are about an inch long, yellowish white, and have a dark, reddish head."

In Nature's plan, which so often conflicts with man's, the purpose of the borers is to become moths to lay more eggs to prounce more borers and so on, year after year. But the peach grower can break up that project, to the great benefit of his trees, by using a drug known as paradichlorabenzene, and commonly called P. D. B., probably for the sound reason that so few people can remember paradichlorobenzene, or pronounce it if they could.

**Fumes Poison Pests**

Mr. Eston told how to use P. D. B., as follows:

"By the last week in September and the first week in October all of the eggs have hatched and the young borers have not penetrated deeply. P. D. B., can be secured at most supply houses and should be in the finely granulated form, and pure.

"A small area must be scraped at the base of each tree and the P. D. B., applied in a band about two inches wide and at least one inch away from the bark. One ounce is required for trees five years and older or three-fourths of an ounce for younger trees. This band of the chemical is covered with several inches of dirt and then firmed.

"The fumes of the P. D. B., spread downward through the soil and kill the borers. On those trees where borers are working above the surface, the soil should be mounded around the base of the tree before the chemical is applied.

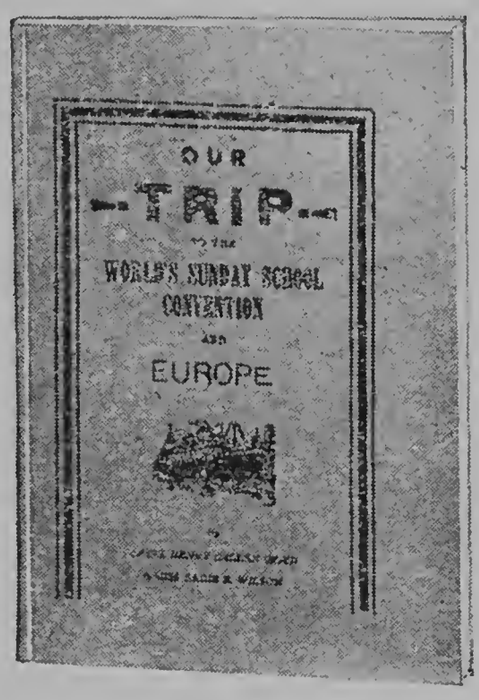
"In case of a very cool or rainy fall, the mounds around the younger trees should be opened to prevent injury in about six weeks. While bores attack apple trees P. D. B., must not be used because of injury."

Governor Berry returned from Louisville with a suit made from Arkansas cotton, which was spun, wove and manufactured on the Exposition grounds. The cloth is a very handsome twilled goods, black with short diagonal stripes of white, and the coat is made up after the approved sack pattern. The lining, which is of black, is silk flowers on either side.

## Virginians Form Norfolk Club In New York City

New York City, Oct. 14—(ANP) Virginians residing here are rallying their forces to support the Norfolk League Club, an organization recently formed to take care of their civic, social, and welfare needs. Thomas H. Banks, president and founder, in addressing the meeting, admonished the members "to take a greater interest in the political, social, and civic affairs of the community and at all times strive to set the standard for good citizenship—in order to reflect credit on the club and the race generally."

A collation was served in the newly renovated restaurant of "Chicken-Banks". Officers of the club are: Thomas H. Banks, president; Arthur Cuffee, vice president; Carter S. Bowling, secretary; and James H. Stokes, assistant secretary.

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Dr. R. H. Boyd

Because of the large demand from the religious forces of the nation for pictures of the late R. H. Boyd, the Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, who is the son of the founder, has had the lithographers to print a large quantity of these. The exact size of the photo-print is 11 inches by 14 inches. It is a splendid reproduction of this giant of Baptist leaders. The name is under his picture, and it is a side view.

The picture will be sent securely wrapped in a tube to prevent it from being crushed. When it arrives at its destination it can be framed. The Secretary of the Publishing Board declares that he is having these ready to be mailed out, so that during the month of March, 1938 every School that wishes to hold Boyd Memorial Exercises will have a large-size picture of the late Dr. Boyd on hand, and they can point him out to the present generation. They can show this picture to the thousands of boys and girls who never saw him. They can point him out to the tiny tots, who in a little while will be grown-ups..

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**Send all letters to**

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**523 2nd Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.**


## LIKES MILK COOLING ROOM FOR HER PLANTS

A glassed-in milk coolingroom and well room, is also an ideal place for her flowers, Mrs. Mattie Stripling of the Harmony home demonstration club, told Miss Ruth McIlnay, Van Buren county home demonstration agent.

This room, which has just been added to the Stripling house, is not only fine for its main purposes, but it protect house plants from the hot glare of summer, Mrs. Stripling said, and she believes it will also be an excellent winter shelter for her flowers.

The room has a concrete floor, with a concrete cooling tank about 18 inches up from the floor, along one end, as the home demonstration agent described it. This arrangement of the tank, she pointed out, makes the room easy to clean. A drain pipe carries the water from the tank, when the milk has warmed it to shrubbery outside.

Milk and butter keep well in the tank. Miss McIlnay said, a liberal supply of fresh water being available from the well, which is in the room right next to the cooling tank.

Shelves along the south side of the room are loaded with ferns and flowers. They are handy to water here, Mrs. Stripling observed.

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You might as well expect to run a powder mill in h—as an honest government with an overflowing treasury.

## HUGE SUMS SPENT BY AUTO TOURISTS

Estimates of the amount spent by tourists in the United States range as high as $5,000,000,000 for 1936, says the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

In Maine the value of the tourist trade is ranked second only to that state's entire agricultural output the Bureau continues.

California places the tourist trade next in importance to her great petroleum industry; in Michigan, the center of the automotive industry, it ranks second; in Wisconsin, its value as a producer of revenue is exceeded only by that of the dairy industry; and in Florida during the 1935-36 season, the tourist trade is estimated to have been many times the value of the entire citrus crop.

Estimates of the distribution of tourist expenditures may be judged by comparing the east and west coasts, the Bureau adds.

The New England council reported as representative of that section: Food, 21 per cent; lodging, 20 per cent; transportation, 20 per cent, retail stores 25 per cent, recreation and amusement, 8 per cent; and miscellaneous items, six per cent.

Californians, Ins., however reported Food, 36.9 per cent; lodging, 28.2 per cent; gas, oil, and car expenses, 10.1 per cent; local transportation, 5.3 per cent; clothing, 5.5 per cent; recreation, 3.7 per cent; souvenirs, 3 per cent; and camera supplies 2.6 per cent.

## All's Well Now At A. & T. College, Says Late Report

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14—(ANP)—Four Negroes, among them Carl A. Harris of Warrenton who arranged the conference, told Governor Hoey Monday that recent charges against Greensboro A. and T. College were of no consequence and affairs at the institution are now satisfactory.

Recently Holt McPherson, white, High Point newspaper editor, submitted a one-man report of his investigation of the college's conditions. The governor said he had carefully read the complete report and would refer it to the board of trustees, but added it might be some time before the trustees meet.

# Select Seed Corn While in the Field

## GOATS SUPPLY MEAT AND PAY CASH INCOME

An average monthly cash income of $10, and milk and meat for family use, is the record of Mrs. O. A. Spears, Rosie, has made with her herd of 42 goats, 14 of which are now giving milk, said Miss Dora Mae Anderson, Independence county home demonstration agent.

During May and June, the cash sales of cream amounted to $15 a month, but other months were not quite so profitable, Miss Anderson related.

From March till September the goats cost "nothing but their salt," Mrs. Spears told the home demonstration agent. They ate 25 pounds of salt a month, which cost 35 cents. The fall and winter feed for the goats is grown on the farm.

Seven years ago Mrs. Spears started with two pure bred goats, which she purchased for $35 and $5 each. One was a Saan and the other a Toganburg. From this beginning the present herd was built up. Next year Mrs. Spear will have 25 milk goats more than twice the number giving milk now.

Mrs. Spears has a separator and sells cream. Last year she sold $59.62 of cream from the goat milk and this year with more goats to milk her sales are much larger. She feels that the milk furnished her family pays for the feed the animals eat during the year, and that all she makes from the sale of cream and animals is profit.

The goats furnish fresh meat for the family table. Last year five goats were killed for fresh meat and this year three have been put to this use. Some of the goat meat is canned.

Mrs. Spear has just bought a $249 kerosene refrigerator, and plans to pay for it by selling cream. With the refrigerator, she can give her milk and cream better care and increase the returns, Miss Anderson observed.

## BROOMS MADE AT HOME PAY $392 YEARLY

**Turn Spare Time into Cash for Farmer in Green County**

Rainy days, evenings, and other spare time have been turned into cash by W. H. Williams, farmer, who lives three miles north of Paragould, by making brooms to sell, said John Stephens, Green county agent.

During the past 10 years, Mr. Williams has made an average of 125 dozen brooms a year in his spare time, the county agent related.

"The average cost of the brooms, including the wire for wrapping, and twine, has been 86 cents a dozen, and they have sold over the 10-year period for an average of $4 a dozen," Mr. Stephens said. "Thus Mr. Williams has got $3.14 a dozen for his labor in growing the broom corn and manufacturing the brooms.

**No Trouble Selling.**

"On that basis, this home enterprise has paid an average annual income of $392.50 above the cash outlay for materials."

Mr. Williams grows all the corn for his brooms, and he can make two dozen brooms a day, the country agent continued, adding:

"Finding a market for the brooms has never been a problem. Certain local retail merchants in Paragould depend entirely on Mr. Williams for their supply.

"The machinery used cost around $140, and the depreciation is small, since it has been in use for the past 10 years."

**Low-Yielding Diseased Plants May Be Cured This Way**

Seed corn should be selected in the field rather than from the crib. This gives an opportunity to study the parentage and to eliminate seed from low yielding diseased plants.

1. The plants from which seed ears are taken should be from areas with a regular stand rather than those with long skips on both sides of the plants selected.

2. The plants should be of medium height for the variety.

3. The stalks should be of medium size for the variety and the joints or intermodes neither excessively long or short.

4. The blades should be of good texture and show no signs of coarseness.

5. The plant should be free of disease such as smut, root rots and ear rots.

6. The plant should have a well developed root system as is shown by its anchorage to the ground.

7. The number of ears per stalk should be typical for the variety and they should be well formed. Prolific varieties should have two or more good ears per stalk.

8. The shanks of the ears should be of such length and strength that they will permit the ears to hang over with tips down without breaking.

9. The shucks should be of good texture, close fitting and extend well over the tips of the ears. This is protection against weevil, corn ear-worm injury and tends to keep out smut and ear rots.

10. When gathered the shank scar should be light in color and show no dark streaks.

11. The grains should be well filled out and held firmly on the cob. The hearts or germs should be clear and plump.

12. The corn should be gathered when mature, and stored for protection from weather or insect injury. In order to be able to eliminate the poor ears, two to three times more ears should be harvested than are needed for planting.

## Tragic Death Met By Youth

Chicago, Oct. 14—(ANP)—Cornelius Thompson, 19-year-old youth living in Marion, Ill., met a tragic death in Chicago last Wednesday when he fell beneath the wheels of a fast Wabash Railroad train as he fell from a freight train he was attempting to board at 64th and Wallace streets. The victim's body was severed as the wheels of the passenger train passed over it.

The gruesome tragedy was described by Thompson's companion, Manson Housely, 20, also living in Marion, who told police he and Thompson had been seeking employment in Chicago, that finding none they had decided to "bum" their way home.

He said that at the accident scene they both had seen the southbound freighter and had run across the tracks to board it just as the fast north-bound passenger train shoved into view. He believes Thompson lost his grip on the freight train, fell in the path of the oncoming "flyer". The body was taken to county morgue pending arrival of Thompson's relatives from Marion.

# LEADING COLORED LAWYER DESERTS REPUBLICAN FOLD

## Raymond P. Alexander Of Philadelphia Protests Action of Party Bosses

Philadelphia, Oct. 7 (ANP)—In a letter addressed Thursday to the president judge of Philadelphia courts, a leader in Pennsylvania Democratic ranks, Raymond Pace Alexander, noted lawyer and for many years a leader of the Republican Party, announced he had changed his party allegiance and in the future would support the principles and leadership of the Democrats.

This defection, the attorney announced, is caused by failure of the Republicans to give adequate recognition to its many Negro supporters, particularly in the matter of judgeships.

"The political party that has prospered in Philadelphia for a half century with the constant support of the large mass of Negro people within its borders, now numbering 250,000—with more than 120,000 registered voters, has failed us outrageously," he said.

"At a time when they could have shown their gratitude for 50 years of slavish fealty, they flatly insulted us by refusing to name a man of color for nomination to a position of trust and honor so long sought and deserved by our race. Their failure to do so spells the last word of a long chapter of indifference, disloyalty and utter deceit to the Negro people of this city and state. Their position must be accepted as a proclamation that they would rather lost without us than win with us."

Mr. Alexander promised to use all his energy and influence to help defeat the Republicans in the coming election.

### STOPS DAMAGE BY WEEVILS IN STORED GRAINS

**Treatment With Carbon Disulphide Advised by Specialist**

Farmers of the state are warned by H. H. Schwardt, department of entomology in the Arkansas college of Agriculture, of possible damage to corn and small grains by grain weevils unless certain precautions are taken.

Increased acreages of small grains have caused larger amounts to go into fall storage, Mr. Schwardt continued. The scarcity of machinery delayed threshing on many farms, so that small grains stood in the shock for weeks. a circumstance favorable to the weevils and grain moths.

To prevent injury, grain should be threshed and stored as soon as possible after cutting, and fumigated with carbon disulphide if weevils are present, Mr. Schwardt advised, adding:

"Carbon disulphate is a colorless liquid, which catches fire very easily, and for that reason must be handled with care. It evaporates readily, forming a gas heavier than air, and this gas settles down into stored grain and kills the weevils.

"When fumigating grain, carbon disulphide is used at the rate of eight pounds for each 1,000 feet of space, including the space occupied by the grain.

**Building Must Be Tight**

"The liquid should be put in flat containers, such as lard can lids, and placed on top of the grain. Not more than two pounds should be placed in one container.

"In preparing for fumigation, the crib building should be made as nearly airtight as possible. Knotholes, cracks, loose windows, openings between roof and plate, roof ventilators, and every other opening must be covered with wood or heavy paper. Several thicknesses of newspaper are fairly effective for this purpose.

"When all is ready, pour the liquid into the containers, close and cover the door, and allow the fumigation to continue for 36 hours.

"Since carbon sulphide catches fire so easily, it should be handled with the same care as gasoline. Fire or excessive heat must be avoided in buildings being fumigated. Care must be taken not to drop steel tools on surfaces which might make a spark, or to throw electric switches on or off near the liquid."

Fumigation should not be attempted when the temperature of the grain is under 65 degrees F., and best results are obtained when the temperature is above 70 degrees F. Mr. Schwardt said.

### COWS BRING AID TO HILL FARMERS

Calico Rock—"Calico Rock vicinity," said one of the state's agriculture leaders this week," is about the rockiest section I know of. But they sure do have the Jersey cows there, and in my opinion they're on the right track to better rural living."

The farmers of this section decided a few years ago that in order to attain satisfactory living conditions and accomplish the things they dreamed of, they would have to go in more for cows and less for cotton.

Another step was taken when a new cheese factory was opened at Calico Rock in the summer of 1936. The new plant had a humble beginning. It started with only six or seven hundred pounds of milk per day, but within eight months it had grown to capacity, which was 10,000 pounds per day. Now, all things being normal, there are enough producing cows in the Calico Rock section to furnish a still larger plant.

It is expected that even better results will be evident within another year or two, due to the fact that some purebred sires of the very highest quality have been brought into this locality. A high grade Guernsey bull was obtained from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, coming direct from the company's farms. Several heifer calves, daughters of this great bull, are now growing up.

## Roxborough Spikes Rumor That Joe Will Retire Next Year

San Francisco, Oct. 7—(CNA)—While rumors of a retirement from the ring in '38 continued to circulate in three eastern cities, Joe Louis, heavyweight champion of the world and idol of Negro America, on tour with the Brown Bombers' soft ball team, stated that he expects to see at least three or four years more of service in the ring.

This followed an earlier statement of Julian Black and John Roxborough, who have been managing the Brown Bomber's destinies since he turned "pro" in '34, that Joe had no intention of quitting the ring immediately.

"Since he licked Braddock, Joe's greatest ambition has been to retire an undefeated champion," Roxborough said, "and regardless of how people felt since he won the decision from Tommy Farr, Joe himself knows his fighting abilities. He is sure of fighting at least four years more. If he still holds the title, or has lost or regained it during that time, he'll satisfy that ambition by quitting at that time forever."

Joe is only 23 now and won't be 24 until next May 13. He won the heavyweight title at a much earlier age than most champions. He is still growing and developing which means that he has several good years left to defend his crown. He is suffering from no physical handicaps. If he should retire from the ring in '41, he would then be only 27 years old.

### HOUSE-GROWN PEACHES ON DWARF TREES ARE PROMISED FOR FUTURE

Maybe you can soon grow peaches in your parlor.

Dwarf peach trees have been developed at a nursery in Louisiana, Mo., which took over some of the work begun by the late Luther Burbank, plant wizard, it is reported. The dwarf peach trees were one of the things he had begun when death called him.

Results of this undertaking, which is not yet completed, are described in a news story as follows:

Scarcely 15 inches in height, the bushy tree can be grown in an ordinary pot a little larger than a good sized flower pot. The leaves are the same color and size as ordinary peach leaves but that they are much closer together.

H. L. Reed, one of the men who is carrying on the Burbank work, said the fruit of the dwarf trees would be comparable to the average-sized peach and of equal quality. Right now the fruit is about the size of a walnut.

Later, after the distinguishing features have become fixed, the dwarf peach tree is to be patented and exclusive rights to its propagation will be held by the company which developed it, just the same as mechanical inventions are patented. Mr. Burbank urged a law of that kind for years but it was not enacted until four years after his death in 1926.

### PLANS ON 1,000 QUARTS FOR FAMILY OF FIVE

Mrs. J. W. Thompson, of the Riverview home demonstration club, believes in a live-at-home program for her family of five reports Miss Mary White, assistant home demonstration agent in Conway county.

"This summer Mrs. Thompson has already canned 706 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and she has yet to can apples, pears, tomatoes, corn, peppers and lima beans," the demonstration agent said. "When later crops are added to shelves now laden with 201 quarts of peaches, 102 quarts of green beans, 93 quarts of blackberries and dewberries and many other canned foods, they will probably bring her total to 1,000 or more quarts.

"In her fall and winter garden Mrs. Thompson planted potatoes, turnips, lettuce, spinach and onions."

### SAYS FALL OATS OFTEN ARE PLANTED TOO LATE

Many growers in Arkansas plant winter oats too late and do not use sufficient seed for the best results H. R. Rosen and C. K. McClelland, of the state College of Agriculture, say. They recommend two bushels of seed per acre and that the planting should be done from October 1 to 10 in the cotton-growing area, and in late September in the hilly sections.

Oats planted much later than the dates named are likely to give a poor stand and to make such a reduced amount of growth that their value in preventing soil erosion, as well as for yields of hay or grain, is considerably curtailed, the specialists point out.


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# FREEDOM OF ALL SCOTTSBORO BOYS URGED BY FEDERATION OF LABOR

## Convention Also Takes Stand for Independence of Ethiopia After Speech by Colored Delegate

Denver, Oct. 21—(CNA)— The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in this city, went on record this week for freedom for "the remaining defendants in the Scottsboro case" and denounced the rape of Ethiopia by Fascist Italy.

It was the first time that a convention of the A. F. of L. took favorable action on a resolution in behalf of the Scottsboro boys, although it did this in a cautious way by urging "the public authorities to bring the case to a close." Observers interpreted the belated action as a result of pressure arising from the drive of the CIO to organize the unorganized, Negro and white, neglected for decades by the A. F. of L.

A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, earnestly urged the convention to "boycott Mussolini for his rape of Ethiopia," in a speech on his resolution for aid to the Ethiopian people.

"The winning of independence for Ethiopia is fundamental to world peace," Randolph emphasized, as he brought the question of Spain into a discussion from the floor for the first time in this convention. He charged that complacence of the nations of the world to the Ethiopian outrage had led the fascists "to attempt to destroy the Spanish democracy."

The Resolutions Committee and the convention sent the resolutions to the Executive Council, with the request that "it do all in its power to achieve the independence of the Ethiopian people."

# 3 SMALL CHILDREN TRAVEL TO GOTHAM TO SEEK MOTHER

## Youngsters Wait Many Hours Because Parent Read Time Table Wrong

**New York,** Oct. 21—(ANP)—A wait of many hours held no terrors for Tommy Strickland, 4 years old, and his two sisters, Winnie Mae, 2, and Carrie, 6, when they arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 6:58 a. m. Wednesday to find their mother, Mrs. Essie Strickland, was not there to greet them.

The three children, who traveled alone from Jacksonville, Fla., aboard the Havana Special, looked anxiously up and down the platform for their mother, who came here last June to find a job and then sent for them after getting employment as a maid. Tommy, whose bare feet flinched as they touched the cold concrete, took command and shielded his sisters from a lurching baggage truck as he peered into the faces of the crowd.

They were not there long before a representative of the Travelers' Aid society found them, for they were wearing tags from the Jacksonville branch of the organization saying they were en route to Mrs. Essie Strickland, 1212 Butler avenue, Far Rockaway, Queens.

Unperturbed, they ate breakfast and luncheon as guests of the society while officials hunted the mother. They finally located her at a new address, as she had moved from the old two months before. Mrs. Strickland said she was not at the train because she thought the train came in at 6 p. m. instead of around 6 a. m.

### PIG HARVESTED CROP ON FOUR ACRES, PAID $40

Grady Alexander, Delight, makes good profit from hogging off corn and peas said W. F. Spirey, Pike county agent.

On four acres of corn and peas which would have averaged 15 to 20 bushel of corn to the acre and a good crop of peas, Mr. Alexander used twelve head of hogs to good advantage in gathering and marketin the crop, the county agent related. These twelve head of little-bone Poland China averaged 170 pounds each when placed on the crop and within three weeks they were sold at an average weight of 200 pounds each. Thus there was an average gain of 30 pounds a head or a total gain of 360 pounds for the lot.

Since the hogs sold for 11.1 cents the gain they made was worth $40.

Mr. Alexander states the hogs represent his cotton crop and that for the last few years, his cash crop has not been as changeable as the cotton situation.

### DO NOT PULL FODDER

Farmers all about in Georgia now say that farmers all over the state have lost a great deal of money by pulling fodder.

"The moment the fodder is pulled the corn ceases to develop," said one farmer who was 'raised on fodder pulling,' and who was well advanced in years before he knew any better. "Any man who pulls fodder as we have always been pulling it in Georgia sacrifices ten per cent of the corn crop. Let the fodder stay on the stalk. We can raise so many kinds of forage, it is unnecessary to injure the corn by trying to save fodder. Peavine hay is a great deal better, and cost very little to grow, O-TouTan beans will make three or four tons of hay to the acre, and a ton of them is worth for feed about four tons of fodder. We have plenty of inexpensive forage and it really seems a crime to injure the corn field by pulling the leaves off the stalk."

—Macon Daily Telegraph.

## E. A. Watts Loses G. O. P. Race To N. Y. Lady Lawyer

**New York**—(C)—Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, who took the case to Supreme Court in the fight for the Republican nomination for Assembly in the 21st district, was declared winner after she was five votes ahead in the recount. Attorney E. A. Watts was the loser. Robert Pelham, director of the Capitol News Service of Washington, D. C., father of Mrs. Speaks, was with his daughter throughout the fight. Mrs. Speaks now faces Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Democratic incumbent at Albany from her district.

### TWICE AS MANY PIGS AND HEAVIER ONES BY KEEPING SOWS UP

Guy White, Hamburg, finds that it pays to keep hogs under fence even though he has access to free range, he told R. A. Cody, county agent in Ashley county.

Mr. White said that he can make more money per head of hogs on a few acres of good pasture properly handled than he can make by letting them run loose on the range, the county agent related. The sows will raise twice as many pigs and the pigs will weigh more, he has found.

"Mr. White has one sow that produced $50 worth of pigs in 1936, besides meat for home use,' said the county agent. "From the same sow in 1937 Mr. White got nine pigs, weighing about 70 pounds each, and eight that weigh about 25 pound each.

"The pigs will bring him over $100 when sold this fall."

# DERBIGNY APPOINTED REGIONAL OFFICER OF AMERICAN TEACHERS

**Durham.** N. C., Oct. 21—(ANP)—Announcement comes from the Office of the President of the American Teachers Association of the appointment of Dr. Irving A. Derbigny as Regional Vice President of the Association. Region number 2, to be presided over by Dr. Derbigny, is composed of the States of Alabama. Georgia and Florida. Mrs. Agnes Jones, former Regional Vice President of this area, welded it into one of the strongest regions in the country. Dr. Derbigny, who is beginning his third year as Administrative Dean of Tuskegee Institute, holds the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia university. A graduate of Talladega college, he holds the Degree of Master of Arts from Cornell university. He is a member of Sigma Xi and Phi Lambda Upsilon Honorary Societies. A graduate of Talladega college, he has done graduate work in College Administration at Columbia University and at the University of Minnesota where he has spent the past three summers. The appointment of Dr. Derbigny to this position is most timely in view of the fact that the next Annual meeting of the American Teachers Association, which was formerly the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, will be held at Tuskegee Institute in June, 1938. Dr. Derbigny will have complete charge in Region number 2 in perfecting plans for the 1938 meeting of the Association.

## Episcopal Leader Asks Convention For Sum of $50,000.

**Cincinnati,** Oct. 21—(By H. J. N. Samuels-Belboder for ANP)—Dr. Robert L. Patton, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes of the Protestant Episcopal church, addressed a mass meeting last Wednesday night at Taft Auditorium, the meeting being held in connection with the General Convention of the Episcopal church which attracted upwards of 2,000 delegates from all sections of the country.

Dr. Patton told his audience that the program for Negroes of the Protestant Episcopal church is in jeopardy and that two of the largest institutions for Negroes, with 1,500 students face closing unless the General Convention provides an additional $50,000 annually to carry on the work among Negroes.

Under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church the Institute operates a chain of Normal and Industrial, a Theological Seminary and St. Augustine's College—nine in all—in the so-called Black Belt of the South. Dr. Patton pointed out that the wealth of the South is inadequate to meet the educational needs of the Negro and that the Episcopal church: "Through its American Institute for Negroes must not retreat in this divine ministry of education for Negro youth."

He continued: "The mission of the Institute is to aid millions of neglected middle-class and poverty-stricken Negroes___I am convinced that our church is rendering indispensable service to America and to the future of the Negro Race by maintaining the largest system of schools of this Institute type, of any religious type, of any religious body." He added that the church schools not only teach Negroes how to live but also how to make a living.

Commenting on the economic status of the Negro, Dr. Patton warned that skilled and semi-skilled Negro laborers "are at the mercy of trade unions, often barred from membership, and forced 'to scab' in order to work." The Negro population of 12,000.000 operates 22,000 business establishments, earns and buys annually $4,500.000 worth of goods, has $206,000.000 worth of church property, spends $43,000,000 each year on religious enterprises, and has 60 doctors of philosophy, 16 members of Phi Beta Kappa, and 97 persons listed in "Who's Who in America," Dr. Patton concluded.

Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Presiding Bishop, and Rt. Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of Delaware and President of the General Council, were among the dignitaries who attended the meeting.

# THREE GROUPS READY TO FIGHT REVIVAL OF INTOLERANCE, SAYS

**Washington,** Oct. 21—(ANP)—A warning against revival of religious or racial intolerance in America was voiced by Former United States Attorney Leo A. Rover, white, principal orator at Columbus Day exercises held by the Knights of Columbus at the base of the explorer's statue.

"There is no place in America for any man or set of men who discriminate against any other man because of creed or race—as, praise God. some recent developments have so eloquently shown," Rover said.

"If there are those in this country who are attempting to revive a movement having for its object political and business discrimination against Jews, Negroes and Catholics, we give them fair warning that these three groups do not propose to tolerate such discrimination and, what is more, in our refusal to tolerate it we will be joined by countless numbers of our fellow Americans.

"If it be true, as has been said, that there has been unloosed a concerted campaign to rekindle the flames of religious and racial prejudice. it was not started by any one of these three classes of citizenry; for no matter how saddened they may feel concerning the event that gave rise to the current discussion, these same three classes of respected, honorable citizens, irrespective of party affiliation, proclaim with joy in their hearts the utmost absence of the faintest trace of religious or racial bigotry in either the character or career of President Roosevelt.

## E. St. Louisian Killed In Fist Fight At Lodge

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14 (ANP)—Wheler Dean, 40 years old, residing on N. 14th Street, died Monday from a fractured neck suffered in a fight Sunday morning with Ted Simmons. The latter, arrested, admitted to police that he struck Dean with his fist, knocking him down the stairway of the lodge hall on Walnut Ave., where the fracas occurred. He declared, however, that Dean had first attacked him with a knife. His statement was disputed by a witness who told police that Dean had no knife and that Simmons strnuck him from behind.

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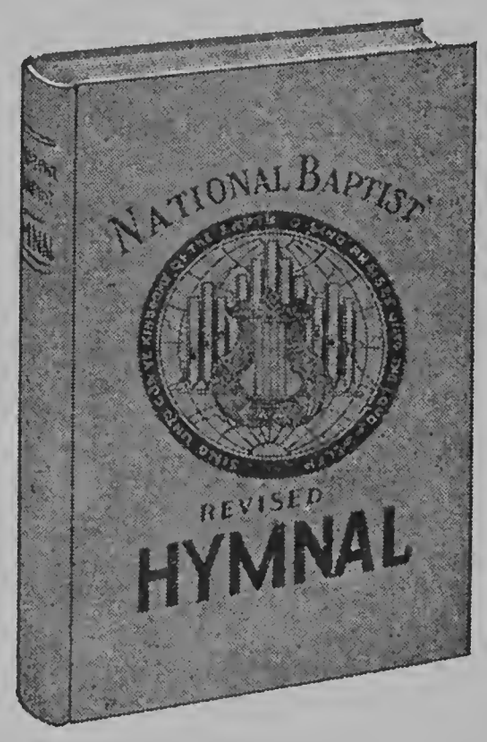

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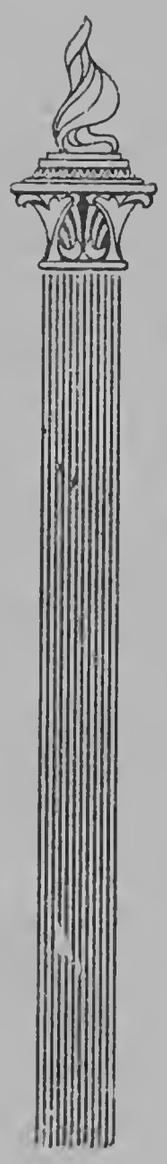

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Continued from Page 2)

it is artificially stamped on.

Often a grain pattern peculiar to the hide of one animal is embossed on that of another or on a flesh split, making it difficult to tell whether it is a true grain or not. Cattle hides, as well as other heavy hides, are sometimes split to the thickness of lighter-weight calfskin, embossed with the natural grain of calfskin and sold as calfskin. Genuine calfskin is seldom split.

Calfskin is considered a strong leather. Its flexibility makes it a desirable choice for general service. Calf leather, like side leather, is finished in a variety of ways. It may be treated with a smooth, boarded, embossed, or glazed finish. Dull calf leather is leather that has been heavily waxed on the flesh side. Buffed leather, which has less nap than suede, is finished on the grain side, part of the grain surface being taken off with an emery wheel.

Most of our suede footwear is made of calf finished on the flesh side, but suede shoes may be shoes made of many different leathers. Thus sheepskin takes a suede finish and at first glance may seem to look like calf suede. The best suede has a fine, silky nap, with no indication of greasiness. It has a rich, uniform color which does not rub off easily. One can rub a handkerchief lightly over the surface of good suede and only a faint color will show on the white cloth.

Coatings of special varnishes or enamels turn calf. side leather, and other leathers into shiny patent leather shoes. Patent finish is usually applied on the grain side. In patent leather of good quality, the grain will show through the varnishes. The attractive appearance of patent leather often makes it first choice for dress shoes. Feet shod in patent leather often get hot because of its airtight and watertight varnishes.

Leathers made from hides of different animale have distinct characteristics and vary in the durability and the type of service the consumer may expect from them. Cordovan leather, one of the most expensive materials used in men's shoes, is made from the rump of a horsehide. It is a scuff-resistant, long-wearing leather, but its close texture does not make it desirable for every foot. Many people need a more porous leather to allow their feet to breathe. Shoes made of kangaroo leather are usually costly shoes. It is the strongest leather known for its given weight and thickness and gives excellent service, as it does not readily scoff, chip, or crack. Shark leather is a recent addition to the materials used in shoe uppers. Though no leather can be called "scuff-proof," shark leather will stand much punishment before showing wear. A relatively expensive leather, it is seldow used for an entire upper, but for the toe caps, especially for children's shoes, it is an excellent choice. All leathers will scuff to some extent, some more easily than others. The finish given to a leather also influences its resistence to scuff. When toes and heels do peel or scar, attention should be paid to them. The loose strand of leather should be clipped off and the scar polished.

Genuine kid leather is not used for shoes. Kid shoes, often the first choice for street wear and for dancing, are really made from skins of goats. These skins finish well in many different colors, are soft, pliable. and porous—characteristics prized in a summer shoe. For winter street wear, kid usually gives way to other leathers which are warmer and more waterproof. Best grades of kid leather are expensive. Bargain sales in kid shoes usually mean shoes made of sheepskin. Sheepskin is soft like kid, but it is very stretchy, is inclined to lose its shape quickly, to scuff easily and to peel at the toes. Sheepskin comes into its own when used as the lining for shoes.

Leather, paper, and cloth ar used to line shoes. Leather, especially for the back half or quarter of the shoe lining, is more satisfactory, as it tends to keep the shape of the shoe and makes a smooth, comfortable inner surface. Insoles of close-texture flexible leather are more comfortable and help to keep the shape of the shoe better than those made out of fabricated material. If you are curious about your insoles you will have to lift a corner of the lining of the shoe in order to examine them.

Counters, or back stays of shoes, are easier to inspect. Stitched to the inside of the shoe at the back seam, they both reinforce the scam and help to retain the shape of the shoe. These stiffeners are made of many grades of leather and fibre. Though solid leather which has been beaten to conform to the last of the shoe is first choice for a counter, a fine-quality material such as those made from hemp or flax or fiberboard is preferable to one made out of cheap leather which has been stiffened with glue. On cheap shoes especially it is important that the counters have "stand-up" qualities.

Construction of a shoe depends to some extent on the service for which it is designed and the price for which it is to be sold. Consumers who are hard on shoes and are constantly taking them to the repair shop will do well to study the constructure of shoes when they buy them. Cost and ease with which new soles can be exchanged for old depend largely on how the soles were first attached to the uppers.

"Welted" and "McKay" are two of the most common types of construction. Over two-thirds of the men's shoes and many of the women's sport shoes are welted. It is easy to spot a welted shoe, as the welt, resting on the projecting part of the out-sole, usually extends a quarter of an inch or so beyond the line where it joins the upper. In building the shoc, one edge of the welt, which is merely a narrow strip of leather is first sewed to the upper and insole of the shoe and the other edge is then sewed to the outsole. The inside of the shoe is free from tacks and stitches. Welted shoes are easily repaired—especially if the narrow strip of leather making the welt is of good quality.

McKay-constructed shoes can be repaired but not so easily as welted shoes. The McKay technique is used for lighter-weight and for inexpensive shoes. Outsole, upper. and insole are stitched together, with the stitch going through to the inside of the shoe. The stitches are then covered with a sock lining.

Stitchdown technique is commonly used for children's shoes. Like the welted shoe, it has no stitches on the inside of the shoe. The edge of the upper part of the shoe is turned out and is stitched directly down to the outsole of the shoe.

Turned soles are found on dainty, costly footwear. Very flexible soles are used and are sewn either by hand or machine to the uppers, and then the shoe is turned right side out. It is difficult to repair turned shoes. New soles usually must be nailed or cemented on the shoes. Technique of cementing the upper and outsole together was formerly used only on cheap shoes, but the method is now being used on higher-grade shoes, especially for women's sandals and cut-out shoes. Modern cemented shoes, if correctly made, have a trimness and lightness of appearance. Nailing and pegging the uppers and soles together are methods used in many cheap grades of shoes and in men's work shoes.

The old saying, "as comfortable as an old shoe," does not necessarily hold true. Well-fitting shoes should be comfortable when new and should not require a long painful breaking-in process.

Shoes of the best quality leather and the finest workmanship quickly lose their shape and give poor service if they are not a good fit. In buying shoes, don't rely on the size marked on an old pair of shoes. Sizes of different makes of shoes are not uniform. Manufacturers are continually changing their lasts—the form over which the shoe is constructed. Insist that the shoe clerk measure your foot when you are both in a relaxed and standing postion.

It is more important for shoes to suit your foot rather than your vanity. Women especially are inclined to place style before comfort in buying shoes. In a survey taken of the footwear being worn by a thousand people at the Wisconsin State Fair in 1925, 40 percent of the men and only 14 percent of the women were wearing well-fitted shoes. Forty-five percent of the boys and 32 percent of the girls had been correctly fitted.

People gamble with health when they try to jam their feet into shoes which give no breathing space to their toes. The shape of the shoe should conform to the shape of the foot. To enable the 26 delicate bones of the foot to lie almost straight, the inner line of the shoe needs to follow the fairly straight line of the foot. The position of the ball of the foot, which distributes the weight and support to the body, should rest at the widest part of the sole, and the shoe should fit snugly under the arch.

Today the fluroscopic machine has an honored place in many shoe stores. By means of the X-ray the foot can be clearly seen inside the shoe. Testing the fit of children's shoes by fluoroscope is especially desirable. A young foot can so easily be compressed in a shoe that is too short or narrow without the child realizing it. Children's feet grow so rapidly that it is better to risk fitting them in shoes that are a little large rather than too short. But adults, whose feet are fully grown, should be careful to get shoes that are neither too small nor too large. Callouses and a "burning sensation" are often the result of wearing shoes that are too big.

Relation between well-fitted shoes and one's general well-being can hardly be overemphasized. Bad posture usually followed by physical disturbances is often traced to ill-fitting or incorrectly made shoes. There is no economy in wearing out a pair of uncomfortable shoes. Foot troubles which may take years to correct are often the result. Consumers suffering from foot ailments should consult a doctor before experimenting with corrective shoes. Thought it is claimed that some foot ills can be cured by orthopedic shoes, the main purpose of footwear is to protect the feet, not to cure foot troubles Wise consumers seriously question the truth of an advertisement which claims otherwise. Recently the Federal Trade Commission has prohibited the use of a doctor's name in advertising a shoe when no doctor is connected with the business. In many States there are laws making it illegal for anyone except licensed medical men and foot specialists to prescribe specific shoes as a cure for foot ailments.

Twenty years ago the consumer determined to wear correctly made shocs was compelled to sacrifice style for the sake of health. Today this is no longer a real problem. Manufactors and educational institutions have tackled this problem.

Since 1924 Antioch College, for one, has carried on an extensive piece of research, studying the relationship of health and body mechanics to various types of footwear. Many manufacturers are making shoes that are generally satisfactory from both physiological and aesthetic points of view.

One way of getting good value from money spent for footwear is to exercise judgment on when and where you wear your shoes. High-hecled, thin-soled. delicate leather pumps are not constructed for long tramps on country roads or city pavements.

Footwear requires some consideration, if it is to give long service. Perspiration is hard on leather. If possible, it is best to have at least two pairs of shoes for general wear so that yon can give one pair a rest.

Polishing or oiling leather tends to keep it soft and pliable and to make it more resistant to water. Wet leather stretches quickly out of shape. Keep damp shoes away from hot radiators, steam pipes, or stoves. Always allow wet leather to dry slowly.

Oil and greasc make ugly stains on leather and should be removed as quickly as possible. Gasoline and other ordinary grease solvents often spread the spot rather than remove it. Best method is to coat the stain with athick solution of rubber ni a solvent which evaporates quickly. The rubber makes a coating on the shoe which should be peeled off when almost dry. If necessary the operation should be repeated a couple of times. Some of the ready-prepared cements, if they are thick and dry very fast and contain nothing but rubber and poor solvent, are very satisfactory.

## Hold Banquet For Louisville Dean

Louisville, Oct. 14 (ANP)— A banquet sponsored by the Kentucky Commission on Interracial Co operation and attended by members of both races was held here Tuesday night at the Central Y. M. C. A. to welcome David A. Lane, Jr., as the new dean of Louisville Municipal college. Representatives of different organizations in the city spoke.

# 300 MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT RACES SIT AT DINNER

San Diego, Calif., Oct. 14—(By M. L. Brown for ANP) With more than 300 representatives of foreign countries and the world's races present. the 13th annual dinner of the San Diego Race Relations society was held last week in the U. S. Grant hotel. Speakers included consular representatives, county and city officials, and Dennis V. Allen, colored, founder of the society. Each in turn stressed the importance of "brotherly love, tolerance, and mutual helpfulness" between nations of the world. Letters from James Roosevelt and Postmaster General James A. Farley were also read.

Hugh E. MacBeth. consul for Liberia at Los Angeles and attorney for the Father Divine interests on the west coast, in one of the featured talks said:

"This society presages the dawn of a new day of racial cooperation on a basis of equal opportunity and equal responsibility. For the past 13 years the society under the leadership of President Allen has maintained in this country an increasing interracial good will and tolerance."

# WIN FIRST SKIRMISH IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASE AT ILLINOIS UNIV.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 14 (ANP)—A major preliminary skirmish in the fight against race discrimination at the University of Illinois was won Friday when Judge John Armstrong ruled the Hanley-Lewis Confectionary on the campus would have to fact trial in a suit brought by four students for violation of the state civil rights law.

John Sullivan, Charles Collins, Otho Robinson and Richard Haskins Illinois students filed suit in March for damages after the confectionary allegedly refused to serve them because of their color. Representing the students are George B. Nesbitt and Edward B. Toles, Chicago attorneys.

# LEM FRANKLIN IN FINE TRIM, PUTS OVER KNOCKOUT

Chicago, Oct. 14 (ANP)—That murderous right hand, which last spring caused experts to call him the most powerful puncher ever to come up in Golden Gloves ranks. accounted for Lem Franklin's second knockout in six days when he kayoed Max Zona, white heavyweight, in two rounds before 4,625 spectators at the Chicago stadium Wednesday night.

Franklin was fighting on the card which saw Max Marek lose his state heavyweight championship to Harry Thomas. Lem, who weighed 202 to Zóna's 203, dropped his opponent for counts of four, nine, and two in the first round, then put over the finishing punch with a terric right to the jaw after 2:10 of the second round. The previous Friday night at White City he kayoed Lou Campbell in the first round.

As a professional, Franklin has had only three bouts. He lost his debut on a close decision to Paul Williams in six rounds when he was unable to solve his foe's turtle-like defense. Lem immediately waived a second pro appearance while developing his boxing for work in the money ranks, results of which were shown in his two recent starts.

Bowler: "I understand Senator Green wanted you to act as his private secretary."

Simmons: "He did, but I simply couldn't accept the position, because I would have to sign everything Green, per Simmons."

# The DIGEST
## BY FLOYD CALVIN

### LABOR TROUBLE

We note that the Black Dispatch, one of the more progressive papers of our group, has postponed its formal dedication of its new Goss straightline press from October 14 to the 28th, due to labor trouble. The trouble is that the white Pressmen's Union of Oklahoma City, Okla., where the paper is published, wanted Editor Roscoe Dungeen to hire a white crew of three men with a helper to man the press, and not use colored men, as had already been agreed. Editor Dungee announces that he had an understanding with the union that they would coach colored men to man the press, but when it came to a show down, the union refused. Editor Dungee then announced that the press would never be run, if he could not operate it with colored workmen.

We wish to commend Editor Dungee on this stand. The time is past when colored business men can be excused for bowing to prejudiced white unions and refusing to give their own people employment which they cannot get from whites. If it was a question of a union shop, and the union was fair to colored people, then the stand of the union would be justified. But when it is a question of a union shop, and the union is Lily White, we say resist the union to the utmost.

### N. Y. Commission

An important move on the civil rights front is the getting under way of the New York State Commission which is investigating conditions among colored people. The commission will hear testimony on discrimination in employment by public utilities and even the Civil Service and other public employment and will delve into the rumors of organized action among landlords, real estate firms and renting agencies, which is detrimental to the interest of our group.

The Commission has $30,000 to spend in this survey and will confine its activities to the main urban centers. Lester B. Granger, well known for his aggressiveness, is executive director of the Commission, and Hon. William T. Andrews, member of Assembly from Harlem's 21st District, is Vice Chairman and Hon. Robert W. Justice, member of Assembly from Harlem's 19th District, is a member of the Commission. Since Negroes are well represented on the Commission, both as guiding and reviewing officials, and as actual directors of the work, we may expect an honest and vital report, which it is announced will be used as a guide by the New York Legislature in matters affecting the group.

### Klansman Black

It is no longer Mr. Justice Black. It is Klansman Black!

"Justice" Black and "Klansman" Black are not harmonious terms; and since Mr. Black himself asserted over the radio, "I joined the Klan," there is no doubt about who he is.

Klansman Black has been loaded down with a Catholic secretary, a Jewish law clerk, and a colored messenger. No matter. All the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific cannot wash away his oath to Ku Klux terrorism, take nafter he reached his majority. Had Mr. Black been charged with something for which he was not responsible, there might be some room for a charitable attitude toward him, but such is not the case.

Of course Mr. Black now says he is not in sympathy with the Klan. A great many people would drop the Ku Klux Klan, and many other ties and affiliations, if by so doing they might win greater approbation from their fellows, not to mention important salary increases.

It is now eight Supreme Court Justices, and one Klansman. We're sorry.

## PEARS APLENTY

**Largest Crop on Record is the Experts' Forecast for this Succulent Fruit, Now Rushing to Consumer Markets**

Bite into a pear and be glad that you are living in the twentieth century. It wasn't so long ago that this melting "butter-fleshed" fruit was unknown, although pears of assorted shapes, sizes, and flavor grew long before that. However, these earlier pear varieties were crisp-fleshed, the so-called crevers of the French. Not until the first half of the ninteenth century did the Belgians perform the experiments that were to transform this fruit into its present luscious form. Then the fad of pear breeding struck amateur Belgian horticulturalists with all the force with which the candid-camera craze has swept our United States.

Two classes of pears grow in this country—the European and the Asiatic. Most of our pear varieties, including the popular Bartlett, belong to the first class. Such hybrids as the Kieffer combine both types. Remote as the connection seems, all pears are members of the rose family.

Best known of any pear is the Bartlett, a large handsome fellow that has been appearing at market for the last 2 months. In 1817 when Enoch Bartlett, of Dorchester, Mass., acquired an estate having on it some fruit trees, he would have been as surprised as his neighbors to learn that the pears he sold under his name would prove a sensation in the fruit world. But such was the case. This pear is golden yellow, with a reddish blush on the sunny side and a stippling of russet dots over all. The white flesh is fine-grained, though inclined to be granular at the center. Juicy and sweet, the Bartlett when well-grown sets a standard for fresh shipping pears that is hard to beat. In canning too, it takes highest rank. On the Pacific coast he Bartlett is the first of the important commercial varieties to ripen, its picking season lasting from early July to late August. Two months in cold storage prolong its life as a fresh fruit until mid-October. The trees bear young and live long. Boon to the grower is their ability to adapt to a variety of soil and climatic conditions; despair of the grower is the Bartlett's susceptibility to blight—the black plague of the pear crop.

Consumers looking for the best in a desert fruit should turn their attention to the Beurre Bosc. There is no mistaking the destinctive shape and color of this fruit. A long tapering neck leads to a full, perfectly symmetrical body. The yellow background of the skin is overlaid with russet. Fall months find the Buerre Bosc at its best—juicy, richly piquaint, and fragrant.

Seckel alone surpasses the Beurre Bosc in eating qualities. This is the little, ruddy fruit so delicious in preserves, pies, or eaten fresh. Were the fruits larger, Seckel would play second to no other fruit where popularity is concerned. Seckel pears have a sooth dull skin of reddish brown. Not notable for attractive coloring, the Seckel has, however, a pleasant trim contour. The juicy flesh has a delicate perfume and a spicy flavor. Because much of the aromatic tang lies in the skin, Seckels should never be peeled before eating.

Several other pear varieties deserve honorable mention. Clapp Favorite is fine for local trade but cannot stand shipping—in this respect unlike the Bartlett which it closely resembles. Look for this variety during late summer. Beurre d'Anjou is best of the early winter pears with its large smooth fruit borne on a stubby stem. The yellowish-white flesh is firm, tender and of a heavy vinous flavor. For cooking and home canning the Kieffer deserves a good reputation, the product keeping its shape and color well. Proper ripening in storage will remove the astringent taste and coarse texture that have proven drawbacks when the fruit was eaten fresh. This pear ripens in late October and November to above medium size. Most widely distributed winter pears on the Pacific coast and one of the best for storage is Winter Nelis. Though harvested in September, this is the desert pear that consumers will depend upon from Christmas until late spring.

Consumers who pick out fresh pears for eating shouldn't try to judge the fruit by color unless they are familiar with the pear color palette. According to variety, some pears may be ripe when still green, though other varieties may be immature even though the fruits have reached a high yellow.

Best buys in pears are generally firm, but not hard, and free from blemish. Press your thumb against the base of the stem. If the pear yields to the pressure, the pear is ripe for immediate eating but too ripe for future use.

Some pear varieties suffer from "scald"—a transportation and storage disease caused by gases given off by the fruit. Severe scald cases leave the fruit skin badly discolored, flesh decayed. Another form of injury to watch out for is "limb rub," left by a tree limb rubbing against the fruit in the course of development. This appears as a roughening on the surface of the fruit and may cause hard woody spots in the flesh. As with all fruits, avoid wilted or shriveled pears.

The pear is normally picked when slightly immature and ripened in a cool dark place. Storage-ripened pears, moreover, have a finer texture than the tree-ripened fruit. However, with Bartlett's the custom seems t ohave been to pick them too immature. To determnie the exact time of picking maturity, growers in the Pacific States use a mechanical tester—a metal gadget that measpres in pounds the pressure required to force a smoothly rounded plunger into the fruit to a definite depth. Through experimentation, growers are finding the pressure readings required by the different pear varities.

By no means all pears reach the markets as fresh fruit. Estimates gave the annual per-capita consumption of commercially canned pears in 1934 as roughly a half pound—about one-fifth that of peaches, kingpin in the canned-fruit world. Canners put no premium upon pears of particularly fine flavor. What they are looking for is a fruit creamy in color tending to translucence, of tender flesh but with enough body so that there will be no distintegrating.

Quality grades for fresh pears, as for most fruits, have been set up by the United States Department of Agriculture. Though the use of these grades is optional, they are the basis of much of the trading in the wholesale market. Consumers benefit indirectly since, by means of grades, retailers can stock products of nearly uniform quality. Fresh pears fall under the classifications U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and U. S. Combination Grade.

Canned pears have their own quality grades, based on color, uniformity of size and symmetry, absence of defects, and character of fruit. Top quality under these U. S. Department of Agriculture stnadards is " U. S. Grade A (Fancy)"; second comes "U. S. Grade B (Choice)," followed by "U. S. Grade C (Standard)." Grades below that harly interest the consumer who is looking for pears for table use.

With pears plentiful, thoughts of homemakers may turn to home-canning ventures. For consumers who, having weighed the relative advantages of the homemade as against the commercially canned product and having counted costs of labor, equipment, etc., decide to try their own skill, here are a few hints that do not appear in every cookbook. To keep pears from turning dark while they are being prepared for canning, drop each piece of peeled fruit into a solution of water, vinegar and salt for a short time. Exact proportions read 2 tablespoons of each of salt and vinegar to each gallon of water. Remember this tip when it comes to canning apples, peaches and apricots, too.

Consumers planning to put to use


# WE WANT YOU

**YOUR FAMILY, AND YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS**

**TO ATTEND THE**

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

# NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, Inc.

**Which Will Be Held At The**

**TEACHERS' TRAINING AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**
**FORSYTH, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 28-30**

**Every Colored Farmer, Whether a Member or Not Should Attend This Convention—BECAUSE**

The N. F. C. F. is the only national organization of colored farmers which has stood the test of the years. The objectives of the N. F.C. F. have been championed by every prominent and progressive farm and Race leader of the Nation. The N. F. C. F. has cooperated closely with the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture in all efforts made to improve the condition of all farmers. You should know of the many big things colored farmers are doing for their own welfare and for the progress of the Race.

Many great addresses by national and state leaders. Many fine prizes awarded for best farm and farm home products. Encouraging talks by farmers who have succeeded in spite of all difficulties.

**Organization makes successful farmers. Be a Thinking, a Progressive, and an Organized farmer. You are cordially invited to come to the EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INCORPORATED**

those hard Kieffer pears growing in the home orchard may be interested in this suggestion: Investigations at the Department of Agriculture have shown that Kieffers improve in quality for canning by standing 2 weeks in a cool place (60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit). Storage improves flavor and texture.

Pears can be packed in tin cans as well as in glass jars. Plain tin cans of either No. 2 or No. 3 size will do. You can pack the pears raw. The 1397 crop is to be the largest on record, they say, reaching the 30,400,000 bushel mark, as compared with the 27,000,000 bushels produced in 1936 and the 24,300,000 for the 5-year period 1928-32. Two-thirds of this bumper harvest will come from the Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California. California will run far in the lead, with her 10,000,000 bushels. Michigan, with over 1,000,000 bushels, will read the list of pear-growing States east of the Rockies, follower by New York. Altogether, 42 States are represented in production estimates.

As a means of preventing markets from being glutted and prices from dropping to low levels, for the last 3 years fruit handlers in California have included pears in their fresh-fruit marketing agreement adopted under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. By this agreement, there could be: (1) Limitation of the shipment of any grade or size of fruit; (2) limitation of total shipments by periods wihin the marketing season; and (3) regulation of daily shipments by control from various concentration points.

### 4-H NEGRO CLUB CAMP

(Continued from Page 1)

ings. We appealed to the Progressive Club, a club composed of Negro professional and business men of Columbia whose aid is to develop civic enterprises. They gladly consented to allow us the use of 15 acres of their club property for a period of 99 years. Our next problem was to raise sufficient money with which to purchase materials for our buildings. The home demonstration agents were called into conference and asked to assist. Within 3 months the home agents, through their club women and girls, sent in $500. We are now ready to begin. James E. Dickson, Negro Farm Agent, Richland County, became manager of the project. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Dickson for his untiring efforts. He became architect, foreman, supervisor, laborer, and chairman of the committee to raise additional funds. The Richland County delegation donated $550; the Columbia City Council, $200; and the Negro Farm Agents $500.

The camp consists of four 12 by 30 foot cabins for sleeping quarters, one dining hall 30 by 60 feet with pantry and kitchen attached, which may also be used for recreational purposes; and one barn house with 40 compartments and 4 sanitary toilets. The four cabins are equipped with double-decked window and beds which accomodate 82 campers. All buildings are screened throughout. A gasoline-powered plant provides lighting facilities. The water supply, which has been tested and approved by the State Board of Health, comes from a 60-foot pump and a spring. The Negro farm and home agents bought seven additional acres upon which to construct a lake. The lake which has a natural basin formation, is 1,450 by 300 feet in area and 11 feet at its deepest point.

The camp was furnished from many sources. The materials for 100 mattresses was given by the F. E. R. A. and the mattresses were made by the club women under the supervision of the home agents. The State Council of Farm Women gave kitchen utensils, silverware, and other necessary articles. The chinaware and refrigerator were obtained through the generosity of the Negro State College. The Columbia, City Council gave a piano and the Columbia Public Library gave 100 books. The 4-H club girls made 150 dish towels.

Our camp program tends to provide training to develop leadership, promote comradeship and give vision During the camping season of 1936, more than 800 campers and visitors enjoyed the facilities of this camp.

### SESSIONS TO BE HELD

(Continued from Page 1)

of Federal and State Departments of Agriculture. Members are encouraged to practice cooperative buying, production and marketing, to own the land they till and to improve living conditions in their homes and communities. The Federation has aided many tenant farmers to secure farms on reasonable terms. Last year the members of one Unit in Mississipi county, Missouri, purchased 38 farms. Only three members were farm owners the year previously.

Many prominent agricultural and Race leaders will deliver addresses at the convention. These include representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Hon. E. A. Miller, Assistant Director, Southern Region; James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, and former president of the Federation; Albon L. Holsey and others.

Representatives of State Departments of Agriculture scheduled to attend include: C. H. Waller, Texas leader; P. H. Sonte, Director Extension Work, Georgia; A. A. Turner, of Florida; Pro. T. J. Jordan, Louisiana; H. C. Ray, Arkansas; Prof. Harry E. Daniels, South Carolina and Prof. J. E. Taylor, Oklahoma.

Other speakers and visitors will include Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville; Dr. E. R. Carter, Atlanta; J. B. Blayton, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta; J. A. Jackson, Standard Oil Co., New York; Mrs. Jennie B. Moten, Pres. National Association Colored Women's Clubs; Dr. J. C. Austin, Chicago; R. J. Pierce, Yazoo City, Miss.; Bishop W. A. Fountain, Atlanta; Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton, Macon Daily Telegraph; A. Scott, editor Atlanta World; Bishop L. W. Kyles, farmer-prelate of North Carolina, and Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tennessee.

As is customary at all annual conventions of the Federation, valuable prizes will be awarded for best exhibits of farm and home products.

The N. F. C. F. was organized in 1922 and incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1930. The national office is located in Chicago. Present officers are Leon R. Harris, Acting President-Secretary; Maj. R. A. Boyd, vice president; S. B. Wilson, treasurer; L. B. Boler, organizer, and C. R. Richardson, chairman of Board of Directors.

### FRESHENING IN FALL

(Continued from Page 1.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| November | 9,766 | 219.20 |
| December | 5,077 | 128.65 |
| January | 2,161 | 53.93 |
| February | 615 | 14.60 |
| March | 4,625 | 83.50 |
| April | 16,961 | 277.98 |
| May | 21.826 | 339.50 |
| June | 16,503 | 248.37 |
| July | 15,347 | 263.77 |
| Total | 128,324 | $2,440.87 |

**Fall Freshening Herd**

| Month | Produced Pounds | Receipts Cash |
|---|---|---|
| August | 10,834 | $ 248.61 |
| September | 10,138 | 242.13 |
| October | 10,933 | 267.79 |
| November | 9,280 | 220.79 |
| December | 6,885 | 170.98 |
| January | 6,781 | 158.48 |
| February | 6,489 | 140.13 |
| March | 8,337 | 171.34 |
| April | 17,623 | 323.84 |
| May | 20,796 | 338.12 |
| June | 14,973 | 262.72 |
| July | 13,279 | 248.34 |
| Total | 146,348 | $2,793.25 |

"It will be noted that the fall freshening herd stepped up in production during the next spring, almost as if freshening had occurred," the county agent commented. "This shows that dairy cows which are well along in their milking periods will increase production very materially when turned on lush spring pasture."

## HERE'S HOW TO KEEP PEACE IN THE FAMILY

Chicago, Oct. 21—(ANP) — A family decalogue-ten commandments for happiness in the home and submitted by Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton who were united in marriage 18 years ago by the Rev. Clinton C. Cox, pastor of Drexel Park Presbyterian Church, has worked out so well it was deemed worthy of publication. Rev. Cox considered the Hamilton decalogue the prize-winning set of rules compiled in a recent contest conducted among members of his congregation. Here's the decalogue:

1. God first.
2. Join a church and worship regularly.
3. Have blessings at meals and family worship.
4. Be loyal to your friends always.
5. Don't air family differences to neighbors; tell God. He understands.
6. Educate yourself for your job. Be the best father or mother possible.
7. Let your family know you love them.
8. Don't be afraid to sacrifice; there is joy in so doing.
9. Talk over all business together; understand one another.
10. Be ready to forgive and always close the day friends.

## Footlight Flickers

(By Al Moses for A. N. P.)

NEW YORK, Oct—THE ROCK-Managers of the "better Negro artists," certainly turned out a swell truck job for advertising purposes an admiring rival of the .....CLAUD HOPKINS ORCHESTRA pointed out to us.

The color scheme of the "rolling musical stock" is silver and orchid.....a musical bar adorns the face of the truck with four lines of the famous theme song of the Hopkins troup appearing. In all, we are led to believe that no niftier heavier-than-pleasure craft exists.

NANSNOW, heavy-hipped songstress who has been appearing for the last weeks before local audiences, gives off the impression that not even Lilly Pons (Metropolitan Opra Company star.) can Nan during her short stay here reach a higher sounding note. has in answer to repeated requests rendered the diffieult number "SYLVIA" as few singers are capable. Here hgh notes touched a brand new ceiling for "Harlem" at least.....with only AVIS ANDREWS (one of the present stars of Virginia).....left to dispute such claims.

JIMMY BASKETTE....one of those funny "funny-men" (Pigmeat-Spider Bruce, et al)....who are stationed throughout most of the year at Schifman's Apollo theatre.....took in the prize-fights the other night, and if size has anything to do with increasing the illusion; Baskette instead of Fox should have been in there that nite against Sirutus (white) towering 6 feet 4 inch apeman.

BILL (Bojangles) ROBINSON, in addition to being the teacher of beauteous Shirley Temple.... should also qualify for the job of personal bodyguard. Little Shirley, who affectionately calls her teacher "Uncle Bill" (dear-dear-dear).....thinks that fancy tapping Willie is just about the grandest fella in shoe leather. Much publicity is secured by Roberson because of this constant association with the child genius and as movie enthusiasts watch the great improvement in her tap routines....the worlds' premier tap-dancer adds to a reputation known the world over.

## Italy Admits 58 Killed by Ethiopians

Rome, Italy, Oct. 21—(ANP)—For the first time since the receipt of recent news dispatches telling of the wholesale massacre of Italian troops and civilians in various sections of Ethiopia, official announcement was made last Thursday that 41 Italian officers and 17 soldiers have been killed in attacks by "Ethiopian handits." Heretofore government officials have denied reports of Ethiopian uprisings.

## TEN NEGRO FARMERS RAISE 50,000 POUNDS TOBACCO

Gainesville, Fla., (Special to Modern Farmer)—Ten farmers in Bland, Newberry, Archer, Alachua, and Nebo Communities in Alachua county marketed more than 50,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco at an average price of 20c per pound to markets in Georgia and Florida during the past season. Recent figures released from the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., show 854 Negro farm operators in Alachua County operating 40,020 acres, of this number 607 own their farms which include 26,997 acres valued at $458,855. Frank E. Pinder, Negro County Agent is considered one of the most experienced and able agricultural leaders in the south and largely through his instructions and direction colored farmers in this section are meeting with unusual success.

## SORORITY HEAD STUDIES EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN AREA

**Chicago,** Oct. 14—(ANP) Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy of New Orleans, and Supreme Basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, left Chicago this week on the remaining laps of a journey during which she is fulfilling a threefold purpose. She is studying the high schools systems in a number of important educational centers, making a survey of Alpha Kappa Alpha Chapters, and attending the annual conference of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the body which supports Gilbert Academy.

Starting at Jackson, Miss., where she participated in the closing of the famed health project which the sorority conducted in that state again this summer, Mrs. Bowen first visited St. Louis. There she inspected Sumner and Vashon High Schools and conferred with the local chapter. Here in Chicago she studied Marcy and Newberry Centers, two important social service and educational projects one Jewish and the other maintained by the M. E. Church.

Leaving Chicago, she visited St. Paul and Minneapolis where she spent some time in the school system and spoke to the local chapter. it being one of the few times a supreme basileus had visited that territory.

Van Couver and Victoria, B. C., were next, after which she went to Seattle. At the close of the conference, she is to go to California at the invitation of Ursula Adams, regional director, where she will spend some time since she is especially interested in the high school system of California. Visits to Beaumont, Galveston and Houston chapters will complete her itinerary. Mrs. Bowen was joined in Chicago by Mrs. Ruth Carter of Social Service, and Mrs. McDonald, Supt of Dormitories, both of Gilbert Academy. She expressed herself as feeling that the survey of AKA chapters was particularly timely because New Orleans is entertaining the Boule at Christmas time.

## DINING CAR HEADS MEET IN EFFORT TO HALT DEFICITS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21—(ANP)—Meeting here last week in an effort to stem the $10,000,000 annual loss sustained annually by the dining car departments of the nation's railroads, 50 dining car superintendents discussed the matter with John T. Finnegan, who heads the Pennsylvania Railroad's dining car service.

It was brought out at the meeting that there are more than 900 dining cars operated daily, and that the superintendents watch the market prices of food as diligently as do housewives and that despite the high cost of meals on the cars the roads still lose millions every year. Officials said that for each person served, a dining car travels four miles. And it costs seven cents a mile to haul the car.

## Southern Accent Traced To British

**Birmingham,** Oct. 21—(ANP)—Negroes had nothing at all to do with the origin of development of that lazy, "Southern accent," according to James B. McMillan, English professor at the University of Alabama. The professor, who has been doing research work in linquistics, declares he has found the main influence behind the Southern drawl to have been derived from the speech of southern British provincials who settled in the Deep South.

"This also refutes," McMillan declares, "the myth that pure Elizabethan English of the 17th century is preserved to some extent in Southern dialects."

As part of his proof, the professor cited the works of Johnson Jones Hop-Hooper, middle 17th century writer, whose characters were uneducated whites that used the dialect of southern English counties.

## Welch School of Embalming Opens Fall Term

**Birmingham,** Ala., Oct. 21—(ANP)—A feature of the opening of the Fall term at the Welch School of Embalming and Mortuary Science, located here on the campus of Miles Memorial college will be a two-day special course of lectures and demonstrations, to be conducted as a post-graduate course for licensed embalmers and funeral directors.

The Welch School is the first Negro institution of its kind to be recognized by the Conference of the Examining Boards of the United States. Welch students are qualified to take any State Board examination in the country.

# THE MODERN FARMER

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## Mr. James P. Davis' Address To Farmers

### SOUTHEASTERN REPRESENTATIVE REVIEWS RECORD

#### Commends National Federation of Colored Farmers on Its Achievements

By James P. Davis

In Richmond, Indiana during the fall of 1922 a conference was held in the home of Mr. Leon R. Harris with Col. C. R. Richardson, the late Gilchrist Stewart of New York and myself. As a result of this meeting, the National Federation of Colored Farmers was born. Later, I had several conferences with Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, our pioneer Baptist leader, and the Modern Farmer was also born.

During this period of time no one but the officers knew the many reverses they had to undergo in order that the Negro farmers of America might have a mouthpiece.

In 1930 the Federation was incorporated on a non-profit basis and through the loyalty of Dr. Boyd and the officers, the Federation has managed to wade through the depression period and is today stronger than at any other period of its career.

The Federation has members in 21 states. It has a selfish interest in the welfare of the colored farmer, and the value of this great organization is beyond power to estimate.

Work upon the soil is the first blessing nature bestowed upon mankind. From the beginning of our great nation down through the years, the men and women of Agriculture have played a vital part in our growth and development.

Upon the farmers of the past have we depended, and to the farmers of the present and future must we look for the vital necessities of life.

The economic stability of the nation is and always has been in the hands of the farmer. Success upon the farm has been assured through AAA and Soil Conservation Programs, and if we will only add to our love for the land the magic power of hard work we will easily solve all our problems.

The farm holds forth opportunities few activities can rival and all farmers regardless of race or color can now find the course in life by which they can live in freedom and plenty.

Our greatest statesman the late Henry Grady, said at Boston many years ago: "When every farmer in the south shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures and shall sit amid teeming orchards and vineyards and dairies and barnyards pitching his own crop in his wisdom and growing them in independence, then shall be breaking the fullness of our day."

Headed by the world's greatest humanitarian, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who saved us from starvation and possibly one of the bloodiest revolutions in all history, and Henry A. Wallace, whose first effort after taking oath of office as Secretary of Agriculture was to get rid of the men with ox-cart ideas and who were afraid to leave the beaten paths, and placed in authori-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

### RECORD BREAKING COTTON CROP

#### 1937 White Fleece Predicted at 17,978,000 Bales

Official forecast for America's largest cotton crop, 18,243 bales. This added to difficulties of government leaders to try to shape a new farm program for special session of Congress. If realized; the 1937 crop would be 265,000 bales more than previous largest crop of 17,978,000 bales in 1926. In 1930 cotton production exceeded 10,000,000 bales. Federal officials are silent about this new forecast. Prices dipped about 75 cents a bale on the New York Cotton Exchange then turned and recovered most of the loss. The rally was credited to trade buying. After the cotton estimate was revised upward about 1,500,000 bales last month, Secretary Wallace reduced by 2,000,000 acres the cotton goal under next year's soil conservation benefit program.

The crop board increased its estimate to 258.8 pounds an acre for the entire cotton belt. This topped all previous yields. The only comment by the board was to effect that the cotton was "open and subject to weather damage." Inclement weather would interfere with picking and result in considerable loss in the fields.

Estimated production by states:

| State | November | October |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia ..... | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| North Car..... | 720,000 | 695,000 |
| Georgia ..... | 1,470,000 | 1,430,000 |
| Florida ..... | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Missouri ..... | 385,000 | 370,000 |
| Tennessee ..... | 630,000 | 580,000 |
| Alabama ..... | 1,520,000 | 1,425,000 |
| Mississippi ..... | 2,575,000 | 2,400,000 |
| Louisiana ..... | 1,080,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Texas ..... | 5,050,000 | 5,025,000 |
| Oklahoma ..... | 858,000 | 858,000 |
| Arkansas ..... | 1,830,000 | 1,750,000 |

(Continued on Page 2)

### RESOLUTIONS OF CONVENTION

#### Farmers in Session Recently Pledged Support To Program

The National Federation of Colored Farmers in their Eighth Annual Convention held at the State Teachers and Agricultural College, Forsyth, Georgia, October 28 to 30, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the increased production of cotton and other farm products in our country has created surpluses and,

WHEREAS, these surpluses tend to lower prices due to foreign competition, decreased foreign markets and other economic causes and,

WHEREAS, lowered prices imperil the security, happiness and prosperity of the farm population and,

WHEREAS, our National Government, through the interest and devotion of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Honorable Secretary Henry A. Wallace, the Congress has been called to assemble on November 15 to enact such legislation as will alleviate the present critical emergency and,

WHEREAS, eight hundred and eighty-two thousand (882,000) Negro farmers are vitally concerned in this legislation and,

WHEREAS, the National Federation of Colored Farmers in its Eighth Annual Convention at Forsyth, Georgia, October 28, 29 and 30, pledges its support to President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and to the Congress in their joint efforts to devise and enact the necessary emergency legislation and,

BE IT RESOLVED, that this body assure Secretary Wallace that the new cotton goal of from 27 to 29 million acres is accepted as a measure necessary in this emergency and,

BE IT RESOLVED, that members of this organization will themselves support the 1938 Conservation Program and will encourage other farmers to do likewise and,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our appreciation to the Farm Security Administration recently enacted by Congress by which tenants and sharecroppers may become landowners and,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## Farmers of Nation Held Successful Meet

### AGRICULTURAL NEWS NOTES

#### Field Officer, Albon L. Holsey, Submits Information

By Albon W. Holsey

Field Officer

Approximately 5,210,000 checks have been mailed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to individual farmers for soil-building practices in 1936. In the nine Southern States which comprise the Southern Division of the AAA, 69,775,000 acres were covered in the worksheets and 10,915,000 acres were diverted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. A large percentage of the farmers in these States are Negroes.

Farm income from marketings and Government will total $9,000,000,000 in 1937 according to figures recently released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with $7,865,000000 in 1936.

Early in October Sanford H. Lee, Negro Farm Agent with headquarters at Macon, Georgia, headed a delegation of Negro farmers which visited Tuskegee Institute and the Soil Conservation Demonstration project located at Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

M. E. Deane, Negro County Agent in Louisville, Mississippi, reported great success in organizing farmers in his county into a "Soil Building Association". Members who agreed to plant at least three acres of cover crop were eligible for membership. The Negro farmers in Winston County of which Louisville is the County Seat, have made a creditable showing in their

(Continued on Page 2)

### PROF. W. M. HUBBARD PRES. AND FACULTY WERE HOSTS

#### Notables From the Nations Capital and Many Other States in Attendance

By Robert M. Ratcliffe

Forsyth, Ga.—(SNS)—Three hundred or more tillers of the soil, representing nearly every farm section of America, were urged by national farm experts last week-end to work, think and act together if they expected to achieve more.

Attending the eighth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which convened here Thursday, Friday and Saturday on the attractive campus of State Teachers' and Agricultural College, the large delegation enjoyed one of the best farm sessions ever held by the organization.

On the strength of special invitations tendered by Governor E. D. Rivers and Prof. W. M. Hubbard, president of the host college, the next convention may again be held here. The Governor mailed a letter to the body asking the return of the conference next year, and President Hubbard made a stirring plea from the platform of the assembly room last Saturday asking that farmers return next year.

Other states bidding for the next convention were Arkansas, Louisiana and North Carolina. No change was made in the executive staff.

James P. Davis, founder and former president of the farm organization, is now head field official of the Southern Region of AAA with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark. He is still active in promoting the federation. Serving as acting president and secretary is Leon R. Harris. Major Y. A. Byrd is vice president; S. B. Wilson, treasurer and C. R. Richardson. chairman of board of directors.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

## Leon R. Harris Delivers Annual Address

### Program For National Federation of Colored Farmers Outlined for 1938—Recommendations Adopted

**EDITOR'S NOTE: Several hundred farmers from 17 states in the Union, and government and farm officials, attending the National Federation of Colored Farmers Friday, at the State Teachers' and Agricultural College, Forsyth, heard Leon S. Harris, Moline, Ill., acting president-secretary of the NFCF in a brilliant and informative message. In a very efficient manner, Prof. S. H. Lee, farm agent of Bibb, Monroe and Twiggs, presided over the sessions during the day Friday. Mr. Harris' annual address was commended by those present, as one of the outstanding messages of the day. Excerpts of his address follows:**

M. D. S.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers was founded on faith, hope and charity. This organization was founded by men who had faith in themselves and in their race. It was founded by men whose spirits were sustained by the hope and expectation that a needful work, well done, would be encouraged and supported. And these men, I know, had a sincere respect and love for those they desired to serve.

This organization has tried to be progressive, sane and practical. It has not attempted miracles. It has not attempted to change rock-bound customs and habits in a day. It has not preached radicalism or revolution. Its general objectives have been simple and easily understood. Quoting from a circular issued eight years ago: "This organization shall encourage and assist its members in co-operative buying, production and marketing—in the improvement of Negro farm communities—in the promotion of the general interest of all its members—in the making of farm business more profitable—in the study of and investigation of all agricultural problems—in the working together for the purpose of accomplishing what cannot be done individually." And, quoting again: "It is the hope of the founders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this nation a group of organized, influential and satisfied producers. I have stated our general objectives."

"Get" Organizations

I will admit frankly and truthfully, that from the very beginning the NFCF has been a G-E-T, a "get" organization. We have had, and we have now, enough "give" organizations. The colored farmer was giving all he could to his church, to his lodge, and, in some communities, even giving from his own pocket to lengthen the term of his community school. He was giving, in many instances, two prices to his merchant for the bare necessities of life. He was giving from 10 to 40 per cent interest to the man he was compelled to borrow money from. He was giving his labor and the labor of his wife and children, to produce six-cent cot-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

### RECORD BREAKING SWEET POTATO YIELD

E. W. Williams, colored farmer of Vaughn, Yazoo County, Mississippi, who specializes in raising sweet potatoes broke the record this year by producing 36 pounds of potatoes from one hill. In this hill there were six potatoes weighing from two to eight pounds each. In another hill there were three potatoes weighing four, six, and eight pounds each, making a total of 18 pounds. These two hills produced a total of 54 pounds.

Two years ago E. W. Williams won a radio that was donated to National Federation of Colored Farmers by Sears Roebuck, for the best display of vegetables. This year he won the prize of two Hamphire hogs donated to the Federation by Amos & Andy, for his prize sweet potatoes.

### ENGLAND GROWS SOY BEANS

After experimenting for 30 years, J. L. North, botanist, has succeeded in growing soy beans in England. By 1939 he predicts that approximately 1,000 acres will be under cultivation.

## ADDRESS DELIVERED AT CONVENTION OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, FORSYTH, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 28, 1937

(Continued from Page 1)

ty Executives with big broad hearts who have given us an all inclusive program for American betterment so comprehensive that the farmer—a woe-smitten people, have been led out of the worst plight in all history of this great nation, and have given us a new day which has brought about the second emancipation of my people.

Today smoke is pluming the sky from factory chimneys. Heavily ladened freight trains are thundering down the nation's tracks, carrying goods to the markets of the world. New buildings are pushing their scaffoldings into the air. Confidence and optimism are at flood tide. Henry A. Wallace and his assistants have sown the seeds of prosperity through AAA. Care and cultivation will bring forth to the nation a rich and fruitful harvest.

Seventy years ago, fresh from the slave auction block with nothing but faith in God, Negroes have been able to purchase and own 182,000 farms located in every State in the Union. The total number of farms owned by our racial group has reached 181,016 valued at $334,451,390 comprising 11,198,893 acres.

This is a record of achievement which should make us proud that we are Negroes. If the policy of the white man who sold us these farms had been against Negro farm ownership these figures would be different. We own in Georgia 10,571 farms with 838,573 acres, valued at $11,485,134. We own in Alabama 15.709 farms with 1,053,710 acres, valued at $15,906,940. We own in Arkansas 11,343 farms with 669,746 acres, valued at $13,022,749. We own in Florida 6,792 farms with 266,064 acres, valued at $5,737,952. We own in Louisiana 10,839 farms with 543,827 acres, valued at $11,639,632. We own in Mississippi 21,288 farms with 1,592,580 acres, valued at $21,898,399. We own in Oklahoma 6,762 farms with 644,775 acres, valued at $13,070,586. We own in South Carolina, 18,394 farms with 795,077 acres, valued at $14,827,788. We own in Texas 20,800 farms with 1,378,141 acres, valued at $28,190,598. Total farms owned by Negroes in Southern Region, 122,498, valued at $135,750,000.

Without the AAA and Soil Conservation Program, America would never have reached the glorious heights of its present achievements. The twelve-month period ending September 1st, the Farm Credit Corporation wrote the words, "Paid in Full" on 25,133 farm mortgages. This was an increase of 60 percent over the preceding twelve months. Agriculturally speaking, under the leadership of our State Directors of Extension Work, both white and colored, assisted by their able agents and Home Demonstration Agents, have done a splendid work among our farmers. The Negro Colleges of this country have become vast institutions of learning and will compare favorably in courses of study, architecture, grandeur and equipment with some of the greatest educational institutions throughout the world, and they have been unusually active and generous in assisting this Administration in the promotion of the Soil Conservation Program.

You have measured up to your responsibility in the support of the AAA, and I urge your continuance which will enable you to fearlessly face all the responsibilities of citizenship. Remember, organization is our watchword and our salvation, provided we are not misled by rabid outside influences.

## RECORD-BREAKING COTTON CROPS

(Continued from Page 1)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Mexico ... | 135,000 | 130,000 |
| Arizona ..... | 260,000 | 260,000 |
| California ..... | 680,000 | 675,000 |
| All others ..... | 19,000 | 20,000 |
| Lower California and Old Mexico | 53,000 | 57,000 |

(Lower California not included in California figures or United States total.)

The indicated yield, by state, this year and last year, and production last year are:

Virginia, 299 pounds per acre, against 298 and 3,000 last year; North Carolina, 320, against 298 and 597,000; South Carolina 27, against 279 and 816,000; Georgia 267 against 228 and 1,086,000; Florida 173, against 170 and 31,000; Missouri 377, against 360 and 308,000; Tennessee 320, against 236 and 1,145,000; Mississippi, 368 against 305 and 1,911,000; Louisiana, 334, against 260 and 761,000; Texas 191, against 121 and 2,933,000; Oklahoma 160 against 62 and 290,000; Arkansas 287, against 227 and 1,295,000; New Mexico 475, against 457 and 111,000; Arizona 463, against 438 and 191,000; California 530, against 574 and 442,000; all other states 310, against 313 and 16,000; Lower California, Old Mexico 181, against 210 and 61,000. (Lower California not included in California figures, nor in United States totals).

The census bureau's report on cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to November 1, by states, with comparative figures for last year, follows:

Alabama 1,344,271 and 1,052,114, Arizona 95,128 and 78,551, Arkansas 1,262,158 and 1,061,613, California 273,346 and 202,203, Florida 34,044 and 27,079, Georgia 1,250,108 and 926,062, Louisiana 918,640 and 713,674, Mississippi 1,905,067 and 1,703,634, Missouri 209,868 and 251,825, New Mexico 62,422 and 63,670, North Carolina 508,435 and 347,900, Oklahoma 480,471 and 224,545, South Carolina 770,471 and 557,861, Tennessee 355,059 and 340,989, Texas 3,664,927 and 2,302,429, Virginia 18,562 and 18,012 all other states 11,118 and 10,269.

## RESOLUTIONS OF CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

BE IT RESOLVED, that we respectfully petition the Administration of the Farm Security Administration to give to members of our race such administrative recognition as may be possible in carrying out its provisions, and

BE IT RESOLVED, that the officials of the organization convey our thanks to Mr. J. A. Evans, Assistant Extension Director of Georgia, Mr. E. A. Miller, Assistant Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and representatives of the Marketing Service of the Agricultural Department of the State of Georgia for their presence and addresses during the convention, and.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the officials of this organization convey our thanks to the Governors of the several states who sent official delegates to the convention, and

BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our appreciation to Miss Minnie D. Singleton of the Macon Telegraph and to Mr. C. A. Scott and other officials of the Atlanta World for their presence and assistance in publicizing the proceedings of the convention, and

BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our thanks to the large number of firms who contributed prizes for the exhibits, and

BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our thanks to Mr. J. A. Jackson of the Standard Oil Company for his addresses of inspiration and encouragement, and

BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our thanks to the Negro State Extension Leaders for their cooperation and assistance in encouraging Farm and Home Agents and farmers to attend this convention, and

BE IT RESOLVED, that this body express appreciation to President W. M. Hubbard and to the efficient members of his staff for their courtesy and hospitality in acting as host to the convention. and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED. that copies of these Resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Administrator of the Farm Security Administration and to the Press.

Respectfully submitted,
Committee on Resolutions.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS NOTES

(Continued from Page 1)

participation with the Government's Soil-Building Program.

In contests recently held in Georgia of Negro 4-H Club boys and girls, Sumter County scored high honors. Mattie Sue Pace and Ruby Ladd were declared Georgia's healthiest Negro girls. In the final health examinations, Miss Pace scored 96.6 and Miss Ladd 95.2 Bobbie Story from Sumter County was awarded the State Achievement Medal.

Under the leadership of Miss Mabel R. Clopton, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Noxubee County, Mississippi, great interest in quilt-making has been revived among the Negro farm women of her county. Recently twenty-three handmade quilts were displayed and sold at fancy prices.

Frank E. Pinder, Negro County Agent, Alachua County, Florida, recently arranged a demonstration in constructing trench silos. Mr. Pinder was assisted by specialists from the University of Florida and a large number of Negro farmers from the county attended.

Miss Susie H. Greene, a recent graduate of Tennessee State College, has been appointed Home Demonstration Agent for Emanuel County, Georgia. Miss Greene was formerly a Jeanes Supervisor in Ben Hill County, Georgia.

E. B. Holloway, Negro County Agent of Bullock County, Alabama, reports that Will McGowan of Mascott Community, harvested 190 bushels of corn from three acres of land which previously had been planted in Austrian winter peas. This averaged 20 bushels per acre more than previous harvests.

Negro farmers of Lincoln Parish recently met in the Normal School at Grambling, Louisiana, to discuss pending national farm legislation. Karl Kimeberly, Specialist of the Louisiana Farm Bureau, District Extension Agent, H. C. Sanders and the white County Agent, J. A. Shealey were the principal speakers. E. F. Purvis, Negro County Agent, was in charge of the meeting.

The Tuskegee Agricultural School on Wheels—sometimes called the Movable School—gave demonstrations to Tallapoosa County, Alabama, October 12 to 15. D. D. Crawford, Negro County Agent, and Miss E. L. Beele, Home Demonstration Agent, were in charge of arrangements.

Rug making from burlap sacks was one of the successful projects undertaken by members of the South Mansfield (Louisiana) Self-Help League. Twenty-six of these rugs were recently displayed and the first prize was awarded to Mrs. Ruby Taylor. Miss Stazzie M. Hudson, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, is organizer and promoter of the League's activities. The prize winning rugs will be displayed at the Louisiana State Fair.

## LEON R. HARRIS

(Continued from Page 1)

ton—30 cent corn and 3-cent hogs. And he was being taught to produce more and better—to produce abundantly, and at the end of every productive year, he was still giving, giving and giving—everything he made to pay his debts and was still in the hole.

But who was teaching him how to earn more and save more and have more and be more? The N. F. C. F. realized that what the farmer could save from the price he got for his products, what the sharecropper could save from the price he got for his share of his crops, what the field hand could have from the wages he received, meant to that farmer, that sharecropper and that field hand the difference between success and failure, the difference between happiness and misery.

So our units received their first lesson in co-operation when they were encouraged to buy their home and farm supplies co-operatively, that they might save and have often as much as from 10 to 50 per cent of what they had been paying for these supplies. And I might add right here that a good many local merchants learned a lesson too, that they could fool and overcharge their colored customers had come to an end, for the brother had really learned something.

### Better Marketing

The N. F. C. F. still advocates and encourages mass buying of those farm and home products which through such a method can be secured at a saving to the purchaser.

The leaders of our federation hope to increase the practice of co-operative production and marketing. Some of our units have tried it out successfully, with peanuts and sweet potatoes in North Carolina, with string beans and hay in Mississippi, and with watermelons in Missouri. We are certain the practice will enable the farmer to get more for his products which will give him more to save for the security of his family or spend for the comfort and welfare of his family. But before our farmers can do this successfully, they must go to school and study hard the fundamental rules of grading, packing, and shipping. And believe me, I know you extension agents have an awful job on your hands when you endeavor to teach these rules to the average colored farmer. I've had some experience. It's usually the argument with him that the biggest is always the best, even though the peanut is a pop, the watermelon tasteless or the sweet potato fit only for the hogs.

### Security

We hear much nowadays about security. About social security, particularly for the American wage-earner. But the farmers of this country, black and white, must also have a security program. Certainly the Negro group in America will never be safe and secure until Negro farmers are safe and secure.

The thinking, progressive and modern farmer, I mean the individual farmer, need have little fear for his security. There is no hunger or unemployment on the farm. There is a cloudless future on any farm of average fertility, if the farm is operated by a farmer who is a good farmer. Has this good farmer an employer? Certainly he has. He has an employer who will never fire him. He has an employer who will pay him decent wages if he will do well that employers work. The best employer of labor I have ever heard of are a thousand cackling hens, a few well-bred milk cows, a bunch of good hogs, fattening for meat or market, a garden full of growing vegetables, a reasonable acreage of thriving field crops, these and this is the good farmer's employer and it's the best employer of labor I know.

### Don't Get Too Old

It is not in my province in this address to tell you how you should farm in order to guarantee your security. Just don't never get too old to learn. Receive willingly the instruction of your county agents, your home demonstration agents, and those other servants of the federal and state departments of agriculture who have much to tell you and much to teach you. Yes, you can teach them something too, but you are not getting paid for doing that. The wise man, and particularly the wise farmer, keeps his ears wider open than his mouth. A county agent, up in my section of the country was telling me the other day that he was having a hard time getting his farmers to practice diversification of crops. They complained that some of the crops he had advised them to plant didn't bring in the money they wanted. Then I told him of two genuine old time farmers, brothers, up in Michigan, living on a 400 acre, rocky, hilly farm, who produced 12 different money crops on their farm, and every one of these crops during the past 10 years have brought in an average of more than $500 apiece. And these two farmers are saying that 12 crops is not diversification enough, and they are on the lookout for others.

Your farm instructors can't tell you to do anything impossible to do. I've seen a lot of miracles performed by farmers and I'm not an old man yet.

### Farm Ownership

From the beginning the National Federation of Colored Farmers has carried in its platform this sentence: "Every colored farmer a farm owner." I'll admit that's about as sensible as saying "Every colored man a church member." But no one can accuse us of not having a goal to aim for.

I believe that every Race man who has at heart the interest of our farmers, will hang his head a little in shame just as long as the plain old figures tell us that we have in this nation a Negro rural population of six and more than a half million people, and that we have among this population more than seven hundred thousand tenant farmers and sharecroppers, and less than two hundred thousand farm owners. Brother Farmers, we've just got to make those figures tell a different story.

Our organization will continue to persuade and assist worthy tenants and sharecroppers to become farm owners. It has been discovered that a tenant out of debt will earn more cash income per year than will one who is in debt. Any tenant or sharecropper who is a good enough farmer to stay out of debt has no business being a tenant or sharecropper. We of the N. F. C. F. were some of the first to realize this, and we have aided many of this type to become farm owners

We believe, too, that the best place for a colored farmer to purchase a farm home is in a colored farm community. He'll get along better than he will anywhere else. We believe, too, that the family-sized farm should be the goal of every colored farmer. I remember we assisted a Mississippi farmer in purchasing a farm of eighty acres—plenty of land for him to farm right, and after he had made a couple of payments, lo and behold one day I received a letter from him and in it he requested assistance in purchasing an adjoining farm of 120 acres. And why do you reckon he wanted it? He said he wanted to be a big farmer, like his neighbor, Mr. Jack was. We have too many of these big farms and too many of these big Mr. Jacks in this country. Well, we don't need any more of them, and it'll be a blessing when we get rid of 75 per cent of those we have—the big farms and the big Mr. Jacks too. What we want is security of tenure for all good farmers—not just for the biggest ones and the smartest ones and the richest ones.

The N. F. C. F. will help, in every way it can, its members to become owners of family sized farms in progressive communities of Negro farmers.

### Future Objectives

Our work has just begun. The future lies before us. This is a new day and a new year for us. What are we going to do with it?

We want to double the membership of the N. F. C. F.

We want the co-operation of all agencies interested in and working for the welfare of Negro farmers.

In counties having a major Negro farm population, we desire to see more Negro representation in these counties' agricultural policies.

The N. F. C. F., in cooperation with a standard Negro insurance company, desires to furnish the colored farmer with a practical insurance policy that will give him the value of every dollar he puts into it.

There are too many Negro farmers and dependants in some counties of the several states and too few in others. We shall continue our efforts to re-locate our members where they can farm satisfactorily and earn a decent livelihood.

We admit that we will discover some landlords and plantation managers who refuse to give their tenants and sharecroppers decent contracts—who persist in overcharging them for the necessities of life—and who, in many insidious ways, take advantage of their poverty and helplessness. We shall continue to fight the methods of these enemies of all American farmers.

We desire to see a more general observance of Farmers Sunday which was initiated by the N. F. C. F. seven years ago.

We desire to see a substantial increase in the number of our farms

women's clubs affiliated with our organization.

We desire the affiliation of more groups of young farmers and young farmerettes.

We shall continue to support the farm policies of the national administration.

We hope to initiate a national cotton-picking contest, similar to the national cornhusking contest held every year in the middle west, and shall endeavor to secure a sponsor for this contest.

We shall strive to serve well the members of our organization and the great number of our group who have shown their faith in us.

## FARMERS OF NATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

The executive offices are located at 2937 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Delegates attending the eighth annual convention hailed from Florida, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio and Georgia. On the opening day of the farm session, delegates were carried on an inspection of the college campus, giving them a chance to observe the big educational plant so skillfully directed by President Hubbard. Scattered over the vast territory provided the college by the state are several buildings recently completed. These include president's home, girls' dormitory and Science building. Other attractive structures on the campus are auditorium, academic building, faculty home, boys' dormitory and dining hall.

During recess periods, delegates were taken on sight-seeing tours. An exhibit staged by students of the school rivaled that offered by the farmers.

Directors of the convention and delegates departed Saturday praising the president on the good behavior of the students. Much was said, too, concerning the fine and tasty barbecue served during the three-day session.

**"Billboard" Jackson Speaks**

James A. "Billboard" Jackson, prominent in national affairs, addressed the group of farmers Friday morning and night. Opening his morning talk, Mr. Jackson told the delegation to patronize colored business and read colored newspapers if they hope to see the race rise.

To the young farm-student in the auditorium, Mr. Jackson urged them to go back to the farms of their fathers after graduating and use their knowledge and ideas in making better farmlands among the colored people.

**Group Hears C. A. Scott**

C. A. Scott, general manager of the Atlanta Daily World and Scott Newspaper Syndicate, Atlanta, addressed the group Friday night. Chief among the points stressed by Mr. Scott was the fact that farmers as well as every other colored person "should preserve democracy by becoming a voter."

General Manager Scott with several of his staff members made a special trip here to pledge support of the Atlanta Daily World and its affiliated papers to the farmers of the nation. He praised the entire delegation and developed the idea that cooperation and organization are two of the main factors necessary in bringing about more success to the race.

**Harris' Annual Address**

Acting President Leon R. Harris delivered his annual address Friday afternoon. A "Security Program for Negro Farmers" was the theme of Mr. Harris' address.

Stressing farm oganization, Mr. Harris declared "We must fight politically and support the friends of farmers."

Stating that people working, thinking and acting together can get more things done, Mr. Harris urged his audience of farmers to "unite your voice with thousands of other voices."

Closing his address, the speaker praised the works of the late Booker T. Washington and painted a vivid picture of the progress of Tuskegee Institute, founded by Mr. Washington.

**Welcome Address**

Albon L. Holsey, director of the Agricultural Extension of the A. A. A., thrilled his audience Friday night. He stressed organized power as the only possible chance of success for the colored farmer.

The welcome address was delivered to the farm body Thursday by President Hubbard. The student chorus delivered a fine program Thursday and Friday nights, prior to opening of the night sessions.

James P. Davis, founder, and his wife were prominent figures in each of the daily sessions. With them as special delegates from the AAA headquarters in Little Rock, Ark., were Misses Hazel Catlin and Bertha Stalworth.

Atlantans visiting the convention were J. H. Hanley, T. J. Ferguson, Rev. B. R. Holmes, A. Price, George Thornton, C. A. Scott, Thomas J. Flanagan, Robert Ratcliffe, Mrs. Lucile Scott and Miss S. Grace Bradley.

Farm agents whose reports and demonstrations proved valuable to the hundreds of farmers in session as well as Agricultural teachers from innumerable state colleges were C. L. Tapley, F. R. Spencer, E. C. Tapley, Greenville, Ga., S. H. Lee, Macon, Ga., and J. W. Horne, Covington, Ga.

State and Government officials included on the program were E. A. Miller, Assistant Director of the Southern Division of AAA, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. A. Evans, Athens, Ga., Assistant Extension Directors; Miss Camilla Weems, Home Demonstration Agent of Ga.; Mesdames Tammy Thomas and Mayme Wesley, Home Demonstration Agents; Miss Gleana Simmons, Supervisor; T. M. Campbell, Agricultural Specialist, headquarters in Tuskegee Institute; A. L. Holsey, AAA representative, James Jackson, Representative of the Standard Oil, N. Y.; Leon Harris, Acting President, native Ohioan and one of the founders of the NFCF; James P. Davis, founder and one whose unselfish service has sounded throughout the nation, and others.

A farmer from Vaughn, Miss., won the prize of two hogs, an annual gift donated by Amos and Andy, famous radio performers.

Twelve delegates attending the convention were sent here by governors of their states.

From Columbus, Ohio, came Perry Blakeman, successful hog raiser. With him was Percy Jones, bank examiner in the state of Ohio.

A group of farmers from Florida exhibited a syrup they are marketing successfully through the cooperative plan. The leader of the group said 10,000 bottles of the syrup was purchased recently by one of the leading grocery firms of America.

The soil conservation plan was discussed by several farmers.

## HOBBIES PAY MANY WOMEN CASH INCOME

**Examples From Towels to Purses Cited by Specialist**

Hobbies? They may yield cash, s well as enjoyment, said Miss Sybil D. Bates, extension specialist in home industries. Something a woman enjoys making, and is handy at, may often become a source of income, she added, citing the following examples:

Mrs. Van Der Hey, Independence county, has revived the old needlecraft of hardanger embroidery and is finding it a very marketable product. This year she has sold $67.25 worth of hardanger embroidery and has on hand a crocheted tablecloth worth $25.

Mrs. W. E. Brooks of the Arden Home Demonstration Club, Little river county, has helped her daughter through college by selling handkerchiefs. She sells cutwork handkerchiefs for $9 a dozen and drawn work, embroidered and appliqued ones for $7 a dozen to stores in Fort Smith, Tulsa and Conway.

Corn shuck hats and purses add to the incomes of Mrs. Ollie Flowers of Wattensaw, Lonoke county, and Mrs. E. E. Streight of Prairie county.

Mrs. H. C. Carpenter, president of the Pope county council of home demonstration women, finds her flower garden profitable as well as beautiful. This year she had sold $41 worth of cut flowers without any special efforts except an occasional ad in the local newspaper.

**Sells Homemade Bread**

Mrs. Jewel Walker, Franklin county, has regular customers for her homemade bread. She bakes once a week and sells loaves at 10 cents if called for and 15 cents if delivered.

Mrs. F. C. Ashley of the Mt. Vista Home Demonstration Club, Crawford county, crochets babies' bibs while she rests or travels. She has sold 93 bibs at 25 cents each. It takes six cents worth of crochet cotton and about two hours to make a bib.

Mrs. N. A. Peterson of Shady Grove Home Demonstration Club, Searcy county, has made $45 since the first of the year by selling handmade dish towels to a shop in Kansas City. The towels are 36 by 54 inches, hand hemmed, and embroidered with Dutch dollies, Scottie dogs or Negro Dinahs.

When Mrs. Inez Craycraft of Green Forest, Carroll county, moved to Arkansas from the Kansas dust bowl, she sold her loom, but she soon traded her typewriter to a sister in Missouri for another and began weaving for profit. Last year she wove over 300 pieces, using both new and old materials. Her profit amounted to about $100.

## AFRICAN HOUSEWIFE TELLS HOW TO HOLD YOUR HUSBAND

Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa —(ANP)—Following the recent appearance in the American press of an American husband's decalogue—ten rules of conduct to be observed by married men—Mrs. Amilta Simonyish, native wife of a prominent Accra planter, this week gave her set of rules that must be obeyed by married women who wish to qualify as "perfect wives." Mrs. Simonyish's rules:

**A wife MUST NOT:**

Show jealousy—it will make her husband regret his liberty.

Worry him—he has enough cares.

Question him—if he doesn't want to talk, let him alone.

Forget that a clean, bright home and good food are the basis of love.

**Also, a wife MUST BE HER HUSBAND'S:**

Mother—taking care of him as though he were a child.

Mistress—satisfying his need for love and tenderness.

Mate—prepared to fight for him to the death.

Comrade—understand his interests, help him in his work.

Finally a wife should be neat, clean and attractive at all times, subordinate her interest to those of her husband's, greet him with a cheery smile though her heart be burdened with grief and remember that at all times, he is the boss of the household.

## DAIRY COW TO BE BOOSTED IN BIG PROGRAM

**More and Better Herds Planned for Northeast Counties.**

Jonesboro—Development of a dairy program to extend throughout northeast Arkansas will begin shortly under the direction of the Jonesboro Chamber of Commerce, working in cooperation with vocational agriculture forces in this area.

In Craighead county, plans call for speeding up the dairy program to make it a $1,000,000 industry. Dairy products already bring in approximately $500,000 annually.

At Paragould, it was pointed out, the Southern Gold Cheese Company of McKenzie, Tenn., will start operation of a cheese plant shortly. Milk routes are being worked out to take in every section of Greene county.

C. R. Wilkey, district supervisor of vocational agriculture at Arkansas State College here, announced today that distribution of 100 registered Jersey calves, bred heifers and bulls to Future Farmers of America boys and adult farmer groups for foundation stock will be undertaken.

"Increasing the number, as well as quality of milch cows by placing high production bull and encouraging saving of better heifer calves from such bull will be sought," Mr. Wilkey stated.

**Seek Wider Market**

The two agencies will seek to establish economical production, netting more profit to the farmer, by fostering feed production and establishment of permanent pastures on each farm. They will also promote the establishment of better markets for dairy products by increasing use in the trade territory and finding additional outlets.

The dairy development program will be stimulated by a strict educational program conducted by vocational agriculture instructors, announced Mr. Wilkey. Instructors in charge will include Marion Adams of Jonesboro, C. B. Atkinson of Valley View and Weiner, Eardie Shannon of Monette and Ernest Ott of Caraway in this area.

Regular dairy classes will be held for FFA students in the various high schools. In Craighead county there will be 200 FFA students. Night classes will be held in 10 or more ural schools for farmers and farm boys, and a group of farm boys interested in dairying will be instructed in Saturday meetings at the courthouse here. Motion pictures, charts and field demonstration will be included in the dairy meetings.

Education in the food value of dairy products will be given through the public schools of the county to encourage wider use of dairy products.

**Many Agencies to Aid**

Arkansas State College has indicated its willingness to cooperate in educational work and in loaning facilities for distributing the dairy calves to the FFA boys Mr. Wilkey said. The American Jersey Cattle Club has agreed to supply films and send a field agent to assist in organizing the campaign. The Soil Conservation Service has agreed to cooperate with its CCC forces, particularly in encouraging establishment of pastures on the ridge.

"A dairy region is proverbially a prosperous region." Mr. Wilkey continued, "and the conversion of the cultivated slopes of Crowley's Ridge to pastures with beautiful Jersey "cattle on a thousand hills" will stop soil erosion, build up the soil fertility and make the ridge a beauty spot of the Mississippi Valley.

"On the west of the ridge we have unlimited lespedeza hay, soybeans and rice supplies, and on the east high yields of corn, soybeans and various feeds assure an economical source of raw products to supplement pastures. Attention to hog production will accompany the dairy campaign since dairy by-products can be used very economically as hog feed."

## MILK INCOME LEADS

Milk is big business. It paid American farmers $1,417,000,000 last year, the most received from any one product. Milk is the main source of cash to about one-fourth of the country's farmers, government records show, and some 200,000 workers are employed in processing and distributing milk products.

## TWO CROPS FROM ACRE PAID WELL

An acre of new ground was kept busy last year and made to show handsome returns by O. H. Clark, Redfield, related J. G. Milholland, Jefferson county assistant agent.

First, Mr. Clark planted the acre to Irish potatoes, using Nebraska dry land certified Triumph No. 1 seed, which was bought co-operatively through the county agent's office.

Mr. Clark sold 4,800 pounds of potatoes through the Jefferson County Potato Growers' Association, and after all expenses were paid, he had $2 in cash and 70 bushels of potatoes for home use.

Then, June 21, the acre was planted to corn and interplanted with beans. Mr. Clark sold $49 worth of corn and $51 worth of beans, and Mrs. Clark canned 44 quarts of beans for home use.

The stalks and a good many nubbins of corn supplied feed for hogs.

Mr. Clark gives much of the credit for his good returns to the potato association, for without its aid in marketing, he would not have planted the potato crop, he said.

## WALNUT CROP IS THEIR PROGRAM

Five hundred 4-H club girls and boys in 25 counties of northwest Arkansas are making plans for developing a walnut planting program next spring.

The program aims at using all portions of the farm more fully, and at laying the foundation for a future source of farm income through sale of nuts and timber, said M. H. Bruner, extension forester.

"The value of nuts for food is becoming more and more recognized," Mr. Bruner said, "In neighboring states, power cracking plants are opening to supply kernels for export to Northern regions. Similar industries can be brought into Arkansas to provide an outlet for nuts grown on the farm."

The value of black walnut trees grown for timber, the forester pointed out, is now realized in many areas of Arkansas. In the northwestern section of the state, additional walnut using mills have been built recently. These mills are providing a market for walnut logs.

The club members are taking advantage of the good crop of walnuts in most sections of northwestern Arkansas to provide the basis for the program. Nuts are being gathered, hulled and then buried in the ground for storage.

Next February, when the ground is suitable, the storage pit will be opened and the nuts will be planted about the farm buildings, along fence rows, and in pastures. The young trees will be pruned, protected from animal injury and cared for by the club members.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## EDITORIALS

(From the Bible)

"O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good: for his mercy endureth forever." Psalm 106:1.

"Come, ye thankful people, come
Raise the song of Harvest Home!
All is safely gathered in,
Ere the winter storms begin;
God, the maker, doth provide,
For our wants to be supplied;
Come to God's own temple, come;
Raise the song of Harvest Home!"
—Henry Alford

### SHALL IT BE "A GOOD BEGINNING"

When the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers adjourned the other afternoon a New Year dawned for organized colored farmers of the Nation. For three busy days we had discussed what had been. Many speakers had analyzed our mistakes and successes. We listened to words of encouragement and instruction.

Organized Farmers, what now? Shall it be a good beginning this year?

First, let us resolve to start our New Year right. Let us labor to build up our Federation. Every Unit of the N. F. C. F. should hold at once a public meeting. Invite to the meeting all farmers of your community who are not members. Persuade them to join with you.

It might be a good idea too, to do a little housecleaning. Get rid of the unfaithful, those who will not follow the plans of the majority, those who are for self only, those who will not pay their dues, those who tell your business to outsiders, those who cause trouble, those who are no good. Get rid of these members. Better have ten or fifteen true-blue loyal members than fifty who are not loyal. Organized farmers should be real he-men. You have not time to bother with whiners, squabblers and deadheads.

If you have no local Unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community get in touch with the national office and organize one. In this day and time in UNION there is good commonsense, as well as strength.

Make out a program for the new year. Let COOPERATION come FIRST. Get ready to purchase cooperatively, family supplies, farm supplies, seed, fertilizer, everything you can buy together at a saving. Do this and save money. Stop wasting. The Negro farmer is poor more because he wastes, than because he can't get. Plan on cooperative production.

Make a survey of your community. How many farm owners? How many desire to be owners? What opportunities have you to purchase farms? what can you do to bring more progressive farmers into your community? Have you a farm extension agent? What are the needs of your community? Let your national office know about your community problems.

Be active. You can't live to yourself and live in successful and happy life. Get a feeling in you to want to help yourself and the other fellow to be proud of your business—the business of farming—and let the whole world know you are proud of it.

Start the New Year right. "Start right, keep right, and you'll end right."

### WHAT HAVE YOU?

On Thanksgiving Day don't think about what you have lost. Think about what you have, and be thankful.

Most of us have good crops this year. We have plenty of food in the cellar and pantry. Heaven sent bountiful rains. Our fields were not baked and parched as they have been in recent years.

We should be very thankful for our opportunities. Colored farmers have better opportunities today to make a success of farming than they have ever had. We are gaining more friends every day. We are able to do our own thinking. We are able to work for there is no unemployment on the farm.

We should be thankful too for the future, for the unknown, and be glad we have the chance to venture into the future with nerve and with a smile.

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There is no place like home. Many of your neighbors are repairing and remodeling now. It is a good time for you to begin. If it is only a cabin there is something you can do to make it more comfortable and more beautiful. Don't let the children grow up surrounded by dirt and ugliness. Repair and beautify your home.

---

Eat or sell the fat old hens. Don't board them this winter.

Keep the idea of owning a farm and a home ever before you. The homeowner is independent. The renter or sharecropper is not. If you are chained to the sharecropping system of farming make every effort to get loose now. There is no time like today.

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Don't expect to have good luck all the time. Misfortune comes to everyone. It very often comes suddenly. Prepare for the rainy day.

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He is less than half-a-man who mistreats his wife.

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Keep the children in school. Education is the chief defense of nations and races. It will soon be a disgrace to be illiterate.

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Subscribe for the MODERN FARMER.

### NEGRO FARM FEDERATION IN ANNUAL MEET

Forsyth, Ga., Oct. 31—The National Federation of Colored Farmers which closed its eighth annual session here yesterday adopted resolutions which pledged support to President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and to the Congress which will convene on November 15 "in their joint effort to devise and enact necessary emergency legislation" to aid the farmer.

The resolutions also commended the Farm Security Administration for the "hope and promise" which it offers for farm ownership and asked for Negro representation in local administration of the program.

A telegram to Secretary Wallace expressed appreciation for the new division of payments between landlords and tenants as set forth in the 1938 Agricultural Consecration Program. A similar telegram to Dr. I. W. Ruggan, Acting Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration pledged cooperation in keeping southern farms within the allotted cotton goals for 1938.

**Wide Representation**

Official delegations of successful Negro farmers, selected by state Governors, were present from seventeen states. These were supplemented by other farm groups which came with Negro County Agents or as representatives of local units of the Federation.

**President Hubbard Extends Welcome**

President W. M. Hubbard of the State Teachers and Agricultural College who was host to the convention, delivered the welcome address on Thursday evening to a packed assembly in the college auditorium. For four previous years President Hubbard had been selected by the Governor of Georgia to represent the state at Federation meetings.

**Excellent Addresses Delivered**

"A thousand cackling hens, a few milk cows, a bunch of fattening hogs for meat and market, a garden full of vegetables and a reasonable acreage of field crops—these represent the good farmers employer," said Leon R. Harris, Acting President of the Federation in his annual address. "This employer will never fire a good farmer and will always pay him a decent wage."

In his recommendations, Mr. Harris requested Negro Insurance Companies to devise for the Negro farmer a practical insurance policy to meet his peculiar needs.

E. A. Miller, Assistant to Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration said that the Federation, back in 1933 conducted the first referendum on the Bankhead Bill. In explaining the details of the 1938 Conservation Program, Mr. Miller said. "In 1933 you were paid for plowing up cotton, and in 1934 and 35 you were paid for reducing acreage. For 1936 and 37 the working was changed and you were paid for diverting cotton acreage to conserving crops. In 1938 goals of accomplishment will be the basis of payment. These goals which represent the acreage limits set up for reasonable crop requirements will average about 60 per cent of present acreage bases."

James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, Southern Division, Triple A and one of the co-founders of the Federation, gave a brief review of its history since the organization in 1922. "Bounties from the soil," said Mr. Davis, "were the first blessings which Nature bestowed upon mankind. Upon the farmers of the past have we depended and to the farmers of the present and future must we look for the vital necessities of life." With the active interest of the government in agriculture, Mr. Davis is confident that "the farm offers opportunities which few activities can rival."

J. A. Evans, Assistant Extension Director for Georgia described Georgia's new plan of Soil Conservation Districts and explained how farmers may participate. Dr. Evans made a very earnest appeal for "intelligent effort" to bring about "cooperation and fair play" between landlords and tenants.

Miles Hackney from Georgia, W. Riley from Mississippi, W. H. Lawson from South Carolina, H. B. Boler from Missouri were among the scores of successful farmers who gave practical and informing discussions on various topics.

Among the other speakers and visitors were President B. F. Hubert and Prof. F. M. Staley, Georgia State College, James A. Jackson, Special Representative, Standard Oil Company; T. M. Campbell, Extension Supervisor and Chaplain, H. V. Richardson from Tuskegee; C. A. Scott, President and Thomas J. Flanagan, Chief editorial writer, Scott Newspaper Syndicate; T. J. Ferguson and J. M. Handy, Atlanta business men; P. H. Stone and A. A. Turner, State Negro Extension Leaders from Georgia and Florida respectively; Miss Minnie Singleton of the Macon Telegraph and A. L. Holsey Field Officer, AAA, Tuskegee.

Prizes for the carried exhibits of farm and garden products and needlework included two registered Hampshire hogs from Amos n' Andy, a phonograph from Sears, Roebuck and Co., a plow from S. L. Allen Company, paint from Memphis Fence and Roofing Co., seed from Hasting Seed Co., tobacco from R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., traps from Animal Trap Company of America, etc.

### HOMEMADE ICE BOX IS BIG CONVENIENCE

"My problem of refrigeration was solved when Mr. Eddington built me an ice box," Mrs. Willie Eddington of the Medford home demonstration club told Miss Eutha Olds, home demonstration agent in Desha county.

Mr. Eddington took scrap lumber and built two boxes, one 43 by 68 and the other 38 by 63 inches. The small box was placed inside the larger one leaving five inches of space between the two. This space was filled with sand. The top was lined and made to fit down tightly.

The box was placed on the northeast side of the house, near the kitchen door, and a small shed was placed over it to keep the sun off. This proved very satisfactory during the summer months.

Ice was only delivered three times a week, but the Eddingtons with this box were able to keep ice at all times, Miss Olds said.

### DUG TRENCH SILO TO ECONOMIZE HIS FEED

"Silage will solve my feed problem." Everett Jones of Fairview community, Nevada county, told his county agent, J. L. Hiler, during a trench silo filling demonstration they were conducting.

"The acreage I have available for feed crops," Mr. Jones went on, "is very limited on my 41-acre farm. Therefore I must get the utmost benefit possible from what feed I can raise. The trench silo will go far towards filling the need for additional land I have always faced."

Mr. Jones and his wife are members of the Pleasant Hill Junior-Adult 4-H Club and are operating their farm as a farm-unit demonstration in cooperation with the Arkansas college of agriculture. Theirs is the second trench silo to be filled in the county, Mr. Hiler noted.

*We Thank You*

To Delegates and Friends. To Donors of Prizes. To Exhibitors of Farm and Farm Home Products. To all who contributed to the success of our eighth annual convention.

You have contributed your part to the success of our recent Annual Convention. We shall strive to merit your continued interest and support.

We appreciate all we have so freely received and, in turn, shall conscientiously endeavor to freely give—to our members, to our Race, and to our fellow-Americans, the devotion, service and cooperation so necessary for our mutual welfare and happiness.

Sincerely Yours,

**National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**
2937 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

L. R. Harris, Acting Pres. and Sec. — Maj. R. A. Byrd, Vice Pres.
Miss S. B. Wilson, Treas. — C. R. Richardson, Chm. Board of Directors.

NEW YORK CITY RETAIL STORE OPERATED BY NEGRO PROPRIETORS: 1935

New York City, with the largest Negro population (327,706 in 1930) of any city in the United States, reported 960 retail stores operated by Negro proprietors in 1935, according to Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census.

The number of retail stores increased from 391 in 1930 to 960 in 1935; total values of sales increased from $3,322,000 to $3,805,000 during the same five year period, and the total, which does not include compensation for the services of proprietors, increased from $293,482 to $472,186. New York City led all other cities having 50,000 or more Negro inhabitants in the number of stores operated; in the value of sales and in the amount of wages paid to employees. The combined sales of the 449 food stores and the 172 eating and drinking places amounted to $3,043,000 or approximately 80 percent of the total sales, and with the exception of the $397,000 sales reported by the mixed classification "Other Retail Stores" no other group classification reported 5 percent of the total sales.

The highest average sales per store, $21,600 was reported by the combination stores (groceries and meets), followed by the drinking places with average sales of $16,350. Total operating expenses of the 960 stores constituted 30.8 percent of total sales, and the pay roll represented 40 percent of the operating expenses. The average operating expense ratio, in 1935, for all Negro retail dealers in the United States (23,490) was 23.2 percent of the total sales, and the pay roll was 44.2 percent of the total operating expenses reported. The 960 retail stores in New York City gave employment to 1,801 persons, included 793 employees and 1,008 active proprietors and firm members, not on the pay roll, and the average sales per store amounted to $3,964.

TIPS FROM TEA TASTERS

Tea makes its bid for favor by its flavor, not its food value. Knowing how to buy and how to prepare are pre-requisites, connoisseurs warn, to getting full flavor value.

PROFESSIONAL tea tasters have little fear that technological improvements or scientific progress in the tea industry will ease them out of their jobs. As long as people like a good cup of tea, folk with a keen sense of smell and taste will find their services needed in the tea business. A tea taster can appraise many teas in a few minutes, while the chemical analysis of a single tea is a long and expensive process.

Actual composition of each cup of tea varies with the tea and the method by which it is made. Tannin (which gives tea its briskness and pungency), caffeine (which provides the stimulant), and the essential oil of tea are its chief constituents making for flavor. However, tea leaves are composed of many other substances, too—proteins, carbohydrates, mineral and gummy matters. These components which may add or detract from the flavor of tea are present in such infinitesimal amounts that they are difficult to determine by laboratory method. As the popularity of tea is based primarily on the flavor and aroma of the liquor, to the tea producer it's the taste of his tea that counts.

Tea producers employ tea tasters to blend their teas and to test the quality of their brands. The United States Government also maintains tea examiners in five big ports—New York, Boston, Seattle, San Francisco, and Honolulu. Their job is to see that all teas, from the cheapest to the most costly, are sound, pure, and clean, and do not drop below a minimum standard of quality. Tea tasters' palates are turned to the standards set for tea by a board of seven tea experts which is appointed each year by the Secretary of Agriculture. Only tea which meets these standards and the regulations of the Federal Tea Act, which is enforced by the Food and Drug Administration, is allowed to be sold in this country for food. Tea officials examined over 91 1-2 million pounds of tea in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. This was almost 7,400,000 pounds more than was imported the previous year. Of these millions of pounds examined, less than 1 percent was rejected because it did not measure up to the standards of the Federal Tea Act. Reason for this small percentage of rejections is that importers acquaint themselves with the U. S. standards and see that their tea conforms with them before they ship their products to this country.

Hundreds of different varieties and blends of tea are classified under three general headings: Green or unfermented, oolong or semi-fermented, black or fully fermented tea. The classification depends on the method of manufacturing the green leaves of some variety of the plant Thea sinensis (L.) into the product known as tea.

Green, black, or oolong tea can all be made from the leaves of the same plant. However, certain countries and specific districts in certain countries specialize in making one kind of tea. For centuries both China, where the beverage probably originated, and Japan, which developed tea drinking into an aesthetic cult, have manufactured green and black tea. Today our green teas come mainly from these two countries, our oolong tea from China and Formosa, and our black tea mainly from India, Ceylon, and the Netherland Indies. Over 73 percent of the tea examined at United States ports last year was black.

Difference between black and green tea depends on whether the green leaf has been allowed to ferment or not. Though each country has its own special technique in manufacturing, there are four major steps involved in making black tea—withering, rolling, fermenting, and firing. Leaves are first dried until they have lost some of their water content, then they are rolled either by hand or machine until the leaf cells are broken down and the juices are exposed to the air. During the rolling process a chemical change begins to take place in the leaves. Oxidation of the tannin begins and the essential oil of the leaves which gives black tea its aroma is developed. In the fermentation process these two changes are further developed. The leaves are spread on trays or on a conveyor table and left in a moist atmosphere for a few hours. Tea is a bright red tannin color when it comes from the fermentation room, but it turns to the familiar black when fried. Object of firing is to check further fermentation. When tea is removed from the hot, dry atmosphere of the firing room it is ready to be graded and packed for shipping.

In making green tea the leaves are not allowed to wither but are steamed, rolled, and fired. The fermenting process, in which much of the tannin is oxidized, is entirely omitted. As it is the tannin which gives tea its pungency, green teas have a much sharper taste than black. Green varieties have very little aroma. Essential oil which gives tea its order is developed in the chemical changes which take place during the fermentation process.

Oolong tea is sometimes described as a cross between the green and black, as it has the fine aroma of black tea and the "bit" of green tea. If it is prepared in somewhat the same manner as black tea except that fermentation is stopped much sooner.

Jasmine or other "flower teas" are green, black, or oolong tea which has been scented with flowers. After the tea is fired it is spread on containers in alternating layers of flowers and tea, usualy three parts by weight of flowers to 100 parts by weight of tea. Flowers and tea are then heated together and later, before packing the flowers are either left in the tea or sifted out.

Names of tea are often marks of the variety or the country in which it is grown. Thus over 95 percent of the teas shipped to the United States last year were classified as Ceylon, India Java, Japan, Sumatra, Formosa Oolong, Ping Suey Green, Congou, Japan Dust, Formosa Black, and Japan Black. To tea experts each of these names is associated with a definite flavor. Tea connoisseurs are often as particular about the tea garden from which their tea comes as a wine fancier is of the vineyard where the grapes for his sauterne were raised. Tea growen in the gardens of Darjeeling, for instance, is favored by some tea drinkers over teas grown in the lowlands of India. Some tea drinkers prefer the black teas of China to those of India, and vice versa. Climactic and soil conditions in the season during which the leaves are plucked all affect the quality of the tea.

The evergreen tea plant will grow in many different types of soils and climates, but it flourishes best in an acid soil and in a moist atmosphere. When the plant grows wild it develops into a sturdy bush from 30 to 60 feet high. However, tea planters keep their bushes pruned down to from 3 to 5 feet. A tea bush may live for 50 years, but its prime-of-life span is only about 10 years, during which time it may yield a quarter of a pound of leaf in one season. The season in which the leaf is plucked depends on the locality in which it is grown. In Southern India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra—localities which are free from frosts and droughts—the plucking of tea leaves is an all-year-around occupation. In colder sections of Japan and China the plants do not put out new leaves during the winter.

Orange Pekoe tea means tea made largely from the first and second leaf of the tea shoot. It is a term to describe the leaf size and is not to be taken as a mark of quality or as the name of a certain kind of tea. Orange Pekoe tea made from the leaves of high-grown bushes, for instance, is likely to be superior in quality to that made from the leaves of low-grown bushes.

Tea experts judge the quality of tea by the appearance, twist, and smell of the dry leaf, by the color brightness, and odor of the tea infusion, and by the color, thickness, strength, pungency, and flavor of the liquor. They have many terms to describe each aspect of the tea. Appearance of the leaf varies with the kind of tea and method of manufacturing, but in general for black tea the leaf should be small, hard, well-rolled, and uniform. To test the freshness of tea, tea experts take a small handful and crumple it. An old tea when pressed will break and show dust, while a new tea has a spring to it and will no crumble easily.

Color of the infused leaf is a clue to the expert in judging cup quality. In black tea a rich golden leaf means fine tea, while a dark leaf is an indication of low-grade tea. Color of infused leaf of either black or green tea should always be even. Infused leaves of high-grade green tea are greenish yellow or greenish golden. High point in judging quality is the flavor of the tea liquor. According to one tea expert, "the ideal tea is a brisk, full, rich, flavory tea; thick and syrupy in the cup; not dark but rich in color." In describing the liquor, tasters use the word "flavor" to denote a sweetish taste and honey like smell; the word "brisk" to describe a live as opposed to a flat taste.

Some tea connoisseurs blend their own tea. Most consumers buy their tea in pound or half-pound packages already blended. One can invest as little as 40 cents or as much as $100 in a pound of tea. There are on the market blends to suit every palate and practically every purse. To find the tea that is just right, consumers should turn amateur tea tasters and track down the flavor they like best.

Type of water supply available guides fastidious tea drinkers in their choice of tea. Tea infuses more readily in soft water than in hard water. Small, thick, full tea is very satisfactory for soft water, while for a hard water a brisk, full flavory tea is a good choice. Though tea should have a bright, sparkling appearance when it is poured in the cup, the best quality tea may have a dull-colored liquor if made with alkaline water or water high in iron. In England, where teatime is more of a national institution than in the United States, tea blenders are expected to know the chemical constituents of the water in every part of England. Teas are specially blended for Kent to meet the requirements of its chalkywater, while Liverpool, known as the best tea-making place in England, requires a different blend.

Ways of making tea vary in different countries. Some like it weak and some like it strong. Most occidental tea drinkers drink tea for its pleasant and unique taste and its stimulating effect. To their palates the weak brew of the Orient is little more than flavored hot water, while the tea made by the back settlers of Australia, who are perhaps the world's heavlest tea drinkers, is so strong that it has lost all the distinctive characteristics of tea. In certain sections of Australia the custom is to put a lot of tea leaves in a pot and let them stew. English and American tea drinkers prefer to steep their tea leaves in boiling water.

There are many open secrets to preparing a good cup of tea. First use only freshly boiled water. If water is allowed to boil and reboil most of the air which it contains is driven off in steam, and the water has a flat taste which is imparted to the tea liquor. A pound of tea averages from 150 to 200 cups, depending on whether you like it strong or weak. Experts says that two-thirds of an ounce of tea to a quart of water is the correct amount. Infusion of leaves should take from 3 to 5 minutes. Tea should be made in a warm tea-pot—preferably in one made of porcelain—and after infusion the liquor should be poured from the leaves. Worst faux pas to commit in making tea is to use leaves a second time. A good cup of tea requires fresh tea leaves.

Drink a cup of tea for anything but food value. Tea has no nutritive value except for the sugar and milk or cream that is added to it.

THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

SOUTH EXPERIMENTING IN FLAXSEED PRODUCTION

The Agricultural Committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce reported this week that much attention is being given now to the possibility of producing flax in certain parts of the Southern States. Heretofore, flax has been produced largely in northern areas, but the Committee says experiments are being made in its production in the Gulf Coast area. Available information seems to indicate possibilities of producing the crop on fallow rice lands and upon new lands just being put into cultivation, it was stated.

SUGARCANE BREEDING

M. N. Beeler, author of "A Safer Cane?" in Capper's Farmer (Nov.) reports that C. J. Franzke, agronomist of the South Dakota Experiment Station, and his associates, "have bred a cane which contains less hydrocyanic acid than Sudan grass.....Last season Professor Franzke's assistants completed tests on prussic acid content at various stages of growth. At no time did the new cane show more than 0.12 percent. The lowest recorded for Sudan was 0, 18. The new cane has not been named. It has been released to a number of farmers and vocational agricultural students under the designation No. 39-30-S.....The new cane should be safer than ordinary varieties of cane. It should be safer for hay. It should be safer in case greens-hungry stock break into the field. There is another selection or strain coming along that contains a lower percentage of the poison than the one which has been released. And a third, if it proves out in other desirable characteristics, contains even less than the second. This makes three low hydrocyanic acid canes, lower than Sudan grass, produced within 7 years.... ..."

Spiritual mercies are good things, and not only good things, but the best things, so that you may well ask for them; for if no good things will be withholden, much more will none of the best things.—**Spurgeon.**

## WHEN YOU BUY MEAT

Inquire as to which kinds of meat are selling at the lowest price at the time of purchase; price the different cuts of meat, and note the proportion of waste to meat per pound.

Ask for meat grade-marked with the Government grading stamp which runs like a ribbon from shoulders to legs of the animal so that each cut is marked. The grade names are:

Beef, Veal Sausage Lamb, Mutton.

GRADE.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Prime | No. 1 U. S. No. 1 |
| 2d | Choice | No. 2 |
| 3d | Good | No. 3 |
| 4th | Medium Plain or | No. 4 |
| 5th | Common | No. 5 |

If there are no grade marks, look for these indications of high quality:

BEEF.—Flesh: Light cherry red in color, velvety in appearance, firm, fine-grained, minimum of connective tissue. Bones: Porous, pinkish white in color. Fat: Brittle, flaky, creamy white, marbled as a network through the meat.

VEAL.—Flesh: Fine grained, firm, somewhat moist, light pink;

(Continued on Page 7)

## COOPERATION

AMERICA'S first "model town," is to be wholly cooperative. So runs the news from Greenbelt, Md., the first of three planned communities now being built by the Farm Security Administration—successor to the Resettlement Administration—to provide housing for people of moderate incomes.

Once things are going full blast at Greenbelt, community members will elect a board of directors for Greenbelt Consumer Services, the community co-op that will manage a general store, self-service market, drug store, movie theatre, barber shop, beauty parlor, garage, and any other enterprise that a community of 900 families may need.

Since stores must be open for business when the Greenbelt's citizens move into their new homes, the Consumer Distribution Corporation has been asked to arrange for the management and operation of the co-op activities. CDC is a non-profit organization created a year ago by Edward A. Filene to help put on its feet a chain of cooperative department stores. CDC will provide working capital for the Greenbelt projects until such time as the community members can take them over.

In this case the Government is at the receiving—not the giving—end, for the stores will be run without Federal subsidy. In fact, the Government will receive a percentage of the gross sales as rent for the properties. Goods will be sold to members at market prices. Profits will be returned to consumers, a certain amount being reserved to build up capital so that members will eventually acquire complete ownership.

MEMBERSHIP in the 550 production credit associations under the Farm Credit Administration has reached a new high with farmer-stockholders numbering about 258,000. Stock in these associations is held by farmer-borrowers to the amount of $11,816,000—a gain of over 1 million dollars in a year. Said Production Credit Commissioner, S. M. Garwood, "The steady growth of these cooperative short-term credit agencies which make loans only on a sound business basis is attested by the continuous increase in the average size of production loans made, indicating the increased participation of large-scale operators."

BACK FROM Antigonish, Nova Scotia, have come the sixty-odd American members of the First Annual Tour of Nova Scotia Co-ops, arranged by the Cooperative League of the United States of America. The trip began with a 3-day conference at Antigonish. Next came a 5-day sight-seeing tour of study circles and cooperative associations in action. Members visited, as well, credit unions lobster processing factories, fish cries, and mills. Conclusion of the tour came with the regular annual Rural and Industrial Conference of cooperative educational and business delegates held on the grounds of St. Francis Xavier University on August 21. Before disbanding, delegates took steps to assure the success of a similar tour next year. The tour had been operated on a cooperative basis, savings to be returned to members. The members voted to waive their refunds, which came to the substantial sum of $400, and turned over a large part of this amount to a special tour fund.

SKIRTING close to the 2 million dollar mark, business done during the first 6 months of 1937 by the Consumers' Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Mo., was the best on its record when sales reached $1,959,000. Growth of CCA has followed two definite policies. Beginning in 1929 with petroleum products, the board of directors has added other items as requirements for the members show that they can be supplied more economically and efficiently by cooperative purchase. When experience proves that additional economies can be made by manufacture, the cooperative has then pushed into that field. First manufacturing effort with lubricating oils was hastened because an outside source of supply proved not to provide oils of dependable quality. Now CCA manufactures, in addition to lubricating oils which it sells abroad and at home, paint, fly spray, grease, and other products, and handles many more which are made to specification for the cooperative. Paint manufacturing equipment installed in the CCA plant early in 1936 was paid for during the first 4 months it was used. Fly spray manufactured by CCA showed a gain of 12 percent in the first half of 1937 over the same months in 1936. A grocery department has been in operation just a little more than a year and a half. Sales in the first half of 1937 were greater than sales for the whole year of 1936. More than 100 items bearing the co-op label are now found on shelves of local cooperative member stores. Co-op labeled foods are packed accordng to specifications worked out in CCA laboratories. Binder-twine business for the first half of 1937 was 68 percent greater, and tires, tubes, and batteries 9 per cent above January to June 1936 sales.

## CONSUMER'S MAILBOX

"WHAT IS the best way of storing potatoes? I have noticed that some of my stored potatoes acquired a disagreeable, sweetish taste."

Most of us apartment dwellers don't have to worry about this problem. We are lucky if we have a shelf or two in the kitchen on which to lay away a week's supply of food-stuffs. But for those fortunate housewives who have a home garden and a good old-fashioned cellar for storage, we have just the needed hints for keeping the potato crop for winter use. These hints are the outcome of a study recently completed by scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture and several agricultural experiment stations in the great potato-producing States. Request for this study came from manufacturers of the popular potato chip and from restaurant men who had long scratched their heads over the question why the flavor and texture of their cooked potatoes varied continually—often to the annoyanc of customers. The experts who turned their attention to this matter found that the trouble lay with the storage temperatures.

Here is what the scientists recommend: Store potatoes at an even temperature of 60 degrees F. when they are to be eaten before New Year's Day—that is before the end of their dormant season. Potatoes intended for use in late winter months or in the spring, must be handled differently to avoid sprouting. They should be held at about 40 degrees F. Here is where the sweetish taste comes into the potato picture. It is the result of the sugar the spuds have developed in storage. So the potatoes must be reconditioned by storage at room temperature—that is 65 degrees to 70 degrees F. —for about a week or two before consumption. The unpalatable taste will have entirely vanished at the end of this time.

Of course, these directions were framed particularly for commercial firms which could control storage conditions perfectly. But there is no reason why potatoes can't be put away in the home cellar if temperature and humidity can be maintained at the right level. Apparently a cellar with a dirt floor is more satisfactory for storage than one with a cement floor. It should have an insulated partition separating the furnace from the storage space. With frequent temperature readings being a necessity, a thermometer is standard equipment.

Darkness is required in the storage room since potatoes sprout if stored in a light place. There should be a window that can be opened on mild days or nights to allow for ventilation. In the North where winters are cold, potatoes can be piled high in a bin—preferably a slat bin on legs—but they should never rest against an outside wall. In warmer regions, potatoes do better if put in baskets or crates and placed on slat shelves. If they must be stored in bins, they should be piled only a foot or two deep to avoid overheating.

Now for one more tip. Apples or any other fruit should not be stored near potatoes. The fruit will take on the earthy flavor so pleasant in the spud but so disagreeable in an apple.

## HELPFUL HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

"IS THERE any way of telling if the food inside an unopened can is bad? How does freezing affect canned food? I left some canned goods in my summer cottage a year ago. Undoubtedly these supplies froze during the winter months, since my camp is in a region of low winter temperature. I didn't try using these foodstuffs

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)


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## A LUXURY FRUIT TURNS PLEBEIAN

Once a decorative note in the fancy fruiter's, avocados now find their way to chainstore counters and make their claim on planners of more moderate priced menus

A NEW plant appearing on American window sills, vying with ferns, geraniums, begonias, and rubber trees, is the young avocado tree, grown from the seed of the fruit used for a family salad. Though the seed of the avocado may sprout in a red clay flower pot and grow into a decorative plant, if it is to develop into a full size tree bearing luscious fruit, it is much more particular about its habitat. But both the large seed and the delicious flesh of this tropical fruit intrigue the American housewife. Over 20 million pounds of the fruit was eaten in this country in 1935.

Until recently the avocado was known as a luxury food in the United States, appearing as a salad de luxe on hotel menus and served in the average home only as an extra special delicacy. Reason was the usual one—cost. The first avocados grown commercially in this country sold as high as a dollar or more a piece. Today with large orchards in Florida and California, with shipments of fruits sent from Cuba and Mexico, the avocado has taken a nose drive in price.

"Nutty" taste of the avocado, unlike that of any of our more familiar fruits, is still strange to many American palates. In Mexico and Central America, the aguacate—the Spanish name for the avocado tree— is a familiar landmark. As elms and maples tower over the cottages of New England, aguacate trees guard the entrance of many a Mexican home.

"Tortillas and avocados," say, the natives "make good eating." Nutritionists nod their heads in assent, especially as to the good eating qualities of the avocados. The buttery flesh of the avocado is richer in oil than any other fruit except the olive; it contains some proteins and is a fair source of minerals. It also makes a showing of vitamin virtues. Most varieties of avocados contain vitamins A. B. D., E, and G. Some even run the gamut of the vitamin alphabet and add a small quantity of C to the list. Doctors often prescribe avocados as an A-1 food for diabetic patients who must have a diet minimum carbohydrate content. Avocados contain no starch and less than 1 percent of the fruit is sugar, yet, because of its generous supply of oil, it is a filling food, high in calories. The oil content of an avocado varies from 7 to 26 percent, depending on the variety. Caloric value depends on oil content. One-fourth to a half of a medium size avocado usually averages 100 calories. Composition of avocado oil is similar to that of olive oil. In digestibility, avocado oil is rated with butter fat.

Because of their texture and flavor, avocados combine well with acid fruits and vegetables such as oranges, grapefruit, and tomatoes, or they are good served "on the half-shell" with a little salt, lime, or lemon juice, or with a peppy French dressing. Real devotees of the avocado use them as a flavoring for ice cream, a sandwich spread, or addenda to soups, consommers, and omelets. Advocados are generally eaten fresh. Cooking detracts from their flavor and gives them a bitter taste. As yet no method has been devised for canning them.

Popular name for the avocado is "alligator pear." Scientists frown on this term, calling it a misnomer. The avocado is not even a distant relation of the pear family. Together with the cinnamon, sassafras, and camphor, it belongs to the laurel clan is a tropical and subtropical evergreen plant indigenous to Mexico and Central America. Due to the popularity of its fruit, the tree is now cultivated in many countries, among them Hawaii, Cuba, Australia, South Africa, southern France and Spain, in the northern half of South America, in Central America, Mexico, and in Florida and California in the United States.

Spanish adventurers, shortly after their conquest of the New World, are credited with bringing the first avocado seedlings to Florida. Since the turn of the twentieth century the United States Department of Agriculture has studied the life habits of the avocado. Government plant explorers have wandered through Central America, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Mexico, and the West Indies for types of the fruit best adapted to Florida and California climates. The first commercial grove was started in Florida about 1900; in California in 1910. Today there are about 8,000 acres of avocado orchards in California and about 2,500 acres in Florida. As the crop at home and abroad matures at different seasons, the avocado, especially in the markets of large cities, is available the year round. California ships her crop in winter and spring, Florida in summer and fall. Cuba's avocados ripen in July, August, and September. In the year ending July 30, 1937, Cuba sent us 9,084,000 pounds of the fruit.

There are over 400 varieties of avocados, which vary greatly in size, shape, color, and texture of skin, flavor, and nutritive value. Mature avocados, depending on the variety, range in weight from 6 ounces to 3 pounds. The shape may be round, ovoid, or bottleneck; the skin may be thick or thin, smooth or rough. Color varies with species, ranging through shades of green, purple, maroon, and dark mahogany. Shape, color, and texture of skin have little relation to eating quality. Goodness is dependent primarily on maturity of fruit and high oil content.

Hundreds of varieties of avocados are conveniently grouped into three races—Mexican, Guatemalan, and West Indian. Varieties of all races are cultivated in this country. Fruits of the Mexican are, as a rule, thin-skinned fruit averaging about 8 ounces. Though the fruit has a delicious flavor, because of its small size and tendency to bruise easily it is not cultivated commercially in this country. General characteristics of the Guatemalan varieties are thick, rough, shell-like skins in shades of dark green, red, and bronze. Popular variety with the California growers is the "Fuerte," a hybrid between the Guatemalan and Mexican races. The Fuerte is a fruit weighing from one-half to one pound, is of an attractive light green color, has a high oil content, and excellent flavor. The Fuerte is much more resistant to cold than many other varieties. Most sensitive to frost are the West Indian varieties of avocados, cultivated more in Florida at the present time than in California. The skin of the fruit is always smooth and leathery, and in green skinned varieties is always a yellowish green rather than a dark green.

Like the orange and lemon, all varieties of avocado want a climate free from frosts and from intense heat waves. Refusing to live with its roots deep in water or in parched earth, the avocado demands a moist soil with good drainage. The hard but brittle wood of the trees snaps easily in angry storms. If an orchard is to have a long life, it must be situated in a spot protected from sweeping winds. Granted that an orchard has perfect soil and climatic conditions, it demands from its caretakers constant protection against insects and blights.

In blossoming season the tree is a yellowish, greenish mass of flowers, but only a small percentage of its profuse blossoms bear fruit. The yield depends largely on variety, soil, and climatic conditions and the size of the crop the previous year. A good yield per tree in a well-cared-for, well-situated orchard is from 3 to 5 crates of fruit a year. Prices which growers receive for their crop vary with varieties grown and season of shipment. Growers' returns usually range from 2 to 15 cents a pound. According to studies made of Florida avocado orchards, the average cost of maintaining a grove in good condition ranges from $75 to $100 an acre a year.

Problems a plenty plague growers of this fragile fruit. One of them is knowing the exact moment when it should be picked. Unlike most fruits, the avocado hangs out few signals that picking time has come. As maturity approaches, only slight changes in the color of the skin and stem appear as a warning to growers to get on the job. Nor does the softness of the fruit give the tip-off, because avocados do not soften on the tree. Calendars are little guide, either, since the ripening age of one variety may change from season to season. Yet knowing just when to pick is a prime prerequisite to getting best values—in money for growers, in flavor for consumers. As the fruit matures, its fat content increases, and the richer in fat the better in flavor are avocados. Immature ones have a watery, insipid taste. Overripe avocados rate black marks, too, because they are apt to be rancid and unpalatable. Spotting the the moment when the fat content is at its best is a tricky business. The surest test is a laboratory one, but obviously growers cannot rush off to laboratories to decide the matter for them on every and all occasions.

Great care must be taken, too, in picking avocados. Each fruit is clipped from the tree and is carefully handled so that it will not bruise. Usually pickers are equipped with canvas bags or buckets lined with excelsior. When the fruit is gathered, it is then taken directly to the sheds for grading and packing. Most fruits taste best when fresh-picked, but the avocado requires 10 or 12 days' respite to "soften up" before it makes good eating.

For marketing their crops the growers of California and Florida have organized cooperative associations. Organizations in each State have carried on research work studying the idiosyncrasies of the avocado and breeding hardy varieties which will rate high in flavor and with-stand long distance shipping. They also advise growers on the best methods of fertilizing, spraying, and general grove care. Both cooperatives have made an attempt to standardize grades and packing methods, to regulate movement of the crop to market, and to advertise their product, which they hope in time will be as common in the American fruit basket as the tropical banana.

No Government grades are established for the fruit, but ambitious growers have established their own grades. Fruit from California which has an oil content of at least 8 percent and measures up to the top grade in keeping and shipping qualities and general marketability are stamped "Calavo." "Flavocado" is the trade name stamped on fine-quality avocados marketed through the Florida Avocado Growers Exchange.

Consumers' preference in avocado varies in different sections of the country, but predominant choice seems to be for the medium half-pound to pound size fruit, green in color, and with a fairly smooth or pebbled skin. Appearance evidently accounts for preference, as size, texture, and color of skin reveal little as to quality of fruit. Avocados are best for eating when the flesh is soft and yellowish or yellowish green in color. Texture of flesh should be butterlike. Avocados which do not have this buttery texture are apt to have a flat, watery taste. "Mushiness" is characteristic of the flesh of overripe fruit. Pressing a fruit gently will give some indication of its ripeness. Thin skinned varieties yield readily when the flesh is soft; thick skinned types yield slightly. Fruit with dark, sunken spots and broken skins should be avoided. Both are indications of potential decay. The seed of the fruit is always fairly large, but it should make up less than a fifth of the total weight.

If an avocado needs a little more time to soften before serving, place it on a shelf in a room at normal temperature. Refrigeration retards softening. To hasten the ripening process, wrap the fruit in a cloth for as long as necessary. The flesh of an avocado that is just right for a salad will stay bright for an hour or so, but in time it is bound to darken. No more of the flesh should be peeled than is to be used for one meal. The remainder should be put in the icebox, but never directly on the ice or near the ice coils.

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"It is only by divesting our minds of questions of ownership and other machinery of distribution, and by looking solely at the question of consumption—asking ourselves what is the annual product, who consumes it, and what changes would or could we make—that we can keep in the world of realities." —JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

## WHEN YOU BUY MEAT

(Continued from Page 6)

the lighter the flesh, the more evidence of tenderness. Bones: Soft, red, small. Fat: White in thin layer over the exterior; pinkish on the interior of the carcass.

CALF.—Flesh: Firm, fine grained velvety, light tan to reddish brown in color. Bones: Soft, small, very red. Fat: Generous quantity, creamy white.

LAMB AND MUTTON.—Flesh: Firm and fine grained; color varies from pink in lamb to dull red in mutton. Bones: Most important indication of age is the break joint just above the ankle, which breaks in four well defined, smooth, moist ridges in lamb; less well defined, more porous, dry ridges in yearling lamb; cut as a smooth joint in mutton. Fat: Creamy or slightly pinkish in young lambs, becoming white in older animals.

PORK—Flesh: Light, grayish pink in color, firm, and fine textured. Fat: Firm, white, marbled throug meat.

## SURPLUS OF POP CORN

Pop corn growers are in trouble. Big imports are coming in from South America, and after paying the tariff of about one-half cent a pound, is selling in New York for three cents a pound. Growers who specialize in pop corn are finding, too, it is said, that many field corn producers put some of the acres they took out of field corn under the AAA, into pop corn. The South, once a good market for pop corn is now growing its own.

## COTTON ACRES PAYING BETTER IN LIVESTOCK

Seeding much of his cotton land to such crops as cowpeas and lespedeza, including some that scarcely made 150 pounds of lint to the acre, T. A. Prewitt, merchant and planter at Tillar, has launched profitably, he feels, into the production of livestock.

All together, Mr. Prewitt has turned 350 acres of cotton land into soil-saving and feed crops, said J. P. Pickren, county agent. About 280 acres of his is in lespedeza meadows and pastures. The county agent continued:

"This summer Mr. Prewitt has sold 30 two and three-year old steers which brought him 5 1-2 cents in his pastures; he also sold 11 calves, three to four months old weighing around 350 pounds, at 7 1-2 cents per pound. The calves and steers were raised at practically no cost, since during the winter the steers were allowed to run in the corn fields, which supplied them with feed until far into the winter.

"Mr. Prewitt now has a herd of 160 cows which he intends to carry through the winter. He has fenced a 500-acre woodland on which he intends to turn his herd. This woodland has an abundance of swamp grass which is available for grazing throughout the winter.

"Mr. Prewitt says he intends to specialize in raising calves for the market as soon as he has obtained a sufficient number of heifers to enable him to place 100 calves on the market each year. He has a registered Hereford bull to which he will breed his mixed herd of cows until he has a fairly good herd of white faces."

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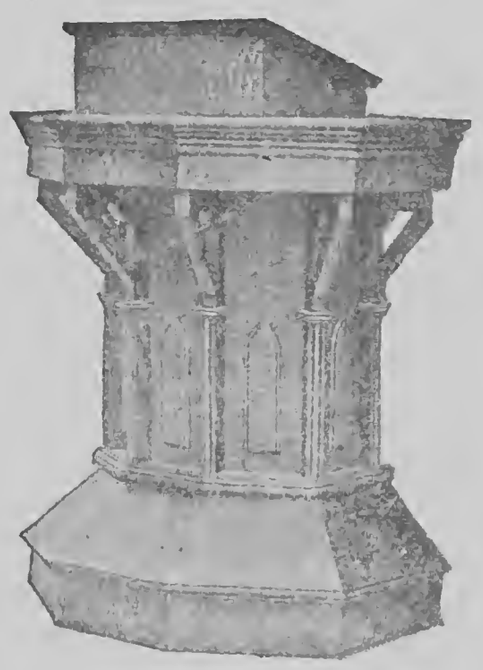

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## GOT OVER $100 FROM FLOCK OF 14 SHEEP

More than $100 profit at no expense was made on a small herd of sheep by William N. King of Beaton, reports John W. Measel, county agent in Hot Spring County.

From his flock of 14 ewes and a good ram, Mr. King sold enough lambs and wool to total $117.85.

Mr. King has been making a profit from his flock for several years, with the only cost being that of shearing and, during especially bad weather, that of feeding half a pound of cottonseed per head, the county agent said.

## GIVES PROS AND CONS OF LIGHTS FOR LAYERS

The poultry market this season raises a question as to whether it will pay to light the flock in order to speed up laying, says C. E. Rhode, of the Missouri college of agriculture.

Heavy storage stocks of eggs are tending to hold prices down, though this is somewhat offset by cheaper feed, the specialist continued.

Prices of eggs are expected to advance after January 1, Mr. Rhode added, so that it may be a good plan to delay lighting the flock for production of market eggs.

Lighting has other advantages, however, which may make it pay earlier, the specialist pointed out. One is that lighting helps to keep pullets from moulting during the fall and winter.

Thus, he said, the use of lights now may result in better returns from the pullets later, when eggs seem likely to be higher. He added:

"Lights have some effect, too, in hurrying up the laying of late-hatched pullets. They also aid in bringing molting hens back into production, which may make lighting profitable where winter eggs are wanted for early hatching."

## PIGS PAID ON LAND HE TOOK OUT OF COTTON

'A $100 net profit on 21 head of feeder pigs proves that we can use our land with good results for something besides cotton,' J. C. Rapp, McArthur, told J. J. Pickren, Desha county agent.

"As soon as the agricultural conservation program was put into effect I started a hog and cattle program to supplement my cash income," Mr. Rapp continued, "I seeded a five-acre hog pasture with Bermuda, lespedeza and hop clover.

"My three sows had access to the pasture and were fed a mixture of corn, oats and tankage. They raised 26 pigs, of which I sold 21 for $282.

"Figuring the corn at $1, oats at 60 cents per bushel, labor at 15 cents per hour, and allowing a liberal amount of tankage and interest, my hog have shown a much larger dividend on the land than cotton, and have given me a market for feed produced on land taken out of cotton production."

## THESE GARDENS GROW SOME UNUSUAL PLANTS

Members of the Safe Home Demonstration Club, Greene county, have unusual sidelines in their live-at-home programs, according to Mrs. Geraldine G. Orrell, home demonstration agent.

Mrs. O. H. Barner, gardening local leader, grows, thyme, horehound, dill, sage, sassafrass, mint, rose geranium, and chives for seasoning.

Mrs. D. C. Eastep not only grows many of the condiments that she uses in cooking but cultivates several medicinal herbs—ginseng, mullen, May apples, wormwood, bramble roots and golden seal.

Mrs. E. J. Barner has raised citrons for several years, and has prepared all the candied citron needed for herself and her relatives for their Christmas cake baking.

## PLANTED KUDZU AND IT HALTED DITCH CAVING

Kudzu has proved its value in controlling caving ditch banks on the arm of W. J. Hansbrough in the Pucell community, Green County, said John Stephens, county agent.

Several years ago it was necessary to dig a narrow drainage ditch through Mr. Hansbrough's farm, but the nature of the soil was such that the ditch banks caved off as a result of the large amount of water carried.

So six years ago Mr. Hansbrough got 500 kudzu cuttings and planted half the length of the ditch with them. After the vines attained a good growth, the caving stopped. Where there is no kudzu, the caving has extended into the field for four or five feet.

Some of the vines have reached a length of 50 feet, and where it has been possible to mow them, Mr. Hansbrough has got good cuttings of hay.

"Kudzu is valuable crop for three reasons," Mr. Hansbrough told Mr. Stephens, "in the first place, it keeps soil from caving or washing away with its dense growth. In the second place, it is a legume and aids in building the soil. Third, it makes a good hay crop."

## SHOOT FAST RABBITS, SLOW ONES ARE SICK

ARLINGTON, Va., Nov. 17.—The rabbit that lost the famous race to the tortoise was slowed down by tularemia.

Although not intending to detract from the moral of the ancient fable, Dr. Earle G. Brown, Arlington county health officer, substantiates that startling fact in a treatise released today for the benefit of hunters and hunters' wives on the cause and prevention of tularemia—the dreaded rabbit disease. He states:

"Never catch a rabbit that is sluggish enough that it can be run down and killed with a club as that rabbit is sick or it could not be caught."

Other facts about the disease, many little known, were explained by Dr. Brown as follows:

"The infection may also be carried by opossums, skunks, squirrels, or coyotes, and some cases have been attributed to quails.

"Forty per cent of the persons who contract the disease are women.

"It is characteristic of the disease that the majority of cases occur during the hunting season.

"Care should be taken to prevent injury while dressing a rabbit, and perferably rubber gloves should be worn.

"Rabbit meat thoroughly cooked is harmless."

## PAYS LANDLORD AND TENANT TO WORK TOGETHER

### INSTANCE OF HOW BOTH MAY GAIN CITED FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY

E. D. Hall and Harvey Walker of Webb City, Franklin County, show how a landlord and his tenant can work together to profit jointly, says J. O. Kumpe, county agent.

About eight years ago Mr. Hall rented some cotton land to Mr. Walker. That year Mr. Hall told his tenant that he could have an acre of land for truck, and gave him wire to fence the land.

Mr. Walker took advantage of this offer and now has a year-round garden. Last summer he had more than enough blackberries, grapes, youngberries, and strawberries for home use. Mrs. Walker canned about 1,200 quarts of fruit and vegetables from the garden in 1936.

TENANT'S PLACE SECURE

Mr. Hill has been offered $25 extra for the same land and truck garden by other tenants in the community, but he will not part with the Walkers. They practice the live-at-home program, and that is what he is trying to teach all his tenants to do.

Mrs. Walker needed a place to put the canned fruit and vegetables, and Mr. Walker went to Mr. Hall for advice. An old building had burned on lots owned by Mr. Hall in Webb City, so they took the foundation walls which were made of six-inch cement blocks and made the walls for a storage house.

Mr. Hall spent $30 for nails and roofing, but says that he has a $200 storage house on his farm. What is more important, he has the trust and good will of his tenants.

## PLANTING OUT ROSES

There has been considerable discussion as to the best time to plant roses in the South. We may assume, that if all things are equal, late November or December is the best time to plant.

But "all things" are never equal. For all "intents and purposes' January and February are just as good as December. This is especially true if the plants, as usual, are field grown Southern plants which are dug in the fall and stored in bundles in sheds until shipped.

The thing to be "scared" about is the fact that the plants lay in bundles in warmer climates than ours and the buds may spring into growth before any new root formation has taken place.

## MEAT GRADES AT YOUR SERVICE

### MRS. BLANK'S BUTCHER GIVES HER SOME POINTERS ON HOW TO REDUCE THE GUESSING ON QUALITY IN THE MEATS SHE BUYS

MRS. BLANK wore that faintly anxious look which often marks the moment when the family carver first applies the knife to the roast. Would the beef be tender? Would it be full-flavored and "just right?"

She received her plate, scanning critically the slice of beef upon it. After all, this was the substantial foundation upon which a good dinner is built. Such a meal is no better than its meat!

Mrs. B. tasted the beef with all the critical regard of a good cook. It was fair. But only fair. Why on this particular occasion, when she had gone to such pains to try to get a really excellent roast, couldn't it have been just that? It wasn't bad; neither was it remarkably good.

Now this was a somewhat special occasion. There were other times when Mrs. B. was not accustomed to shop for the best roast of beef on the market. The Blank family lives like millions of other American families. For most ordinary dinners Mrs. Blank tries to buy meat thriftily—looking for reasonably good quality at not too high a price. But this was one time when she wanted and thought she had paid for the best.

Why was a roast beef such a gamble? Couldn't one find a way to reduce the risk of getting just average quality meat when you think you're getting tops and are willing to pay for it? Must every housewife be as expert as the meat salesman, simply in order to get the quality of meat she thinks she's paying for?

As it happened, Mrs. B. learned not long afterward that her Government was trying to help her answer some of those questions. She had changed most of her meat buying to another store, and it was here that the manager first told her about the beef that had been graded for quality by the Federal Government.

She was interested at once. Here was something that she had not known about. Something that sounded as though it might be on the right track.

The meat manager showed her a loin of beef on which was stamped a long ribbon of words in purple ink, repeating over and over, "U. S. Good Steer." All the way down the back ran that purple legend so that virtually any cut out of that quarter of beef would show those significant words, "U. S. Good Steer."

"So that is the grade of the beef, is it?" asked Mrs. B.

"Yes, Mrs. B." answered the meatman. "that is the grade stamped there by the Government grade expert. And of course it goes without saying that the Government man has no personal interest in the meat. He is like an impartial umpire. He judges its quality to the best of his trained ability and according to standards set up by the Government, and labels it. From there on the meat sells for just the grade which that stamp says it is."

Another stamp on the meat caught Mrs. B's eye—a little purple circle within which were a couple of numbers and the words, somewhat abbreviated, "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

"Is that something about the grade of the meat, too?"

"No, ma'am, answered the meat man. "Don't confuse that little round stamp with the grade stamp. That little circle is a Government stamp, too, but it shows that the meat was inspected and is free from disease. Meat slaughtered in most packing plants carries that little circular stamp but that hasn't anything to do with this matter of grade that I am talking about. Don't let anyone fool you by telling you that the round circle shows the grade of the meat. It doesn't, as you can see by reading it."

"So there may be more than one kind of purple stamp mark on the meat?"

"Well, the circle is always here when the meat is prepared under Federal inspection. That passes it as disease-free and wholesome. But let's disregard that for the moment. What I am talking about is this stamp with the words 'U. S. Good Steer." This is the one that shows the grade of the meat. Also what class of animal it came from. It shows that it came from a steer and that it falls within the grade called "Good".

"Suppose it didn't come from a steer, what would it come from?"

"The grade stamp also tells whether the meat is from a steer, heifer, cow, or bull. As you probably know, a properly fed steer produces the very finest beef; but a well-fed heifer makes excellent beef, too. Some of the lower grades might come from a cow or bull."

"So it is a good idea to notice which kind of animal the beef came from as well as the grade of the beef?"

"Yes; that often cuts some figure in the quality of meat."

"But now about this grade business; is 'Good' the highest grade?"

"Not exactly the highest. The Government has seven grades for beef. The highest one is called 'Prime.' Then the next best grade is 'Choice'. Then the next one is this that you are looking at, 'Good' Then the next four grades in order are 'Medium,' 'Plain', 'Cutter,' and 'Low Cutter.' You won't see those lower grades for sale in this market."

"Wait a minute! Let me get this straight. Tell me those better grades again."

"'Prime' is the highest. Then come 'Choice,' 'Good,' and 'Medium' in that order. I should say you had better forget about the lower grades. Remember Prime, Choice, Good, and Medium. Those are the grades we handle and they are the ones you will want to buy."

"Probably I won't be able to remember which grade is which the next time I come in. You ought to have a card hanging up here telling the names of these grades and what each means."

"Yes, that would be a good idea. Still, I think you will remember them better than you think, once you get the habit of looking for this Government grade stamp on the meat."

"I am certainly going to look for it hereafter. But I wish you would tell me a little more about these grades. Just what does each one mean anyhow? Which would I want to buy at different times—and why?"

"Prime comes from steers or from the very finest heifers, never from cows or bulls. It is said that only about 1 percent of all cattle fall within the Prime grade. It is the cream of the crop. It means steers are bred for beef, and grain-fed for a long period. It means that the color, grain and texture of the flesh, the color and structure of the bone, the color and arrangement of the fat are such that the meat should be of top quality. , Prime beef doesn't sell much in the ordinary stores; but some of the best markets sell it. Much of it goes to the fine hotels, restaurants, clubs, and the like."

(Continued on Page 10)

# CHRISTMAS PROGRAMS
## FOR 1937

Holiday Greetings With Appropriate Outline Entertainment Very Attractive This Year

HUNDREDS of copies of Christmas Programs are being mailed out from the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant. The publication this year is beyond that in mechanical appearance, in beauty, in content matter of any yet issued by the board.

Those who are anxious to have Christmas Exercises may place their order for these at once. The price is Ten Cents per copy; One Dollar by the dozen. Send all orders to the

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**NASHVILLE TENNESSEE**


MEAT GRADES AT YOUR SERVICE
(Continued from Page 9)

"Then the next grade is Choice, you said?"

"That's right. Choice is the top grade we handle, and it is good enough for anyone!"

"And what kind of cattle does the choice beef come from?"

"Only from very well-fed steers or heifers. And only from cattle bred for fine beef conformation, that is, bred for the bodily form that gives the largest percentage of fine cuts with greatest economy in cutting. It means that you get more lean meat in proportion to the amount of bone in the retail cut. Also that it is fine quality meat with fat of the right amount and well marbled through the tissues. You ask for U. S. Choice' grade the next time you want a really good oven roast or a Porterhouse steak. You can pay your money for that kind of meat and you stand a much better chance of getting something very satisfactory than if you buy without regard to a grade mark."

"Indeed, it sounds good. But perhaps I won't be in the market for the higher-priced beef grades the next time I come in. I wish you would tell me a little more about those lower grades."

"Certainly. The next lower grade is this one you are looking at now, 'U. S. Good.' It looks good, too, doesn't it? It is splendid meat. This is what I usually take home myself. It doesn't sell at quite as high a price as Choice and gives you good value for your money."

"Tell me a little about this grade, please."

"This Good grade comes from what I might call the less finished type of grain-fed cattle and some from the highest type of grass-fed cattle. You understand that in general cattle do not fatten on grass as well as they do on corn. But some grass-fed cattle are good enough to get into this grade."

"The Good beef carries less fat than the Choice?"

"Yes, less fat. But it carries a fair amount of fat. You will see a limited amount of marbling."

"By the way, is this what you call marbling, these lines of fat meandering around through the lean meat?"

"Yes, that is what meat men call marbling. You notice there is a certain amount of it in this beef. In general, the Good grade means beef reasonably young and tender. No one need hesitate to buy the Good grade for ordinary family meals."

"And what did you say the next lower grade is? Prime, Choice, Good, then—let me see—Medium? Was that what you said?"

"That's right. The next one down is Medium. Now the Medium grade gets down to where you can economize. This is the beef to save money on when you want to, with pot roasts, stews, and so forth. Properly cooked, this meat is worth what it costs. Remember I am not advising this for oven roasts and steaks for your special dinners. This is meat at a lower price. You have to take account of the lower price when you are figuring what this Medium grade is worth on your table.

"This isn't from the best-fed steers and doesn't carry much fat. You won't see much marbling in this cut. But this will save you money on your pot roasts and stews—on the so-called moist cooking. That is about the story for the Medium grade."

"Well, this is very interesting. Now are you going to tell me about the still lower grades?"

"No, madam, I don't believe I will. At least not this time. I am afraid it would only confuse you. You probably won't see any of those lower grades in the stores or markets around here anyway. If you will remember especially those three grades—Choice, Good, and Medium—you can buy your beef to fit the needs of both your table and your purse on every occasion."

Mrs. B's eye wandered down the showcase filled with attractive cuts of many kinds.

"And does the Government grade other kinds of meat than beef?" she asked.

"Yes," responded the meat man, "they do the same sort of grading on veal and lamb and various manufactured products."

"And are the grades on veal and lamb the same as those on the beef?"

"Practically the same. Just as I told you in the case of beef, if you will remember about the three grades, you won't have any trouble buying veal or lamb no matter what the occasion or what price you want to pay, and in the case of these meats you don't have to bother about the class."

"You spoke about manufactured products. Do you mean sausage and that sort of thing?"

"Yes, sausage, frankfurters, bologna, hams, bacon, and all those manufactured meats. They do the grading on a rather different basis in this case, however. The Government grader takes account of a number of different qualities in those products—such things as color, firmness, compositions texture, flavor, condition, aroma, uniformity, and I don't know what else. If all these things measure up to the top standard set by the Government, the meat is graded as U. S. No. 1. That is the only grade the Government has been requested to certify so far. If the ham and bacon or sausage isn't good enough to be graded No. 1, it simply doesn't get a U. S. No. 1 Certificate of Quality.

"Of course you remember that all meat from Federally inspected plants must have the little circular stamp showing it to be disease free. Also many of these prepared products have stamps showing private trade names or terms of various sorts. But all that has nothing to do with the particular thing we are talking about. What we are talking about is the certificate of grade or quality.

"With this kind of product you look for something a little different. Instead of that long ribbon of purple words stamped on the meat, the Government grader ties a little round cardboard label to the meat or the same label may be printed or stamped on the container. On this little round label are printed the words 'Certificate of Quality' and underneath that, 'U. S. No. 1 Grade'. The tag may also show what packer made it, the date of grading, and so on."

The meat man reached in the showcase and drew out a package of sausage on which was printed the little round label.

"This sausage, for instance," he said, "is U. S. No. 1 grade. Of course some people like a lot of sage in their pork sausage or a lot of pepper in some other kinds. Others don't like these things at all. This grade label doesn't settle the question of taste but it does mean that as carefully as can be judged, in this package you have a product of general excellence."

"So then there isn't any choice of lower grades at cheaper prices with these products?" asked Mrs. B.

"The Government service is not compulsory, and so far it has never been asked to certify lower grades on this type of meat. This, you see, is entirely a grade for excellence. If you want to shop for something different, you are on your own as far as the Government stamp is concerned."

MEAT GRADES AT YOUR SERVICE

"It is peculiar that I never heard about this Government meat grading before. How long has it been going on?"

"Oh, a matter of 10 years. It's entirely a voluntary thing with the meat trade. Dealers who want their meat graded by the Government can get it done, and they pay for having it done. The service is maintained in most of the large cities. I understand that the Government men grade hundreds of millions of pounds of beef alone every year now. And I hear that a great many of the better hotels in the big cities now will buy only Government-graded meats".

"But a good many stores and meat markets still don't have this graded meat, do they?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Well, I expect the final reason, when you get right down to it, is that the public demands these things very slowly. It will come in time. It will be a universal system.

That is because it's in line with progress in all lines of marketing of food products. It makes it possible for the producer to get paid for the quality he produces. For the consumer it cuts the risk of paying for quality but not getting it, and helps her to select the quality that she can best afford.

"You are the consumer and in the end the meat trade will have to give you what you want. If you ask for Government-graded meat every time you go to market sooner or later you will get it."

"Only through a clear understanding by every citizen of the objectives, organization, and availability of the Government agencies can they render truly effective service and assure progress toward economic security."

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## HELPFUL HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

(Continued from page 6)

this year because I did not know whether they were safe."

There is one good check on the condition of food in unopened cans—the tell-tale bulge at the ends which indicates spoiled food. Spoiling food generates gases that exert pressure against the walls of the container, therefore curve the ends of the can outward. Ordinarily these end plates are flat across or slightly concave, as you may have observed.

There is no danger in eating canned foodstuff that has been frozen, unless the ends of the can from which it came bulge outward. That is the same rule that applies to unfrozen food too. Freezing may lower the grade of some canned products. That is, it may affect the taste and appearance unfavorably. But then there is this to remember: Even unfrozen. your canned goods might not have been in as good condition the second summer as the first. Time takes its toll in quality where canned goods are concerned.

"THIS YEAR I expect to purchase a new winter cloth coat--a real event in my life. Can you give me advice that will help in making a good selection?"

Confronted with this large order we sent out an SOS call to the Bureau of Home Economics. The Bureau thinks shoppers are wise to ask for outside assistance, because the many new weaves and mixtures of fabrics on the market make it difficult to judge quality in coat fabrics. That is why so many people are agitating for labels on ready-made garments that tell about the fabric. Tags provided by manufacturers can furnish the way of finding out what you are getting, since the manufacturer is the only one who really knows what has gone into the making and finshing of the cloth. But such labels on coats are rare. So customers should take a long breath, summon their courage, and prepare to do a lot of asking. First ask the salesperson whether the coat you are considering is all wool or a mixture, and find out the quality of the wool. If she dosen't know, carry the matter a step further to the buyer. In case she fails you, get a written statement from the store that it will make a complete adjustment should the coat soon show defects with normal use.

Good quality wool gives a feeling of aliveness and springiness as you crumple it in your hand. Good coarse types of wool are best suited to coats from which you want hard wear. Soft fine wools are adapted to dress coats. Poor quality woolens are the ones to avoid at any price. They may be fibers that have been reworked until they are uneven, harsh, and stubby with most of the natural qualites of the wool destroyed. These fabrics feel heavy and boardy—to use the adjectives of the Bureau of Home Economics—and have no springiness. Coats made of such goods become baggy: the material looks matted and dull.

If the coat is a mixture, find out what the other fibers are and what is their quality. Wool is often blended with secondary fibers to reduce cost. The job may be so skillfully done as to avoid detection, but the other fibers may give the material undesirable characteristics. For instance, a large amount of cotton added to wool would make it less warm, less long-wearing, less wrinkle-resistant, and less likely to hold its color. To sum up these minus values a coat made from such material would be less likely to give satisfaction. When silks or synthetics are mixed with wool to give it a special fleck, you will want to know whether the second fiber is silk or a synthetic because silk is stronger and more elastic. Examine a coat fabric on both sides. For durability you will want a firm weave without loops on the surface to snag. Pull the fabric both ways to see if it stretches to excess. All material should be thoroughly shrunk, and colors should be fast to sun, cleaning, and perspiration.

Lining, interlining, style, workmanship—all these count toward a successful purchase. Consumers not familiar with tailoring are bound to run into trouble in judging workmanship in a garment that has so much of its detail hidden from view. However, they should remember to look for precise workmanship, short stitches in seams, and strong thread. Each part of the coat should have received a thorough pressing before the coat was put together.

# GOVERNMENT FINDS PROFITEERING ON HOLC BORROWERS

## Official Sees Danger in Reducing Interest on Home Loans

Washington, Nov. 18—(ANP)—Because of many inquiries from various sources, such as from the HOLC field force, building and loan associations, savings banks and insurance companies, as to the effect of legislation which would reduce the interest rate and extend the period of amortization (repayment) of Home Owners' Loan Corporation loans, Charles A. Jones, general manager of HOLC, has issued a statement which clarifies the issue. The official also criticized those who seek to make money at the expense of borrowers. Declared General Manager Jones:

"In 1933 Congress assigned to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation the task of saving the homes of American families who were facing foreclosure and eviction. During the three-year lending period, it made this protection possible for 1,021,817 in critical distress by granting to them mortgage loans totaling $3,092,870,784, at the lowest rate of interest and over the longest repayment period ever before granted in the history of the country.

"Among those helped by the Corporation were some who apparently had no intention of meeting their obligations. Others accepted loans hoping and believing the Government would never actually make a real effort to enforce repayment. A few negotiated loans in all good faith who would never be able to meet their obligations, due to no fault of their own . . . .

"During the last session of Congress several bills were introduced to cut the rate of interest on HOLC loans from the present low rate of 5 per cent to rates ranging as low 2½ and to extend the amortization period from the present fifteen years to periods ranging up to thirty years. It is significant that the agitation for a revision of the HOLC mortgage terms has not sprung at all from any spontaneous movement of HOLC borrowers. It came from a few small groups of men who thought they saw an opportunity to make money at the expense of borrowers.

"The Board of Directors of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is unanimous in its conviction that no reduction from the present rate is justifiable. Experts of the Board estimate that the refinancing of loans bearing interest at 2½ per cent and running for 20 years would cost more than one billion dollars, which would have to come out of the United States Treasury. In the end the neighbors of HOLC borrowers would have to pay for this loss in taxes . . . . .

"An analysis of the situation then leads to these conclusions:

1. The suggested changes would have little or no effect on future foreclosures.

2. The proposed changes would result in heavy losses which the taxpayers would ultimately have to pay.

3. There is no real desire or demand on the part of HOLC borrowers for such changes.

4. HOLC collections are continually improving and its rate of foreclosures has passed the peak.

The HOLC must be permitted to build up reserves to meet losses.

6. A lowering of interest rates would seriously influence the general home mortgage market.

7. The savings of millions of people in mortgage lending institutions would be adversely affected.


# Colored Farmers, Organize

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**LEON R. HARRIS, Secretary**
**Box 285 Moline, Illinois.**


## Christian Living Schools Get Ward And Eichelberger

Chicago, Nov. 18 (ANP)—Ten Schools of Christian Living were conducted in the metropolitan Chicago area during the week of Nov. 8-12. These schools included courses in "Home and Family Life," "A Church Program For Today," "Social Issues Calling for Christian Action," and "The World Outreach of the Church." There were more than 2,000 paid registrants in these schools aside from the culminating service in the Chicago Temple on the Sunday afternoon following.

There were 60 members of the faculty only two of whom were colored. A dean, a counselor, and four teachers were assigned each school. Dr. A. Wayman Ward, pastor of Greater Bethel A. M. E. church, was a counselor, and Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Jr., Secretary of Christian Education of the A. M. E. Zion church, was a teacher of a course in "Social Issues calling for Christian Action."

## Attend Conference At Vassar College

Philadelphia, Nov. 18 (ANP)—Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, member of the International Council of Women of the Darker Races, attended a conference at Vassar college last week. The theme of the conference was world peace and the student delegates took the oath to refrain from all war activities of any nature what-so-ever.

Mrs. Dickerson and Mrs. Hunton were the only Negroes present at the conference and were included in all activities, living in the quarters assigned to the delegates and participating in all sessions.

In reporting on the conference, Mrs. Dickerson said that the spirit of cooperation between the delegates was one of the finest that could be found anywhere and that there was a genuine feeling of brotherhood among them.

## Organize Omega Frat In Mobile

Mobile, Ala., Nov 18 (ANP)—A graduate chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity was organized here last Friday night when members met in the office of Dr. E. B. Goode. The Omega Fraternity has been noted for its encouragement of achievement among Negroes and holds an annual Negro Achievement Week, presented this year Nov. 11-17. Many men of national prominence are members of this fraternity and it is planned that some of them will be invited to Mobile.

Making the new graduate chapter of value to the city was discussed and groups were appointed to study the possibility of making the organization of service to the local Junior of Commerce and other civic organizations.

T. C. Lassiter of Talladega College, A. J. Cooper of Hampton Institute and Dr. E. B. Goode of Talladega College and Meharry Medical College head the new graduate chapter.

## Burned To Death

Conway, S. C. (ANP)—Shortly after midnight Sunday a fierce fire swept the Myrtle Beach home of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham Vereen, spread so rapidly the husband's escape was cut off and his body seared almost beyond recognition. He was dead when reached by firemen, but his wife escaped. Sheriff W. Edward, following an investigation, ordered her arrested and placed in the Conway jail, pending the inquest, scheduled for Friday. The wife told the Sheriff her husband was drunk, that she had no idea how the fire started.

# COLORED BOY OF ATLANTA JOINS IN KLAN CELEBRATION

## Swipes Kleagle's Hood And Struts to Glee of Onlookers

Atlanta, Nov. 18 (ANP)—Led by a police escort on motorcycles, more than 50 cars containing an estimated 250 Ku Klux Klansmen paraded through both Auburn avenue and Decatur street, leading Negro thoroughfares, early Tuesday night.

But this demonstration by the hooded brotherhood did not strike terror into the hearts of the colored observers who lined sidewalks, homes and business houses watching the parade pass. One onelooker, known on Auburn as a "bad man," stepped from the sidewalk when the cars were halted because of heavy traffic and snatched the hood from the head of a Klansman.

The white man said nothing nor, did he make any effort to regain the regalia. The Auburn character placed the hood upon his own head and entertained the spectators with various antics long after the parade had finally gone its way.

J. A. Colescutt, Klan organizer, said afterward the demonstration was part of a "nationwide program of Klan mobilizations."

## Close Chicago's Hamilton Club

Chicago, Nov. 18 (ANP)—The Hamilton Club, famous Republican organization for nearly fifty years, closed its doors over financial difficulties this week. The organization is remembered because of the ban against Negroes riding in its passenger elevators which attracted attention some five years ago.

# JOHN P. DAVIS AND WIFE SEE RUSSIA

Moscow, Ussr, Nov. 18 (ANP)—John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, and his wife, Margaret, were interested onlookers along with workers' delegations from many nations as Moscow turned out en masse at the Red Square to observe the 20th anniversary of the Socialist revolution during which more than 1,500,000 citizens paraded after a huge military demonstration.

"One of the most thrilling sights of the entire observation was that of young Paul Robeson, Jr., carrying the banner for the schools of the entire district in which his school is located, that of Sverdlovsk," said Davis afterward.

Commenting on hundreds of armed workers who passed in review, Davis said, "No other country in the world would dare arm its civilian population with guns supplied by the government. This is a concrete refutation of the oft repeated slanders that there exists differences of ideology between the people, the government, and the military might of Soviet Russia, a typical example of which I saw in Red Square it is one of the finest and most effectve guarantees and forces for peace and democracy there is in the world."

The congress secretary was a guest of the Moscow Soviet Saturday at a festive occasion in the Bolshoi theatre and Tuesday was an honored guest at a reception given by Soviet trade unions to visiting worker-delegates at which national leaders spoke. Davis will visit Soviet resthomes, plants and factories as a guest of the Soviet trade unions and plans to devote some attention to well-to-do collective farmers in order to contrast them with the plight of American sharecroppers.

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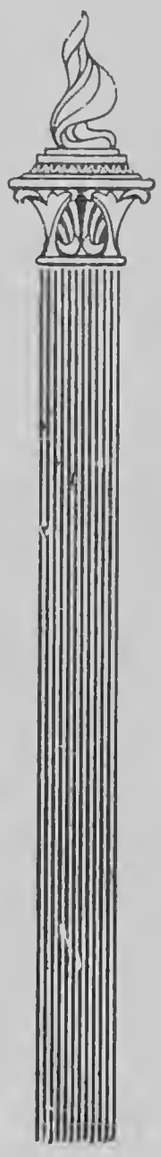

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## BUZZARD HITS CAR, INJURING MINISTER

Thomasville, Georgia, Nov. 7. — The Rev. P. C. Barkley, of Cairo, Ga., field representative for the Georgia Baptist Orphans Home at Hapeville, Ga., sustained a severe cut on his left hand and minor cuts about the face and head Friday afternoon north of Pelham, when a buzzard flew directly into the windshield of his car, smashing the glass into his lap.

Mr. Barkley drove on to Pelham where he was given first aid treatment, later coming to Thomasville, and from here was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. W. M. Searcy, a resident of this city, to his home in Cairo, where he is recuperating. A large piece of the glass almost severed his thumb, and he was weak from loss of blood when he arrived in Pelham.

## TECHNOLOGY ON THE FARM

**Consumers have common interest with the farmer in the turn that technological developments may give to rural life. Here we have some observations that Government experts, turned prophets, make about technology and the future of agriculture.**

There is fascination in forecasts whether made by a gypsy fortune-teller whose palm has been crossed with silver or by a Jules Verne writing of things yet to come. Prophesy can amount to more than a pastime in certain circumstances. If based squarely on knowledge of past trends, it can serve as a key to successful planning. To bring the matter to our own home grounds, a review of past events followed by a long look ahead into the future might help America put her natural resources to best use. Not that anticipation would provide a beacon by which business, agriculture, and labor could chart an undeviating course. That would be too much to expect. But at least it would suggest a general direction in which to steer.

With this belief, members of the National Resource committee agreed, and on the strength of it, set themselves the task of making predictions in the field of technology. Reason for their choice of subject: Invention is the greatest general cause of change in the modern world. For instance, the automobile, a curiosity in 1900, has within 30 years transformed cities, created a whole new unit of population—the metropolitan area. It affected countless lives by drawing thousands of persons from remote districts into the trade belt widening around cities and by hurling city populations into suburbs. The inventor of the auto has been said to have wielded more power than Caesar, Napoleon, and Genghis Khan rolled into one.

Now the result of the Committee's study of technology, past present, and future, appears in a volume, "Technological Trend and National policy," the first major attempt to show the kinds of new inventions which may affect living and working conditions in America in the next 10 to 25 years _____It emphasizes the importance of national efforts to bring about prompt adjustment to these changing situations with the least possible social suffering and loss and sketches some of the lines of national policy directed to this end."

Though the Committee deals with many fields touched by technology, its findings in only one field—that of agriculture—concerns us in this article. Anyone hoping that the Committee charted a map showing just the road that agriculture, mounted on its sturdy steed technology, will take is bound to be disappointed. Predicting is a tricky business beset by pitfalls. Government forecasters prefer to leave extravagant phrases to the crystal gazers and stick closely to caution.

Consequently they have surveyed the past, pointed out general trends that will probably continue, and posed the problems faced by technology and agriculture rather than offered solutions to those problems. Following their lead, we will treat of generalities. We will discuss the advance of technology in the field of agriculture and its implications. More particularly we will try to shed some light on the questions that America must face if she is to plan intelligently for the future of agriculture.

Technology as a tool of industry is a familiar story. Less familiar is the drama played with technology and agriculture as protagonists, stirring as it is. Technology has brought new machinery to the farm. It has brought power and light. It has contributed better plants and livestock. It has increased knowledge of soil. It has provided ways of coping with plants pests and disease. With surprising versatility it has handled the perfecting of marketing and managerial technique. Nor has the bottom of technology's bag of gifts been reached. This it is safe to say. Technology, for all its accomplishments, is just getting off to a good start. Maximum efficiency, as a result of technological development, is still a lodestar on the distant horizon.

Let us take a closer look at the contributions technology has made to agriculture in the past. At the birth of our Nation, American farmers tilled their soil as their ancestors had done thousands of years before. Plows were crude wooden affairs. Sowing cultivation, and harvest were matters for hand methods. Then, soon after the Revolution, commenced the long parade of inventions that carried farm productivity to new highs.

This series led off with the cotton gin. The grain cradle and iron plow came close upon its heels. By 1840 the threshing machine appeared opportunely since plenty of land was now available for growing the grain that was in demand in foreign markets. Invention flowed along steadily until the Civil War, when drain on the country's manpower spurred invention to new speed that resulted in the mowing machine, the steam tractor, the reaper. Climax of the development of farm machinery came later with the advent of the internal-combustion tractor, at last making possible conquest of the huge areas that had thus far resisted man's encroachments.

Meanwhile technology broadened its range of helpfulness. Breeding experiments resulted in better livestock, and in plants that could resist disease, yield larger harvests and hardier fruits. These new and improved strains of plants conspired with the tractor to help man to dominate the plains. New corn types pushed the Corn Belt westward, and importations of Russian wheat sent wheat-growing in the same direction. At the same time a war or plant disease brought victories all along the farm sector. Hoof-and-mouth disease was wiped out and rust-resistant wheat was developed. This story does not begin to cover the contributions to agriculture made by technology—the advances in transportation by motor truck, improvements in refrigeration that opened the way to improved quality in farm products and to reducing waste, the market news service that by radio reports keeps the farmer abreast of price changes so that he can take advantage of favorable conditions.

Figures show the way that contributions of technology stepped up productivity of the agricultural worker. Since the year the Constitution was framed, the farmer's ability to feed city people, as well as himself, has increased many times. In 1840 agricultural workers comprised 77.5 percent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States; since then, the proportion has dropped steadily until in 1930 it was only 21.5 percent. Rate of increase in productivity, it seems, is a rising tide with no sign of abatement. Just as this trend in the past has spelled social change, so we must expect social cost as corollary to technological changes in the future.

We have mentioned contributions of technology that aimed directly at the goal of high farm efficiency. Results may be called the primary influences of the new technology. In another way it has increased farm efficiency by making available cheap materials and tools which the farmer can buy with farm products rather than produce himself.

Technology has affected rural lives in an indirect way. Inventors of the automobile, radio, telephone probably never gave the farmer and his problems a thought, yet their inventions left their mark on rural lives. Automobiles, the telephone, newspapers, the radio broke down provincial barriers, affecting rural fashions, manners, and morals. Invention brought the world to the farmer's door.

At least it brought the world to certain farmers' doors, for both these streams of influence—primary and secondary—spread unevenly over the countryside. This fact bears repetition. As the report says, "Farmers do not and cannot apply at equal rates the products of science and invention. Out of this fact arises one of the most significant impacts of technological change in agriculture." Technology is often hissed as the villain responsible for the fact that one farmer has his autos and electric refrigerators, while a second goes without. But guilt should rest not on invention, but on society, for the difficulty is with the "failure of the economic and social system to make needed readjustments."

Low incomes seem to be the main reason for certain farms lacking the modern conveniences—the electric power, refrigerators, etc—that ease the rigors of farm life. Other farmers may be without such equipment yet have the finest tractors and machinery the market offers. These are the men who have emphasized production efficiency to such a point that they have overcapitalized their land and so lost their chance to have the household comforts enjoyed by some of their less prosperous brothers. In some types of agriculture per-capita production has increased much more slowly than in others. Mechanization hasn't helped the cotton, fruit, and tobacco grower as much as it has aided in the production of grain and hay crops.

Many times forces beyond the control of individual farmers militate for or against the use of discoveries. The relatively great distances between farms in the United States has handicapped electrification. In the case of tractors, topography has tabooed them in certain districts where land is too hilly or poorly drained. Dollars and cents raise a more general barrier to use of tractors, for tractors are expensive. Even though tractors may result in lower production costs and higher net incomes, their initial expense isn't justified if equipment is idle beyond certain time limits. A four-row corn planter, as the report says, is not economically justified on a farm that has only 10 to 20 acres of corn. Thus there has been added to the terms "man-sized farm" and "family-sized farm," the expression "tractor-sized farm."

Between these classes, "man-size," "family-size," "tractor-size," competitive tensions have grown up as technology advanced. "The man with the hoe and the man with a tractor" are not competitive equals where they are engaged in the same type of farming. There is bound to be resentment on the part of the small farmer toward his economic superior. Competitive tensions are bound to grow if agriculture continues in the way it has been going—toward greater concentration of land ownership with fewer farmers on fewer farms. Already legislators have grown alarmed at the turn agriculture has taken, have advanced legislative proposals to check both concentration of land ownership and tenancy in commercial farm production. Proposals to curb "corporation farming" have been made in several States. Programs to assist tenants and sharecroppers to buy land have been offered.

Some people might claim that technology in its advance has gathered such steam-roller force that it will inevitably sweep agriculture along toward greater concentration of land ownership no matter what opposition might be raised by man. The Committee on Natural Resources feels that this much is true—the force of technology cannot be stopped. But it feels that such force could be directed into socially desirable channels. If such guidance is attempted—and it is the hope of the Committee that it will be—a matter of prime importance is to agree upon a goal for agriculture. The alternatives, as the Committee sees it, are these:

"Should agriculture strive for maximum efficiency in production with larger and larger units, more concentrated ownership and management, and fewer and fewer farmers? "should it seek to support a large population with small incomes with an increase in th enumber of farms—an increase which would limit the application of technology?

"Should it seek some middle ground in which the ideal of 'family farms' is uppermost, that would limit without eliminating, further technological advance?

"Is there more justification for imposing a bar to technological advance in agriculture than in the case of numerous industries that have moved out of homes and small workshops into large factories?

"Instead of seeking to restrain technological advance would social ends be better served by concentrating on efforts to increase industrial production and employment in the expectation that jobs would ultimately be available to many excess agricultural workers?"

Answers to such questions the Committee does not try its hand at tracking down. Instead it shows the consequences that would result from certain courses of action and points out obstacles in the way of reaching other objectives. In other words, it puts up signposts along the variou technological roads that agriculture can follow, but doesn't dictate a choice.

To return for a moment to the present trend in agriculture. As we have said, technological trends in agriculture have generally been toward bigness, toward extensive cultivation of large areas. There are important exceptions. Recently a curbing influence has been met in the development of small machinery units. In certain regions where there is intensive land use, farms have become smaller. But in general large-scale operation is growing. It brings certain advantages that cannot be denied. Larger units tend to reduce production costs and increase net income. They make possible a greater division of labor with more specialization; they justify larger investments in machinery; they make possible purchases of supplies in large quantities and reduce overhead much as large factories are better able than smaller competitors to cut costs.

So far the promises held out by the trend toward bigness look alluring. But if we start dreaming of achieving maximum efficiency quickly by sailing with this tide we run into trouble. The readjustment in terms of reorganization into larger units would be impossible in a short time. Capital has scanned the farming picture closely and seen risks it would be loath to assume. It has seen that the farm unit, no matter how large, cannot harvest the monopoly gains that in many cases grow out of consolidation of industrial units. Bankers know that the fixed costs of large units are much higher in agriculture than in industry. Production and prices seesaw perilously. Vagaries of weather and hostile insect pests offer threats to the farmer that the captain of industry does not have to face. Capital has seen these risks send corporation farms to the wall where the farm enterprise built around a family has been able to survive. The family has a tenacious loyalty to the home place that leads it to continue producing even when returns on its labor reach low levels.

Now from the farmers' point of view readjustment toward large units would be downright undesirable. Farmers are no fools and aren't going to part with their holdings until they see ahead some better way of making a living. The depression slammed a gate across the road to urban industrial employment. Already in recent years farms have had to support more people than ever before. In 1935 over 2,000,000 more people were living on farms than had been 5 years earlier. Another 2,000,000 farm youths were staying at home rather than try their luck in cities as they would have in normal times. In 1936 when the farm population resumed the decline of pre-depression years , there was again a slight net movement of people from farms to cities. But there is not yet any certainty as to how many people the cities can take from the farm population and put to work at city jobs.

Talk about farm technology leads easily to the assumption that maximum efficiency is what we want. That is a large assumption. For estimates, say that maximum use of present technologies alone would increase our agricultural output from 25 to 50 percent. This would mean vast unsalable surpluses, for, to quote the report, "agriculture continues to stand face to face with the problem of an increasing potential capacity to produce out of proportion to its capacity to gain outlets for its products. Foreign markets for farm products are not being reopened rapidly. Yet the Nation's farm plant continues to be on a scale capable of sending 12 to 25 percent of its output abroad in years of average crop yields.

(Continued on Page 15)

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## TECHNOLOGY

(Continued from Page 13.)

"Domestic requirements for farm products remain relatively inelastic. There is doubt whether consumption at present levels of consumers' incomes would increase more than 10 percent even if it were possible to reduce prices of farm products 25 to 50 percent. Domestic consumption of farm products remained relatively stable during the years 1930 to 1933 while farm prices were extremely low. Since food habits are relatively inflexible, it is doubtful that any but the very poor would consume much more as a result of a substantial increase in consumer income."

Altogether, it appears that the family-size farm—long a traditional objective in American agriculture—still has much to recommend it. It has, also, various aids that it can enlist in its competitive struggles Cooperation is one of these. Already cooperative marketing and buying have made a place for themselves in agriculture. It is probable that they will be of further service to the family-size farm. Already cooperative ownership of farm equipment has brought machinery to the small farm that would ordinarily be out of reach. Cooperative ownership of farm equipment such as threshers, wood-sawing rigs, creameries, grain elevators, and terracing machines offer a big field for expansion of the cooperative principles as an aid to family farming.

Farmer consumer cooperatives have already done a large volume business in the purchase and distribution of production goods such as fertilizers, feeds, twine, gasoline, and oil, and this trend seems certain to continue.

Cooperative farm-management associations have sent their experts to small farms to measure labor, feed, machinery, and from their findings to develop programs for better farm production.

To go out of the cooperative field, such institutions as the land-grant colleges, the United States and State Departments of Agriculture carry to small farmers the results of research study which they as individuals would not be able to undertake.

Data piled up in abundance are the working material for forming points of view and for evaluating the social gains or social costs arising from different courses of action. Such data we can gather from individual chapters in the report, each of which deals with one of the fields of technology that has contributed to major changes in agriculture.

It is for consumers to examine such material if they are to have a clearer idea of the farmer problem—a problem with which their own fortunes are closely bound.

## CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—RETAIL STORES OPERATED BY NEGRO PROPRIETORS: 1935.

As recently announced by Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census, Chicago, the second city in the United States in Negro population (233,903 in 1930), occupied third place in 1935 in the number of retail stores operated by Negro proprietors and in the value of sales; in the number of employees, and in the amount of wages paid to employees. Although no data are available which show the exact number of retail stores (operated by proprietors of the different racial groups) that have no paid employees, it is estimated on the basis of a special tabulation that approximately 40 percent of ALL retail stores in the United States are operated entirely by proprietors and their families who receive no stated compensation.

In 1935 Chicago reported 724 retail stores operated by Negro proprietors whose sales for the year totaled $2,735,000. These stores gave employment to 1,349 persons including 743 proprietors not on the pay roll, and 606 employees who received $361,061 in wages. Operating expenses amounted to $802,000 or 29.3 percent of the sales and the pay roll was 45 percent of the total operating expense, as compared with 23.2 and 44.2 percent respectively for all Negro retailers in the United States.

Fuel and ice dealers reported the largest total value of sales, followed in the order named by sales made in drinking places, combination stores (groceries and meats), restaurants, cafeterias and lunch rooms, drug stores with fountains and grocery stores (without meats). No other kind of business reported sales amounting $100,000 during the year. The Combined sales of the food stores, and eating and drinking places amounted to $1,380,000 or slightly in excess of 50 per cent of total sales reported for the 724 stores whose sales at retail exceeded 50 percent of the total sales.

## THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

### CORN LOANS ANNOUNCED

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace yesterday announced the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans, ranging from 44 to 50 cents a bushel on corn, from a commitment of 75,000,000 made to the CCC by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Wallace also revealed terms upon which the loans will be made, the principal feature of which was a sliding scale of loans based on moisture content of the corn sealed in farmers' cribs, as gauged by representative samples. Loans will be made only to farmers participating in the 1937 soil conservation program (Washington Post).

### TRAINING FOR RURAL DOCTORS

"Rural health will be benefited in years to come because of a $300,000 gifts for a medical center to train rural doctors at a new Boston diagnostic hospital, thanks to a gift from William Bingham, Bethel, Maine, which supplements his earlier gift of $400,000," says Farm Journal (October). "Country doctors from all over New England will be sent to the hospital for periods of free post graduate training; exchange physicians will take care of their patients. Without a doctor since the army claimed their physician last winter, the town of Petersham, Mass., with 600 people, has voted $1,200 a year for a doctor to come and live in a rent-free house. For that salary he would serve as school doctor and keep whatever he makes on the side."

SEVEN YEARS AGO, the production of tomato juice was negligible; but in 1936 the production totalled 9,000,000 cases of 2 dozen, number 2 cans, said Dr. F. A. Harper of Cornell University, commenting on the expansion of the juice industry in recent years.

ONE OF THE LARGEST APPLE CROPS, in the past 10 years and a above-average grape crop indicated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its monthly review of the fruit situtation. But the domestic demand for these fruits is expected to be better than in recent years; and improvement also is expected in foreign demand, especially for apples.

LOUISIANA'S increase in yields of sugarcane within the last few years—from 13 to 21 tons per acre average—has been almost entirely due to new varieties reported the Louisiana Experiment Station. Further increases are expected from improved soil and better cultural practices.

ONE DAIRY COW with a production of 400 pounds of butterfat a year will normally return as much above feed cost as 3 average cows, said the Illinois College of Agriculture. In one improvement association a herd of 11 good cows produced 39,591 pounds less total milk, yet returned $84 more above the cost of feed than 24 low producing cows in another herd.

### FEWER HOGS THIS FALL; MORE PIGS NEXT SPRING

Fewer hogs going to market this fall than last, but a considerable increase in the 1938 spring pig crop were reported in prospect, this week, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. And in view of the somewhat smaller tonnage of hogs to be marketed this fall and winter and with fairly high levels of consumer demand for meats, the Bureau expects hog prices to average at least as high as a year ago when the average price at Chicago was about $9.90 a hundred pounds. A "very favorable" corn-hog price ratio was reported in view of the larger supply and lower prices of corn this fall.

### DRY ICE KEEPS CORN

Dry ice in carloads of corn is the newest idea. The credit for this innovation goes to an Iowa shipper who placed 500 pounds of the refrigerant on a shelf on one end of the car and a like amount at the other end. The corn arrived at Kansas City two days later cool and sweet with 21.6 percent moisture. After inspection and before arrival at the elevator the contents began heating. Two other cars shipped at the same time without dry ice were heating before inspection. Evidently this method of keeping high moisture corn from heating in transit is worthy of further study. (Grain and Feed Journals, October 27.)

### MISSISSIPPI URGES USE OF COTTONSEED MEAL AS FEED

Wider usage of the low-priced cottonseed meal resulting from Mississippi's 2,000,000 bale cotton crop will do much to compensate farmers for the correspondingly low price of cottonseed, according to Commissioner J. C. Holton of the Mississippi Department of Agriculture.

The Commissioner says that from 2,000,000 bales of cotton this year there will be derived about 888,000 tons of cottonseed which in turn will yield about 365,000 tons of cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal, he points out, is selling around a penny a pound —too little, relative to the price of corn, considering that "experiment stations have shown that in true feeding value cottonseed meal is twice as valuable as corn, pound for pound."

### YELLOW SOYBEANS IN DEMAND

"One of the major processors of Soybeans has refused this year to buy black or brown soybeans", says Grain and Feed Journals (October 27). "Into this classification falls the Wilsons, Virginias, Laredos and Mammoth Browns that have been popular in southern areas because of their ability to produce hay. The objection to the black or brown beans is that they contain an average of 5 percent less oil than do the popular yellow beans like Illinois, Dunfields, Mukdens, Mandels and Manchus. This low oil contents, according to leading processors, justifies a discount of 15 to 20 cents per bushel on the black and brown beans, depending upon the price of soybean oil. The black and brown beans average only 14 to 15 percent of oil or about 8 1-2 pounds to the bushel, while the yellow beans will run 19 to 20 percent of oil, or about 11 1-2 pounds to the bushel."

### CONTROL OF YOLK COLOR

The scientific chicken breeder and egg farmer can now supply eggs whose yolks are colored to suit the customer's fancy, if he follows the advice of Prof. H. E. Botsford of the New York College of Agriculture at Cornell. Control of the hen's diet to let her eat more or less of a certain dye, xanthophyll, found in a number of plants and grains, is the method Professor Botsford recommends. Customers generally prefer eggs of a medium yellow yolk, he reports. Extremely deep orange and very pale yolks are not desired by the average restaurant eater who orders his ham and eggs each morning. Xanthophyll is found in green cabbage leaves, yellow corn, alfalfa, clover, grass, oats, rye and rape, greens which are essential to the growing chick who should be fed them. When the chick becomes a hen and settles down to the business, these foods which are rich in the dye should be cut out, he asserts. (Science Service).

### U. S. CORN IN DEMAND

The best foreign demand for American corn in several years developed last week, and the trade estimated that 3,000,000 bushels or more had been sold, the first important business since 1932, when clearances in the calendar year aggregated 7,880,000 bushels, according to a Chicago report to the New York Times. The trade is inclined to look for this figure to be exceeded this season because of a shortage of corn in Argentine and an aggressive demand in Europe, where Germany, in particular, is importing corn to feed livestock.

### CHAMPION CALF

Twenty-year-old Donald Ray Fulkerson, who raised a $25 calf to a grain champion, proudly stood by Friday and watched the American Royal auctioneer sell his prize winner for $900, says a Kansas City report by the Associated Press.

### CONSUMERS HINTS AND HELPS

Important reminder is to watch the indicator on the scale to make sure that your grocer isn't short-weighing you even though his scales are correct. Consumers might ask their sealer to arrange a practical demonstration with a tested scale. For this the convention gave first-rate hints: "Weigh that 5-pound bag of loose sugar that was put up overnight. Weigh the package of bacon—last year 100 retailers in New York City pleaded guilty to selling 6-ounce packages of bacon for half-pounds. Can you tell how much air is whipped into your ice cream when it is sold by bulk instead of weight? This is one of the new ways of wrapping up air and selling it."

Consumers would do well to remember that every weights and measures inspection service must have sufficient funds, well-trained personnel, and full equipment if it is to prove a good watchman of public interests. In New York City, it is reported, the weights and measures department still has no fuel-oil gage to check the meters of fuel-oil dealers, though they have equipment for weighing coal trucks and testing gasoline meters.

General in application, these suggestions should be useful to housewives wherever they are—in Peoria or San Francisco as well as in New York City.

### LAMBS THRIVE ON RICE HULLS

#### SHOWING FEED VALUE IN TEST RATION, SPECIALIST SAYS

It looks like rice hulls have feed value, and are not guilty of causing digestive disturbances by irritating the intestinal tract, says A. R. Patton of the state college of agriculture.

At least, he added, lambs in a feeding test at the college are doing well on a ration containing rice hulls, though the test is not completed yet, and the last word cannot be spoken until it is.

In this experiment, four lambs used as a control are being fed a ration containing 50 per cent alfalfa meal, 40 per cent yellow corn and 10 per cent cottonseed meal, and four similar lambs are being fed a ration of 30 per cent alfalfa meal, 20 per cent rice hulls, 40 per cent yellow corn and 10 per cent cottonseed meal for testing the rice hulls.

Replace Part of Alfalfa.

It will be seen that the control ration is exactly like the test ration, except that 20 per cent of ground rice hulls is substituted for an equal part of alfalfa.

During three months of the test, the lambs on the control ration, weighing a total of 440 pounds, have eaten 491 pounds of feed and gained 49 pounds. The lambs on the rice ration, weighing 400 pounds total, have eaten 501 pounds of feed and gained 48 pounds in weight.

Thus the control lambs have gained one pound for every 10 pounds of feed consumed, while the test lambs have gained one pound for every 10.4 pounds of feed eaten or about the same gain efficiency.

Yet 20 per cent of the test ration was rice hulls, declared to be of low food value, and at present having practically no market value, Mr. Patton pointed out.

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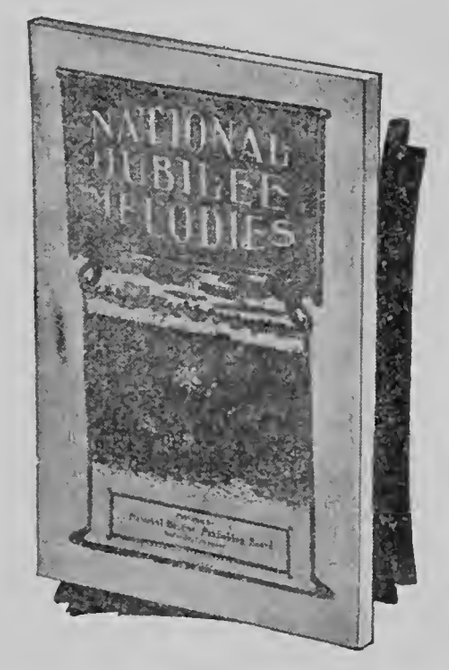


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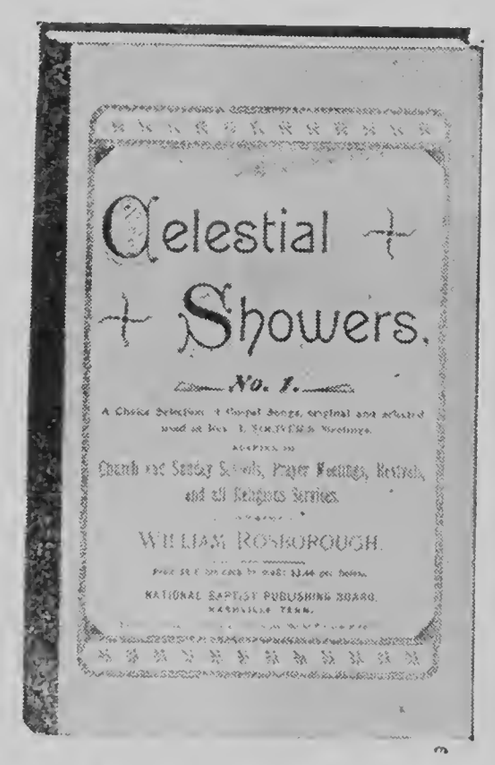


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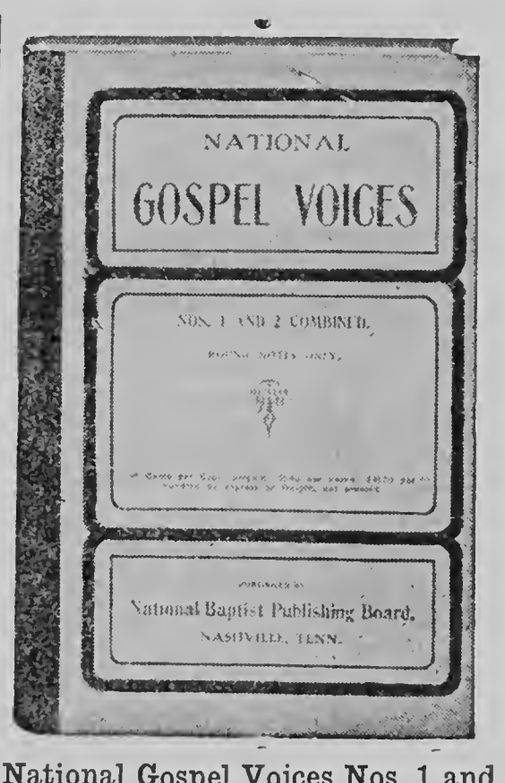


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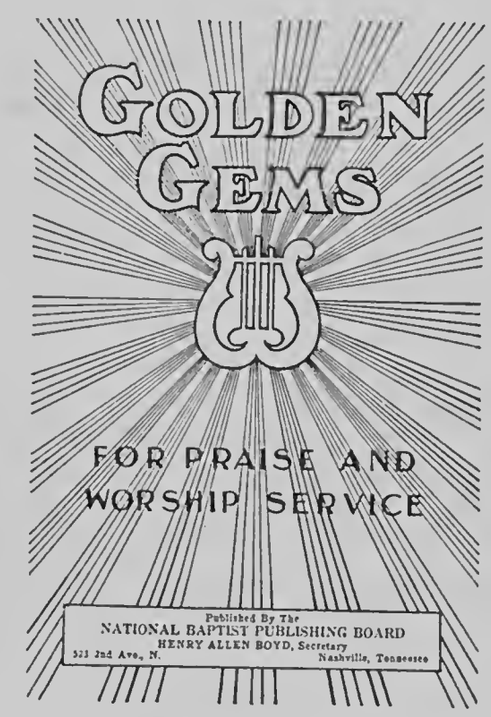


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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. X. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1937 No. 11.

# FAR REACHING AMENDMENT TO FARM BILL PRESENTED TO CONGRESS

JAN - 1 1938

## WOULD PENALIZE GREEDY LANDLORDS

### Act Would Curtail Benefits to Those Who Force Share Croppers and Tenants

Washington—Striking directly at the tenancy situation is an amendment to the farm bill sharply curtailing benefit payments to landlords who force sharecroppers and tenants off of their land, an amendment which will probably be favorably voted on by the House before the bill is passed.

It has already been introduced by Representative George H. Mahon of Texas and has the support of Representative Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Under the proposal, landowners who have had tenants on their land at any time during the three years previous to the participation in the farm program will have the benefit payments on the particular farm cut in direct proportion to the number of tenants who have been forced off.

Mahon pointed out that if, for instance, a farm has been getting $400.00 a year in benefit payments, to be divided among the owner and sharecroppers, the latter's shares will hereafter revert to the treasury instead of going to the owner, in case those tenants are left off the farm. Thus far in the farm programs, he said, owners have been getting their own share and what formerly went to the tenants, in cases where tenants left the land. Under the amendment, they will get only half of the total for the farm.

### PUMPKINS SUPPLY TWO KINDS OF FOOD

A. F. Yeager, North Dakota plant specialist, has pulled another one out of his bag of crop tricks, says Successful Farming. Now he introduces a new pumpkin that, in addition to being a good one for pies, bears seed which rivals some of our common tasty nuts—as an after-dinner tidbit or a between-meal snack.

It does not seem strange to Yeager that pumpkin seeds may become commonly used for such a purpose. He knew for a long time that once one got under the tough seed coat, pumpkin seeds are crisp, crunchy, flavorsome. He visioned a pumpkin whose seed didn't have a coat.

He did not breed such a crop, but got one from Austria, found that it matured a good-sized, fair-quality pumpkin in North Dakota. Roasted in butter and salt, the seed is something to exclaim about, it is declared. The variety is called the Dalmatian.

A limited distribution is being made of this new variety, while Professor Yeager does breeding work with it to further improve the pumpkins for pies and give it a little earlier maturity.

## SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE SHOWN

### Public Relief Figures by Social Security

Washington, D. C.—Total obligations incurred for public relief in the United States were substantially lower during the first nine months of 1937 than during the corresponding period of 1936, according to figures made public today by the Social Security Board. From a total of approximately $1,837,907,000 for the first nine months of 1936, the aggregate of payments to needy individuals from all public sources declined to $1,685,491,000 during the first nine months of 1937, it was stated.

The figures which were released by the Board are compiled regularly in collaboration with other Federal agencies and with State and local authorities. The totals include payments for all types of public assistance from Federal, State and local funds, wages under the Works Program, subsistence grants under the Farm Security Administration, and general relief from State and local funds.

Total payments during September 1937 amounted to $159,729,000. This represented the lowest total for any month in almost two years, and is $37,111,000 less than the amount incurred in the same month of 1936. Included in these totals are payments of $34,841,000 in September 1937, and $19,358,000 in September 1936, to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, under the Social Security Act. While obligations incurred for public assistance under the Social Security Act have increased fairly steadily since February 1936, the increase has been more than offset by declines in payments for other types of public relief.

Reports on numbers of persons and families assisted and expenditures under relief, works, and assistance programs are collected or compiled for the Social Security Board by the Division of Public Assistance Statistics of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, and are published in a monthly bulletin, **Public Assistance: Statistics for the United States.**

The current issue of that bulletin indicates that in September there were 1,470,000 recipients of old-age assistance in 49 cooperating States, comprising 19.2 per cent of the estimated population in those States aged 65 and over. This percentage ranged from 58.9 per cent in Oklahoma to 3.8 per cent in Tennessee. The average payment per recipient was $18.97 for September. The size of the average payment per recipient ranged from $40.06 in Colorado to $4.39 in Mississippi.

In 35 States cooperating in the program in September, aid was extended to 39,000 needy blind persons. The average payment for the month was $25.87. In 39 cooperating States, aid was provided in September on behalf of 482,000 dependent children in 194,000 families. The average monthly payment was $30.64 per family.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## CONSUMER'S GUIDE QUERY

### Question of Future Food Supply Discussed

What is your community doing to get food for its future citizens? Providing school lunches is one of the easiest ways a community can earn a dividend immediately in healthier youngsters, later in sturdier grown-ups. The Government's Works Progress Administration gave this community service a big boost when it inaugurated its school lunch program in many cities throughout the country. In the past year and a half it fed over 1,000,000 undernourished children. As relief funds contract, the job falls back more and more on the communities themselves. Do you know how many children in your schools are undernourished? Do you know what kind of lunches they are getting? Are your consumer organizations taking a hand in getting a school lunch program started?

Headliners in such a program in many communities are the cooperative extension workers. Last year they organized lunches for nearly 600,000 school children. The success of these and other lunchrooms, organized under the drive of civic organizations, 4-H Club girls, and others, are proving that no school is too small nor too poor to have some sort of hot lunch for its boys and girls. It is also proving that the extra effort expended to establish these lunches definitely pays in the better health of the children.

In some cases, communities are providing their children only one hot dish, and the children bring the rest of their meal with them. Sometimes the community sets up a central kitchen, where the complete lunch is prepared and then rushed out to the school buildings. Some schools are lucky enough to be located near a church with a kitchen, where food is prepared. There are scores of ways of doing this job. It just takes some imagination—and drive—to find the best way in each community.

A good lunch for school means a nourishing, well-balanced meal, not a fancy repast. Hot food isn't absolutely necessary. Cold food is better than nothing. Whichever it is, the Bureau of Home Economics gives tips on what should be in a week's school lunch menu: Besides the main dish, each child should have at least one full glass of milk each day; some fresh fruit each day; tomatoes twice a week.

## AFRICA AND SOIL EROSION

### Fight Against Land Fertility Started for Negroes

Johannesburg, S. A.—Soil erosion, which threatens the Union of South Africa even as it threatens the United States, is being fought systematically here.

One of the most difficult phases of the war against it heretofore has been the indifference or even the opposition of the farming and cattle-owning Negro tribes.

In order to make effective the elaborate new soil conservation program, authorities here are taking advantage of the ancient active custom of holding an entire kraal (village) responsible for damage done or offense committed by any of its members.

The system of collective responsibility is being put into effect with the co-operation of the more progressive chiefs and leaders of the Bantu people, in whose territory lies a great deal of the erosion-threatened land. If a dam, embankment, bridge, or any other engineering work is in any way molested, or even if trees and shrubs are wantonly harmed, a commissioner representing the Union government can hold a hearing on the spot, and make the headman of that district responsible for tracking the offender.

Overgrazing, a serious cause of erosion is also guarded against. Cattle grazed on erosion-threatened range without proper authorization can be seized, and a fine levied to boot. All moneys thus collected go first to repairing the damage, and any balance is added to the native development fund for the advantage of the Bantu themselves.

### MOISTURE HELD IN SOIL DETERMINES PASTURE

Grass growth on fertile pasture land is not determined by the amount of rain that falls unless the rainfall is very scarce. Rather it depends on the amount of rain water that's held on the land, according to the Soil Conservation Service. Holding water on the land where it falls is also a sure way of checking soil losses.

Contour ridges and furrows are proving effective in storing raindrops on grassland. Thousands of farmers in the Great Plains who have tried these moisture-holding structures say that ridges constructed fifteen or thirty feet apart, or furrows built ten to twenty feet apart, hold most all the rain that falls and greatly increase the yields of grass.

—Nashville Banner.

The 400-foot Spire to the Sun of San Francisco's 1939 World's Fair will be lighted with intense white on the outside, a rose red within.

## MR. I. W. DUGGAN'S ADDRESS

### AAA Officials Say Rules Safeguard Tenants

I. W. Duggan, acting director of the Southern Division of the AAA, said that producers who buy the cotton of tenants or others will not be entitled to a Commodity Credit Corporation loan or a price adjustment on that cotton.

Mr. Duggan saaid he had received reports of producers buying their tenants' share or other cotton of the 1937 crop under the impression that the cotton purchased could be pledged as collateral for a 1937 Commodity Credit Corporation loan. A producer is eligible to obtain a loan on the cotton grown by or for him in 1937, but he cannot pledge as collateral for a Commodity Credit Corporation loan any cotton acquired from another.

Mr. Duggan also said he had received reports of producers buying out tenants' shares of the 1937 cotton crop with the intention of applying for price adjustment payments on the purchased bales.

"The regulations of the Price Adjustment Payment Program provides that a grower may receive a payment on cotton grown by or for him in 1937 and sold before July 1, 1938," he said. "If a tenant sells his share of the cotton to the landlord, then the tenant is entitled to apply for a price adjustment payment on that cotton, up to 65 per cent of his share in their base production for 1937. However the law permits recognition only of the first actual sale made in good faith by the grower of the cotton in the usual course of business; therefore, a resale of the tenant's cotton would not qualify the landlord to apply for a price adjustment payment. The landlord would, of course, be entitled to sell his own share of the cotton and apply for a payment on that cotton, up to 65 per cent of his share in the base production.

"For a producer to obtain a loan or price adjustment payment by misrepresentation on cotton other than that on which he is eligible for a loan or payment, would be violation of the criminal provision of the law under which the funds are available."

## Armstrong Stops Brown In Second

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 2 (ANP)—Homicide Henry Armstrong needed only 39 seconds of the second round to knock out Joe Brown, Syracuse white boy, in a nontitle match scheduled for 10 rounds Tuesday night. A storm of rights and lefts sent Brown down for a nine count near the end of the first round. As the second started, Henry drove his foe across the ring with a barrage of blows and finished him with a right to the jaw. Armstrong weighed 130 pounds; Brown, 128.

## SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE

(Continued from Page 1)

The amounts of total obligations incurred for payments to needy individuals, including recipients of public assistance under the Social Security Act and other State plans, earnings of persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program, and subsistence payments under the Farm Security Administration, are shown in the following table:

| 1936 | |
|---|---|
| January | $209,581,000 |
| February | 216,042,000 |
| March | 226,125,0000 |
| April | 212,926,000 |
| May | 200,415,000 |
| June | 197,810,000 |
| July | 187,010,000 |
| August | 191,158,000 |
| September | 196,840,000 |
| October | 207,522,000 |
| November | 210,179,000 |
| December | 206,717,000 |
| **1937** | |
| January | $201,059,000 |
| February | 201,968,000 |
| March | 208,436,000 |
| April | 202,514,000 |
| May | 197,877,000 |
| June | 185,777,000 |
| July | 167,196,000 |
| August | 180,935,000 |
| September | 159,729,000 |

## AN EXPERIMENT IN MILK DISTRIBUTION

### NEW YORK CITY SHOWS HOW TO CUT OUT THE FRILLS AND CUT DOWN THE PRICE TO BRING MILK WITHIN POCKETBOOK RANGE OF LOW-INCOME CONSUMERS

NEW YORK CITY, 6:30 in the morning. A crowd of neighbors—men, women, and not a few children—chat in front of a store that was vacant last week and still displays an aging "For Rent" sign. Now it is a city milk station.

An immense truck drives up. Quickly the people in front of the station begin to form into a line. The driver and his helper unload tray after tray of milk bottles. They hustle the milk inside. An attendant begins passing it over the counter to the customers. One man tries to wheedle three bottles from him, but is informed with mock brusqueness that his identification card does not show that he is entitled to that much unless he has acquired a new baby. The women laugh. One gets three bottles without a word. Evidently she has the required number of children.

At 8:30 a. m., the milk station closes and the last customer goes off with her milk, putting away her newly punched identification card in her bag. Stores begin to open now, but the milk station has closed in tiime to offer them no competition.

Less energetic milk consumers can have their milk delivered to their doorsteps at 13 cents a quart.* Or they can drop into the corner grocery and buy it at a cost of from 9 to 12 cents. (Most milk sells in stores at 12 cents.) The people who are entitled to buy from the milk station get theirs for 8 cents a quart.

These milk stations, with their low cost cash-and-carry system of selling, are the city's method of meeting an emergency. The station described is one of 149 scattered throughout the city. This particular station was "borrowed" by the city from the landlord rent-free. He is looking for a tenant, and when he finds one who can pay, the milk station will have to find another generous landlord with a vacancy. Meanwhile the city saves rent, which means that the landlord, as a taxpayer, is saved some tiny additional tax payment. He also gets his store cleaned up and would just as soon have it put to such good use as have it stand idle.

One attendant provided by the city—usually a WPA workers—punches customers' cards at the station; another, provided by the distributor, sells the milk. Because the store is open only 2 hours, it isn't necessary to keep the milk on ice. The city's cost for handling the milk is: rent, nothing; service nothing; accessories, nothing. And like all established dealers, it passes these charges on to the consumer.

Other economies along the line make it possible for dealers to provide the milk handled at these stations. One distributor serves each station, unless the amount of milk sold is too great. A station selling as much as 5,000 quarts may be serviced by two distributors. Economy No. 1 for the dealer, then, is low delivery cost. He can dispatch one truck carrying a full load, to a station where it is tied up for a short time only. There is no overlapping in delivery. Cutting out the cost of soliciting business and the cost of collections adds Economies No. 2 and No. 3 for the distributor. He suffers no bottle losses because each customer must pay 3 cents for his bottle or bring back the empties for full bottles. Call that Economy No. 4 Add the economies in overhead expenses resulting from using plants at greater capacity and the list totals up to an impressive figure.

Who are the customers? Well, to start with, they are not in the upper income brackets. None drive up in sport roadsters. People bothered by heavy income taxes won't stroll down at 6:30 in the morning to save 10 cents on a bottle of milk. But there are a lot of people who will; some on relief, some with jobs.

Take the case of a family with in. off debts incurred during a jobless period of 4 or 5 years ago, the period of 4 or 5 years ago, the mother recovering from a recent illness, the three growing children in school. Let's say the father is an architectural draftsman but still unable to find employment in his own vocation, due to the fact that the building industry has lagged behind the recovery processsion. His emergency employment doesn't pay nearly his old salary, and he can't afford extras in the way of service. But he has an intelligent understanding of the nutritive value of milk for his growing children, and he's willing to walk to the milk station each morning to get 2 quarts for 16 cents, instead of sleeping a few minutes longer and paying a driver 13 cents for only 1 quart.

*Prices in this story are as of November 1, 1937.

### CONSUMER'S GUIDE

To be entitled to buy from a milk station, this father must first sign a statement to the effect that neither he nor any member of his family can afford to pay the regular retail price for the amount of milk the family needs. He also states the number of people in his family, the family earnings, and the number on welfare or home relief. No inquisition into family finances follows, and no investigation in the absence of complaint or suspicion is made. Anyone who signs this statement receives a numbered identification card, signed by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, which is good for 3 months. Each time the holder buys milk, a hold is punched in his card.

This is no out-and-out charity plan, nor a straight commercially operated method of distribution. 't comes between, but much nearer to the second. Milk companies cooperate in it because it provides sure sales to people who would otherwise not be in the market or would not purchase as much milk any other way. For 3 years they have been supplying milk to milk stations. Obviously they are not in business for their health, however healthful their product may be, and they wouldn't go on furnishing milk to the city day after day if this part of their business were running at a loss.

Dairy farmers get a break, too, because the city has increased the market for their product. While no official check is made to see that farmers are paid Class I price for this milk, the margin between the 8-cent retail price and the 6 1-2-cent farm price for Class I milk would seem to be ample to cover the greatly reduced costs of distributors for this business.

The city handles the bothersome business of finding the vacant stores, brushing them up, and setting up boards for counters from which the milk can be sold. It attends to maintaining the lists of customers and handing out identification cards.

If there are any charges of abuses, the city tracks them down. Not the least contribution to reducing the cost of this method of distributing comes from the land lords of the vacant premises which are turned to this socially useful purpose.

Are consumers satisfied with this system? Doubtless some of them grumble when the alarm clock rings, especially on cold and wet mornings, but whatever the inconveniences to them, they endorsed it last year to the extent of 32,000,000 quarts. This is an impressive endorsement, even in a city with New York's immense population. Every morning some 35,000 purchasers were taking a walk to buy a daily average of 90,000 quarts.

After 3 years of operation there are many demands for more stations in neighborhoods not yet served. It has been urged that schools should be used before school hours to provide additional milk stations. Of the 149 stations now operating, 99 are in stores used later in the day for the distribution of surplus food commodities to relief families. Fifty are in baby health centers, supervised by the Department of Health and supported by private funds, such as the famous Milk Fund for which so many prize fighters have been knocked out at benefit bouts.

New Yorkers have been educated by 20 years of intelligently directed campaigns to appreciate the importance of milk to health. Knowing the value of milk in the diet and fitting it into food budgets are two very different things. Many budgets just can't be made to stretch to cover anything but the cheapest, most energy producing foods. For some families, free milk has been supplied by charity. But even consumers with thin pocketbooks shy away from that kind of subsidy. For them, New York's compromise plan of making it possible for distributors to pare their costs to the bone and indueing them to pass on the savings in a low price is designed.

Initiation of New York's plan came as a result of an empasse over proposed higher prices. In 1934 New York's State Legislature established a system of milk control—now considerably modified—which gave power to the Commissioner of Agriculture, acting with the advice of an advisory committee and through the offices of an executive agency called the Division of Milk Control, to fix prices to be paid to farmers and prices to be charged by distributors. (The law now does not permit the fixing of resale prices.) Drought later that year pushed up the cost of feed to farmers, who then pressed the Commissioner to increase the prices to be paid to them. They asked for an advance of a fraction of a cent a quart. Distributors claimed that this would force them to advance the price to consumers a full cent Consumer-minued members of the advisory committee offered evidence to show them 1 cent more on the price of milk would result in cutting down the consumption of milk, because in the poorer districts of the city consumers just couldn't "go" the higher price.

A compromise way out of this jam was proposed and adopted. Producers were allowed and extra half cent a quart, distributors were permitted to step up their price for milk delivered to homes by 1 cent, and "as an emergency measure to afford relief to needy families," a plan was initiated to make milk available to them at 8 cents a quart through the baby health stations. Legislation by the health department to supervise the city followed, authorizing the city's health department to supervise the sale of this milk.

When morning broke on the day of the price increase, 53 stations were opened for the sale of 8-cent milk. First day's supplies of some 9,000 quarts disappeared in a flash. More than a thousand people had to be turned away. Next day supplies were increased to 13,000 quarts and still that was not enough. On the third day 17,000 quarts were sold long before the 2-hour period had passed.

Bulk of the supplies for this trade came from one large company. Other distributors seemed to hold off. When the city announced that the State of Wisconsin had offered to provide all the milk that was needed for station sale, local suppliers appeared on to join up less reluctantly. Toward the end of June 1934, 64 stations were in operaton and more than 26,000 quarts were being purchased by close to 15,000 families.

Difficulties and worries a plenty lay in the path of this unique experiment, but desplte them it went along its uneven way with no from other distributors to supply. Then the Commissioner of Agriculture issued a new schedule of prices to farmers, stepping up their returns again by a fraction of a cent a quart. No increase in prices to consumers was milk at a maximum of 8 cents only, and that if an increase was desired they could request a hearing before acting on their own. Until that action the sale of milk must continue at 8 cents.

No request for a hearing followed, but immediately the major distributor to the stations announced its supply of 25,000 quarts would not be available the following morning at this price. By 10:30 that evening the Health Department had secured sufficient milk major jolt until September 1936. its needs. Since that period the larger distributors have not partlcipated in the station sales, although prices to producers are lower. Smaller companies have gone along. Distribution got up to 90,000 quarts daily.

Does the plan meet with objections? Of course, there have been many, some that merit the closest scrutiny. There have been rumors that the distributors' narrow margin encourages chiseling in prices paid to producers. Some State and city officials doubtless consider the plan a "headache" and fear that it will break down the whole system of State milk control. Retail dealers have complained that it has cut down their sales.

Against these objections is the tangible fact that thousands of families are getting a supply of milk which they could not afford at regular prices. There is the additional fact that it comes closer than most schemes for getting milk to needy families on a commercial rather than a charity basis.

## But Finally He Landed In Jail

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 9—(ONP)—For 37 times Albert Ware had been arrested and paid fines totalling $327. But he had never spent a night in jail during his 11-year battle with the police force until he was nabbed Monday night for the 38th time.

Ware runs a club police call a gambling den. On each of his first 37 arrests, he was able to provide bail pay his fines, and stay out of jail. Arrests No. 35, 36 and 37 occurred the week before No. 38, and each time he promptly posted $200 bail on charges of violating fire laws at his establishment.

But finally the police woke up. They discovered that under the fire law Ware could be held without bail until the next court hearing. So for the first time he passed a night in a prison cell.

## Scottsboro Boys Deny Split With Harten

Brooklyn, N. Y., (C)—Eugene Williams and Willie Roberson, two of the four freed Scottsboro boys, in a long letter to the press, denied a split with the Rev. T. S. Marten, local minister, who has acted as a sort of "godfather" to them since their arrival from the South. The boys say Rev. Harten has fed them, given them clothes and money, and looked after them when no one else would help.

## Power Company Advertises Colored Man

Houston—(C)—The Houston Defender, C. F. Richardson, editor, carried a 108 inch ad. from the Dallas Power & Light Company last week, advertising the fact that Frank Malone, colored, had served the company for 46 years. A large photo of Malone was carried in the copy.

Motoring visitors to the 1939 World's Fair of the West will burn 60,000,000 gallons of gasoline in California alone.

## CHECK YOUR VITAMIN C

Richest source is citrus fruit, and oranges are tops among citrus fruits for this valuable nutrient that helps bodies to resist fatigue, loss of weight and appetite. Market forcasters predict a banner winter for oranges, with millions of boxes more than average coming to market. Here are some facts about "kid-glove" oranges—tangerines to you—on markets from November to January.

NOT so many years ago, if you were living deep in the woods of Maine, orange juice for breakfast was something to write home about. Today, wherever you happen to be in the United States—north, south, east, or west—and whatever the season, citrus fruit, both fresh and canned can usually be purchased at the store around the corner. Thanks to rapid transportation and efficieent methods of distribution, fresh oranges are regarded as a staple food in Maine just as they are in the Southern States where they are grown.

Orchards in California, Florida, and the Gulf States supply the markets of the Nation with oranges the year around. California sends them east by the carload each month. Her heaviest shipments of dessert oranges come to market from November through May, and her juice oranges are shipped from May to November. Florida and the Gulf States send the bulk of their crop from October to June.

Two leading types of oranges packed in these million of boxes are navel oranges, often called dessert oranges, and Valencias, famed for their juice. Both types belong to the sweet orange family. However, a small percentage of our orange crop belongs to the Mandarin group and is known by the trade as "the kid-glove varieties." Kid-glove oranges, are looseskinned types, come to town for only a few months of the year. A few carloads appear in October, but they play their most important role in the citrus parade during the holiday season, from November to February. In February they make their exit and leave the stage for the great family of sweet oranges.

To most consumers an orange which sheds its skin with the greatest of ease means a tangerine. In reality the tangerine is only one group of the Mandarin type. The bright orange-yellow kid-glove oranges that reach the market in October and November from southern Alabama, southern Mississippi, and certain other sections of the Gulf Coast region belong to the Satsuma group of Mandarin orange. To devotees of dessert oranges, the early appearance of the Statsumas is always welcome. Navels from California are not at the peak of their season in the early fall, and the high-grade sweet oranges from Florida have not as yet appeared in quantities when the Satsumas are plentiful.

The leathery rind of the Satsuma is much lighter in color than that of the true tangerine, but as it peels as easily and divide as readily into sections, to the consumer it is just a lighter-colored tangerine.

True tangerines are shipped from the South in December and January. The rind of the tangerine is such a deep orange that it can almost be called a tomato red. The flesh is also a darker orange than that of the Satsuma, and it matches the Satsuma's 1 to 4 seeds per fruit with 7 to 20. Like the Satsuma, it has a sprightly flavor and pleasant aroma.

California leads in the production of navels and Valencias, but when it comes to cultivating the climatic conditions of the Gulf States step into first place. Growers in Louisiana, southern Mississippi, and southern Alabama are inclined to favor the Satsuma above all other oranges, as it is the most trost-resistant of all the orange types. Both the soil and climatic conditions of the Gulf Coast region are well suited to the raising of the Satsuma orange. Attempts to date to raise loose-skinned oranges in California have resulted in a small-sized, somewhat acid-tasting fruit.

Tangy taste of the Satsuma and tangerine, their pleasant well-blended, acid-sweet flavor, make them a perennial favorite, Consumers' most frequent complaint against Satsumas and tangerines is that sometimes they are dry and the pulp is woody. Insipid flavor may be due to soil conditions or to freezing. Unfortunately, it is difficult to tell by the look of an orange whether it has been frozen or not. A good quality tangerine, like a good quality orange, should be juicy. If full of juice, it will feel heavy for its size when held in the hand. Like sweet oranges, the skin should be fine-textured and well-colored, either deep yellow or orange, depending on the variety. Fine appearing fruit does not always signify fine eating quality, but chances are that if an orange is well-formed and mature, and if its skin is fine-textured for its variety, it will be as good as it looks.

Government grades are established for Satsumas, tangerines, and other members of the Mandarin can. Top grade is U. S., Fancy. Others are U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, U. S. No. 3, and U. S. Combination. A box labeled with the latter grade may be a mixture of U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2 fruit. These Government standards, in addition to factors affecting appearance, are based upon such factors as maturity and freedom from damage by dryness and defects which are a likely source of decay.

All orange orchards require careful cultivation if they are to bring results to the grower, but kid glove varieties in particular need exacting care. Even with attention, the yield per tree is usually not as much as that of the sweet orange. Since in China, the native home of the orange, loose-skinned varieties were costly fruits which only the well-to-do could afford, a western scientist, searching for a name for the looseskinned varieties, classed them as the Mandarin group. Years later, a Florida grower jokingly called them the "kid-glove" varieties and the name stuck.

In this country, the tony name does not mean high cost. During December, when the season for Mandarin oranges is at its heights, and the navel season is not yet in full swing, fine-quality tangerines are often one-quarter lower in price than navel oranges. Like navels and Valencias, varieties of the self-peeling type are considered an excellent source of Vitamin C.

## Plan Big Youth Health Program In Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Dec. 2 (ANP)—Parents, teachers and other interested in the welfare of youth, will attend a free health program and exhibit Monday, Dec. 6, at Provident Hospital.

The purpose of the meeting is to create health consciousness in young people and show how health can be promoted through the thoughtful choice of Christmas gifts for children. The program is sponsored by the youth Health Advisory Committee of Chicago Urban League and the National Youth Administration, of which William J. Campbell is state director.

The hospital program will show how children are made health conscious through movies, songs and discussion; how they are taught to build up good health attitudes through handicraft, games and parties, and how they are aided physically through exercise, play and physical examinations.

Members of the Youth Health Advisory Committee include: Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director, Provident Hospital, chairman; Frayser T. Lane, Chicago Urban League, Miss Carrie Bullock, Visiting Nurses Associaiton; Mrs. Florence C. Williams Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; Mrs. Zephyr H. Stewart, Social Service director, Provident Hospital; H. H. Crawford, Wabash Y. M. C. A., Dr. William D. Giles, Lincoln Dental Society, Chauncy C. Willard, principal, Du Sable high school; C. C. Dawson, of the NYA and Miss Ruth W. Howard, director of the Health Education program of NYA.

## Dining Car Cooks Get Wage Raise

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 2—A. N. P.)—Wages of all dining car cooks and waiters on the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad were increased by 5 1-2 per cent in result of conference of representatives of the company and officials of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes, held in the New Haven Railroad general offices here recently. Increases began as of Oct. 1. Grand President Rienzi B. Lemus, Past President E. G. Hopkins and Chairman Oscar Jones of Local No. 2. of the brotherhood appeared for the employes.

In 1931 and 1932, on proposal of the company, the cooks and waiters agreed through the brotherhood to accept wage cuts of 10 per cent on same terms and conditions acceptable to the 21 standard railroad brotherhoods. In 1935 the amount was restored to all by the same process; and because of that the New Haven management granted 5 1-2 per cent increase upon Mr. Lemus' application, without prior agreement.

## NOVEMBER CORN GRIND

A corn grind of 6,108,155 bushels during the month of November for products going into domestic use was reported through the Corn Industries Research Foundation in behalf of eleven refiners of starches, syrup, sugars and other products of corn.—Nashville Banner.

## Social Worker Of Minneapolis Feted

Minneapolis, Minn., (Jose H. Sherwood for A. N. P.)—All organizations and individuals who took part in the 'perfect tribute) to Miss W. Gertrude Brown, resigned head resident of Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House, on November 4th can feel justly proud of their accomplishment in making it possible for the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul to give public expression of genuine regret at losing this splendid woman.

"No person ever deserved a public ovation more, and no one in Minnesota, white or colored, was ever accorded more deserved praise and sincere respect than this citizen who has lived in Minneapolis these past 13 years" said Ethel Ray Williams, general chairman and coordinator of voluntary Twin city organizations who sponsored the bon voyage dinner for Miss Brown.

Rev. Damon Young of Border M. E. Church presided. Telegrams and letters from the Governor of the State, Mayor Minneapolis, state department officials, city council and school board members, co-workers and friends from New York to San Francisco, and from Chicago to New Orleans, filled the speakers' table. Musical numbers were given by the Grace Notes of St. Paul and S. Edward Stallings, graduate student at the University of Minnesota.

Following the banquet open house was held at the Settlement for friends, and neighbors and children of the community. Miss Brown was showered with gifts from individuals too numerous to mention. Following are some of the group presentations: Gold neckchain and watch from the Board of Directors of the House, a $100 government bond from the citizens of the Twin Cities, a distinctive silver pitcher and tray from the staff of the house, a leather traveling case from the Sewing Unit, a Silver traveling cup from the Rhythm Flashes Club, a leather bill fold and coin purse from the High Lights Club; a matchless circular friendship brooch set with two diamonds from the heads of Twin City Settlements, and two scrolls—one from the social workers of Hallie Q. Brown House, and one from the Minnesota-Iowa Club. The Educational Boosters Club, of which Miss Brown was president, presented her with a lovely house coat.

A short program of musical numbers by the Jubilee Chorus, the Harmony Four, the Sumner Boys' Quartette interspersed the presentation of gifts. The high light of the evening came as a great surprise when the last number of the program proved to be Roland Hayes who sang four of Miss Brown's favorite songs. Mr. Hayes happened to be passing through Minneapolis and stopped in to pay his respects to Miss Brown.

Miss Brown plans a rest of a few months with friends in the East after which she will tour the South, visiting schools and institutions and filling a number of speaking engagements.

## YOUR FOOD SUPPLIES AND COSTS

MEAT supplies during 1933, especially pork and better grade beef, are expected to be larger than this year and lower prices are in prospect. The gain is total supplies is expected mainly during the last half of 1938, when hog slaughter probably will increase considerably. Beef and veal supplies may be slightly smaller than during 1937, but will include a larger proportion of better grade cattle. Lamb supplies most likely will be about the same as in 1937.

Top grades of eggs and beef are selling at a much larger than usual margin above prices for average grades. Supplies of average grade beef and eggs have been relatively large compared with top grade products. Due to large storage holdings, storage egg prices have been considerably lower than a year ago. In October their prices declined instead of advancing seasonally. Prices of higher grade fresh eggs, however, have been moving up and are only slightly lower than in 1936.

Sharpest monthly decline in average retail food costs this year occurred from September 14 to October 12, when prices of all major foods except eggs and dairy products moved down. As a result of this 1-percent decline, the retail cost of the items in the consumer's market basket on October 12 was only slightly above the level reached in February, the "low" for 1937.

Retail food costs, however, remained above their level a year ago, primarily due to meat prices. On October 12 the index of retail food costs as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 84.9 perecent of the 1923-25 average and 2.5 per cent above a year ago. The increase of 15 percent over a year ago in meat costs canceled most of the 10 percent drop in fruit and vegetable prices. Dairy products, sugar, and cereals and bakery products were about 3 percent higher than a year ago, and egg prices about the same amount below.

Meats and fruits and vegetables led the downward parade of food prices during the 4-week period. Prices of all meat items except smoked pork products went down. Sharpest declines occurred in fresh pork and beefsteaks. Lower prices on apples, citrus fruits, and most fresh vegetables pushed down fresh vegetable costs to their lowest level since October 1935. Prices of dried beans and canned vegetables continued to move down from their midsummer s peak, but these items still are above their 1936 level prior to the drought. Lower cornmeal and flour prices were the major factors responsible for the slight decrease in cost of cereals and bakery products.

Food costs dropped in all regions. Sharpest declines occurred in the North Central and Southeastern States and smallest in the far West. The downward movement in the Midwest and South carried food costs below their level a year ago. In all other areas costs were higher than a year ago, but increases above the United States average prevailed only in New England and Middle Atlantic cities.

Fresh vegetable prices generally advance from fall to winter months because supplies are small and either come from distant producing areas or from storage. Prices often fluctuate sharply because heavy rains damage tender winter-grown truck crops. Fresh winter-grown vegetables come from the Southern and Western States. The three staple crops—cabbage, potatoes, and onions—however, move from ware-houses in Northern States. First vegetable shipments from the Southeastern States arrived at markets during late October and are expected to increase seasonally.

## GOT $37.50 WORTH OF POTATOES AND BEANS OFF ONE-TENTH ACRE

One-tenth of an acre provided the T. E. Megee family, in Perry county, with $37.50 worth of food for their table, they estimate.

The small plot was rented last spring for a potato patch, because the home garden wasn't large enough, Mrs. Megee, a member of the Bigelow home demonstration club, told Miss Helen M. Austin, county home demnostration agent.

Four loads of barnyard manure and 75 pounds of a 6-8-4 fertilizer were applied, and the plot yielded 30 bushels of potatoes.

Lima beans were planted after the potatoes were dug, and when frost killed them, Mrs. Megee had canned 105 quarts, besides a bushel of dried beans stored for winter, and a half-bushel of fresh ones sold.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## PLANTING ROSES

Planting roses in the South is not a difficult operation and requires no special technical skill.

A few points should be observed which are in the main true in the case of planting any plant which has no soil on the roots.

Most of the roses planted in the South are field grown and are shipped with no soil on their roots. Generally they have been pruned back to about 12-inch canes to save shipping cost. When they arrive they should either be planted at once or else "heeled" out in a trench to await planting. The entire plant should be covered with soil.

The hole to receive the plant should be large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding or bending and deep enough to permit the plant to be set so that the point at which the plant was budded will be just under the surface of the soil.

Cut back the canes to about six inches in length and remove all but four or five of the strongest. Prune off the broken or "frazzled" ends of roots before planting. Remove any broken or damaged roots.

Spread the roots in the bottom of the hole and thoroughly firm the soil. either with the feet or a suitable instrument. Place loose soil on the surface.

If zero weather is expected, hill up the soil about the plant to a height of about six inches.

Water may be added to firm the soil about the roots but is not necessary if the soil is damp. Do not place manure in the hole before planting.

## PORK CONSUMERS NOW WANT STREAM-LINED HOGS OF LEANER TYPE

Styles in hogs have varied widely, ranging from the short, fat type of years ago, to the larger, longer, and narrow hogs of recent years.

Just now the style trend is toward a medium type that gains as economically as the larger type hog. but produces the medium-sized cuts of meat that the market now favors, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Buyers like hams of from 10 to 14 pounds and bacon with plenty of lean meat, the department experts point out, adding:

"In general the long, narrow hogs have a higher proportion of lean meat—ham, loin, picnic shoulder, and shoulder butt—and less of fat cuts, including bacon.

"Favored weights vary over the country. In the Corn Belt buyers like 220-pound hogs in the eastern centers, 250-pound animals for farther West.

"New England packers prefer rather heavy hogs, 250 to 260 pounds.

"New York City slaughtering mainly for the fresh-pork trade, and 175-pound hogs are favored.

"Baltimore likes them even lighter."

## England Recalls Trinidad Governor In Riot Probe

London, Dec. 9—(ANP)—Sir Murchison Fletcher, governor of Trinidad and Tobago, has been ordered by the colonial secretary to return to London for a conference on the recent labor riots there during which many natives were killed and hundreds arrested.

The governor is believed to be favorable to the workers. Since the recent strike and trouble, the oil and other big business interests in the islands have been bitterly denouncing Sir Murchison and demanding his recall for having spoken critically of the miserable conditions in which their employes are forced to live.

## Bishop Sims Holds West Alabama Conference

Greensboro, Ala., Dec. 9—(By Page M. Beverly for ANP)—The West Alabama A. M. E. conference closed its annual session at St. Matthews church, of which the Rev. A. Jones is pastor, on Sunday afternoon at which time Bishop D. H. Sims read the appointments.

Bishop Sims had the conference so organized as to raise all money on the first day. The rest of the time was spent in a church clinic in which all questions affecting the church were asked and answered.

Gov. Bibb Graves sent a message to the bishop to come to Montgomery to meet on Thanksgiving day for a conference. The bishop accepted and spent the better part of the day discussing matters pertaining to colored people of Alabama with the chief executive.

## Colored Women Make A Bad Matter Worse

(By William Pickens for ANP)

Excuse me for telling this. I only tell it as the truth, and this particular truth may not do any good, but the telling of it will do no harm, at least no harm that I care a jig about.

succeeded in making something suceeded in making something worse, which I had always supposed was already as bad as any human thing could be: she has succeeded in adding to the horrors of jim-crow travel in the south. Since she has acquired the social half-sanction of smoking in public, she shows no respect for either God or man,—or for other women. In a little jim crow car-end, 15 feet long by 7 feet wide, she will light up and fill the place with her infernal smoke, although all windows are closed in winter,—without so much as politely asking whether any of the other men and women crowding the dirty little cell are going to be tortured by her useless performance.

Wait a minute! No, it's not because the railroads do not furnish a smoking compartment for colored smokers: there's a smoking cubbyhole about the same size as this woman smoking hole right there in front of her, and there's not a single soul in it. It is simply, solely and exclusively because it has never occurred to these ordinary members of the group to have any respect for the comfort of others, unless they are compelled to do so. The conductors do not compel them to go to the smokers, unless there are loud and persistent complaints, for white trainmen do not care what tortures segregated Negroes may inflict upon each other; besides, their animal-like disregard of each other becomes an added excuse to the white for keeping Negroes segregated. When traveling in the north, where white and black would have to suffer together, if either were subjected to this torture, I have seen the conductor, without waiting for complaints, firmly tell white women passengers: "You cannot smoke in here. There's a smoker. You will have to go there or stop smoking."

And to think that in years past, I have several times risked being shot by forcing smoking white men out of a car where colored women were riding,—sometimes compelling the conductor and trainmen to respect the presence of a lone Negrom woman by ceasing to smoke. Once in Alabama a conductor threatened to shoot me ,but he stopped smoking. At another time in the same state, when I asked the trainman not to smoke because there was one colored woman of the backwoods and unknown to me, present in the jim-crow coach, the trainman offered to fight me and I had to stand up in the aisle to be fully ready for the attack before he quieted down.

Now I begin to wonder what in the thunder I was risking my life for. Since the colored woman has started smoking she doesn't care a bang for non-smoking males or for other colored women. Often when we are fighting in human history, we really don't know what we are fighting for: we are just following a formula.

I had always said that the jim-crow car was such an instrument of torture that nothing devilsh could be added to it; but what it took to make it worse, this careless colored woman, who is anxiously aping "smartness," is showing us now that she's "got it." May her reign be short. Or pretty soon the railroads will stop providing smoking compartments for colored passengers.

## Five Wives Show Up For Dead Man's Insurance

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Dec. 1 (ANP)—Last week a laborer on the Ponce aqueduct died and the following day officials of the Workmen's Compensation State Fund were surprised when five women, presented themselves at various times during the day, each declaring she was his wife, and demanding his insurance. A check-up of the records revealed that he had really been married twice. The status of the other three "widows" is being investigated. According to the Compensation Act, a share in the insurance may be alloted to illegitimate children.

## Worker Burns To Death 85 Feet Below River

Atchison, Kan., Dec. 2—(A. N. P.)—Last Thursday while working in one of the chambers of a big pier, one of the units under construction for the new toll-free bridge across the Missouri River, James Jackson, 40, a sand-hog. was burned to death 85 feet below the surface of the water when his clothing accidentally caught fire. His was the first fatal accident since construction of the bridge began.

## Illinois Old-Age Pensioners To Get Surplus Foods

Chicago, Dec. 2—(ANP)—It was announced here Monday by John C. Weigle, public welfare administrative assistant, that Illinois old-age pensioners, in addition to their monthly allowance, will be given Federal surplus commodities. The food items will be supplied by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to the Illinois emergency relief commission for distribution to the aged needy.

## Chicago Plans Model Youth Congress

Chicago, Dec. 9—(ANP)—A planning conference to prepare for the all-Chicago Model Youth Congress to be held in March, 1938, has been called for December 12th, at the Morrison hotel here. Negro youth will be represented at both the planning confab and the big meeting next March. The discussion December 12, on juvenile delinquency will be led by Pauline Redmond. youth director of the Chicago Urban League.

## Malliet Named Haitian N. Y. Correspondent

New York (C)—A. M. Wendell Malliet. staff writer of the Amsterdam News, has been notified by Antonine Bervin, secretary general of the National Haitian Commission of Intellectual cooperation of Port au Prince, that he has been chosen by the Council of the organization as New York correspondent of the Commission.

## WPA WORKERS IN LOUISIANA SENT TO CANE PATCHES

**Baton Rouge,** La., Dec. 2—(ANP)—An estimated 5,000 Negro WPA workers, hastily recruited from projects over the state, were ordered transported by the Louisiana national guard into the sugar bowl district Tuesday to save $6,000.000 worth of cane from cold weather.

Orders were given out by Gov. Richard Leche, ill with influenza at his mansion. He telephoned the mayors of various cities and ordered WPA work suspended for the emergency. He said that, because of the recent unseasonable and prolonged cold weather, there was grave danger that if the standing cane was not windrowed within the week it would sour and be a total loss.

You cannot make Christ know you if you do not know him.—Bishop Johnson.

## Astrology, Its Meaning And Service to You

(By Cora J. Gibson for A. N. P.)

Astrology—star knowlegde—is the study of Cosmic Law and its principles. There are certain correrespondences in all nature which may be interpreted by the positions of the planets and signs of the Zodiac. As applied to the individual. it is called Natal Astrology.

At the time of birth, the positions of these celestial bodies and their relationship to each other, INDICATE certain impulses and mental factors within us. We call these impulses "vibrations." They are named for the planets in our Solar system. The nature of each vibration is different; and the degree of power emanating from each vibration varies according to the position of the planets at birth.

The position of the Sun, Moon and planets tell the story of your special group of vibrations which will not be exactly the same for over twenty-five thousand years. That is why a horoscope (or time clock) erected for the moment of your birth relates specifically to you____ what you have; and the philosophy of Astrology points the way to self-development___or what you may become. In other words, the proper use of your particular unit, called "self," will bring you what is commonly known as success.

For Astrology teaches that we attract to ourselves the conditions in life which correspond to the nature of our own vibrations. For instance, if the constructive Jupiter vibration has been developed, such qualities as faith, hope and optimism will be expressed through you in some department of life (which is denoted by Jupiter's position in your chart). And because of the activity of this vibration, there is attracted to you what some may call "luck" because of a stream of good fortune in some form flowing into your life; but the truth is, you have worked with the law regarding this particular vibration and the outward conditions are reflecting the inner.

On the other hand, we may be misusing another type of vibration, say, a Venus vibration. Then, there may be an indolence and laxness and general carelessness which, in turn, will attract unsatisfactory conditions repeatedly in some department of our life. There will be a lack of order, beauty and permanence because of this automatic response of the outer to the inner____because of the not working WITH the Law pertaining to this impulse.

We say "misuse" advisedly because no vibration is evil. We have been given so much material to make of it what we will. We would not be agents of free will if we were prohibited from our own CHOICE of self-expression. BUT when we use our material constructively, we work WITH the law with resulting harmonies such as health, contentment and a definite purpose in life. However, we do not break Cosmic Law by not working with it—we only go against it by the misuse of its principles. Ignorance of the law does not by any means change it. The Law is immutable. The effects we receive are always created by ourselves. It is our advantage to work with it.

We may do this by "knowing" ourselves thru the study of our horoscope which reveals our possibilities and powers, thus enabling us to work intelligently towards becoming more useful and therefore more powerful and successful personalities.

## Etta Moten Sings in Tulsa

**Tulsa,** Okla., Dec. 2—(ANP)—Sponsored by Alpha Chi Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Miss Etta Moten, stage, screen and radio star and featured performer in "Flying Down to Rio." was presented here last week in recital at Carver Junior High school before an audience that filled the auditorium to capacity. The program was one of a series sponsored by the sorors as contributions to the cultural side of Tulsa community life.

## HERE'S HOW TO MAKE A HEN LAY JUST THE KIND OF EGG YOU WANT

### 'Controlled Feeding' Is Secret, Denson Says, and Shows Examples

By Ed Bernd

It takes some showmanship to put across a new idea—and that's why J. W. Denson, operator of a local feed store, is carrying around a carton of eggs and several paper plates.

While the eggs all look alike from the outside, they don't from the inside. That's why the spectators have a startled look when he breaks an egg in one of the plates and it turns out to have a green yolk.

Mr. Denson's idea is this:

"A controlled egg has more base to it. It's richer in food value than an egg from a hen that is not on controlled feeding."

He means that country eggs may sell cheaper, but when you eat one for breakfast, you don't know what you're getting in food value.

Mr. Denson said he had been experimenting with his controlled feed idea recently. His hens now produce eggs which have substantial yolks. He broke a "controlled egg" in a paper plate and moved the plate around. The yolk remained solid. He broke a storage egg, shipped to Macon, and the yolk lost its shape. Then he broke a "fresh country egg" and its reddish yolk was less stable than the "controlled egg."

"I'm trying to help local poultrymen get a better price for their eggs, and at the same time benefit the consumers," Mr. Denson said. "I'll be glad to put on my little demonstration for anybody."

He quoted prices for "controled eggs" which were some higher than those for "country eggs" and for storage eggs.

The egg with the green yolk was produced by giving the hen food containing green vegetable coloring, he explained. That is just a novelty.

He failed, however to reveal if any of the hens had seen the green-yolked eggs—and if so what was the result.

Macon Ga., Daily Telegraph

## WANTS EDUCATION TO RISE ABOVE PRESENT ACADEMIC LEVEL

### Bishop President Sees Need of "New Birth" Of Ideals

Beaumont, Texas, Dec. 9 (ANP)—"Speaking on The Challenge of Education for Negroes in Texas," President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop College delivered the keynote address at the 53rd annual session of the Colored Teachers State Association of Texas, here Friday afternoon. Following an illuminating address by Dr. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Austin, Dr. Rhoads declared that "race education must rise above the purely academic level and assume functional aspects involving growth in democratic ideals and practices in human relations, and vocational and economic adjustments; and progress in religion."

The speaker exploited the theory of race progress and security by means of so-called "minority group techniques," observing that "our difficulties are too complex and deeply rooted to admit to a single remedy The mere manipulation of external circumstances, or even the evolution of a worthy goal, ultimately will result in suicide." He pointed to "the chaotic condition in Europe, Asia, and even in America" as "costly symptoms of a distorted social philosophy." Above everything else, the solution demands "a change of heart, a new birth of devotion to democratic ideals." the speaker said.

He dealt sharp blows to "discriminatory practices which prescribe an inferior brand of education for Negro youth and unhealthy living conditions for urban Negro communities, and which constitute a menace to our state and national welfare."

MACON, GA. DAILY TELEGRAPH

### Proper Cooking of Cane Juice Is Secret of Good Syrup

Great changes have occurred in cane grinding and processing in the state. The yellowjackets are a menace to the syrup maker when the weather is warm, but the frost that came on the twenty-third of October made it necessary to grind cane promptly to prevent the souring of the juice. The weather was warm following the frost, and the yellowjackets have had a feast around the cane mills.

At Red Henry's mill in South Macon cane is ground for customers who like to drink juice fresh from the mill. It is claimed that this juice has medicinal values far in excess of that of the citrus fruits, and in South Georgia the saying goes that all malarial traces are cleared from the system when the people begin to drink plenty of cane juice and eat raw cabbage and cooked cabbage. Abundant health follows. Mr. Henry has the cane stalks washed in a barrel of water, and three layers of cloth are used as strainers for the juice as it flows from the mill into the container. In the past it has not been unusual to see cane run through a mill with shucks on the stalk and gritty roots at the bottom. A crocus sack was spread over the barrel to clear the grit from the juice as it flows from the mill. This crocus sack keeps out some of the yellowjackets, but not all.

A number of years ago two kinds of cane were planted in Georgia, the red cane and the green cane. Then came the ribbon cane, which was a red cane with a green stripe in the peeling. The relative merits of these different canes were often discussed. Gradually the impression spread that the green cane, being softer, was better for chewing, but the red cane was said to have more sugar in its juice, and was better for syrup-making. As cane chewing was not as popular as syrup eating the cane growers gradually left off their green cane patches, and now it is most unusual to see a stalk of green cane in the markets.

Coastal Plain planters discovered they could grow tenderer and bigger came than could be grown with similar work in the Piedmont Section; therefore, acreage rapidly increased in South Georgia, but the Piedmont growers contended that they preferred the Middle Georgia yielded a larger percentage of syrup for a given quantity of juice, and they prefered the Middle Georgia cane. It was insisted also that the Middle Georgia syrup was sweeter. The South Georgians did not agree on that point, but strange to say many of them have abandoned the red cane and the green cane, and are now planting Pride of Japan, or POJ, as they call it, and are pleased with it. Its stalks are small and do not grow as high as the red cane, but grow in clusters, many coming from one root, or eyelet, and its value is highly satisfactory.

Unless the juice is properly cooked the syrup made from it tends to crystallize with age, and as the Georgia cane grower wants syrup and not sugar from his cane patch he tries to prevent this crystallization. Cooking processes are said to be the only remedy. Many exhibits of the POJ and its products have been seen at the Dodge county fair, and at some of the other fairs. Now the farmers in Jefferson and Emanuel counties are growing POJ, and A. J. Knight on the Wadley-Swainsboro highway has made a crop of it for the second year. He says it is a success from every standpoint. He likes the syrup and juice as well as that from any other cane. He says the plant grows better in land not too highly fertilized. He applied a top dressing of soda and produced twenty-five to thirty stalks to the hill. Where cotton will grow, he says the cane will flourish:

While Mr. Knight makes his fine cane crop and other revenue-producing crops on his farm Mrs. Knight is bringing in the cash by selling quantities of vegetables from her garden, as well as milk, butter, and eggs. The cooperative markets in Swainsboro enable her to dispose of those side crops. She says the market is a blessing to farm wives, and she can make more money out of her little enterprises than can be made out of the cotton crop on the farm.

MACON, GA., DAILY TELEGRAM

### Georgia Returning as Poultry Producer—Rhode Island Red Sets Record—Peanut Oil Favored in Curing of Meat—Truck Crops Grown in Wilcox.

The Georgia College of Agriculture at the State University has recently published its progress report for the twelfth Georgia National Egg Laying Contest. It says:

"A pen of Rhode Island Reds from Columbus, Georgia, made the highest record of any heavy breed pen and not only achieved this record, but was fourth high of all the heavy breeds competing."

Texas. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, supplied the contestants that were within the 15 high groups. The Rhode Island Reds referred to as leading all other heavy breeds belong to the Oak Mountain Poultry Farm of Waverly Hall. Georgia, but they are kept by the proprietor, J. E. Humes, for his personal attention at his home in Columbus. His pen of Rhode Island Reds made a record of 2,825.75. He had a pen in Florida that scored 2,812 in egg laying. The Georgia record is the highest ever made by heavy breeds in the state, according to the progress report. One Rhode Island Red hen scored 315.8. Mr. Humes' Oak Mountain White Leghorns made second high place and won 2,842.80 points.

The progress report contains interesting information for poultry and egg producers. It shows what the various breeds of chickens are doing, and what the various breeders are doing to raise standards.

When Georgia decided to let Tennessee raise her chickens while Georgia spread the report that Georgia mortgages the friends of Tennessee and the unwitting enemies of Georgia spread there port that Georgia sand didnt' have enough grit in it to raise chickens. The poultry in Georgia developed the roup, and cholera, and distemper, and moulted, and had the highstrikes and at times they refused to lay eggs, so Tennessee produced the poultry and eggs, and Georgia bought them. Then came such men as J. E. Humes, A. E. Guinn, the Booth Farms, the University of Georgia Farm, W. A. Seidel, J. C. Tomlinson, R. H. Sturgeon, R. C. E. Wallace, and others, who have re-established confidence in chicken raising in the state, and have shown that chickens, like hogs and cattle, and horses, and mules, need feed and care, and that they cannot be raised like wild creatures. In the old days the only profitable hog, or cow, or chicken, or turkey or duck, or guinea, was the one that wouldn't cost anything for feed. He must be a rustler and go into the wild woods to get his living, or else feed on that which would otherwise go to waste. Today's producers of poultry and livestock give as much attention to feeding as to breeding. Both are important, and the animal or fowl is used to convert feeds into profits.

## 25 EDITORS HEAR GOVERNMENT MEN DELIVER ADDRESSES

### Leaders Seek Aid of Colored Papers for New Deal Farm Program

Washington, Dec. 9 -(ANP)—Twenty-five Negro editors from various sections of America set in conference here Wednesday and Thursday and heard Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture; Dr. Will Alexander, director of the Farm Security Administration; Dr. C. W. Warburton of the Farm Extension Bureau and their assistants, describe how those agencies which affect intimately, more Negro people than any other governmental departments, are functioning in their efforts to aid the rural population of the country live fuller lives.

The meeting which was held in the press room of the new agricultural building had been called in recognition of the part which the Negro newspaper plays in the lives of colored people and to permit the editors, most of whom live in urban centers, to get a fuller grasp on the problems which face the largest single Negro group in the country, the farmers. It is hoped the newspaper representatives will develop a broader interest in the rural situation, acquaint themselves with the news sources available so as to be better able to disseminate information and more effectively interpret happenings in agriculture and its allied fields. Fuller knowledge on the part of Negro farmers of the governmental services available and of the new programs being instituted is expected to enable them to take better advantage of the opportunities open to them.

**Must Increase Farm Income**

"We have asked you to come here," said Secretary Wallace, the first speaker, who himself had been a farm paper editor before assuming his present post. "because you represent a large and important segment of our farm population. In order to develop national prosperity the earning power of all of our farm population must be raised. Both labor and agriculture must have their incomes increased so that the one may support the other.

"The farmer must get adequate income in order to be able to buy the products which the city worker produces. Labor must have employment so that he in turn can purchase the commodities which the farmers raise." The secretary cited figures and drew charts to show how dependent these two great factors in American life were upon each other. He also described the pending farm legislation before congress and told the purpose of the proposed ever-normal granary.

Dr. Will Alexander, head of the Farm Security Administration and former secretary of the Interracial Commission, the latter an experience which has enabled him to see the Negro's problems clearly and proffer more than normally sympathetic aid, explained that the primary job of the FSA was to get farmers off relief.

**Relief Urgently Needed**

"More than a million farm families need relief," Dr. Alexander said. They have been ruined by a century of unscientific, one crop farming, unjust interest rates, over-burdening, exhaustion of the soil and tilling of poor land which cannot produce an adequate crop."

**Many Editors Present**

Among the editors present were: Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call; Thomas W. Young, Journal and Guide; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; Roscoe Dunjee, Black Dispatch; Wm. A. Fowlkes, Atlanta World; M. D. Potter, Tampa Bulletin; Mrs. Mayme Osby Brown, Louisiana Weekly; Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; I. M. A. Myers, Palmetto Leader; W. C. Buford, Louisville Leader; Dr. C. B. Powell, Amsterdam News; Arthur M. Carter, Afro-American, W. C. Hueston, Washington Eagle; Fred R. Moore, New York Age; Carter Wesley, Houston Iniormer; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia Tribune; Leon R. Harris, Modern Farmer; Robert A. Pelham, Capitol News Service; Dr. Kelly Miller, Washington; Louis R. Lautier, Washington; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute; Ralph Matthews, Afro-American; J. B. Pierce, Hampton Institute, Charles E. Hall, Bureau of the Census; Florence R. Murray, Washington Tribune; Dutton Ferguson, Flash Magazine; Mrs. Robert R. Moton, President, National Association of Colored Women Inc., Capahosic, Va.; James P. Davis, Southern Division, AAA; Albon L. Holsey, Field Officer, Southern Division, AAA; Joseph H. B. Evans, Farm Security Administration; A. Atkinson, Division of Information AAA.

F. C. A. SHOWS DROP IN FORECLOSURES

### Farms Lost in This Way 23 Per Cent Fewer Third Quarter of 1937 Than Last Year.

Farm foreclosures during the third quarter of 1937 were 23 per cent less than for a corresponding period in 1936, according to a statement today by A. S. Goss, land bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Goss said the 9,719 foreclosures for the period were the fewest in any three-month period since 1933, when such data was first compiled by the Government.

"With the exception of loans by the Land Bank Commissioner," Mr. Goss stated, "foreclosures have shown a decline on all types of loans during the third quarter of 1937, compared to a year ago. Federal Land Bank foreclosures declined 34 per cent, while the total private lenders declined 26 per cent and was 47 per cent below the corresponding period of 1934. The increase in Land Bank commissioner foreclosures is accounted to a considerable extent by the aging of loans."

The number of farm mortgages recorded throughout the country during the third quarter of 1937, included both new loans and renewals, was less than for any other three-month period during the last four years for which data is available, he said.

## SHRUBS, VINES AID IN SAVING SOIL

Shrubs and vines frequently considered as pests may be staunch allies to the farmer, according to Forrest V. Durand, biologist of the 25,000-acre demonstration area recently established by the soil conservation service in Robertson County.

The use of native vegetation on the farm to control gullying and sheet erosion is too often overlooked, he said. Natural vegetation such as wild plum, coralberry, wild rose and hazelnut is left undisturbed along fence rows, especially where fence lines follow the contour or cross drainage lines, will not only act as effective checks to erosion, but will provide food and cover for wildlife.

Such vegetation is frequently removed to improve the appearance on the farm. If allowed to remain, the shrubs and vines will assist in stablizing slopes and controlling erosion, and at the same time give shelter and food for native game birds and songsters. Although some species of vegetation are considered as pests, the recommended types will not spread into cultivated fields and they have little effect on the life of the fence itself.

In the erosion control demonstration in Roberson County, as well as that in Gibson County, cooperating farmers are agreeing to permit native vegetation to remain along fence rows. If the shrubs grow too tall and shade crops, they are trimmed to the desired height but are not removed.

# MIRACLE INTERVENES TO SAVE MAN'S LIFE AND HE'LL LOSE IT

### Killer Has Horrible Experience Trying to Beat The Law

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 2—(ANP)—Only a series of virtual miracles has saved Exam Cox several times in the past few days from death—in order that he may go on trial to face almost certain death in the state's lethal gas chamber.

Cox, 24, and of magnificent build, was wanted on a charge of murdering a state policeman. Last Friday he was started from Washington, D. C., for Goldsboro by Deputy U. S. Marshal Harold Quinn and Sheriff Paul Garrison of Wayne county. Becoming hungry on the way, he was allowed to eat at a lunchstand.

With speed that left the officers stunned, the handcuffed youth plunged backward into a ravine and fled through the night. A posse of 50 department of justice agents and bloodhounds searched in vain. Cox meanwhile found a log containing a nail and patiently sawed off the handcuffs. He had heard that police could identify a man by his teeth so he picked the gold out of his own with the spike.

Next night Quinn and Garrison, from whom he escaped, were patrolling the vicinity of Accotink, Va., where he had disappeared. Suddenly a gaunt, mud-spattered figure loomed on the road and was delighted when offered a ride. It was Cox.

The escapec got into the car before he recognized these were the last persons he wanted to see. With a cry of alarm, he lunged out of the auto and plunged 80 feet from The Richmond highway bridge.

In all history, no one had survived a leap from the bridge, and after a search, the officers concluded Cox was dead. But late Monday a man with a broken leg and shoulder crawled to the main highway. It was the missing youth. He had fallen into three feet of mud, and was half starved and freezing.

Cox will recover, physicians say.

## THE NEWS AT A GLANCE

### Condensed Summary for Busy Readers

(By Albert G. Barnett for A. N. P.)

OSSING. N. Y.,—After two and a half months of work Mrs. Elina Krylenko last Sunday unveiled two beautiful murals she had painted in the Star of Bethlehem Baptist Church here. Located high on the wall on either side of the chancel, one mural depicts the crucifixion, the other the Sermon on the Mount. Rev. T. R. Washington. pastor of the church explained that the artist had done the work free of charge, had it been a commercial assignment here charge would have been $2,000. A collection of $62.42 to cover materials, was taken up by the congregation. The famed artist is the wife of Max Eastman, and the sister of General Nickolai Vasilyevich Krylenko, Soviet Minister of ustice..

NEW YORK CITY,—Facing maximum term of three years i the penitentiary, Priscilla Paul 40, Father Divine "archangel" a his 115th St., "Heaven," was convicted last Tuesday of third-degree assault in Special Sessions on the complaint of Humility onsolation, former "archangel" of he cult. With two unidentified men, "archangel" Paul was alleged to have led in the beating of he complainant on June 17. She will be senteneed on Sept. 24.

MACON, Ga.,—John McMurray, 6-year-old Lizella County Farmer and a watermelon addict, last Monday after a week-long feast on his favorite fruit, found himself suddently seized with violent pains, rushed to the emergency room to the city hospital. Doctors examined him, discovered he had not only eaten too many melons—but the seeds as well. Warned of the danger of including the seeds in his diet, he was treated and sent home.

MEMPHIS,—Taking an active part in last week's city-wide health-promotion and disease-prevention program was the Collins Chapel Connectional Hospital, founded in 1909 by the C. M. E. Church. The hospital, of which Dr. W. S. Martin is superintendent, occupies two floors, has 50 beds, medical and suryical departments, one major operating room, fracture room with Horlick fracture table; a gas machine, laboratory and maternity room with 20 bassintes. Church-endowed, the hospital's $1,500 yearly allotment takes care of the expenses.

LAFAYETTE, La.,—Last Monday morning, while walking leisurely along the highway near the city, Luke Thomas, colored saw a small bundle lying in the road, looked closely, discovered it was a newly-born white baby. Dr. William Melaneron of Calenero, summoned hastily by Thomas, reported the infant in perfect health, had it removed to Charity Hospital, where several offers have already been received for adoption of the waif.

RALEIGH, N C.,—Last month Dr. M. R. Trabue of State College, Pa., needing a colored cook, wrote here to C. R. Adams, assistant director of the State Employment Service. Adams sought vainly, could find none, finally sent Dr. Trabue his own cook. Shortly hereafter, Dr. Trabue wrote Adams again, sought another cook for a friend and Adams sent his newly-hired chef. Last Week Dr. Trabue wrote that he wanted Director Adams himself—to be affiliated with him in the department of education at Penn State College. Adams went.

GRAPELAND, Texas.—A colored farmhand, Isaac Johnson, last Tuesday ended the hunt of thousands of soldiers, Boy Scouts, CCC workers and nearly 100 army airplanes—when, while looking for stray cattle he stumbled on the wreckage of the missing army training plane, demolished beyond recognition, the pilot, Guy Edgerton, dead in the cockpit. The plane had been missing for two weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico and Rafael Matinez Nadal, President of the Puerto Senate have protested to Secretary Ickes and Postmaster General Farley against the Puerto Rican mural painted by Rockwell Kent in the new Postoffice Building. Said Mr. Iglesias: "It is nothing but perverse propaganda against our country." Exclaimed Senate President Nedal: "It is an insult! It must be wiped out! I protest."

## Arrested On One Charges, Man Confesses Another

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 30—(ANP)—Arrested last Tuesday on the charge of robbing Leon Young, taxi driver, of $4, Prisoner Henry W. Jones, 21, surprised police by confessing that on October 2nd he had held up another cab driver, George R. Jones, and taken $6.50 from him. Jones was bound over from City Court to Superior Court on a $500 bond for each charge when he appeared before Assistant Judge Paul C. West. He was jailed on failure to post the bond.

Another prisoner, Richard Satterfield, a former convict, appearing before Judge West, was found guilty of the larceny of two pairs of trousers, drew sentence of 18 months on the road gang. Detective Joe Lowe said that Satterfield had spent 13 of the past 15 years as a prisoner on the roads for various crimes, including burglary, larceny, vagrancy, and gambling.

San Juan, P. R., (ANP)—Monday was moving day for scores of workmen and their families, when the first tenants of the model, three-story, reinforced concrete apartments, erected by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration—entered their new homes, which rent at from $2 to $4.50 per room weekly. Accomodating 216 families, the building occupies a block of the Puerta de Tierra waterfront, were built on reclaimed land.

## Ben Ames Speaks At Spelman College On "Europe Uncensored"

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 28—(Special)—Declaring anyone to be criminally insane who has actually seen a war and still wants to have one, Ben Ames, American war correspondent and journalist, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of London, in his first lecture since arriving in this country from Spain four days ago, today told the students and faculties of the affliated schools of the present situation in war-threatened Europe as he has had opportunity to observe it. The lecture was held in Howe Memorial Hall, on the Spelman College campus, at the first assembly of the college year.

Mr. Ames has traveled in almost every country in Europe in an effort to find out what the people are thinking. Germany, he believes, has got involved in the Spanish situation more deeply than was intended, because Germany fundamentally wants to be friendly with England. France is so much concerned with defending her own borders and interests that she has had no other active foreign policy. Italy, in his view, is the most aggressive and belligerent nation in Europe. Mr. Ames has observed that Italy and Germany are assembling the latest and freshest equipment for untra-modern warfare, having sent old equipment to Ethiopia and Spain In Spain, Mr. Ames believes neither faction is likely to achieve a decisive victory.

At the close of his lecture, the speaker showed several films of motion pictures of the destruction wrought in Spain as an outgrowth of the war between the Loyalists and the Rebels, which he had taken, oftentimes, at the risk of his life. The pictures contain scenes of refugees, of children playing in the streets directly after planes have bombed the city, of beautiful buildings and churches that have been destroyed, of the soldiers fortifying the city of Madrid, which according to Mr. Ames, will never be captured.

Although still a young man, Mr. Ames has for the past seven years been a special correspondent for the United Press and other syndicates in Europe and Northern Africa. During the Italian-Ethiopian conflict, he was chief correspondent for the United Press in Ethiopia.

## POOREST COW YIELDED 566 POUNDS OF FAT

When one cow in a herd produces 566 pounds of butterfat in a year, it is a satisfaction to the owner, but when a whole herd of 35 cows each produces that amount, or more, it is a new world record for a dairy herd.

This record was made by Ralph Van Schoych, Hillsdale, Ohio, says the Farm Journal. His cows are Holsteins. One produced 793 pounds of fat for the year, and several went over 600 pounds, the account states.

The cows were fed silage, alfalfa and commercial dairy feed, and were milked three times a day.

## Experts Say Mechanical Cotton Picker May Displace 500,000 Workers

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2—(ANP)—In a report last week to Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, WPA agricultural economists declared that with further refinements and developments the mechanical cotton picker, within five or ten years, might lead to the displacement of 500,000 field workers.

Other probable effect of the widespread use of the automatic picker: reduced number of tenants and sharecroppers; greater uses of machinery in other phases of cotton culture; an increase in the size of cotton farms and a shift by cotton planters to those areas best suited to tilling and harvesting by machinery.

The experts, however, said that at its present stage the mechanical picker fails to get all the cotton in the fields, loses part of the seed, places trash in the lint. They estimated the present cost of picking cotton mechanically at $1.65 per hundred pounds, as compared with $100 per hundred for hand picking. The expert's conclusion: "The mechanical picker in its present state of development is not likely to take the cotton belt by storm."

## Scottsboro Boy's Condition Critical

New York, Dec. 2—(CNA)—Ozzie Powell, one of the still imprisoned five Scottsboro boys, is in a critical condition at Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., according to Joseph Geldes, Southern representative of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners.

Geldes arrived in this city this week to attend a conference on the defense of the boys. He reported he visited the boys in Kilby Prison shortly before coming here and found Powell "a shadow of his former self." Powell was wasting away, he said, under the rigorous prison regime at Kilby. The condition of the other boys is also serious, he declared.

Following Geldes' report, Richard B. Moore, of the International Labor Defense, proposed "emergency measures" to intensify the mass and legal fight for the freedom of the five boys, and for their transfer, meantime, to the Birmingham County jail

## Truck Driver, Hurt In Highway Crash, Saves Firm's Cash

York, S. C., Nov. 30 (ANP—A remarkable demonstration of fidelity and courage was given in York country last Saturday by Sam Wilfong, a truck driver for the McWhirter 5c and 10c chain store company. Intrusted with two bags, containing large sums of money, for delivery at the York headquarters of the firm, Milfong's truck was in collision with another car on the highway between Great Falls and Rock Hill, and in the crash he suffered a brain concussion. Despite his injury and thinking only of the money entrusted to him, Wilfong managed to drive his truck to Rock Hill where he chanced to see Dr. R. J. Settle, whom he knew. Wilfong turned over the money to the physician, asked him to rush it to the company's office in New York. Dr. Settle took the courageous man, cut and bleeding and in a dazed condition from the pain, to a Rock Hill hospital where still incoherent, he was unable to give details of the crash.

War is but an organized barbarism,
And an inheritance of the savage state,
However disguised or ornamented.
—Louis Bonaparte


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### MUDDY WATER WARNS AGAINST SOIL EROSION

Muddy water is a danger signal, a warning that topsoil is being washed off fields. Strip cropping, with alternating clean-cultivated and close-growing crops, is one of the best ways to reduce this loss, say scientists of the Soil Conservation Service.

During or right after a hard rain, water is muddy as it enters the upper side of close-growing strips from the clean-cultivated areas. On the lower side of the close-growing strips, run-off water has decreased in volume and is much clearer. The change is caused by the dense vegetation which filters out soil particles and impedes water flow, allowing more moisture to penetrate the soil.

On steep slopes a larger number of comparatively narrow strips check soil losses more successfully than a few wide strips, the soil specialists say. A visit to the nearest Soil Conservation Service demonstration area, where strip cropping has been planned carefully and put into practice on a number of farms, will help the farmer in laying plans for this own farm—Banner.

## Judge Settles Memphis Church Feud

Memphis, Nov. 30—(ANP)—A spirited fight between two warring factions last Sunday at Summerfield Baptist church, during which 60 participants allegedly hurled chairs and song books at each other, ended Monday when three of the combatants told their story to Judge Marion Boyd in City Court. Testimony at the hearing revealed that hostilities started at the church when both factions lifted their voices in song, but sang different hymns. Patrolman Cummings, called to pacify the bellicose congregation, arrested three men. They were all dismissed by Judge Boyd.

## Brooklyn Police Saves Two Girls

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2—(A. N. P.)—Two sisters—Vernee Lane, 10 and Collette, 3—trapped in the third floor of an apartment building on Herkimer St., were rescued last Tuesday by Patrolman Herbet Downward, attached to the Creedmore, Queens station.

The policeman, off duty was passing the house when he suddenly heard the older girl's scream for help. Rushing to the apartment he broke in the door. Found the children's clothing ablaze, rushed them to safety. Vernee, partially blind was burned on both hands, her sister about the face. Mrs. Collette Lane, the mother, had locked in the children in the house, was out on a shopping trip.

### PAY LABOR FAIR WAGE FARMERS FAIR PRICE

Agriculture has some loyal friends and supporters in Congress. Rep. Wright Patman of Texas pointed out that the protective tariff compels the farmer to pay a much higher price for what he purchases than is paid by people of other nations. Rep. Patman very ably contends for the establishment of a fixed price for basic farm products. "This Congress passed what is known as the bituminous coal price fixing bill, it will be just as consistent in the passage of a similar bill for cotton and wheat," declares Mr. Patman. "In addition to price fixing in regard to coal, oil, railroad rates, insurance, telegraph, telephone, electric power, water, gas, ginning, compressing, warehousing, ocean freight and interest, an effort is being made in Congress to fix the price of labor, which directly affects the farmers, who receive 5 and 10 cents an hour for their work. If farmers were to receive parity prices they would receive less than 20 cents an hour for their work."

"In view of prices having been fixed against the farmer," continues Rep. Patman, "and in view of the protective tariff which makes him pay twice as much for his machinery as a farmer in Mexico is compelled to pay for the same machinery from the same manufacturer, it is the humane duty of Congress to do something to give the farmers a compensating benefit for the disadvantages and discriminations that Congress is causing them to suffer. We should pay labor a fair wage. We should pay farmers a fair price."

## Select Cast For "Brown Sugar"

New York, Nov. 30—(ANP)—Brown Sugar, the new play to be produced by George Abbott will open Nov. 22 at the Majestic theatre in Brooklyn. An imposing list of artists has been selected for the cast among them being Juan Hernandez, Beulah Edmunds, Christola Williams, Richard Huey, Georgette Harvey, John Bunn, Alvin Childress, Katherine Lavall and Martin Slade. The show which was written by Bernie Angus, revolves about life in Harlem and after its showing in Brooklyn expects to go to Broadway.

## School Founded By President's Wife Opens

Warm Springs, Ga., (C)—The Eleanor Roosevelt Industrial School opened Tuesday with Norman Wilson, Hampton graduate, as principal. Mr. Wilson said the school, founded by the President's wife, and dedicated last spring by President Roosevelt, "will train the hand as well as the mind." The building cost $12,000 and was erected through a PWA grant and private subscriptions. The building is located on the outskirts of Warm Springs. On the opening day 126 students were enrolled, and 200 more are expected Class room work goes through the ninth grade.

## Knoxville Launches Drive Against Syphilis

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 30—(ANP) At a meetiug just held at the Faragut hotel, attended by health, social, civic and educational leaders of both racial groups an elaborate program has been staged by which it intends to determine the spread of this disease among Knoxvillians and adopt measures for its eradication.

Dr. W. H. Enneis, chief health officer of the city is the moving spirit behind the movement, with the health departments of the state and United States collaborating. The slogan adopted is "Syphilis Must Go!"

### A FARM FOR EVERY FARMER

Rep. Will Rogers of Oklahoma, not only pleads for Congress to guarantee farmers a reasonable profit above cost of production for all farm commodities, but goes it one better, and asks for a farm for every farmer. Rep. Will Rogers makes this declaration: "This Government is great enough and is strong enough to provide a program which will take care of surplus production and lay in store for the lean years. In addition to guaranteeing cost of production for farm products we should inaugurate a program which would make possible, as one Oklahoman said, a farm for every farmer. Fair prices for farm products will help make this possible. Low rates of interest on long-time loans would enable farmers to repossess farms lost during the past few years. With fair prices for farm products and Government loans at low rates of interest, tenant farmers could soon buy their own farms. It is my hope that in the special session of Congress we can enact legislation which will make it possible for every farmer to own his own farm. In no other way will we insure a permanent and lasting prosperity for the American people."

We agree with Rep. Patman and Rep. Rogers. Both are in close touch with farm problems. I recall that Bill Nye said, "An expert is just a dern fool away from home," and there are self-anointed agricultural experts holding down jobs in Washington whose knowledge of farming may not extend far beyond their having heard someone sing "Little Boy Blue come blow your horn, Call all the funny folks out of the corn."

### GINNINGS UP TO NOVEMBER 14, 1937

A release from census bureau reported a total of 14,949,078 bales of cotton of this year's growth ginned up to November 14. Ginnings to November 14 of last year totaled only 10,767,140 bales. A recent crop report estimate reflects that we will have eighteen and one-fourth (18¼) million crop this year.

Ginnings to November 14 this year and last year by states were as follows:

Alabama 1,479,167 running bales this year, and 1,092,574 last year.

Arizona 127,530 and 103,369.

Arkansas 1,429,713 and 1,148,817.

California 395,486 and 268,356.

Florida 34713 and 27,410.

Georgia 1,362,600 and 981,732.

Louisiana 976,195 and 730,427.

Mississippi 2,112,093 and 1,776,367.

Missouri 242718 and 279,235.

New Mexico 93,279 and 81,966.

North Carolina 628,953 and 433,-906.

Oklahoma 594,233 and 254,624.

South Carolina 877,197 and 640,-968.

Tennessee 436,708 and 376,282.

Texas 4,118,882 and 2,536,478.

Texas

Virginia 26,647 and 23,315.

All other states, 13,044 and 11,314.

## A MISSIONARY HYMN

By Rev. Henry Burton, D. D.

There's a light upon the mountains,
and the day is at the spring,
When our eyes shall see the beauty
and the glory of the King;
Weary were our hearts with waiting,
and the night-watch seemed so
long,
But His triumph-day is breaking,
and we hail it with a song.

In the fading of the starlight we can
see the coming morn;
And the lights of men are paling in
the splendors of the dawn;
for the eastern skies are glowing as
with light of hidden fire,
And the hearts of men are stirring
with the throbs of deep desire.

There's a hush of expectation, and a
quiet in the air,
And the breath of God is moving in
the fervent breath of prayer;
For the suffering, dying Jesus is the
Christ upon the throne,
And the travail of our spirit is the
travail of His own.

He is breaking down the barriers,
He is casting up the way,
He is calling for His angels to build
up the Gates of Day;
But His angels here are human, not
the shining hosts above,
For the drum-beats of His army are
the heart-beats of our love.

Hark! we hear a distant music, and
it comes with fuller swell;
Tis the triumph-song of Jesus, of
our King, Immanuel!
Christians, go ye forth to meet Him!
And, my soul, be swift to bring
All thy sweetest and thy dearest for
the triumph of our King!

## PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION

**Problem 1: How will following the leadership of the Good Shepherd bring us safely through the moral danger spots of life?**

**Problem 2: What are some of the false lures held out to young people today and how can they be recognized as false by followers of the Good Shepherd?**

**Problem 3: Suppose the door to God's fold were a set of rules and commandments instead of Christ, the Living Door, what difference would it make?**

**Problem 4: How can we recognize in Jesus the true Leader to whom we should give complete leadership in our lives?**

**Problem 5: If we catch the Spirit of the Good Shepherd what will be our attitude toward all other members of his flock? What possibilities of co-operation will the right attitude open up?**

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

When Nelson reached home, he called Clara on the phone.

"Listen," he said, recognizing her voice. "I'm planning to go to hear Wreckrack, Thursday night, and I thought you might like to go."

"Wreckrack!" Clara repeated. "You don't mean that dreadful man!"

Nelson laughed. "'Dreadful man' is a rather vage description."

"Well, the one I mean wants to tear down everything: the home, the church, and the state, and believes in violent revolution, according to reports. Is that the man?"

"Sounds very much like him," Nelson admitted, still smiling. "From your tone I judge you don't care to accompany me on Thursday."

"Of course I wouldn't go to hear such a man," Clara cried. "And I don't think you should either."

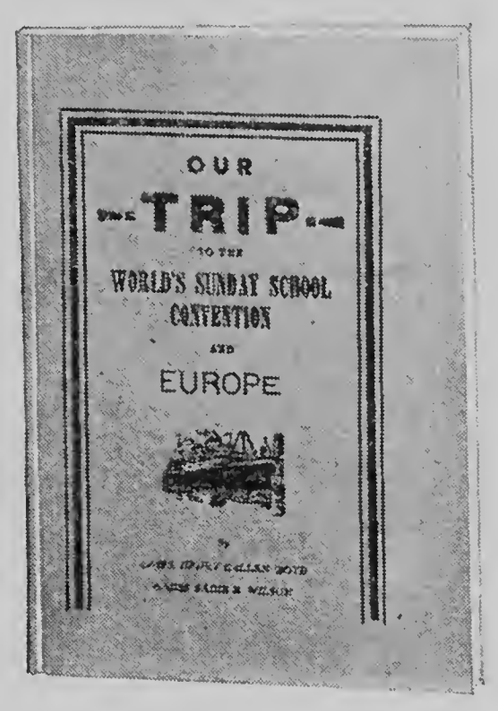
"O well,' Nelson said, his smile vanishing, "that's a question I'll have to decide for myself."

"You claim to be a Christian," Clara continued; "you pray, I judge, to be protected against temptation. And yet you plan to go to hear a man who subtly attacks everything you have been taught to regard as sacred."

"You're taking a very narrow view," Nelson said, and his voice was sharp. "One ought not to be afraid to hear the other side."

"If you were making a serious study of sociology and economics with a view to exploding false theories, it might be different. But I think it is foolish to dabble in such matters. I shouldn't want to lend the influence of my presence to such meetings. I'm not afraid for the truth, I'm afraid for you. You call it being broad-minded, but in my opinion you're deliberately running into danger by dabbling in such matters. If you want to do some investigating, why not begin by making a thorough study of the reason for your present beliefs?"

What should be a Christian's attitude toward those who attack religion? In Nelson's place, what would you do?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## EROSION BLAMED FOR SMALL YIELD

### Georgia's Average Output Per Acre Is Lowest in Nation, Walter Brown Says

At the present low yield Georgia farmers would have to cultivate an additional 10,000,000 acres to feed the state's population and livestock, an agricultural expert said here yesterday.

He was Walter Brown of Athens, state director of the extension service department, who spoke on Georgia's Agricultural Advantages and Problems at the Lions club luncheon meeting in the Hotel Dempsey.

"Our yield per acre is the lowest in the nation, which places us 39th in the income from farms, yet we have the largest state east of the Mississippi," said Mr. Brown. "The seat of the trouble lies in soil erosion, worse here than in any other state."

Mr. Brown said Georgia farmers, however, seriously have started erosion prevention practices and are now among the leaders in planting soil building crops.

**Importations $40,000,000**

"Every year we have to import $40,000,000 of feedstuffs for our livestock," he said. "Yet our climate and diversified soils enable us to produce a wonderfully wide variety of crops and foodstuffs."

Mr. Brown said Georgia made greater progress from 1935-37 than any other state in the increase of livestock values. He declared farmers have a "wonderful opportunity to make hogs a primary cash income source."

Georgia leads in the production of peanuts, pecans, melons and sweet potatoes, ranks second in peaches, third in tobacco and 27th in livestock.

Stanley Elkan, program chairman, presented D. F. Bruce, Bibb county agricultural agent, who introduced Mr. Brown. Al Owens, Mercer student, and Channing Cope, Atlanta, were also presented as guests.

**Grapefruit Flavored**

Grapefruit is beginning to have the true-flavored sweetness of sun-ripened fruit and every shipment brings a slightly better product.

Grapefruit was originally named "shaddock" for the man who first tried to bring the fruit to Florida from the West Indies. He was shipwrecked, but the waves washed the fruit ashore where the seeds sprouted and the tree grew and produced a coarse-grained, bitter fruit. Horticulturists began to work on the product and they produced the delicious "pomelo" whose name was later changed to grape fruit, because it is valuable as a builder of resistance for it is rich in vitamines, particularly vitamin C.

Here is a pleasing combination for grapefruit in salad.

**Grapefruit Pecan Salad**

2 grapefruit
2 ounces shelled pecans, chopped.
1 package lemon flavored gelatin.
1 cup grapefruit juice.
1 tablespoon sugar
3-4 cup boiling water

Peel, remove white skins and separate the grapefruit into segments. These segments should then be cut into three or four pieces. Dissolve the gelatin and sugar in boiling water, then add grapefruit juice. When the mixture begins to thicken slightly, add the grapefruit segments and the chopped nuts. Pour into mold and let chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

**Ginger Grapefruit**

Cut out sections of grapefruit carefully, remove all white membrane. Fill individual sherbet glasses with grapefruit sections and juice. Add 1 teaspoon of preserved ginger to each serving sprinkle with a teaspoon of shredded cocoanut and serve cold.

Questions are invited. Address Susan Myrick, care The Telegraph.

## Says Woman Jury Needed In Scottsboro Trial

New York, Nov. 30—(ANP)—If the Scottsboro trial jury had been composed of women, different verdicts from those consistently handed down would have been probably, according to an article appearing last week in a New York daily by Dorothy Dunbar Dromley, staff columnist.

"It is the law in the state of Alabama that in a case where a woman accuses a man of criminal assault no corroborating evidence has to be produced," she said.

"This doctrine that a woman can convict any man she chooses by pointing an accusing finger at him may seem justifiable to the type of Southern man who believes that the only way to handle the Negroes is to keep them terrified of the whites. Ipso facto, a Negro is guilty of any charge a white person makes against him, and he is doubly guilty if that white person is a woman because Southern womanhood, even the womanhood that rides freight cars, must be kept on its pedestal as a matter of race policy.

"I've been told that I would better understand this curious philosophy if I had ever lived in the South. I'm not sure that I should understand it even then, and I'm not sure that all the women of the South subscribe to it, either. Women see through each other, and I suspect that if women jurors had passed on Victoria Price's story they would have picked it to pieces, as it deserved to be. They would have been skeptical of her truthfulness. (1), because the doctor's examination after the alleged assault showed no injury to the two girls, and (2), because Ruby Bates, her companion, no longer corroborates the story.

"I don't know what hope there is of a further appeal in the Alabama courts on behalf of Haywood Patterson, of Clarence Norris who has been sentenced to death, and of the three others. Very little, I fear. But I am convinced that Alabama and every other Southern state that makes a great point of protecting the honor of women, and that gives more than lip service to justice should have put women in the jury box to judge the credibility of charges made by their own sex."

## SHEET EROSION MAY GO UNNOTICED

When a field is being robbed by sheet erosion, the theft may go on for years without a farmer knowing it.

Erosion which carves deep gullies is pretty obvious. But soil conservation workers know that sheet erosion works so slowly and quietly that it may not be evident until too late.

If a farmer looks at his rolling hillside fields from a distance and sees light-colored knolls in dark-colored fields, or if the color of a sloping field fades to a light tan or grey, as his eyes travel up the slope, he is seeing the results of sheet erosion, which strips away thin layers of topsoil a little at a time, G. E. Martin, University of Tennessee extension service rural engineer, says.

This same test can also be made when crops are growing. Corn, cotton, tobacco and other crops may be making fine growth on the lower parts of a field, but up above where sheet erosion has been at work, the stand is thinner and plants are not doing so well.

Terraces, permanent pasture, winter cover crops and strip cropping on the contour, are ways to prevent and stop the thief, sheet erosion.

## LOOKS FOR DAIRY PRICES TO GO UP

Somewhat higher prices for butter and cheese are probable this winter and spring, with some further drop in feed prices, according to V. L. Gregg, extension dairyman.

"Prices of butter and cheese are expected to average the highest since the winter of 1929-30," the specialist said.

"The country's milk production on October 1 of this year was about two per cent less than for 1936, but this was probably due to poorer fall pastures than last year.

"Winter production may be expected to run slightly higher than last year, because of cheaper and more abundant food supplies. Storage stocks of butter and cheese on October 1, though larger than a year ago, were below average for that date, and the lowest since 1932.

"Consumption of butter in August this year was three per cent higher than a year ago, and cheese consumption was six per cent higher in the same comparison."

But though the short-time outlook for daily product prices is good, it should not alone cause Arkansas farmers to buy dairy cows, Mr. Gregg advised. It should, however, encourage herd owners to feed their cows well, he said.

## MULE RAISING EXCELS COTTON HE HAS FOUND

Little Rock, Arkansas.—J. U. Rhoden, Springfield, Ark., believes mule raising has proved much more profitable to him than growing cotton.

Mr. Rhoden said there is always a demand for well-grown, well-broken young mules.

He grows his mules mostly on pasture and roughage until they are two years old. They are then broken and put on the market, related L. Cothern, Conway county agent.

Mr. Rhoden has one 22-year old mare from which he has raised seven mules and three horse colts. The mare has been worked on the farm regularly all this time, and is still able to do good farm work.

Mr. Rhoden said the mules he has raised from this mare, estimating that the two he has on hand now will sell for as much as the one he has just sold, will bring him $1,000.

He is planning on putting more of his land in pasture and increasing the number of mares to raise more mules, the county agent added.

## MEAT ANIMAL SHORTAGE TILL 1941 IS SEEN

### Lower Prices, but High Compared With Feed Cost, Predicted

The country's livestock will not be increased to normal numbers before 1940 or 1941, in the opinion of R. C. Ashby, specialist in livestock marketing at the Illinois college of agriculture.

It will take that long to bring the country's flocks and herds up to normal from their reduced count at present, thinks Mr. Ashby, who bases his judgment on reports of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics.

Mr. Ashby, drawing on the Bureau's surveys, sums up the livestock outlook as follows:

The trend in all livestock numbers is expected to be upward during the next few years, with the larger production of feed in 1937 expected to result in an expansion in hog production and in cattle feeding in 1938.

If feed crop production in the next three or four years is equal to average supplies of feed will be large in relation to number of livestock, and livestock prices will be high in relation to feed prices. Such a situation would be the reverse of that which has existed in most of the past four years.

**Increase Next Year.**

Total supplies of meats, excluding poultry, are expected to be larger in 1938, but will continue to be less than average. The increase in total supplies of meats will likely come in the last half of 1938, and will be largely in pork and the better grades of beef.

It appears now that consumer demand for meats in 1938 probably will be somewhat less favorable than in 1937, the weaker demand and larger supplies tending toward a lower level of meat and livestock prices next year.

Because of the drouth of 1934 and 1936, the volume of pork produced in the last three years has been much below average. As a result the total production of meats in this period has been much below average.

Production of beef and veal has been somewhat larger than average since 1933.

If feed-crop production continues near the 1937 level during the next few years, the trend in pork production will be upward, but such production probably will not reach a level equal to the 1925-29 average before 1941.

## POLITICAL "DRAG" NEEDED TO ENTER HOUSING PROJECT

### So they Say in Cleveland, Ohio, as Negro Democrats Make Protest

Cleveland, Dec. 2 (ANP)—Another voice joined the clamor of criticism directed at the administrators of the local federal housing units this week when the Negro Democratic council of Cuyahoga county, speaking through its committee on public relations, disclosed that it had received more than 300 complaints and inquiries concerning the federal homes of this city.

Strangely enough, according to the release, the people of Cleveland through their letters to the committee, give ample evidence that they not only like the housing units, but want more of them.

Principal criticism is directed at the Cedar-Central units in the heart of the Negro section, but where an almost negligible number of Negro families have been able to secure admittance. During an investigation conducted recently in the city council, it was disclosed that fewer than 20 Negro families has been successful in securing suites in the Cedar-Central units of almost 1,000 dwellers.

At that time a vigorous protest was voiced in the council by councilmen Lawrence O. Payne, Septimus E. Craig and Herman Finkle, who were joined in their protests by William O. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare league. A formal protest was filed with housing authorities at Washington at that time. These officials have made no formal reply.

Democratic Council observers that many of the criticisms brought to their attention are directed at the Portland-Outhwaite project management. Practically the entire project is occupied by Negroes and is supervised by an entire staff of Negroes while the Cedar-Central is staffed entirely by whites.

The committee charges that there are protests that "influence" of the applicant and his political affiliation has measurable effect. The committee also claims that some complainants declare that they have knowledge of single persons living in the project in violation of the regulations; that tenants were forbiuden to display pictures of tneir favorite political candidates during the last election, and that many had their applications for homes rejected without the satisfaction of an explanation of any kind.

The council had instructed its public relation committee to take up these complaints with United States Senator Robert J. Burkley and made possibly to make a direct appeal to President Roosevelt.

## WORDS OF THE WISE

Knowledge may give weight, but accomplishments give luster, and many more people see than weigh.—Chesterfield.

He who quarrels with a drunken man injures one who is absent.—Pubilius Syrus.

Licker talks mighty loud w'en it git loose from de jug.—Joel Chandler Harris.

Man is the only animal that laughs and weeps; for he is the only animal that is struck with the difference between what things are, and what they ought to be—William Hazlitt.

—Exchange.

## PERSIMMON HIT BY NEW DISEASE

### Kills Trees in Two or Three Seasons, Says Forester

A disease, persimmon wilt, which is fatal to persimmon trees, has been discovered recently by research workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

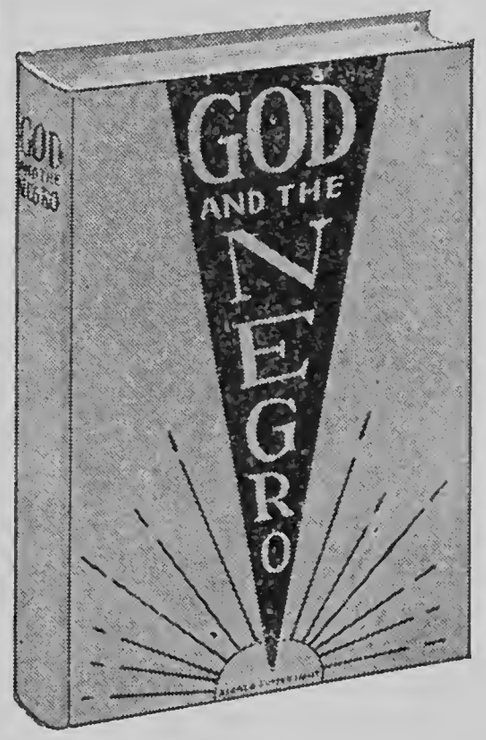
Although such a disease may be welcomed by many farmers whose lands are growing up to persimmon, yet the tree is valuable, says R. D. Stevens, assistant forester at the Arkansas College of Agriculture.

Persimmon logs command a high price where enough may be gotten together to make a cut; furthermore, the tree is important in soil conservation. Although it requires considerable work to keep it out of pastures, it should be encouraged in the wooded as well as in areas subject to erosion, Mr. Stevens advises.

The disease is now known only in a small area in Tennessee, but it spreads rapidly when introduced into a stand. Trees are ordinarily killed in two or three years. The symptoms are yellowing of the leaves, beginning at the tree top, followed the next spring by small light colored leaves and death in three or four months. Internally the disease may be noted by black streaks running through the wood.

## Still An Idol

Hollywood, (ANP)—It was learned here this week that competition is keen among the stars of the screen colony for tickets to the fight scenes of the Joe Louis film, "Spirit of Youth," now in production and co-starring Edna Mae Harris. The fight sequences will be shot at the American Legion Stadium, it was reported.

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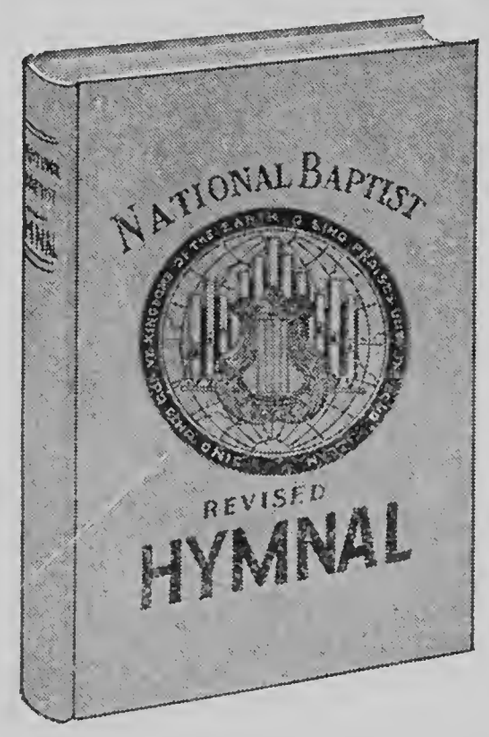


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### FARM PROGRAM AIM IS BETTER USE OF LAND

Maintenance of farm prices and income at a fair level so that farmers will not be forced to mine the fertility out of their soil by overcropping or by other unwise use of the land is one of the principal aims of the 1938 agricultural conservation program, according to Director C. E. Brehm of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service and chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Director Brehm said it is generally agreed that unstable prices affect farmland about as follows:

If farm commodity prices are ruinously low, farmers tend to overcrop the land in an effort to make up in quantity of production what they lack in unit price and if prices are abnormally high, farmers tend to mine the fertility out of the soil to get as much cash as possible.

Under the pinch of low prices and reduced income, farmers virtually are forced to overcrop their soil year after year, to keep every possible acre in cash crops, even though this depletes their soil and subjects it to erosion. They are forced to do this because their fixed charges do not go down when prices of the things they sell go down. In an effort to get enough money to pay their taxes, interest and necessary production costs, farmers often are forced to try all the harder to produce as much as they can, he said.

**Fertility Reduced**

The practice in some farming areas of continually growing cash crops with rarely a compensating soil-building crop in rotation, or as a cover crop, has so reduced the fertility that it is impossible to farm this land and maintain a fair standard of living.

Fluctuating farm prices and instability of farm income have prevented many farmers from making necessary improvements and carrying out soil-building practices that their land needed.

Director Brehm explained further that when prices are high millions of acres of grassland are plowed up and seeded to cash crops and that other millions of acres of land not well adopted for the purpose, temporarily are brought into production. All of this is done at the expense of the soil, and the ultimate loss, due to erosion and fertility taken from the land, usually exceeds the money obtained from the crop.

The 1938 agricultural conservation program is designed to assist farmers in maintaining fair prices and fair income and in making wise use of the soil, he pointed out.

## JUST A MINUTE

Before you go down to breakfast—smile. Smiling is a tonic for low spirits. It is a pilot light ready to leap across spaces of indifference and ignite the burners of cordiality. It is a spark plug vitalizing the whole body system with enthusiasm.

The warmth of a smile dries out the dismal dampness and funk of oppression. A somber outlook fades into oblivion at its appearance. It changes the low blood pressure of gloom into seventy-two flashes of light heart action per minute. It is more exhilarating to the spirits than the morning's cold bath is to the body, and easier to take.

A smile—it's contagious. It is evidence of good humor, good feeling, good will. It takes about one-third the muscular effort a frown does, thereby saving wear and tear on the facial muscles and sparing the wrinkles. The creases that come from a smile turn upward and catch the sunshine, and a face full of sunshine finds a welcome everywhere. A smile unlocks doors that are barred to a frown. It leaps hurdles that are unsurmountable by a scowl. It is knee-action over rough spots.

An honest smile inspires confidence, strengthens courage, prompts respect, and animates hope. Smile! —E. Roger Jones.

## RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED

### People of Gary Protest Official's Discrimination

### Indiana Athletic Commission Under Fire for Barring Athlete

Gary, Ind., Dec. 16—(ANP)—Sam Wurbarger, white, state atheletic commissioner was under fire this week as Garyites protested his attempts to bar Negroes from wrestling in the state. Only a restraining order issued by a local judge permitted Jack Claybourne, known as the Negro heavyweight champion, to meet Alex Kaffner, 218 pounder from Birmingham, in the feature of a card presented at the Memorial auditorium Tuesday night for the Judge Fletcher Christmas fund to aid the city's needy.

Plans to hold the charity affair had been made when it was learned that Wurbarger had turned thumbs down on the Claybourne-Kaffner match because "it is the policy of the state athletic commission to refuse permission to colored athletes to wrestle in the state of Indiana in mixed matches." However, both athletes involved are Negroes.

A long distance call put in by the editor of the Gary American, local weekly, to the commissioner's office at Indianapolis brought confirmation of the statement, with the added assertion that neither Claybourne nor any other colored wrestler would be permitted to show his wares in Gary. The restraining order was then obtained.

In an extra edition, the American pointed to the segregation practiced by guards at Dunes State park last summer in which a party of Gary and Chicago social workers were banned from swimming, and urged Indiana citizens to demand of Governor Townsend that he immediately remove Wurbarger from his state position.

## ELKS OF NEW YORK TO HOLD EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

New York, Dec. 16—(By Cleveland G. Allen for ANP)—What will doubtless be the most evently celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation held in the history of this city will take place on Sunday afternoon, January 2, at the St. Mark's M. E. Church, the Rev. L. H. King, pastor, under the joint auspices of the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. The call for this celebration on the part of the Elks was issued by J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler, who appealed to the New York State Association of Elks of which W. E. Lewin is president to rally the forces for an outstanding demonstration that will be a creditable reflection on the pride of the Negroes of this city.

The public meeting at the church will be preceded by a huge parade headed by J. Finley Wilson, and in which the various lodges and temples of New York will participate. The occasion will mark the 75th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Plans are being worked out by a permanent committee of Elks representative of the various lodges and temples of New York, and of which Dr. L. H. King is chairman.

God loves to see in me not his servant, but Himself who serves all. Rabindranath Tagore.

### CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Washington, D. C.—Colored enrollees of Civilian Conservation Corps Camp MP-3 located in Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee, have begun the restoration of Bloody Pond, so named because its waters were dyed crimson with the blood of wounded and dying men who crawled to it to slake their thirst during the fierce fighting of April 6 and 7. 1862, the greatest battle fought up to that time in the Civil War.

The sod, which has grown over the area, has been removed and test holes dug to determine the limits of the original pond. It is believed that this will easily be determined since it has been discovered that a white clay formation existed at the bottom of the pond.

The park, which was established in 1894, is slightly more than five and a half square miles in extent. With the historic highway, 17 miles long, connecting it with Corinth, Mississippi, it constitutes an area which was vitally important in the military operations in the West.

Following the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, the Confederates formed a new line of defense extending from Memphis along the railroad to Chattanooga, and concentrated about 44,000 troops at Corinth. Meanwhile General Grant had moved up the Tennessee River in an attempt to break the line and had taken up a position at Pittsburg Landing with an army of some 40,000 men.

On Sunday, April 6, shortly after daybreak, the Confederate line struck the outlying Federal camps and the struggle raged until evening in the woodlands, small farm clearings, and swampy ravines of the region. During the night, Federal re-enforcements arrived and on the seventh, they forced the Confederates to retire to Corinth. Fedral losses were 13,047 killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederate loss was nearly 11,000. Many of the Confederate soldiers are buried on the field.

This CCC Camp, made up of colored veterans, is restoring the area to an approximation of its wartime appearance.

Camp MP-3 has been located on this site in Shiloh National Military Park for the past two years. Their numbers have recently been augmented by the transfer of a number of enrollees from Corinth, Mississippi, twenty miles away, on the closing of that camp.

## Hold White Farmer On Peonage Charge

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 16 (ANP)—Thomas J. Hicks, 36, a white farmer of Loxley, Ala., last Monday was held in county jail here in default of $2.00 bond, to answer charges of violating the Federal peonage act and assault with intent to murder.

Baldwing county and Federal officers filed the charges after Hicks allegedly attempted to force two Negroes, Jim Smith and his wife, to work out a debt. Officers said he fired six shotgun charges into the air in an attempt to frighten the couple after they had moved from his farm. Following his appearance before U. S. Commissioner J. I. Burgett and his plea of not guilty, Hicks was held to the U. S. Grand Jury.

An International Mining Congress will be held in San Francisco in 1939 in conjunction with the 1939 World's Fair of the West.

More than 2,600,000 motoring tourists will visit the 1939 World's Fair of the West, traveling in 830,000 autos.

## HOG POPULATION CENSUS BEGUN BY U. S. BUREAU

An army of rural letter carriers this week dropped "pig cards" in the mail boxes of some 750,000 hog raisers the country over.

These cards ask the pork and lard produces how many sows farrowed on their farms during the past six months. They ask the number of pigs saved from these litters, and how many sows will be bred in farrow next spring.

The "pig count" is being made by the bureau of agricultural economics, the post office department cooperating. Though unusual interest centers in the survey this year on account of short meat supplies, principally of pork, the survey is made as of December 1 each year.

Pig production in 1937 has been estimated at 4,000,000 head less than in 1936, but a big increase is being forecast for 1938 in view of this year's large corn crop.

Other questions dealing with the pig population are are number of hogs of all kinds over six months of age on farms, and the number under six months. There are questions also about the number of sheep, lambs, cattle, calves and mules.

The bureau expects to get back about 150,000 cards and on December 23 will issue its annual pig crop report showing the number of pigs saved this fall and the farmers' hog-breeding intention for next spring.—Nashville Banner.

## WOMAN JUDGE LEADS RAID

### Big Baron Waves at Cops And Flees, Says Report

### Cleveland, Ohio Municipal Official Advocates Check on Policy Writers

**Cleveland,** O.. Dec.—(ANP)—The spectacle of a woman municipal judge, Lillian M. Westropp, leading a series of policy raids; of Benny Mason, Cleveland's biggest policy baron, waving to the raiding party as it approached his place and then fleeing in his car, and of citizens' reactions expressed in daily papers, kept this city agog last week.

Judge Westropp went along with raiding police as an "official observer' to get an insight into "conditions I thought never existed in Cleveland," she said. Officers arrested two women and two men for investigation on gambling charges and dispersed over 600 policy players at seven places.

Mason, reported to have made $1,000,000 from policy operations several years ago and since then to have retired on a pig farm, was in his sedan when the raiders drove up to the spot which was previously known as his headquarters. Mason saw them coming, and as the sqnad car screeched to a stop, the baron waved smilingly and sped away. He left behind a small crowd which had held slips with the name of his old wheel, the B. and M.

After reports of the raids were printed, local dailies received letters from readers on policy playing. One writer said operators complained business was poor because relief checks had not been distributed, and added, "in other words, hundreds of relief people who had extra money were forced to spend it for food instead of policy" and suggested that the city weed out unworthy people receiving the dole.

Another, who signed himself "Tax Payer," said, "There are thousands of policy writers and players and they are too proud to go on relief. Plenty of families wait until someone in the house writes enough policy and takes the percentage and brings home food so the babies can eat. If the policy game is broken up, you may rest assured plenty of crime will occur."

Still another wrote, "As long as there is a world there will be gambling of some sort. The policy people are only taking what is given them. Policy is something like a sick and accident insurance. You get sick if you don't hit, and it's an accident if you do. But if we are willing to take the chance, what of it?"

## A. M. E. ZION CHURCH HOLDS ANNUAL ALA. CONFERENCE

Ensley, Ala., Dec. 16—(By Page M. Beverly for ANP)—The North Alabama Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church closed its annual session in Trinity church, 19th Street and Ensley Avenue, on Sunday night at which time Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw read the appointments

Rev. J. T. McCall, the pastor, gave one of the greatest entertainments ever accorded the conference. Rev. H. D. Tilghman of Metropolitan church, Birmingham, assisted in caring for the large delegation.

Presiding Elders M. C. Glover and B. J Williams assisted the Bishop in the successful conduct of the conference. Oscar W. Adams, secretary of Church Extension, reported several churches saved from the auction block by wise dealing. The General Officers present in addition to Oscar Adams were Dr. H. T. Medford, secretary of the Foreign Board who spoke Friday night; Dr. Thomas Walker Wallace, secretary of the Home Mission Board and Dr. Eichelberger of the Sunday School department. Mrs. Henrietta M. Davis of St. Louis, who is president of the Woman's H. and F. M Society, delivered the chief address to the women.

The preachers addressing the conference were Revs. S. M. Avant, C. E. Stewart of Montgomery, Rev. A. E. Hudson of Tuscaloosa and several younger men. Bishop Shaw stated in his opening address that his mission in Alabama is not only to build Zion church but to aid the Negro in every movement for racial advancement.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEADERS HOLD MID-WINTER MEETING

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 16—(ANP)—The North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs, composed of the business, professional and civic leaders of the state, held an important meeting last Sunday and among the matters discussed were the qualifications of the candidates for election to the United States Senate, and the House of Representatives. Also discussed at length were the National Housing Act as it affects the North Carolina Negro and the present legislative program in the U. S. Congress.

Formed in 1932, the Committee has wielded a great influence for good among the Negroes of the States, the scope of its work including education, economics, politics, and social and civic welfare. Among those on the Committee are C. C. Spaulding and Dr. James R Shepard, Durham; Dr. W. H. Bruce, Winston-Salem and Prof. W. H. Hannum, Salisbury. The committee's program includes the following objectives:

"To urge equal educational advantages and facilities for Negroes in elementary, secondary, college, graduate and professional training in North Carolina.

"To encourage Negro business and to urge the appointment of qualified Negro workers both in white collar and unskilled jobs in municipal, county, state and federal government set-ups.

"To provide equal accommodation and facilities for Negroes in all penal or disciplinary institutions, .....to safeguard the Negroes' rights under social security legislation, mothers' pension, old age pension, etc.

"To encourage and stimulate the exercise of the franchise by Negroes throughout the state by larger participation in all civic endeavor; and to centralize all civic organizations throughout the state by encouraging affiliation with the North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs, to the end that the Negroes of North Carolina will present a solid front for the solution of our common problems.

## RESEARCH BARRIERS TO NEGRO SCHOLARS

Chicago, Dec. 16 (ANP)—In the December issue of **The Social Frontier,** liberal magazine, one of the feature articles is "Real Research Barriers in the South" by L. D. Reddick, Associate Professor of History of Dillard University and an Assistant Editor of the Journal of Negro History.

Dr. Wilson Gee had written a book entitled "Research Barriers in the South" in which he laments the obstacles to white Southerners. Professor Reddick takes him to task for leaving out the Negro. This book does not even mention Fisk University, Howard, Atlanta, or Dillard though it gives much space to such little known white colleges as Converse and Sweet Briar. "The real barrier to research in the South are those which are faced by the Negro scholar," says Reddick.

To quote from the article:

"There is, too, the outrage of downright vandalism. Any number of cases of the mysterious disappearance of source materials may be cited. In one of the largest cities of the South, the files of the Superintendent of Public Instruction during Reconstruction days were removed when it became known that a study was to be made of that administration. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois reports a similar experience when a Negro Professor planned to write an account of that highly efficient Negro, Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of the State of Florida and Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1872-1874."

The writer implied that some hope may be found in the few librarians who go out of their way to help and those schools "socially intelligent" enough to exchange professors with the Negro colleges. South Southerners even voted for Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk when he was elected Vice-President of the American Sociological Society, but the great barriers to research in the South will never be broken down until all thoughful men band together to fight for freedom for all scholars irrespective of race, concluded the article.

## New York State Temporary Commission On The Condition Of The Urban Colored Population

### 36 West 44th Street, New York, New York

New York, Dec. (ANP)—Colored citizens themselves do not always suspect how severely they suffer from racial discrimination even in supposedly liberal communities. it is being revealed in the public hearings now being held by the New York State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population. The New York City hearing, which opened on December 13th to carry through the greater part of the current week is revealng even more damning testimony. Open violation of the varions "equal rights" laws of the state have been reported and are being proved.

Chief among the violations is that of the law regarding equal employment opportunities by public utilities, in civil service and on public works contracts. A serious housing scarcity with consequent over-crowding and exhorbitant rentals has already been proved. Pernicious racial practices by departmental supervisors and heads in the public service have been uncovered, as for instance when it was found that Negro janitors in the State Capitol buildings were receiving $200.00 a year less than their white fellow janitors.

The Commission, created by the Legislature at last year's session, began its work in September and has until March 1st to complete its preliminary investigation and report. While a small staff of field workers has been busy for the past two months searching available documents and records throughout the state, open hearings have been held in Albany, Buffalo, Nassau, Westchester and Queens counties and with the 4 day's hearings in New York City.

Chairman Harold P. Herman, Assemblyman from Nassau County, presided at the hearing assisted by the Vice Chairman, William T. Andrews, colored representative from the 21st Assembly District. Lester B. Granger is Executive Direct, Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough is Research Director and Professor Lewis Meyer of City College of New York is Legal Council.

## ITALIAN WOMEN FALL IN LOVE WITH ETHIOPIANS

### Fascists Raise Restrictions

Rome, Dec. 16 (ANP)—Because many of the Italian women who went to Ethiopia shortly after the official end of the war for secretarial and other duties have fallen in love with native youths, embarrassed Fascist officials have decided to establish a "training school" for others wishing to go to the African empire, it has been learned from official sources.

These sources stated that Mussolini himself called a halt to the sending to Africa of "unprepared" women and started organization of a special group to "prepare women for the battle of colonial life."

From now on, only women with "well formed colonial sense who will undertake not to associate themselves with colonial men"—that is, women with color prejudice—especially trained through membership and study in the "Group of Young Fascist Colonial Women," as the new organization will be called, "will be allowed to go to Abyssinia."

## MR. ALEXANDER MOORE PASSES

### Former ex-Slave and Civil War Veteran Dies

### Native Alabamian Fought in Ohio Company B in War of Rebellion

By Gene Ray

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. (RSS)—The funeral of Alexander Moore, 95 ex-Georgia slave and Ohio Civil War veteran, was held here Friday at 1 p. m. in the radio chapel of the House of Wills funeral directors, 2340 East 55th street. Moore died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Molly Hill, 3324 East 126th street, Monday at 3:45 a. m. from old age and the ill effects of traveling. Four ministers including Rev. M. C. Pollard, pastor of Quinn's Chapel, A. M. E. Church, East 130th Street, Rev. J. C. Winbon, pastor of the First Mount Olive Baptist church. East 126th street, Rev. David W. Hill, pastor of the Second Mt. Sinai Baptist church, 2350 East 55th street, officiated. Marvin DuPree sang a solo, "I've done my work," accompanied by Junior Wills. A tribute from neighbors and friends was read.

#### Native of Alabama

Moore was born in Athens, Alabama, May 14th, 1842 on the Malone plantation. His father and mother were Billy and Louise Moore. He was raised in the family of his owners who were good to him, but to aid in obtaining freedom for himself and his people, he ran away to Cincinnati, Ohio where he was mustered out in the regular Federal Army at the age of 18. He told of having had his hat shot off while riding a horse; of fighting with corn stalks when he had no amunition, and of stealing over into the enemies camp to play cards with other Negro fighters when there was no battle. He saw service during the entire seige of the war. He fought under Sherman, Lee and Grant.

#### Settled in Georgia

After emancipation he settled in Cuthbert, Ga., where he worked as a share cropper farmer on Watson's plantation. Here he met and married Lydia Brumston who became the mother of his two sons and four daughters. Watson was fair to Moore in his dealings, but to better himself Moore worked on other plantations including that of Martin, who was unscrupulous in his accounting in order to hold the tenant by always counting him in debt.

#### Was a Deacon

Early in his manhood Moore was converted and accepted a post as a deacon in the Free Will Baptist church. He held this office the remaining seventy-five years of his life. He was identified with the New Providence Free Will Baptist church in Sylvester, Ga., for the past twenty years. He was employed there as a hack driver for the Sperling Undertakers until retired a few years ago. He was also a member of the United Brothers of Friendship.

#### Here Six Months

His daughter Mrs. Molly Hill and her brother Arthur Moore, a brick mason contractor, 3273 East 126th street, settled here nearly a quarter of a century ago. Six months ago in June shortly after his 95th birthday, Moore expressed a desire to visit them and was brought here by Mrs. Hill, who accompanied him after visiting in Sylvester, Ga. The civil war veteran's age was against him. He became ill on the train coming here and decided to remain here the rest of his life.

Mrs. Hill stated Moore would awake in the night and sing, "Nearer My God to Thee." This was used as the opening song Friday at the funeral. The pall bearers included, Dr. Frank Humphrey, Dan Pollard, Sam Purgin, J. P. Richardson, Frank Hawkins, Troy Hill. Interment was on the Soldier's Plot in Highland Park Cemetery.

#### Forty-seven Posterity

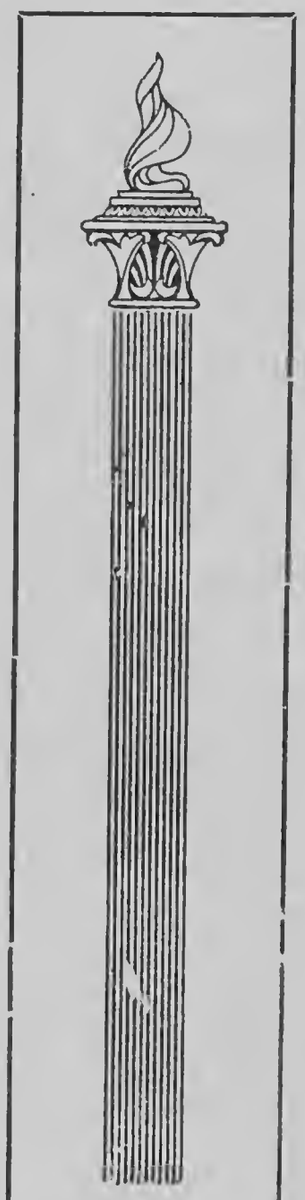
Moore is survived by a posterity of 47 including his son Arthur, 49, three daughters, Lela Holmes 65 and Essie Green, 47 of Sylvester, Ga., Mrs. Molly Hill, 61, Cleveland, twenty grand children the oldest 44 and the youngest 11 twenty-two great grand children, Mrs Parker, 22, oldest, Ben Hobbs 11, youngest; one great great grand child, Rennie Mitchell 2, son of the late Robert Parker who was the son of Lena Haley, daughter of Molly Hill.

## South African Sues Farmer For Oxen Loaned 44 Years Ago

**Dundee,** So. Africa, Dec.—(A. N. P.)—A suit which attracted considerable interest this week in legal circles was revealed when it was learned that Masytshane Kumalo, a native farmer has sued Tolani Ntumalo another farmer, for the return of two oxen loaned to Ntumalo 44 years ago.

A Maori village, complete in every respect, may be transported from New Zealand to San Francisco for the 1939 World's Fair.

# Oldest Negro Bank
## In The United States
## *is as close*
## *to you as your Post Office*



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# COLORED NEWSPAPERS WAGE BATTLE TO BREAK SHACKLES OF PREJUDICE

## Newsman Tells Mission of Colored Press and Urges Public to Support an "Appreciation Week"

Cleveland, O., Dec. 9—(ANP)—"Since the close of the Civil War Negro editors have striven to break the shackles from the minds of all races in this country," declared W. P. Bayless, circulation manager of the Pittsburgh Courier, in an address on "The Negro Press" before a capacity audience in St. James A. M. E. church here to members of the St. James Literary Forums last Sunday afternoon.

Continuing, the speaker said: "The chief and only reason for the existence of the Negro press is to tell of our people to the world. The Negro press is, therefore, urged to tell the most favorable and encouraging stories of our people, because white newspapers are always seemingly over-anxious to tell the vicious unfavorable side of a struggling people.

"I emphatically urge the Negro editor to bolster up our leaders, our business enterprises, institutions, society and achievement rather than to seek to scoop the so-called gossip and magnify the failures of those of our race who stand in the forefront. The Negro press should always strive to advocate progress and recognition of achievement of members of our race, in contrast to the subtle propaganda of dailies that ever seek to minimize Negro life and achievement.

"As a means of giving impetus to greater opportunities for Negro printers, editors, authors, cartoonists and skilled workers in the printing trade and its allied industries in this country, I suggest that we inaugurate a NATIONAL NEGRO LITERATURE WEEK. During this week ministers, clubs, schools and other organization leaders advocate more widespread reading of Negro literature."

The speaker was introduced by Attorney Norman McGhee, president of the forum. Harry E. Davis, former members of the Ohio State Legislature, commented very interestingly and instructively on world happenings and their relation to the welfare of the Negro Dr. Joseph Gomez, prominently mentioned for the bishopric in the A. M. E. Church, is pastor. He formerly pastored in Detroit, Kansas City and St Louis.

## Washington Writer Shows What May Be Found If Effort Is Made To Go To Bottom Of Evils

Washington, Dec. 9—(By Daniel W. Chase for ANP)—If the probe desired by Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, will put an end to certain practices on the part of Department heads here, the Civil Service quiz will be welcomed by numbers of colored citizens.

It is generally known that for certain types of work the line is most rigidly drawn against colored citizens. They have a hard time entering the service in some lines and a much harder time to get promotions. Chiefs of divisions in various bureaus have been known to tell employes that they have reached the limit when they reach a certain grade. One very 'good' chief, now deceased, told a clerk whom he rated very high, that when you reach the $1,400 grade, you have finished. "A colored man usually dies in that class," he said.

Numbers of bright youths from Howard University and the high schools here not long since took the examination as apprentice in the government printing office. They passed with high ratings, but one by one they were "shelved". The same obtains in the matter of examinations for the position of clerk in the post office. One has not so much difficulty in getting in as a carrier, but the scene changes when one aspires to be a clerk.

One young man, graduate of Miner Teachers' College, passed with an average of 94,20 per cent, for position as clerk. His name was certified and sent in each time of course in connection with the names of two white applicants. After the third certification, the young man's name was dropped from the register.

It is known that those issuing blanks, etc., volunteer information to colored applicants as to possibility of being employed as messenger and laborers.

There comes to notice a man who took the examination for clerk-stenographer-typist in Philadelphia some time ago, and stood No. 1 in a group of 200. He was "certified and called for by actual count 24 times." After being told by the appointment clerk in one of the field officers in the City of Brotherly Love that "the position is in the office where money is paid to employes, I could not think of appointing a colored clerk," he gave up.

Of course in Washington there is the largest government-paid colored population in the country, yet it is a known fact that outside of possibly the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where there are numbers of "operatives" or "printers' assistants" there is a vast difference in the pay received for similar duties, efficiently performed.

Senator Ellenders' questionnaire, unfortunately, will not reach those in the group who would be benefitted, as the number of those on the clerical payrolls is negligible. However, it is not definitely known whether Senator Bulow, of South Dakota, who is chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, to which committee the resolution was referred, will call a meeting or take action to bring the subject before the senators who will have to act on it if the resolution should be considered.

# CHICAGO HOUSING PROJECT MAY BE REVIVED SOON, SAY

Chicago, Dec. (ANP)—On his return this week from Washington, where he attended the U. S. Conference of Mayors and conferred with Government officials, Mayor Edward J. Kelly said he had endeavored to have the channels cleared so that the long-delayed South Park Gardens Housing Project, a WPA development, could be finished soon as possible.

Interviewed, the Mayor said: "During my stay in Washington, I spent considerable time confering with housing officials in reference to the above project. I had quite a discussion on the matter with Mr. Nathan Straus, the new head of the housing projects, and also spoke with the attorney for the Federal Housing Administration. From my conversation with the latter, I carried away the impression that this project would most probably be constructed as one already started, under the old law. This, of course, would make it possible for the government to complete the project. Putting it under the new law, would undoubtedly require considerable additional time and promote much discussion and probable controversy.

"As things stand now, the matter will probably be settled in the near future, so that arrangements can be made to go ahead with the work. I have used and shall continue to use every possible endeavor to assist in bringing the Southside housing project to a successful completion."

"Site of the proposed South Park Gardens is the area between 37th and 39th streets, and from South Parkway to Cottage Grove Avenue. Most of the buildings have been razed, but the work has been halted, pending allocation of additional WPA funds.

# AFRO-CUBAN DANCERS ARE INTERESTING TO MRS. F. D. ROOSEVELT

New York City, Dec. 9—(ANP)—An audience of more than 300 notables, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, watched a two-hour program Monday in the Rainbow Room, Rockefeller Center and applauded heartily as nine Afro-Cuban dancers stole the show with a native, ritualistic dance that is banned in Cuba.

The Cubans, Negro descendants of slaves brought by Spaniards to Cuba, presented two Nyanligo tribal dances, which, because of the fervor and the general mass hysteria they excite among both participants and spectators, are banned by the Cuban Government. Their appearance on the program was made possible by President F. Laredo Bru of Cuba, who permitted selection of the dancers from interior settlements, gave them back their confiscated "devil drums," then sent them to New York, guarded by Special Commissioner Henry R. Yskuierdo, who was to see that no attempt was made to popularize the strange dances with American audiences.

The star performers, who speak only Spanish and have kept their native dances alive by practicing in secret since the Cuban ban, arrived in New York just a few hours before their scheduled appearance. After their final performance last Saturday they returned to Cuba. The big program was sponsored by Virginia Day Nursery, and other nationalities represented were Swedish, French, Ukranian, Siamese, Yugoslavian, Japanese and East Indian, all of whom presented native dances. Hostess for the afternoon was famed Ruth St. Denis, prominent teacher of the American dance.

A featured number on the Cubans' starred Miss Esther Cruz and Ariborio Sardinos, who depicted a colorful dance during which Chango, the thunder god, is driven from a man's body by a woman, to music provided by six natives, pounding on the "devil drums."

# GEORGIA BAPTISTS RAISE $20,000 AT STATE CONVENTION

Rome, Ga., Dec. 9—(By Page M Beverley for ANP)—The General Baptist Convention of Georgia met in Thankful Baptist Church here from Tuesday through Thursday and raised $20,000 for the work of the convention with $3,800 of the amount paid in at the convention.

After Dr. J. M. Nabritt declined to accept the presidency and was made president emeritus for life, the Rev. L. A. Pinkston of Augusta, was elected president in a three-cornered race in which the Revs W. W. Weatherspoon and T. J. Johnson took part. Mrs. Fluker of Valdosta was elected president of the women. An adiourned session will be held in Macon on January 11th to redeem Central City College. Every former Georgian has been asked to send a donation for that purpose to Dr. L. A. Pinkston Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, before January 5.

# NEWSMAN GETS INTERESTING STORY OF LIFE DOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

## Pigeon Raising Found to be Profitable Business and There's no Law Against Putting a Bet on The Ponies

(By Charlie Spears for A. N. P.)

### WAY DOWN SOUTH

Chicago, Ill.—On Route 76 (The Dixie Highway) near Sumter, South Carolina, is located The Palmetto Carneau farm, largest pigeon plant in the world. The two owners are Captain Wendell M. Levi, a southern attorney, and world war veteran of considerable wealth, and Harold Moise, who lost his hearing while pilot of a combat plane in the air forces during the war.

With the exception of the clerks in the office, all employes are colored and they number from 30 to 50, according to the season. The foreman of the plant, a young colored man, is an expert, and is able to operate this vast plant alone when the owners are away for long periods of time on business or vacation.

Mr. Levi is recognized internationally as an authority on pigeon breeding, and has written many articles and books which are widely read. Here are to be found the Giant White Carneau and the birds of this plant have never been defeated in exhibitions open to the world. And here are to be found the world champion pens of show birds and breeders.

The foreman stated that the firm ships breeders all over the world and only recently sent a shipment of several thousands to a firm in Japan. The prices of the breeders are from $5 to $50 a pair, depending upon whether they are to be used for squab raising or show birds.

This plant was started shortly after the war with five pair of birds and the farm now covers many acres with over $50,000 worth of equipment.

The squabs cost about 10c a pound to produce on a large scale and sell from 50c to $1 a pound depending upon the season. They have a cold storage plant and equipment to manufacture Health Grit and pigeon feed which they have placed upon the market under their own brand

### Your Furniture

Being located near the mighty Santee and Wateree swamps with enough raw material to last for a hundred years, the Sumter Veneer Co., the Sumter Wood Products Co., and the Sumter Furniture, have plants which employ hundreds of men, 90 percent of them are colored.

### Sears & Roebuck and Montgomery & Ward

These firms do not sell furniture at retail, nor do they make shipments under any brand, but every piece of furniture sold by the large mail order houses is manufactured by these firms. They also ship the unbranded finished product to other factories all over the country, which in due course of time is retailed to the public under various names. (And I'll bet my last dollar that you did not know that, did you?)

### "Bookies" Can Operate Legally in Charlotte

Charlotte—The manner in which "bookies" operate in Charlotte is not a law violation, according to a statement by City Solicitor Fred Hasty, and a specific statute must be passed before the police can shut down the betting establishments patronized by thousands of Charlotte citizens.

The solicitor said that there was no violation of North Carolina gambling laws inasmuch as the bets are accepted by the "bookies" as representatives or agents, and telegraphed to the track. And that persons "playing the ponies" actually are paid off in a State where gambling is legal.

Mr. Hasty said, "As I see it the bookmakers are in about the same category as a person who wires a friend $50 and tells him to bet it on a horse. You certainly could not arrest that man." Detective Chief Littlejohn was frank and made it plain that he would do nothing until shown the law was violated.

Buy Christmas Seals and do your bit to aid in the annual crusade against tuberculosis.

# LEADING EDUCATORS GO TO NEW ORLEANS FOR BIG MEETING

## Heads of Colleges and High Schools in Two-Day Session at Dillard

New Orleans, Dec. 9—(ANP)—The local entertainment committee representing Dillard and Xavier universities is making preparations to receive a large number of delegates to the fourth annual session of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes. According to Dean Vattel E. Daniel, Wiley College, president of the association, this is the first time that a national educational organization for Negroes has appropriated a definite sum for a year's research that will furnish the basis for the annual program which is concerned with moral, aesthetic, social and religious problems of Negro youth.

Administrators and teachers of colored schools and colleges have been asked to attend this meeting even if their institutions do not belong to the association. The Commission on Higher Education of which Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith university, is chairman has been making this study through a committee consisting of Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk, Registrar John P. Whittaker of Atlanta and Dean Hardy Liston of Knoxville, chairman of the committee. This committee will make a report of its study of "The Community Life of Negro Youth," which will be discussed by Professor A. L. Turner, Tuskegee, Dr. George Kuyper, Hampton, and J. P. Whittake, Atlanta.

An entire session will be devoted to a consideration of "Graduate Study for Negroes." The keynote address will be made by Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina who has made a special study of this subject. This will be followed by a panel discussion with Presidents Thomas E. Jones, Fisk; Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; and John M. Gandy, Virginia State, speaking.

### FEDERATION OF FARMERS MEET IN FORSYTH, GA

Forsythe, Ga., Nov. 10—The National Federation of Colored Farmers which closed its 8th annual session here Saturday adopted resolutions pledging support to President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and to the congress which convened on Nov. 15 "in their joint effort to devise and enact necessary emergency legislation" to aid the farmer.

The resolution also commended the Farm Security administration for the "hope and promise" which it offers for farm ownership and asked for Negro representation in local administration of the problem.

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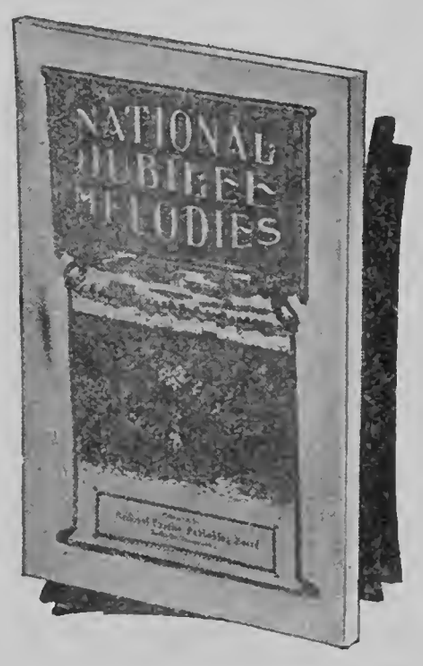


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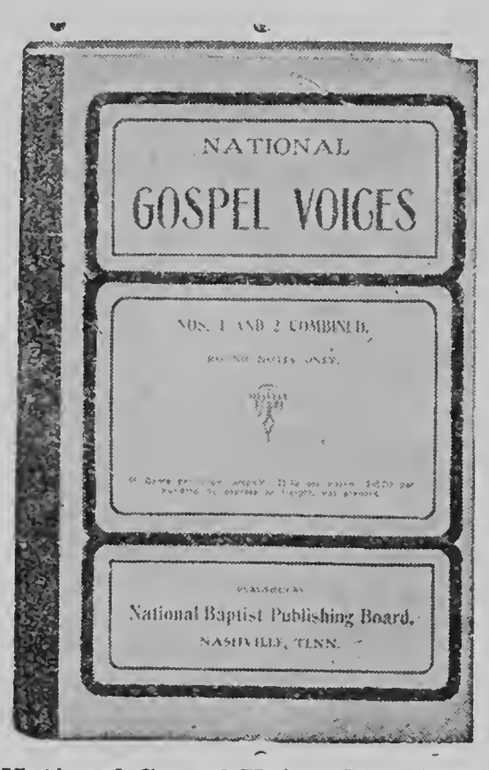


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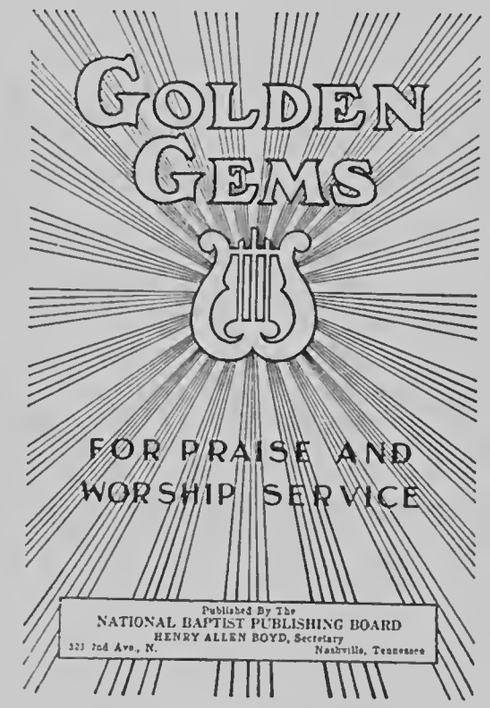


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Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

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## COTTON DELIVERIES HIGHEST IN YEARS

Actual deliveries of contract cotton in settlement of the October, 1937, future on the New York Cotton Exchange were 74,924 bales, the largest delivery since 1931, according to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Deliveries of certificated cotton upon the New York Cotton Exchange in October indicate that out of eight official delivery points, 74,924 bales from certificated stocks of 82,003 bales on Oct. 14, 1937, were distributed between six delivery points; namely, 52,645 bales or 70.3 per cent, at Houston; 8,679 bales, or 11.6 per cent, at Galveston; 7,515 bales, or 10 per cent, at New Orleans; 3,593 bales or 4.8 per cent, at Mobile; 2,192 bales or 2:9 per cent, at Savannah; 300 bales or 0.4 per cent, at Charleston. No deliveries were made at Norfalk or New York, the other two delivery points under New York Cotton Exchange regulations.

Volume of training, Dr. Duvel said, for the life of the 1937 October future was 8,190,800 bales of cotton, whereas deliveries were 74,924 bales, or approximately 1 per cent of total trading in the October future.

## CORN ALONE DEPLETES SOIL, WALLACE SAYS

"Better modern methods of growing corn," said Secretary of Agriculture Wallace recently, may blind many people to the fact that loss of soil fertility is a real threat to the economic life of the corn belt. Some people in the towns whose incomes are most endangered by this threat seem least aware that it exists. They do not realize that corn, unless it is kept in its place by proper rotation, is one of the worst of all the soil destroyers. They do not realize that if the topsoil is washed away as a result of continuous corn growing, hundreds of small towns will also be washed away and the business men in these small towns will wonder why it was. The eroded fields of today may mean the ghost towns of tomorrow."

## STRAW, ALFALFA FOUND EXCELLENT CATTLE MIXTURE

It is not always the most expensive feed that puts the most pounds on cattle according to tests completed recently by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

W. H. Black, beef-cattle specialist of the bureau, reports that one group of heifers fed a mixture of oat straw and alfalfa hay during the wintering period came through in better shape and made much better all year gain than heifers fed a straight ration of alfalfa hay.

The wintering period lasted for 129 days with one group receiving an average of nine pounds of oat straw and eleven pounds of alfalfa day daily. The other group received twenty-two pounds of alfalfa hay daily.

While the group fed the straight alfalfa ration came through the winter period with an average gain of 133 pounds per animal compared fed the cheaper mixture, the group to again of 108 pounds for those fed the straw and alfalfa evidently came off the winter feeding period with better grass appetites since the summer gains for this group amounted to 225 pounds for each animal compared to 171 pounds for the other group.

This made a total net gain, for the group receiving the straw and alfalfa, winter and summer, amount to 333 pounds for each animal compared to a net gain of 304 pounds for those fed the straight alfalfa ration—an average of twenty-nine pounds in favor of the group receiving the less expensive feed during the winter months.

# ARKANSAS MAN TRIED AND CONVICTED WHILE ON STRETCHER IN COURT

Lonoke, Ark., Dec. 2 (ANP)—After telling how he was beaten and tortured three times by police following his arrest, Duncan Pigue, 24, from a stretcher in the courtroom Wednesday heard himself sentenced to the death penalty for the murder of a white man, J. Robert Bennett, night marshal of Lonoke.

Pigue, who was brought into court on a stretcher and was removed the same way, was injured in an attempt to escape from the county jail two months ago. In fighting with officers, he either jumped or was thrown from the roof 70 feet to the ground.

It was following robbery of a post office here in September by Pigue along with a white man that Bennett was killed. The night marshall stopped Pigue on the street for questioning but the latter got away. Bennett got a car to hunt for him and was not seen alive again. When arrested in Texarkana, the murder was pinned on Pigue.

Telling of his tortures, Pigue said he was beaten by arresting policemen, singed by fire from a hose, and beaten again. Taken to state police headquarters at Little Rock, he was beaten, forced to sit on a heated electric stove and when he got up was knocked back on the stove. Officers poured hot parrafin over his hands and his head, then took him to the Pulaski county jail for another beating. Again he was taken to state police headquarters, beaten, and then brought to the county jail here "where I was mighty glad to be," he said.

An all-white jury deliberated 55 minutes before bringing in a verdict carrying with it the death penalty.

## Dr. James H. Dillard Awarded Roosevelt Medal

New York City, Nov. 30—(ANP) Dr. James Hardy Dillard, longtime champion of higher education and leadership training for Negro youth and for whom New Orleans' Dillard University is named, was formally awarded the Roosevelt Medal for 1937, last Wednesday, at a ceremony in the old brownstone mansion where form President Theodore Roosevelt was born. The award was made by Herman Hagedorn, secretary and director of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, for Dr. Dillard's achievements in fostering a better understanding between the races. The medal shows on one side a likeness of the former president, on the other a flaming sword and this motto: "If I Must Choose Between Righteousness and Peace, I Choose Rightcousness."

## Has Taught For 65 Years And Will Get $600 Pension

**Little Rock,** Dec. 2—(ANP)—After teaching for 65 years in Little Rock schools, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Stephens, 83, last week made application to C. S. Blackburn, white, secretary of the state teachers' retirement fund, for retirement and pension benefits. She is entitled to $600 yearly.

Blackburn said, however, action awaits a special appropriation by the state legislature and no money for payment of pensions will be available until January, 1939.

## Charges Hospital Patient With Robbing Sufferer

Memphis, Nov. 30—(ANP)—Police last Monday were confronted with one of the most unusual crimes in local police history. Admitted to John Gaston Hospital for treatment of a knife wound, Wauketaker Jamison is said by the officers to have robbed a fellow patient, Agia Walker, as he helped attendants prepare Walker for treatment.

Dressed only in a nightgown and with a broken knife blade in his arm, Jamison disappeared from the hospital, immediately after helping undress Walker who had been seriously injured in an auto accident outside the city limits. Police say Jamison "frisked" Walker's pockets, took $10. He is still at large. Walker lives in Covington, Tenn.

## Memphis Social Worker Awarded Loving Cup

Memphis, Dec. 2 (ANP)—A feature of last week's achievement project program sponsored by Epsilon Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity was the award of a silver loving cup to Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Sr., in recognition of her work for more than 50 years here in the field of social service and community betterment.

An overflow audience attended the meeting, the guest speaker being Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga., vice grand basileus of the fraternity, who spoke of the development of social service work among Negroes throughout the country.

## Capture Another Bogus Bill Passer In South

Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 30—(ANP)—Secret Service operatives last Tuesday arrested Clifton Knight of Camden County on a charge of passing counterfeit $10 bills, Knight's arrest being the second within one week for the same offense. He was jailed under a $1,000 bond. Also held, under $3,000 bond, is J. B. Reid of Winton, colored.

According to U. S. Commissioner J. A. Hooper, Knight, when arraigned at the hearing, admitted passing the bills, but denied knowing they were counterfeit. He got the bills, he said, from a man named "Burgess, who lives in New York," and whom he met in Elizabeth City. Knight said that he and Burgess drove through Camden County, that they stopped to make several purchases and paid for them with the bogus $10 bills.

## C. E. Hall Urges

**Washington**—(C)—Charles E. Hall, specialist in Negro statistics of the Department of Commerce, said on Friday: "The importance of the Census of Unemployment to our racial group should not be underestimated. The last United States Census of 1930 reported 5,503,535 gainfully employed Negroes in the various occupations, or 59.2 per cent of the total number of Negroes 10 years of age and over in the United States. Through this Census it is hoped to determine our losses or gains, if any, and it is vitally important for each unemployed member of our racial group to fill out the registration card and return it as directed."

## Poet-Lawyer Of Chicago Marries School Teacher

Chicago, Dec. 9—(ANP)—William Henry Huff, attorney and poet whose verse appears weekly in the Negro press, was married Wednesday at St. Louis to Miss Katherine R. Willams of Mitchell, South Dakota, it was revealed this week.

The former Miss Williams was graduated from Dakota Wesleyan university in June of this year and is now teaching English, French and Physical Education at Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. She was the only Negro graduate in this year's Dakota Wesleyan class.

Attorney Huff practices in both Chicago and East Chicago, Ind. He was formerly well known as a chemist and a pharmacist before entering the field of law around 2 years ago.

## Chicago Democrat Wins High Post

Chicago, Dec. 2 (ANP)—Announcement was made this week by County Treasurer Horace G. Lindheimer of the appointment of Kenneth E. Campbell as assistant to the chief clerk of the treasurer's office. A well known business man and particularly active in Democratic circles, Campbell is a former member of the Robert-Campbell Motor Company, auto salesmen and in 1936 was campaign manager for Cong. Arthur W. Mitchell of the First District. The new appointee resigned recently from warehouse section of the Illinois Commerce Commission. He formerly attended the School of Commerce and Administration at the University of Chicago.

## Arkansan Seeks Pilot's License

**Blytheville,** Ark., Dec. 2—(ANP)—Eddie Washington, porter at a local barbershop which has given him the title of "The Flying Shine Boy," has 45 hours of solo flying to his credit since his first hop, Feb. 10, and and will get his private license when he has completed 50 hours to become the only licensed Negro aviator in this section.

Washington has wanted to fly since he was a child. Working at a barbershop frequented by local aviation enthusiasts, his desire was rekindled. He got a customer to take him up, and after that first ride he has worked with only one goal in mind—to become a licensed pilot.

## Prisoner Keeps Overdue Date With Federal Commissioner

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 30—(ANP) Willie McAdory, according to police records, has been arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton at least once a year for the past 5 years, for liquor law violations. But McAdory's record for 1937 was clean, he had not once been arrested, and officials conclude he had stopped handling illicit liquor and was living within the law.

Last Tuesday, however, he made his annual appearance at the Commissioner's office. Federal agents had arrested him suspiciously near two whiskey still in the Irondale section.

## Seeking Facts

**Washington,** D. C., (ANP)—It was learned here Wednesday that the State Department is seeking to learn the facts in the dispute between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, to determine whether the help of the United States is needed to restore amicable relations between the two West Indies countries. Georges Leger, Foreign Minister of Haiti said that between 3,000 and 5,000 Haitians have been killled since Oct. 5, on Dominican territory. Dominican officials deny this, say that Haitian casualties have been few. U. S. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said he hoped direct negotiations between the two nations would settle the difficulty.

## FARM EGG PRICES SHOW LITTLE GAIN

The largest fall egg production on record and a continued slow out-of-storage movement have made for a less than seasonal gain in egg prices, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported in its December report on the poultry and egg situation.

November 1 farm flocks were the smallest for that date on government record, but production per bird was the highest on record for the seventh successive month. The second largest storage stock of eggs, fresh and frozen combined., was reported as of August 1, and since then stocks have been reduced at a less than average rate.

Meanwhile, there has been a break in poultry prices, following a period of rising prices during the season of the year when prices usually decline. The farm price of chickens, however, is still 28 per cent above last year at this time, and 4 per cent above the 1925-34 average. Market receipts of poultry have been heavy despite the small hatch last spring. The bureau believes that the large market-a period of high chicken prices and ings reflect the sale of hens during low egg prices.

The feed situation, as represented by the feed-egg ratio at Chicago, became a little more favorable to poultrymen during November. With feed prices declining 8 per cent in the month, and egg prices rising 16 per cent, the relation between feed costs and egg returns has been closer to the 1925-34 average than at any time since the middle of 1936.

## South African Convict Labor Profitable

Johannesburg, S. Africa, (ANP)—Because the demand for penal labor is greater than the supply, the South African government is making $5,000 a month by hiring out the convicts to private industry. An average of 5,000 natives are admitted monthly to the prisons.

## Who's Surprised?

Atlanta, Dec. 9—(ANP)—The Georgia House of Representatives last week unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that strikes, rioting and similar disturbance in the industrial centers of the North and East cause more loss of life "than all the lynchings in the South."

The brochure also charged that the Anti-lynching Bill, now pending in the U. S. Senate, "is manifestly unfair and unjust and would work an oppressive burden upon the entire South." The resolution was sent to the Georgia Senate for approval.

## Bernice Calvin Wins High Scholarship

**New York**—(C)—Bernice Joyce Calvin, 13, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd J. Calvin, was the only colored child to be installed in the Walton high school Scholarship circle at the exercises on Friday evening. Bernice, who was skipped several times in public school, and entered junior high school rapid advancement classes at the age of 9, has kept her pace to the present, where she is a junior in senior high school. Her average is above 90. She also won a scholarship at the New York School of Music and Art last September and is pursuing advanced piano studies there.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. X. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1938 No. 12


## Robert R. Church And Perry W. Howard Resent Attack On G. O. P. Leaders

### Republican Veterans Take Issue With Vermont Governor Who Wants Dixie Moguls Unhorsed

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23—(ANP)—With the eyes of the nation focused last week on the meeting at St. Louis' Hotel Coronado of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, political observers of the nation were unanimous in declaring that Vermont Governor George D. Aiken's call for a purge of Southern committeeman was untimely and ill-advised and constituted a direct slur on the Negroes of the Republican party.

Among the first to answer the Governor were Perry W. Howard. G. O. P. National Committeeman from Mississippi and the only Negro member of the National committee and Robert R. Church, political big-wig of Tennessee, who has been a delegate to Republican National Conventions for 25 years.

Governor Aiken urged: "That at the earliest opportunity, the National Committee be purged of the baneful influence of the Southern Committeemen who represent no one except themselves and their allied officeholders, past and present—mostly past."

Viewing the Governor's remarks as a direct set-back to the Republican Party's reorganization plan and their program of enticing the faithful "back into the fold," in anticipation of the 1938 Congressional elections, Committeeman Howard struck out:

"Any statement or implication that Southern National Committeemen are more corrupt than those of other sections is willfully and deliberately false and the statement of Governor Aiken is nothing more than the continuation of efforts of the old crowd (Hoover, et al) to eliminate every colored man of any influence in the Republican Party.

"I lay down the proposition that while the methods of patronage of the South are different from those in other sections, they have been just as clean as those elsewhere. What is the difference in operating a Tammany Hall on a small scale in Vermont and taking a contribution in Mississippi? The only difference seems to be that those in the South are investigated and those in other sections are passed up.

"The backbone of the Republican Party in the South is the Negro and if the Governor and his kind had not aroused, then deserted and left disfranchised the Negro in Reconstruction Days, the vote would not be so small there as it is in Vermont. Does the Governor know that by reason of his cold-blooded indifference there are 600,000 disfranchised Negroes in Mississippi?"

Pointing out that the surest way to solve the difficulty is by passing Federal legislation giving the Government control of all elections for Federal offices, Robert R. Church addressed an open letter to Governor Aiken. Highlights of the letter:

"Your demand (the purge of Southern Committeemen) is subject to the unfair and unjust implication that the unfortunate, disfranchised colored American citizen of the South is in some way responsible for the condition of which you complain, and therefore the little he has left—representation in the Republican National Committee—should be taken from him.

"The Negro's discontent with his treatment at the hands of some of the leaders of the Republican Party has grown steadily for a generation.... The Negro's discontent was climaxed by the 'lily-white' program of President Hoover, in which he was aided and abetted by his Postmaster General, Hon. Walter F. Brown.

"It resulted in a great exodus from the Republican Party.... The most important task of the Republican National Committee whosoever con-

(Continued on Page 15)


## Christmas--1937

### New Year 1938

*To You, Your Family and Friends,*

*May you hear the song the Farmer-Shepherds heard. May Peace be yours. May the Good Will of your fellowmen encourage you. For you, may the New Year be crowned with His Goodness. And now we wish for you and yours a Happy and Prosperous New Year.*

*LEON R. HARRIS*

*Acting Pres.-Secy.*

*National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.*

*Home Address Box 285 Moline, Ill.*

AND

*THE MODERN FARMER*

*447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.*


## INSTALL COLORED EDUCATOR AS NEW MORRIST'N PREXY

### Colorful Ceremony Marks Inauguration Of John W. Haywood, Dec. 17

By Webster L. Porter

Morristown, Tenn—With the inauguration of Doctor Wilfred Haywood, as president of Morristown College at colorful and highly impressive ceremonies last Friday, this fifty-year old institution for the training of Negro youths has at its head the first member of the Negro racial group. The college founded by Dr. Judson S. Hill has only one other president since the death of its founder.

The inaugural exercises attracted leading educators of both races from many section of the nation. Dean J. P. Brawley, of Clark university, Atlanta, presided at the symposium which began at 10 o'clock before a large audience that filled spacious Swift Memorial Chapel. The keynote of addresses dealt with church related colleges and brought interesting and helpful talks from Doctor George M. Bell, superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre District of the Wyoming Conference; Rev. W. L. Saunders, superintendent of the Bluefield District of the East Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, of Baltimore, of the Home Mission and Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Following an elaborate dinner served in the college refectory when the many visitors were guests of the institution, the inaugural exercises began at 1:30 o'clock when the mammoth audience arose as the academic procession led by Bishop Wallace E. Brown and President-elect. J. W. Haywood, slowly wended its way to the rostrum. Following in line were President Willis J. King, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; Rev. Thomas G. Howard, of Knoxville; Secretary Harry W. McPherson of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education; President David D. Jones, of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; President W. J. Hale of A. and I. State College, Nashville; Hon. W. E. Turner, of the State Department of Education, Nashville; Secretary Merrill J. Holmes and Dr. O. B. Cassell, of the Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church; Dean George S. Grant, of Morgan College; President W. C. Hargraves of Swift Memorial College, Rogersville, and Dean Miller W. Boyd of Morristown College.

President Willis King presided and introduced for extending greetings on behalf of Methodist Episcopal Colleges, President Jones of Bennett; other institutions of higher education, President Hale of A. and I State College, and on behalf of the state department of education. Hon. W. E. Turner of Nashville.

As the ceremony of induction proceeded, Secretary Merrill Holmes of Negro schools operated under the Methodist Episcopal Church, presented President-elect Haywood to Bishop Wallace E. Brown for the investiture and charge, and as the velvety silk cord at the end of which hung the massive gilded key was

(Continued on Page 13)

## EARN MORE! - SAVE MORE! - HAVE MORE! BE MORE!

Every colored farmer should be a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., organized June 5, 1922, incorporated November 19, 1930. Progressive, not radical! Sane, not visionary!

If a farm owner, tenant, sharecropper or farmhand, you should join this organization.

It is the only national organization of colored farmers in America.

Its growth has been steady and substantial.

Its officers and leaders are men of experience and foresight.

It is non-partisan and non-secret.

Its actions speak louder than its words.

Its policies are sane, sound and progressive.

It teaches co-operative buying, production and marketing.

It is a builder of Negro farm communities.

It promotes the general interest of all its members.

It studies and investigates all agricultural problems.

It fosters the improvement of rural home and rural life.

Its members work together to accomplish what cannot be done individually.

It makes farm business more profitable.

What the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers' Union have done for the white farmers of this country, the National Federation of Colored Farmers can do for you. Your membership in the N. F. C. F. tells the world how good a farmer you really are. Join today! Join the local Unit in your community or organize one.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC., founded by James P. Davis. Leon R. Harris, Acting President-Secretary; Maj. R. A. Byrd, Vice President; S. B. Wilson, Treasurer; C. R. Richardson, Chairman Board of Directors.

## NOTICE TO ALL MODERN FARMER READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

We are calling upon the readers of The Modern Farmer and subscribers of this publication to pay their subscriptions between January 15th and February 15th. It is a violation of the postal laws and regulations, so we are informed, to send this paper to any person whose subscription is past due. The fact is that all subscriptions are payable in advance. The Modern Farmer has endeavored to present each issue a publication brim full of information for the farmer whether he is raising cotton or corn, whether he has a truck garden, whether he is a stock raiser, a fruit grower or any vocation connected with farm industry. It has endeavored to present a program for farm activities; it has espoused the cause of the farmer and has given them full information each month and each issue. This has been going on for ten years. A letter has been mailed to each subscriber and to each reader whose subscription has expired. It is not the intention of The Modern Farmer to collect from any whose subscription has been paid up to date, but we are calling upon those who have not paid to forward their subscription price either in cash by registered mail or send a money order or express money order or they may send their check if it is certified.

Please notice that on and after this issue, which is dated January 15th, that all subscriptions that are not paid will be discontinued. We are giving this special notice so that those who read it may act accordingly.

Respectfully,

THE MODERN FARMER,

447 4th Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tennessee.

## INVENTOR CLAIMS HIS NEW GIN WILL WHITEN POOREST COTTON

A new cotton gin, which its inventor claim will give the trashiest cotton a snowlike whitness and may solve some problems of the mechanical cotton pickers, will be introduced in the South in 1938, Frank H. Watson, 62-year-old farmer-inventor of Jonesboro, Ark., said last night.

Using centrifugal force as the base principal for cleaning and ginning the cotton, Mr. Watson, who has been working on the machine for 33 years, said that the new gin does not cut or damage the cotton and that it will increase the value of even the lowest grades and staples.

Mr. Watson will show the operation of the new gin at an execu-

(Continued on Page 15)

## HOW TO GET BENEFIT BY MORATORIUM ACT

Since the Supreme Court decision in favor of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act farmers have wanted information on how to use it to advantage. The following methods of applying for its advantages are:

1. When foreclosure proceedings are started, the farmer may file a petition with the clerk of the federal district court, or conciliation commissioner of the county. It is best to hire a good friendly lawyer. Organizations should retain their own lawyer for mutual protection.

2. The petition should contain a schedule of property, and should ask for reduction or extension of debts, or both, if desired. If a majority of the creditors agree to compromise, the farmer proceeds according to the plans dawn up in the petition.

(Continued on Page 15)

# THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

### History

In 1922 this organization was founded by James P. Davis, the late Gilchrist Stewart, Cornelius R. Richardson and Leon R. Harris. Mr. Davis, a native of Georgia, had long been engaged in the commission business in his native state and was recognized as the leading authority of his race on the marketing of farm products. Mr. Stewart was a native of South Carolina, the son of a sharecropper, who had risen to eminence in his profession but had not forgotten the severe struggles of those who had nurtured him. Mr. Richardson, also a native son of Georgia, was and is a prominent lawyer. He has devoted much of his time and study to the legal phases of farm and co-operative organizations. Leon R. Harris, a native of Ohio, was reared on a hilly Kentucky farm eighteen miles from a railroad. And for six years he had been a North Carolina dirt farmer, rural school teacher and a leader in farm organization work in that state.

In 1929 Mr. Davis was chosen president and began devoting all his time and efforts for the welfare of the organization. Under his unselfish and inspiring leadership, growth was rapid and substantial.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1930 and the national office was established in Chicago, the agricultural capital of the nation.

### Purpose And Aims

Quoting briefly from the "foreword" of the N. F. C. F., published in 1928, "It is the hope of the founders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this nation a Negro group of organized, influential and satisfied producers."

To accomplish this purpose the N. F. C. F. has advocated (1) co-operative buying, production and marketing. Local Units have purchased more than a quarter million dollars worth of farm and farm home supplies co-operatively during the past eight years. Local Units have produced and marketed co-operatively, hay, watermelons, string beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and mixed cars of vegetables. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (2) land ownership. The Federation has assisted hundreds of its members in purchasing farms on reasonable terms. It has also been instrumental in securing better legal sharecrop contracts. It has helped its members by instruction and assistance to take advantage of farm relief legislation. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (3) better farming and better farm living, and through organization, assists in building better colored farm communities.

### Progress

The first local Unit of the N. F. C. F. was chartered at Howard, Miss., in 1929. Today it has a membership in 21 states. It admits to membership farmers, sharecroppers, tenants and farm hands, all members of the Race who are interested in any manner in the important business of farming. The organization has proven its worth. It has been a blessing to thousands of Negro farmers.

### HOW TO ORGANIZE A UNIT OF THE N. F. C. F. IN YOUR COMMUNITY

This is an age of GROUP ACTION. The INDIVIDUAL, working alone, can accomplish little. Colored farmers must ORGANIZE. Your organization is the N. F. C. F. YOU HAVE NO OTHER NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATION. To organize a Unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community:

1. Make a list of the names of all who can and who should be members of your Unit. This list should include the names of farm owners, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, farm-hands, rural teachers, rural preachers, colored owners of farms in your community who live elsewhere, and all others of our Group who are interested in the business of farming.

2. Appoint a time and a place for a meeting and invite all whose names are on your list to attend it. The farmer's wife is an equal partner in his business and should also attend your organization meeting.

3. Elect the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Market Agent, Chaplain, and Marshal. These and four others you elect constitute your Board of Directors.

4. Collect $3.00 annual dues from each member. Two dollars per member to be sent to the national office, one dollar per member to be put in the local Unit's treasury.

5. Appoint a standing Membership Committee of three members.

6. Appoint an Agent for "The Modern Farmer."

7. Name the time and place for your monthly or bi-monthly meetings.

8. Select a name for your local unit.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO AFTER YOU ORGANIZE

After your Unit has been organized and you have elected officers who are efficient and reliable, the first thing you should do is: MAKE A SURVEY OF YOUR COMMUNITY AND REPORT THE FOLLOWING FACTS TO YOUR NATIONAL OFFICE.

1. Number of colored farm owners in your community.
2. Number of colored tenant farmers and sharecroppers in your community.
3. Number of tenant farmers and sharecroppers who desire to purchase farms and who are able financially to make a down payment on a farm.
4. Number of farms or amount of farm acreage which can be purchased in your community.
5. Number of farmers in your community who desire to purchase farms in other communities.
6. Number of farm hands in your community and average daily, weekly monthly and annual wages they receive.
7. The money crops produced in your community and money crops which may be produced.
8. The money crops which may be produced co-operatively this season or next season.
9. The farm and home supplies used at which a saving may be made by cooperative buying.
10. Is your Unit prepared to engage in co-operative buying?
11. Home owner needs in your community—paint, fencing, household appliances, farm machinery, building, etc.
12. Government assistance desired, seed loans, farm loans, etc.
13. Does your county and community have, or does it need, the services of a Negro Farm Agent and a Negro Home Demonstration Agent.
14. Could a Farm Credit Union be organized in your community.

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### General Information

After your Unit is organized a Colored Farm Women's Club and Colored Farm Boys' and Farm Girls' Club should be organized under competent leadership.

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Your national office will send you a charter and individual membership cards when annual membership fees of two dollars per member is received.

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Local Units can make and adopt by-laws to govern their local organizations. The national office will advise but will not interfere in the set-up or government of a Local Unit.

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Local Units may assess and collect monthly payment of dues for the benefit of the Local Unit treasury. Local Units may also pay to the national office annual membership dues out of the local treasury. These dues may be raised by holding entertainments, picnics, or from crop or stock growing projects engaged in by the combined membership of the Local Unit.

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The "Modern Farmer" is the official organ of the N. F. C. F. All members should read, subscribe for, and support this monthly farm paper. It is the only paper published for colored farmers.

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All Units are required to report monthly to the national office.

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For further information address

**Leon R. Harris, Secretary, Box 285, Moline, Illinois**

**or**

**The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**
**Care Modern Farmer Office, 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville,**

# The DIGEST

BY FLOYD CALVIN

## YEAR ENDS

As the year draws to a close, stock-taking and evaluation are in order. As individuals, we find many things to be grateful for, and some to be sorry for. In the broad field of racial activity, we find, too, acts and events to commend, and some to lament. We wish to commend and congratulate.

President William Jennings Hale on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, which he has guided from a $100,000 to a $2,500,000 institution; Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., on his remarkable activity in the A. M. E. Church in South Africa, where he traveled over 30,000 miles ministering to the people; Past President Walter Spurgeon Hornsby of the National Negro Insurance Association, for constructive recommendations he made to the organization at the close of his administration; George K. Hunton, secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York and editor of the Interracial Review, for his brilliant campaign within his church to bring greater recognition and appreciation of the Negro; Edgar G. Brown, for his strategie leadership of the United Government Employes in getting a $200,000 annual wage increase for low-paid government workers from the Congress; Dr. M. W. Dogan and Dr. H. L. McCrorey, who continue active college heads after 41 and 30 years of service, respectively; Jones Brothers of Chicago, for opening the Ben Franklin store; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, for developing such fine banking and insurance personnel that he can give more time to racial affairs; Hon. J. C. Napier and Major R. R. Wright, Sr., bankers, who are still active at 92 and 82, respectively; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for maintaining an all-colored staff at the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments throughout his ten-year ownership, setting the pace for large private and Federal housing projects; the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, for launching a "Good Will" advertising campaign; Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, for inviting Negro editors to a conference on farm problems; Zora Neale Hurston and Dr. James Weldon Johnson, as speakers at the New York National Book Fair; National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools for changing its name to the American Teachers Association; Governor Lehman of New York for appointing Elmer A. Carter to the Unemployment Insurance Board of Appeals at a salary of $7,500 per year; the New York Legislature, on creating a Commission to probe prejudice against Negroes; American Press, on including colored papers in Half-Century Club; Max Yergan on teaching at the College of the City of New York; Charles E. Hall on being promoted to the highest ranking colored official in the Department of Commerce; Xavier University on erecting a beautiful new library.

### BEG PARDON

In a recent editorial on Catholics, we made the statement, inadvertently, that the Catholic religion is prejudiced. Of course we did not mean that. We do not feel that the tenets of any religion are prejudiced; it is the persons who profess the religion who show prejudice in their actions. As an illustration, the Constitution of the United States is perhaps the fairest guarantee of the rights of people as exists in the world today, but in the administration of the Constitution, grievances arise. We are sorry for this technical error, but we wish to state that we feel all who read the article in its entirety, and with an unbiased mind, could see that our charge was not against the Catholic religion, but against some (even many) who profess it. On that we will stand.

### "SOMETHING DONE"

In the current Talladegan, issued from Talladega College, Alabama, we find an article, "Something Is Being Done About It," by J. W. Nicholson, which strikes a new note in the attitude of Southern Negro leadership toward its environment. The article begins in an engagingly frank manner: "It is not much fun to be a Negro in most southern communities. Proscriptions, segregations, discriminations on every hand take much of the joy and zest out of life." Ordinarily, such plain speaking, and truthful speaking is not found in the more conservative publication of the South. But here we have an organ, issued by a great institution of liberal culture, which no longer winks at conditions at its very door.

The article goes on: "For example, Talladega is in many respects quite typical of most small southern communities of its size. Negroes live in shacks and very few representative houses. The streets in their neighborhoods are not paved, even with gravel. The people who have jobs get relatively low wages, and yet rents are high for their incomes. There are but few health and sanitary conveniences; children play in the street because there are practically no playgrounds. So far as community groups are concerned they lack vivid leadership and imagination. With one public school for Negro children in the whole town it may be pointed out that some children must walk over two miles across town to get to it. The result is that many children miss a large part of the school term. Young men particularly find themselves thwarted....."

The burden of the article is that Talladega is leading the college world in doing something about improving the local community. It is admitting the community public to all campus athletic and cultural programs free; and its library carries books devoted to the needs of the town people, with advantages of good art exhibits, and lectures.

Of course what Talladega is "doing about it" is good; but what Talladega has courageously exposed is even better, for many of our educators are prone to minimize social conditions in southern communities, for fear of offending some of the supporters of their programs.

## The College Professor

By Eugene Carothers

### Chapter 3
### The Keats On Their Vacation

Characters—Mr. Keats, father of William Keats and the husband of Miss Sarah Brunswick. Miss Brunswick the second wife of Mr. Keats and step-mother of William. Mrs. Palsie Sattlefield, the sister of Mr. Keats. Anne Sattlefield the 20 year old daughter of Mrs. Palsie Sattlefield. Brete Huggins the Lot Machine Man.

### Chapter 3

After graduation from Cohran High School William found himself still working at the Continental Portrait Co. He worked all the summer and he saved his money. This time he had the Spirit of beginning to College the following fall. Mrs. Sarah Brunswick, the new wife of Mr. Keats and the stepmother of William was very interested in her step son's career in a College Life. Mrs. Brunswick was an old school mistress and who taught school in Rollington Junior High School. Mr. Keats had planned to go for a trip and he had decided to carry the whole family. They had planned to go to Mississippi to visit his sister whose name was Mrs. Sattlefield. Mrs. Sattlefield ran a small cafe in the rear of her beautiful home. When they arrived to the Station the new Mountainous Diver was in and they were all astonished to the fact that they were to ride in this new Streamline Train. They left the station about dust dark that evening and when they reached the other station it was the morning of August 19. They all went over to the beautiful home of Mrs. Sattlefield. Upon entering the house it happened that William's heart grew weak and oh how this the beautiful home did excite William. He wished that they had that beautiful home and the new car of which was a gift from the mother of Anne to her. The people were this kind of wealthy people and had been running a restaurant for years. Mrs. Sattlefield a middle aged lady much younger than the wife of Mr. Keats was indeed glad to see them not knowing that they were to come. They spent an enjoyable summer there and William met more boys and girls. William and Anne went out nearly every afternoon in the new car. William fell in love with a very decisive young lady who was at that time a sophomore in Wilson's University. Anne was a very beautiful young lady which was of the type that read a lot of trash in the line of magazines but all of that she was a very very beautiful lady. Her golden curls clustered about her head and her tender lips and her rosk cheeks were the essential parts of the young lad. She really had the essential attributes of a lady. Her high veracity was the most striking characteristic of her. Every night she would get a call from one of the doctors or some big shot of that city to go to a show or to go to a Bridge Party. At this time it happened that she was in company with Brete Huggins, the Lot Machine Man (A kind of Gambling) who was also wealthy. The visitors left and were on their way home when William met an old school friend of his in the person of Percy Robinson who was the third assistant Manager of the Social Service Sacred Sorority Society, merely called (Five "S") Club. When William got to the Station he hated to go for all the friends that he had met were at the station to greet him farewell. They reached home on September the first, and he did not go to work until that Monday which was September the fourth. The University of which William was to enter opened for Registration on the morning of Sept. the 10th. at 9 o'clock. Mr. Keats made ready for the Registration day at Garland University. He went to the Southern Civilized Savings Bank and drew out $100.00 which was to take care of the tuition fee and to get some extra clothes for the son. The tuition was $40.00. The next day was Registration day at Garland University of which he was to enter the next day. When William dressed the next day he went to the office of the President and laid the dollars down in a Slow Moode and got his receipt.

(To be continued next week)
Subject—William A College Freshman
Chapter 4

# 50TH ANNIVERSARY Y. M. C. A. PROGRAM TO BE HELD IN 1938

## Branches Will Observe Appointment of First Secretary

**Philadelphia**, Pa., Dec. 23—(ANP) Over 75 prominent laymen from all parts of the country answered the call of Dr. Channing H. Tobias and assembled at the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association last Saturday to lay plans for the recognition in 1938 of the 50th Anniversary of the late William A. Hunton as the first colored secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. From secretary Hunton's work, the present Negro Y. M. C. A. work sprang.

The Assemblage voted to hold a semi-centennial or Jubilee Celebration extending over the whole year 1938, including a National Conference in the Fall; that the program of the National Conference center itself upon discussion of Present-Day Socio-Religious Trends in order to determine as accurately as possible the direction the Association Program should take; that a member of the National Staff give a large part of his time, with such cooperation as he can get from local Associations, to a Study of the Present Program of Local Associations.

### Head to Raise $125,000

It was agreed to attempt the raising of a Semi-Centennial Expansion Fund for the National Services to Negro Associations in the City and Student Fields. The goal is to be $125,000, this amount to make available additional budget expenditures of $25,000 a year for the next five years. This sum will make possible an additional Secretary of Student Associations, which would still be one short of the number of student secretaries on the Staff 25 years ago; a Secretary for Boys' Work Groups in the Unorganized Southern Fields, and a Secretary for National Boys' Work and Services to Non-Equipment Community Organizations throughout the country.

Those in attendance were George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. B. E. Mays, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Major Campbell C. Johnson, J. H. B. Evans, Washington, D. C.; William Anderson, Carrington L. Davis, S. R. Morsell, George B. Murphy, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Valetine, Bordentown, C. M. Cain, Atlantic City, Ernest Dawson, Plainfield, Montgomery Gregory, Atlantic City, Hilmer Jensen, Trenton, F. S. A. Johnson, Summit, R. T. Lockett, Atlantic City, J. B. Redmond, Princeton, and Dr. J. O. Hill, Newark, N. J.; R. P. Hamlin and A. L. Somither, Brooklyn, William H. Jackson, Buffalo, Herbert King, William H. Wortham, R. W. Bullock, H. K. Craft, R. B. DeFrantz, Thomas B. Dyett, H. W. Pope, C. H. Tobias, Oliver D. Williams, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, Rev. Lorenzo H. King, Dr. E. P. Roberts, John Hailstock, Leviticus Lynn, and Max Yergan, all of New York.

Leo B. Marsh, Toledo, and B. W. Overton, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. D. Downing, Roanoke, J. T. Harris, Lynchburg, and J. W. Anderson, Norfolk, Va.; Henry C. Parker, Pittsburgh, Dr. Leslie Pickney Hill, Cheyney, H. H. Cain, Germantown, C. Sylvester Jackson, Harrisburg, Herbert T. Miller, J. H. McGrew, E. Washington Rhodes, Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Dr. John P. Turner, Dr. Charles Lewis, A. H. Fauset, Atty. G. E. Dickerson, Atty. T. O. Spaulding, Julia P. Harris, Ralph Jones, James Reid, John A. Saunders, Levi Jolley, Rev. D. W. Henry, Dr. E. F. Thompson, Orrin C. Evans, Dr. Harry Green, James H. Young, Dr. Oscar J. Cooper, Dr. G. C. Brannon, Dr. T. S. Burwell, Theodore R. Penny, Harold L. Pilgrim, and E. L. Saunders, Philadelphia; Dr. Frank T. Wilson and Pres. W. L. Wright, of Lincoln University. Dr. W. R. Valetine, Bordentown Manual Training School, presided.

# PITTSBURGH COURIER SELECTS EDWARDS AS TOP "ALL-AMERICAN"

## Stars of Eight Colleges On Mythical Eleven for 1937

Pittsburgh, Pa., (Special)—Chester L. Washington, sports editor of the Pittsburgh Courier this week released his paper's selections of an All-American football team, composed of representatives of leading colored colleges.

As was expected, George ("Big Bertha") Edwards of Kentucky State was chosen captain of the mythical eleven. It was the second time Edwards got rating as All-American material, having achieved that distinction in 1934, when his team won the national championship.

The Courier selections in full are as follows:

Ends—Bates of West Virginia and Spearman of Lemoyne.

Tackler—Moseby of Florida A. and M. and Toomer of Ky. State.

Guards—McMeekins of Florida and Johnson of Morehouse.

Center—Sowell of Morgan College

Quarterback and captain—Edwards of Kentucky State.

Halfbacks—Bailey of Virginia State and Lampkin of Morgan.

Fullback—Girdy of Texas College.

Treasure Island, site of the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939, will be eight minutes from San Francisco by ferry.

# ENROLLMENT AT STATE COLLEGE REACHES 1,200

## President Hale Receives More Congratulations On 25th Anniversary

The first third of the present academie year closed today at Tennessee A. and I. State College. The twelve hundred students registered in America's largest colored State institution of higher learning took examinations on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Current grades were submitted to the registrar's office today.

It has been announced that next quarter (beginning Monday, December 20) no Saturday classes will be held. For several years State College has held special group sessions on the final day of the week. The fact that no further Saturday classes will be held doubtless will be welcomed by students and faculty members alike.

New courses included in the curriculum for the next quarter include offerings in sociology, marketing, photography, journalism, English and home economics. Scores of new students are expected to be in attendance.

Dr. William H. Bell, president of Alcorn College, Mississippi's State institution for colored youth, was a recent visitor and guest speaker at A. and I. He brought an inspirational and stimulating message in which he emphasized the practicalities of life.

President William J. Hale continues to receive congratulations from various sections of the country upon the phenomenal success of the recent Silver Jubilee of the College. Outstanding leaders of American public life have felicitated him upon his brilliant leadership and achievements.

## Commissioner Of Labor Thanks Publishing Board

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1937:—National Baptist Publishing Board, Henry A. Boyd, Secretary:—Gentlemen: I am writing this, at the close of another year, to thank you for your courteous attention to our inquiries, and also to ask for any suggestions you may have for the improvement of our statistical reports and services. The ability of this Bureau to perform its required duties at all adequately is dependent upon the cooperation of many thousands of business organizations and individuals in furnishing it with information. It is our earnest desire to compile and present this information in the form most useful to them as well as to the general public

During 1938, we shall hope for a continuance of your cordial courtesies of 1937. May we during the coming year reciprocate your kindnesses in furnishing to you any information that may be of value to your organization.

Sincerely,
Isador Lubin,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics

### STATUE TO COW

A statue to a cow named Springback Snow Countess is to be unveiled at Woodstock, Ont., Can., to commemorate the fact that on the completion of her tenth lactation the animal smashed all records of milk production.

Seattle, Wash., has a monument to Segis, another record-breaking cow. At Adamsville, R. I., here stands a monument to Rhode Island Reds.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## NOTES ON NEGRO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Tuskegee, Ala.,—Cooperative marketing and more cooperation with the Soil Conservation Program were given special emphasis at a recent meeting of Negro farmers and agricultural Extension workers held at Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Florida. Twenty counties and twenty-four farm organizations were represented. Dr. H. G. Hamilton, Specialist in Cooperative Marketing of the University of Florida and James P. Davis, Field Officer, AAA were principal speakers and A. A. Turner, Negro Extension Leader for Florida was in charge of the meeting.

Negro farmers of Omigo Community, Smith County, Texas have recently erected a community canning plant. Fruit and vegetables are being canned for home use and for wholesale and retail trade.

The Dairy and Produce Association of Colored Farmers of Okfuskee County, Oklahoma reports an average daily milk sale in excess of 2000 pounds, most of which is sold to the branch office of a nationally known cheese corporation.

One of the prize-winning booths at the Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, Louisiana, was an exhibit showing the importance of Soil Conservation. The exhibit was designed by E. F. Purvis, Negro County Agent, of Grambling, Louisiana.

Under the leadership of R. E. Wyer, Jr., Negro County Agent, the Leon County Negro Farmers Council has been organized. Better farm life, cooperative marketing and participation in Agricultural Conversation Programs are listed as main objectives. J. N. Nash is President of the Council and Matthew Rollins, Secretary. Both Mr. Nash and Mr. Rollins are ace-farmers.

Harold Thompson, successful Negro farmer, is manager of the Thompson family farm of 2000 acres, located near Augusta, Georgia. In addition to cultivating 1500 acres of the farm, Mr. Thompson specializes in beef cattle and hogs He recently sold 300 steers and 400 hogs. On the Thompson farm more than fifty hired persons are employed; they own twenty-two mules, three tractors and a modern threshing machine.

At a recent county canning exhibit held in Aberdeen, Mississippi, first, second and third prizes were awarded to Mrs. Yetta Ward of Gibson, Mississippi, and Mrs. Amanda Whitefield and Mrs. Mattie Walker of Aberdeen. The Exhibit was planned under the leadership of Miss Willie Mae Carroll, Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

An exhibit to demonstrate a home canning budget was awarded first prize at the Oklahoma State Fair in Muskogee. Miss Beulah Hicks, Negro Home Demonstration Agent designed the Exhibit.

Dr. I. A. Derbigney, Dean of Administration, Tuskegee Institute, was principal speaker at the recent 4-H Club Achievement Day program, held in the Court House at Union Springs, Alabama. Reports from thirty 4-H Club groups showed 4898 cans of fruits and vegetables as the year's total. Miss Elizabeth Ray is Negro Home Agent and E. B. Holloway, Negro County Agent.

Seven and a half tons of pork—enough for 25 families for one year—were produced this year through the activities of the Free Union Hog Improvement Association of Pickens, Mississippi. The association recently purchased a registered Poland China Boar. R. M. Mackey, Negro County Agent, helped to organize the Association.

Anne Sherman of Grady County, Georgia and Ruby Shadd of Sumter County were tied in the statewide contest held among Georgia 4-H Club Girls for the largest amount of fruit and vegetables canned. These girls report that lands diverted from cotton under the Agricultural Conservation Porgram were used in producing most of the vegetables' crops.

A Negro Cooperative Fruit and Vegetables Market has been opened in Tampa, Florida. Elliott Robbins, Negro County Agent and the Negro Chamber of Commerce of Tampa, cooperated in the establishment of the Market. More than seven hundred (700) customers were served on the opening day.

## NEGRO INVENTORS

Washington, D. C.—Requests for information about the contribution made by Negro inventors to the progress of the Nation in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communication, trade and in other fields of endeavor have encouraged Charles E. Hall, Specialist in Negro Statistics, Bureau of the Census, to attempt to compile a list of Negroes who have, since 1900, obtained patents from the United States Patent Office.

In 1900 H. E. Baker, a Negro—then Examiner in the Patent Office—made available a list of Negro inventors which caused attention to be focused no such men as J. H. Dickinson, Elijah McCoy, J. E. Matzeliger, W. B. Purvis, and Granville T. Woods and his brother, Lyates, as well as other Negroes who had to their credit inventions of worth but who had not been as prolific as the inventors named.

It was revealed that J. H. Dickinson had more than a dozen on musical instruments to his credit; Elijah McCoy, about 50 patents on a variety of subjects; and Granville T. Woods and his brother Lyates, about an equal number chiefly related to electricity and electrical appliances. The indebtedness of the shoe machinery industry to J. E. Matzeliger, and the paper bag industry to W. B. Purvis was also revealed. Undoubtedly, Mr. Baker's compilation caused recognition to be accorded these men and Negroes to feel justifiable pride in the accomplishments of members of their race

There has been a lack of available information since 1900 about Negroes who have obtained patents during the last 37 years, as the Patent Office does not classify patentees according to race. Negro inventors and those who know of Negro inventors are, therefore, asked to cooperate by sending in any information available to Charles E. Hall, Specialist in Negro Statistics, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce Washington, D. C. Information thus obtained will be of great help in bringing up to date the list of Negroes who have obtained patents.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE 47TH ANNUAL NEGRO FARMERS CONFERENCE HELD AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—DEC. 15, 1937

The Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference, in this its forty-seventh annual assembly, follows its usual policy of considering the welfare of rural Negro people of America.

Programs for human betterment are receiving serious consideration more than ever before in the history of our nation.

Thus, while the old world is confused and torn with conflict, America has the chance to show how one great nation can devote itself to higher ideas of service and ideals of right and justice.

In order to promote the best interests of the South and the Negro, we submit the following facts and recommendations:

1. Unemployment

There is a vast amount of unemployment in the country as well as in the towns and cities. We urge, therefore, the establishment of some broad-scale, rural works program which will afford employment for farm workers during off seasons. Such a program of work will greatly relieve the pressure of migration to the cities and tend to encourage self-help among rural people.

2. Farm Tenancy

At this time a year ago, the national conscience was aroused to the extent that the President appointed a Commission to study plans for improving tenant conditions. Since our last conference, the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act has been passed by Congress. This act is designed to aid landless tenants to become home owners.

We rejoice in the fact that the Farm Security Administration has been charged with the administration of this law and that these tenants will have the benefit of trained supervision. We commend the type of supervision which has been developed by the Resettlement Administration.

With a knowledge of the vast number of hand-to-mouth tenants in the United States and the miserable lives they live, we urge large appropriations for carrying out the terms of the law and that provisions be made in the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act for improving housing conditions in rural areas as well. In the Southeast a farmer can be set up on a working farm unit with all equipment for about the same price a city dweller is provided a home.

3. Live-at-Home Program

We urge that the farmers continue the "Live-at-Home Program" and that the food and feed needs of the farm family and livestock be the first consideration in Farm Program Planning.

The decrease in the price of cotton which caused an increase of debts and cost of living to many farmers, makes it all the more important that agricultural leaders re-emphasize the live-at-home program to all the farm folk. The reduction of cotton acreage under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program should serve as stimulant to farmers to carry out a practical live-at-home program here in the South.

4. Farm Organization

Knowing the benefits to be derived from cooperative effort, Negro farmers are urged to secure representation in all local, county and state farm organizations and administrative agencies.

We earnestly recommend all Negro farmers to take part in community and county study and cooperative groups so that they may be fully informed and inspired for better farm life.

5. Soil Conservation

It has been estimated that 61 per cent of all eroded lands in the United States are located in the Southern States. This destruction of the productivity of our soil creates a serious problem which directly affects the farmers' income.

Therefore, we endorse the Agricultural Conservation Program which seeks to assist farmers to reclaim certain partially eroded lands, to conserve those already in use, and to stabilize the farmer's income through the adjustment of production to demand.

Negro farmers are urged to cooperate with this program to conserve our greatest natural resource—the soil—and, with the assistance of extension workers and specialists from Land Grant Colleges, to study the soil on their own farms for a closer check on crop adaptation and land use.

6. Federal Agencies

The present Administration of our national government has provided a number of agencies whose functions supplement the long established extension service and vocational education activities. Among these agencies now available to the farmer are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which directs the Agricultural Conservation Program and the Farm Security Administration, through which loans to farmers under the Bankhead-Jones Act are made available and through which certain rural housing projects are developed and small loans for the purchase of tools and equipment provided.

The Farm Credit Administration also provides loans for farm purchases and through the Production Credit Corporation, loans for crops and fertilizer. Through the establishment of Credit Unions, it seeks to promote thrift and community self-help.

Information concerning these and other government agencies are presented to the farmers through competent representatives. We recommend that the Negro personnel of these agencies be increased in order to further expand and extend the work and we respectfully petition the administration of these agencies to provide Negro representation in local administrative offices, especially in those communities where Negroes represent the larger part of the community population.

7. The Pending Farm Bill

The Congress now in session, is attempting to enact legislation which will seek to keep production of farm products more nearly in balance with foreign and domestic needs; protect the interests of the consumer by maintaining some of an ever-normal granary and provide parity payments to insure parity income for all agricultural producers. This conference highly endorses these objectives.

In order, however, for these objectives to be attained, certain items in the bill provide for crop control, marketing quotas and other regulatory procedures. This Conference respectfully petitions the Congress to provide such safeguards in these regulations as will prevent unfair local interpretations of the law towards those small farmers who, through lack of education or local traditions, may not be able freely to speak in their own behalf.

8. Farm and Home Makers Short Course.

This Conference desires to express its thanks to Tuskegee Institute for providing a one-week short course for farm folk. The return of many this year who attended the school last year is indicative of a realization that the effort is worthwhile. We recommend that this farmers' school be continued and expanded.

9. Rural Leadership.

This Conference recognizes the great need for Negro rural leadership. It is felt that the best type of leadership is that which emerges from within the group. We recommend that rural leaders concentrate on training members of local groups to map and execute

(Continued on Page 15)

# Governor Chandler Would Close West State Institution

## Proposal Becomes Stirring Issue In Blue Grass State With Strong Leaders For And Against Plan

Louisville, Ky.—Whether the colored race in Kentucky is to have one or two state colleges is an issue that has taken on the significance of a heated political battle, such as regularly engrosses the minds of the people of this state.

The issue has come to the front in recent weeks as the result of a proposal by Gov. A. B. Chandler to discontinue the operation of West Kentucky Industrial College at Paducah, and operate only the Kentucky State Industrial College at Frankfort. This proposal, which it is claimed the Governor has made with the idea of giving Kentucky a colored college with an "A" rating, has precipitated a heated debate with regard to its feasability as well as to its justice to the colored race. The proposal has divided the citizens of the state with strong advocates both for and against it.

Friends of the proposal state that it is Governor Chandler's intention to give the colored race in Kentucky a college whose facilities will rival those of the Agricultural and Industrial College of Tennessee, in which state only one state college for Negroes is maintained.

Those who oppose closing the college at Paducah contend that hundreds of the young people in the western end of the state would be deprived of an education because they could not afford the expense of going to Frankfort to attend school. It is also pointed out that, even with two colored colleges being maintained, the state all along has been unfair in its attitude toward Negro education, and has maintained four teachers colleges for whites in addition to the great state university at Lexington.

In the battle over the Governor's proposal, rumors are flying thick and fast with regard to methods being used by some educators either to sabotage the Governor's proposal or to aid in getting it enacted into law. Those who favor Gov. Chandler's proposal ascribe "selfishness" to those who contend that the West Kentucky College should not be discontinued. On the other hand those who oppose the Governor state that he is being advised and supported by a group which wants all educational work centered in the "Blue Grass" section of the state.

A peculiar angle to the battle of East Kentucky against West Kentucky is that the state college in the Eastern part of the state is under the presidency of Prof. R. B. Atwood who is a native of Hickman, which is in Western Kentucky while at Paducah the president is Prof. Harvey C. Russell, of Bloomfield, in Eastern Kentucky. President Atwood is listed as strongly backing the proposal for the consolidation of the two colleges, while President Russell is understood to oppose the idea.

Gov. Chandler, it is stated, proposes to convert the plant at Paducah into a state welfare institution of some sort and to put it under the control of colored officials and workers. However, he is understood to be against consolidating the schools if it appears a majority of the colored citizens are opposed to the idea.

Gov. Chandler recently was visited by a delegation of the state's colored leaders, and it was following this visit that news of the plan to consolidate the colleges became public. In the delegation visiting the Governor was Prof. M. J. Sleet, business manager of the Paducah college, and Prof. Sleet has been forced to make a public statement denying that he had any part in the plan to do away with the college where he works. He was accused of being "in on the deal" by a white newspaper of Paducah.

Other Kentuckians who participated in the conference with the Governor were Dr. E. E. Underwood, noted physician and political leader of Frankfort; Rev. Luther Stewart, C. M. E. presiding elder of Hopkinsville; Prof. John B. Caulder, school principal of Lexington; Earl Pruitt and Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore of Louisville. President Atwood of Kentucky State College was also in the delegation, but President Russell of the West Kentucky College failed to attend the meeting, although he had been invited to take a part in it.

If the Governor puts his proposal before the legislature, which is to convene in January, it is believed Charles W. Anderson, lone colored member of the body will take a leading part in the discussion of the matter. Mr. Anderson, brilliant young lawyer, and first member of his race ever to hold a seat in the law-making body of Kentucky, is vitally interested in the educational advancement of his state. He put through the 1936 session of the legislature the bill providing scholarships for colored students who are denied entrance to the State University. Anderson is one of the best known graduates of Kentucky State College and resides in Louisville.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF FARMERS ENDORSES NEW LEGISLATION

## Many Attend 47th Convention Held at Tuskegee Institute

**Tuskegee Institute,** Ala., Dec. 23—(ANP) Features of the 47th annual Tuskegee Negro Farmers conference which closed here Wednesday included an address by R. J. Goode, Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture, the presentation of certificates of merit to four out-standing Negro farmers, and an address by President F. D. Patterson in which he said that "this nation cannot permanently prosper without the prosperity of the agricultural South and the South cannot prosper without the support and participation of the Negro farmer."

### Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted by the conference endorsed the objectives of pending farm legislation in congress which seeks to balance production with demand, provide parity income for the farmer and establish some form of an ever-normal granary.

"In order, however, for these objectives to be attained," the resolutions said, "certain items in the bill provide for crop control, marketing quotas and other regulatory procedures. This conference respectfully petitions the congress to provide such safeguards in these regulations as will prevent unfair local interpretations of the law towards those small farmers who, through lack of education or local traditions, may not be able freely to speak in their own behalf.'

Federal programs to aid the farmer were commended and appreciation was expressed for the appointment of Negro field workers for such agencies as the Triple A, the Farm Security administration, and the Farm Credit administration. Following a recommendation that this Negro personnel be increased in order to reach more Negro farmers the resolutions "respectfully" petitioned the administrators of these agencies "to provide Negro representation in their local administrative offices. especially in those communities where Negroes comprise the larger part of the community population."

Other recommendations included 'some broad-scale, rural works program to provide employment for farm laborers during off-season" as a measure to reduce unemployment and "relieve the pressure of migation to the cities."

Negro farmers were urged to continue the "Live-at-Home Program," to join community study and cooperative groups and to support "local, county and state farm organizations." The agricultural conservation program was highly endorsed and Negro farmers urged "to cooperate with this program to conserve our greatest natural resource—the soil—and, with the assistance of extension workers and specialists from land grant colleges, to study the soil on their own farms for a closer check on crop adaptation and land use."

"Programs for human betterment," said the resolutions, "are receiving serious consideration more than ever before in the history of our nation. Thus, while the Old World is confused and torn with conflict, America has the chance to show how one great nation can devote itself to the higher ideas of service and ideals of right and justice."

The Committee on Resolutions included: Dr. George E. Haynes, New York; David Marlow, Butler County, Ala.; S. P. Ruffin, Choctow county, Ala.; E. D. Phinazee, Burke county, Ga.; Mrs. Nancy L. Doggins, Talladega County, Ala.; O. L. Walker, Lee county, Ala.; and Mrs. Bettie Foster, Clarke county, Ala.

### Certificates of Merit

Since 1916, Tuskegee has presented "certificates of merit" to selected Negro farmers in the Southern states. The bases of these awards are "operation and organization of their farms, business methods employed, appearance of the farm and home, their home life, civic pride and good citizenship."

The awards this year were made to D. A. Miles, Newberry, Fla.; R. L. Williams, Elloree, S. C.; Harold Thompson, Augusta, Ga., and Grant Moss, Notasulga, Ala.

### Commissioner Goods Speaks

J. B. Ivey, poultry specialist from Auburn, was principal speaker at the morning session in Logan hall. A lively discussion followed this address. In the absence of President Patterson at the afternoon session, Alvin J. Neely, dean of men, presided. T. M. Campbell, Negro Extension specialist, was asked to present Commissioner Goode.

"I honestly wish," said Mr. Goode, "that state lines in this Southeastern Section of the Country were not so rigidly drawn because our agricultural problems are almost the same." He likewise felt that the interests of industry and agriculture would be advanced if there were closer relations between the two.

"We cannot, in our agricultural programs, draw too sharply the color line," continued the Commissioner. "The white South cannot advance if the Negro's status is at a lower level because that will tend to pull us all down. We must all rise together."

At the close of Mr. Goode's address, a telegram from E. A. Miller, Assistant Director, Southern division, Agricultural Adjustment administration, was read in which greetings to the conference were sent in behalf of Triple A officials and thanks were extended "for the splendid cooperation given by colored farmers in connection with the agricultural conservation program."

The short course for adult farmers and farm women, which began on Dec. 8, also ended Wednesday. During the week's course such subjects as dairying, poultry raising, soil building and terracing, storing flowers for the winter, legumes and commercial fertilizers, farm records, home gardens, etc., were offered. This feature of the Farmers conference which was begun a year ago, brought together a large enrollment of farm people from all sections of the state.

# YOUTH PREFERS DEATH TO RETURN TO SOUTH CAROLINA CHAIN GANG

## White Employer Pledges Legal Fight to Finish in Behalf of Fleming Mix

Patterson, N. J., Dec. 23—(CNA)—"Don't send me back—put a bullet through my head first," Fleming Mix, 19-year-old youth facing extradition to a South Carolina chain gang, pleaded with the New Jersey officials this week.

"I was only 15 when they put me on that chain gang," Mix sobbed. "I was beaten, terribly beaten, twice and sometimes three times a week until I couldn't stand it. After seven months of those beatings and that hell on earth, I decided that death could not be as bad as ten years of that torture.

"I knew that if I tried to escape, I would be shot at. But I decided it was worth it. I made the break for freedom, the guards shot at me and missed."

Mix, a trusted employe of the Crown Motor Plate Co., of Patterson, his parents, two brothers and three sisters, live at 37 Bridge St., Patterson. His family is highly respected in the community.

Herbert Roessler, Mix's white employer, praised the youth's honesty and retained the law firm of Greenberg and Fineberg for his defense. "I'm going to fight to the limit for him," Roessler said. "He is honest. He has guarded silk worth up to $100,000. He has had access to our pay roll money. South Carolina will never get him back on that chain gang without a fight to the finish in New Jersey."

Arrangements have been made for a hearing before Governor Harold Hoffman by Oscar R. Wilnsky, majority leader of next year's General Assembly, and one of Mix's attorneys.

# DECRY FAILURE OF PHYSICIANS TO TAKE SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13—(ANP)—Although the United States Public Health Service has set up a post-graduate course in veneral disease control at Howard University, manned by special teachers from the U. S. Public Health organization, the attendance has been extremely disappointing to those in charge of it. Despite the fact that grants have been made available by the government through the various state health departments whereby Negro physicians are given the opportunity of attending this school, without cost and with minimum expenses paid, there were only six physicians in attendance the first term of three months, one from Baltimore and five from Washington, and in the second term there are but five, one from California, one from Nebraska and the other three from the District of Columbia.

There are more than 4,000 colored physicians in the country and facilities have been provided for fifteen to attend each of the three terms per year, a total of forty-five but only 11 have registered thus far. While the grants were made available by the federal government, the state public health officers have the privilege of selecting the physicians who attend. The suggestion has been advanced that very few qualified Negro doctors have applied to their state health officers.

The courses cover all phases of diagnosis and treatment. Lectures and clinics in syphilology and urology are given under Doctors H. H. Hazen and R. F. Jones of U. S. P. H. S. and the university medical school staff. Intensive discussion of the problems of follow-up and case finding under the social service staff, clinical pathological conferences are included in the course. It is pointed out that information can be obtained by physicians through their state health officers or by writing Dean Numa P. G. Adams, Howard University or Dr. Roscoe Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service.

# STOCKHOLDERS OF CITIZENS BANK TO MEET JANUARY 10

## Members Will Hear Reports of Officers and Elect Board

According to notice sent out early this week, the annual stockholders meeting of the Citizens Saving Bank and Trust Company will be held in the bank building on Monday evening, Jan. 10, 1938, at 7:30. The official call was signed by Henry Allen Boyd, president and J. C. Napier, cashier.

At this annual meeting, which will be the thirty-fourth consecutive year of the bank, a board of directors for 1938 is to be chosen, the report of the president, cashier, assistant cashier, executive committee and board of directors will be made to the stockholders, and every stockholder of record is urged to attend the meeting at 7:30 Monday evening, Jan. 10.

### WRECKER IS USED TO LIFT BIG HOG ON CANNON FARM

Jeffersonville, Ga., Dec. 10—C. L. Cannon had to call the wrecker from a local garage recently to lift a hog he had butchered when eight men were unable to raise it. The wrecker was used while the hog was being disjointed and dressed.

The hog was estimated to weigh 500 pounds. Each of the hams weighed 40 pounds. The animal was a Hampshire breed that had been raised by Mr. Cannon. He took the sides, shoulders and hams to a meat curing house in Macon to be prepared for home consumption.

### 10,000 BUYING FARMS

Washington, Dec. 10—Nearly 10,000 requests have been received by the Federal land banks in the last 10 months for loans to be applied in the purchase of farms, according to a statement made by A. S. Goss, land bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

# ART KNOWS NO COLOR, EDITOR OF MAGAZINE TELLS MISSISSIPPIAN WHO HOLDS TO ANCIENT THEORIES

## Southerner Rebuffed for Trying to Dictate to Picture Firm the Kind of Films it Should Make

New York City, Dec. 30—(ANP)—The general reaction of the South to the appearance of white and colored actors in the same movie was made the subject of a letter sent recently to the editor of the Independent, publication of the Independent Theatre Owners Association, Inc., by W. A. Rush, manager of the Houston Theatre, Houston, Miss.

Mr. Rush's letter left no doubt as to the attitude of some Southerners on this "touchy" subject, cracked down in part, as follows:

"At the 31st semi-annual convention of the Motion Picture Theatre Owners Association of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, 'A warning to forestall censorship was sounded,' because of the "indiscriminate mingling of the white and black races in motion pictures intended for Southern exhibitors.

"For some time the producers have tempted fate but it remained for them to over-ride conventions and the insurmountable barrier of race distinction in 'One Mile from Heaven,' and 'Artists and Models.' The Hollywood Review commented: 'Undoubtedly the sequence in 'Artists and Models' with Martha Raye intermingling among the Negroes as a colored girl, brought forth sufficient complaints from patrons as to cause the above referred to action.'

"But here's what The Independent editor says: 'These Southern exhibitors object to indiscriminate mixing of blacks and whites in pictures, yet the romantic story the Southerners like to impress on 'those damnee Yankees' is that the slaves were loved by their masters and they raised the master's children as their own.'

"If the editor of the Independent want to be a real champion of the Negro, he can convince the world in the next issue of his paper that he is really honest in his professions by announcing the name of the darky he is willing to accept as a son-in-law, brother-in-law, or even as a campanion and social mentor of his women folks."

But the editor of the Independent "rang the bell" in his interesting, caustic and fact-revealing reply to the Mississippian. Declared the Editor:

"It is clear that Mr. Rush advocates Negro performers displaying their art only on company with other Negro performers on the assumption that the mixing of blacks and whites tends to degrade the white race. From the events taking plaee in the world today, Negroes could hardly degrade the white race more than they are degrading themselves —among those events being the rape of Ethiopia and the wanton slaughter of women and children at Guernica.

Mr. Rush brings up the subject of miscegenation when he asks the Editor to announce the name of a "darky he is willing to aceept as a son-in-law,' etc. Mr. Rush hardly sticks to the subject. Admiration of artistic or athletie endeavor knows no barrier, racial, religious of politieal. . . . Jesse Owens traveled with the American Olympie team to Germany last year and showed his heels to the athletes of the world, although his color is brown. . . . No resentment is shown Joe Louis because he has won the world's championship, unless by persons whose belief coneite with Mr. Rush's.

"Paul Robeson is aeeepted in white eireles throughout the world, as is Bill Robinson. . . . Artists who have anything to express or sell, always find a public waiting and ready to hire them. Their art is far more important than their eolor, raee, or creed. . . . Social equality among the peoples of the world is too high a goal to accomplish at the present, but eertainly no one will deny that it is a worthy goal."

# PROF. R. E. CLAY GETS NEW POST IN SCHOOL WORK

## Popular Leader Is Now "Developer Of Education," Pres. Hale Announces

By Charles Satchell Morris, II

Announcement was made here today by President William J. Hale of A. and I. State College that Mr. Robert E. Clay prominent for many years in Tennessee and Southern education cireles had just been appointed to the position of State Developer of Education. In 1918 Mr. Clay was appointed Rosenwald State Agent with headquarters at A. and I. College. With the closing of the Southern office under the directorship of the veteran promoter and builder, Dr. S. L. Smith, the personnel department of the State of Tennessee selected another title for Mr. Clay and made him State Developer.

Next to President Hale, no figure in public life in this region has enjoyed a more varied and distinguished career than Mr. Clay. He is the State Secretary of the Interracial League of Tennessee of whieh Dr. Hale is President and which is largely responsible for the fine feeling between the two groups. He is the assistant State Administrator of the NYA and the Executive Secretary of the Better Homes Movement of which Dr. Hale also is President. Congratulations have reached him from admining friends throughout the nation.

### Singers Honored

Monday night an elaborate reeeption was held at Volunteer Manor, palatian residence of President and Mrs. W. J. Hale, at whieh time members of the faculty, students and citizens of Nashville paid tribute to the magnificent accomplishments of Mrs. Marie Brooks-Strange and her celebrated choral group. Following a delieious repast in a brilliantly-lighted dining room of the mansion, pictures were taken of the famous aggregation and visitors. Brief speeches of felicitation were delivered by Dean George Gore, Jr., Robert E. Clay, President Hale and others following which Mrs. Hale in her singularly charming manner presented checks to the singers as a token of appreciation on behalf of the institution. The occasion was a most delightful one and signalized the important place that music occupies in the college program.

### Faculty Members Given Smoker

Professor Merl R. Eppse, chairman of the Division of History and Sociology, entertained in his attractive apartment on Thursday night the male members of the faculty honoring Prof. Alger V. Boswell who became a benedict at Chattanooga on Saturday at elevent o'clock. After amost appetizing buffet supper served by Mrs. Eppse and Mrs. R. A. Munday, Prof. Boswell was lauded by his colleagues of the faculty. The program was launched by Professor Charles Satchell Morris, II of the department of English and closed by President Hale. Many of his associates are in Chattanooga today for the wedding ceremony which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Niehodemus Sehomburger.

# IMPROVEMENT IN NEGRO EDUCATION CITED IN SOUTH

## North Carolina Making Effort to Equalize Training For All

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30—(ANP)—In a recent address before the students and faculty of the North Carolina College for Negroes and speaking on "Education Moves Ahead," N. C. Newbold, (white), widely known educator and Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of North Carolina, touched on the progress and needs of Negro educational institutions. He said:

"In discussing Negro schools we want to deal with them on a factual basis. We cannot measure our Negro schools by the schools in the rich states of Massachusetts and California or other similarly wealthy states. A sort of standard for education in North Carolina is found in the present status of schools for white children. Measured by this standard, we find some most interesting facts. In seven items Negro schools in this state are almost identical with the standards in the white schools. In 1935-36, these were: The length of the school term; The teacher-pupil load; Programs for training and certification of teachers are the same; Courses of study and accreditment of high schools—identical: Average daily membership—white, 92.4, Negro 89.2—difference, 3.2, and College curricula in minimum levels are the same.

"Therefore, you will observe that there are seven points in the public school system on whieh the two races have eqnal opportunities. On the other hand, there are six points on which there are differentials, in some cases wide differentials.

"If we have been able in recent years to bring the colored schools up to the level of the State's standard on seven points and considerable progress has been made on at least five of the points on which there are now differentials, it ought to be reasonable to expect that persistence in an intelligent policy and program, without any undue breaking of the friendship between the leaders of the two races, we ought in a few years have not seven points on which there is a balance, but on all thirteen.

"Four of the wide differentials between the two races are as follows:

**1. Transportation is picking up quite rapidly at the rate of about one-hundred busses a year and this number will be no doubt increased as we go on, certainly if economic conditions continue fairly favorable.**

**2. While the high school program is not complete for Negro children, it is true there are 133 four-year accredited high schools in this state with an enrollment in excess of 30,000 students.**

**3. Also, while buildings and equipment for Negro children are considerably below that for white children, it is true that public school property for Negroes, not including colleges, costs slightly in excess of $12,000,000.00.**

**4. In the matter of salaries of teachers, the differential is around 25 per cent. These differentials have been reduced in twenty years from a percentage ranging from 100 or more down to 50 and less. Now, as I have said, it is down to around 25 per cent.**

**"I need not say there is a strong sentiment among our people, those who are best informed, both white and colored that these differentials are in a way being progressively worked out."**

# ONE LOUISIANA FEE-GRABBER FINDS IT EASY TO TERRORIZE 1,200 MEN AND WOMEN AT CHURCH CONFERENCE

## White Officer Assaults Colored Minister, Curses and Calls Religious Gathering, "Dis Dive"

Oakdale, La., Dec. 30—(By Thos. J. Brown for A. N. P.)—This benighted little city was the scene of an outrage committed by a white city marshal upon a veteran minister and editor last Wednesday, when Roland Bass, marshal, assaulted Rev. J. H. Clayborn of Little Rock Rev. Clayborn who is editor of the Southern Christian Recorder and a candidate for high office in the church was struck by the hill-billy officer when the minister tried to protect the dignity of the church, during a session of the Central Louisiana Annual Conference held at Greater Hays Chapel.

The marshal entered the church and forcing his way through the 1200 churchmen women present, stepped authoritatively near the entrance of the crowded auditorium, defying Bishop S. L. Green who was the presiding prelate, the presiding elders, pastors and laymen, and yelled out without any previous warning."

"Hyah, if you all don't get dem kyars offen dis highway, I'm going to close dis dive."

"I beg your pardon sir. said Rev. Clayborn," but this is no dive.

"What de hell you got to do wid it," demanded the marshal?

"I am a general officer and would have you know that this is an annual conference of the AME church and not a dive," said Rev. Clayborn.

"I don't give a damn who you are" said the white marshall as he struck Rev. Clayborn over the head.

Pandemonium reigned for a few moments and racial feeling mounted almost to the point of mob violence as the ministers milled about seemingly eager to get their hands on the miscreant. The mayor of the city, Dr. D. B. Isles a white dentist rushed up. He assured the conference complete protection and expressed deep regret because of the incident. The mayor said that the races lived together in Oakdale in complete harmony and that nothing of the sort had ever happened here before.

# EGYPTIANS EXPEL ILL DUCE'S COPTIC CHURCH PRELATE

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 30 (ANP)—The Coptie Synod last Monday excommunicated Abuna Abraham, 75 year old blind prelate, when Italy had designated patriareh of the Ethiopian Coptic church. Italy separated the Egyptian and Ethiopian churches in November, the churches having been united since the fourth century. The separation preeipitated a hot controversy and beeame the subject of diplomatic negotations between the two countries.

# F. D. PATTERSON TO SPEAK JAN. 12 TO CHICAGO GROUP

## Tuskegee President Will Stress Preparation of Colored Workers

Chicago, Dec. 30 (ANP)—Inaugurating their 1938 Civic Program, members of the Chicago Alumni club will hold an educational mass meeting on January 12, at Metropolitan Community church, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor, the principal speaker being Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who will make a special trip North for the occasion.

Dr. Patterson will talk on "America's Challenge to the Negro," and he will stress the necessity for all colored workers preparing themselves to be experts in their chosen fields and keeping pace with modern trends in business, commerce, industry and in the service occupations.

Headed by Claude A. Barnett, member of Tuskegee's board of directors, a special committee is arranging details of the big meeting. The musical program will be directed by Prof. J. Wesley Jones, former president of the National Association of Negro Musicians and directors of the famous Metropolitan Church Choir, featured annually in the big Chicagoland Musie Festival. The chorister will render a program specially arranged by Prof. Jones for the occasion.

Chicago's business and professional leaders are showing a marked interest in the meeting and in Dr. Patterson's planned message because one of the lessons brought home to them by the depression is that their prosperity depends upon keeping the great mass of workers occupied and in finding work for all employable persons.

Among the representatives of various important groups who are lending support to the Committee are: Milton P. Webster, president Chicago loeal, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Willard S. Townsend, president International Brotherhood of Red Caps; Mrs. Neva P. Ryan, president Domestie Workers' Association; Joel Miles, president Roek Island Waiters and Cooks Association; Dr. Luther Peek, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Theodore T. Greene, and Percy R. Hines, president and historian, respeetively of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club; E. M. Graham, chairman Pullman Porters Benefit Association, and Headwaiters Irving Gray, Chylow H. Brown, W. H. Irwin, George Morgan, Norman Dunlap and William Grizzard.

# WHITE STUDENTS AT TEXAS UNIVERSITY FOR ANTI-LYNCH BILL

Austin, Texas, Dec. 30—(By John H. Thompson for ANP)—Joining the army of Southerners who ardently favor the passing of a federal anti-lynching bill, Texas University students, in a poll eonducted by the school's board of student opinion this past Saturday, showed 67.5 for sueh legislation.

Although some had no opinion on the subject, 21.7 were against sueh a law.

Texas University is the largest white university in Texas and their student body is generally aeeepted as refleeting the thought of the people of Texas. Senator Tom Connally of Texas led a fight against the anti-lynching bill last month.

The 400-foot Spire to the Sun of San Franciseo's 1939 World's Fair will be lighted with intense white on the outside, a rose red within.

To love life through labour is to be intimate with life's inmost secret.

Kahlil Gibrau.

## COWS OF GOOD TYPE VITAL TO DAIRY PROFITS

**Worth More on Market or Farm, Specialist Points Out.**

Good dairy cows are again at a premium over poor ones, points out V. L. Gregg, extension dairyman.

This emphasizes the profit from using well bred sires whose daughters will show high milk and butter production, the specialist said.

For several years, he continued, good and poor cows have sold in some localities for about the same price, which was their slaughter value for beef.

"But now," he added, "the poor to fair cows are still selling at about slaughter prices, while the good ones are bringing $20 to $40 more a head.

Prospects are that this difference will continue for several years, in view of the favorable outlook for dairying, the specialist observed. He said further:

**Dividends Every Year.**

"If your dairy cow is bred, raised, and kept for production, the difference between the yield of a good type animal and that of a poor type one, may be greater than the market recognizes.

"The cow that does not pay for her feed has no value as a producer, but the good cow may return $20 to $40 above feed cost and investment every year she is kept on the farm, as butterfat and feed are now selling.

"The difference between a good and a poor cow is certainly enough to justify the careful selection of a herd sire that will sire daughters of good type and production.

"Since type and production are, on the average, inherited equally from the sire and the dam, this means that a well-bred dairy bull, when bred to even fair type dairy cows, will sire good type daughters.

"A good dairy bull will maintain than they have received in the the best cows and will make a big improvement in type and production when bred to fair or even poor type dairy cows.

"Therefore, the good dairy bull will pay big dividends when used on any type of dairy cows.

## STRAWBERRY OUTLOOK GOOD

**Arkansas Producers to Fare Better, Says Economist.**

Arkansas strawberry growers have prospects of better returns than they have received in the past few seasons, thinks P. T. Eaton, extension horticulturist.

He summed up the situation and the outlook on the basis of information from the U. S. department of agriculture, as follows:

"The last two years have seen an improved price along with increased production.

"The 13 per cent increase in acreage in the second-early group of states is mostly due to the increase in Arkansas from 7,400 acres to about 12,000 acres, which will about restore it to its past acreage lost in the drouth.

"The early states, which ship ahead of Arkansas, have made only a slight increase of acreage. Late-producing states have expanded their acreage 16 per cent.

"All beds are reported to be in better condition.

## MAKES SPREADS FROM FARM-GROWN COTTON

From cotton grown on the farm, Mrs. Jannie Sission has spun the thread and made 26 candlewick bedspreads this year, and has sold all of them, with four others made from thread on hand, said Miss Dora S. Stubblefield, Faulkner county home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Sisson charges $2.50 each for her spreads, and her skill in this handicraft brings her a nice bit of spending money, the home demonstration agent observed.

It takes about one and one-half pounds of cotton to make enough thread for a spread, allowing for the waste, Miss Stubblefield related. Carding the cotton, spinning the thread and making it into a spread is two days' work for Mrs. Sisson's fingers.

Geometric and floral designs are used, being drawn on the material while it lies on the floor. Then it is put in a quilting frame, and finished. Most of Mrs. Sisson's spreads are made with fringed edges.

## COTTON YIELDS INCREASED BY GROWING VETCH

**Planter Tells of Getting 575 Pounds From His Poorest Land.**

Farmers in 19 southeastern counties of the state have planted 82,-554 acres of vetch, bur clover and Austrian winter peas, compared with 48,413 acres in 1936, according to L. A. Dhonau, district agent.

This fall's planting of these legumes in the southeastern counties is about half of the acreage for the entire state, the district agent added. Vetch makes up the larger portion of the planting, he observed.

Dr. Luther Davis, St. Francis county, told J. M. Thomason, county agent, that he has 275 acres of hairy vetch up to a fine stand. Discussing his experience with this crop since 1933, he said:

"Vetch invariably gives a better stand and better growth when planted on land that had vetch the previous year.

"I have used vetch on only the oldest and poorest land on the place, and, consequently, on lands that were giving my lowest yields.

**Doubled His Harvest.**

"The average cotton yield on this old land had been, before using vetch, about 250 to 300 pounds per acre. My yields following vetch on these same fields over a 3-year period have been from 500 to 650 pounds per acre, with a 3-year average of 575 pounds per acre.

No tenant's crop after vetch averaged less than a bale per acre any year, and the best tenant's crop was 18 bales to 12 acres in 1934. My cotton crops have always been better after vetch than those following an application of nitrogen fertilizer equivalent to 250 pounds of nitrate per acre."

R. L. Hopkins, Jr., declared vetch is one of the best soil building crops for the light soil of Calhoun county, according to W. H. Ballard, county agent

Last year Mr. Hopkins planted a little over three acres of cotton land to vetch, and due to its maturing early last spring he plowed it under and followed it with cotton again this year, the county agent related.

Although the cotton was a little later maturing than the rest of his crop, he made an average of 403 pounds per acre of lint cotton on this plot, which was about 100 pounds more than the other on his farm.

**All His Land in Vetch.**

H. G. Toler of Leola planted 50 acres to vetch in 1936. His results, G. K. Alford, county agent, reports, were so good and his cotton yield increased so much in spite of local drouth that this fall he has seeded his entire 65 acres of land in vetch, and 20 acres of corn and pea ground have also been seeded.

Farmers in the southwestern counties report a good growth from their fall-sown legumes, and expect a nice crop of green manure to plow under about the middle of April, where the legumes were planted in September or October, Mr. Dhonau said.

"This green material will rot rapidly, and a crop can be planted in two weeks," he added.

"A winter legume crop turned under as soon as it has made a fair growth in the spring, puts into the soil the equivalent of 300 to 600 pounds of nitrate of soda, along with valuable vegetable matter."

## NO FOOD, NOT ONE BALE OF HAY BOUGHT BY GLOVERS IN 40 YEARS OF FARMING

Forty years of farming without a grocery bill or buying a bale of hay is the record of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Glover, Prattsville, in Grant county.

"Food and feed have always been grown on the Glover farm," Mr. Glover told his county extension agents, Mrs. Mauree E. Nance and G. K. Alford, "and it always will be. In 40 years I have never bought a bale of hay, and have had to buy feed only twice. That was in 1931 and in 1935 after severe drouths.

A diversified farming system is the secret of the successful program on the Glover farm, the extension agents explained. Although cotton is still the main cash crop, only 49 acres of the 342-acre farm were planted to cotton this year. About 177 acres of the farm are in cultivation.

Feed for the 13 dairy cows, the flock of 100 chickens, the few hogs which are raised for home use, and the work stock accounts for a large part of the acreage.

A three-acre Elberta peach orchard which was planted 10 years ago contributes a fair share of the family income.

**Garden Is Important**

A large family garden with its aftermath of canning is important in the live-at-home system. This year about 400 jars of canned fruit and vegetables were preserved for the family of three.

Eggs from the flock of White Leghorns, and cream from the dairy are marketed through the co-operative marketing route established out of Pine Bluff.

"If we expect the land to take care of us, we have to take care of the land," declared Mr. Glover when he was asked about his soil-building and soil-conserving crops.

"This agricultural conservation program is just the thing, except we need a definite crop control plan. But more farmers in this neighborhood have been taking care of their land and growing their own living at home than I ever saw before, and I've lived here all of my life."

Although Mr. Glover has increased his soil-conserving practices in the past few years in order to cooperate with the agricultural conservation program, he was carrying out a conservation plan himself long before the government became concerned with it. He said:

**Regards Lespedeza Highly.**

"Back in 1916, I bought a river bottom farm that was yielding only five bushels of corn to the acre. I planted lespedeza for three years and turned it under before I planted another row of corn. Now that land is producing 40 bushels to the acre, and I'm still carrying out a rotation with lespedeza."

Lespedeza is Mr. Glover's favorite crop for soil conservation and building. Generally it is turned under, although he sometimes cuts it for hay.

This year he has nine acres of vetch, two of bur clover, 15 of lespedeza, 23 acres of cow peas, six acres of soybeans, and an 18-acre lespedeza and carpet grass pasture.

The 49 acres of Rowden cotton produced 20 bales this fall, which is at least 50 pounds above the average for the county.

The cotton acreage has been reduced since the AAA programs, but Mr. Glover has never planted more than 75 or 100 acres of cotton.

Many demonstrations in soil-conservation, dairying and production practices have been carried on the farm in co-operation with the county extension agents. All five of the Glover children have been active 4-H Club members.

## CASTOR BEAN AIDS IN WAR ON GRASSHOPPERS

It was discovered last summer that grasshoppers have an appetite for death-dealing castor bean foliage and stalks, giving farmers a new weapon in their fight against the pest.

Dr. L. M. Christensen of the Chemical Foundation of Kansas, said today he saw thousands of grasshoppers go to their death because they ate castor bean vegetation. It seems possible a farmer may protect his crop by merely planting a barrier of castor beans around his field.

Last spring a 15-acre tract was planted to Jerusalem artichokes to make seed available locally for next year. One side of the tract was bounded by 20 acres of uncultivated land, an ideal breeding place for grasshoppers. Seeking to protect a plot of artichokes, 10 rows of grain sorghum, relatively immune to grasshopper attack, were planted between them and the uncultivated tract. When the sorghum and castor bean plants were about 10 inches high and the grasshoppers moved in, they did not bother the sorghum, but greedily attacked the castor bean plant. Many dead grasshoppers were found near the plants and those on the plants were dopey.

Dr. Christensen transplanted 10 castor bean plants in a heavily grasshopper infested field. They immediately started eating on the plants, eating them down to stumps within 24 hours, but many dead grasshoppers lay nearby.

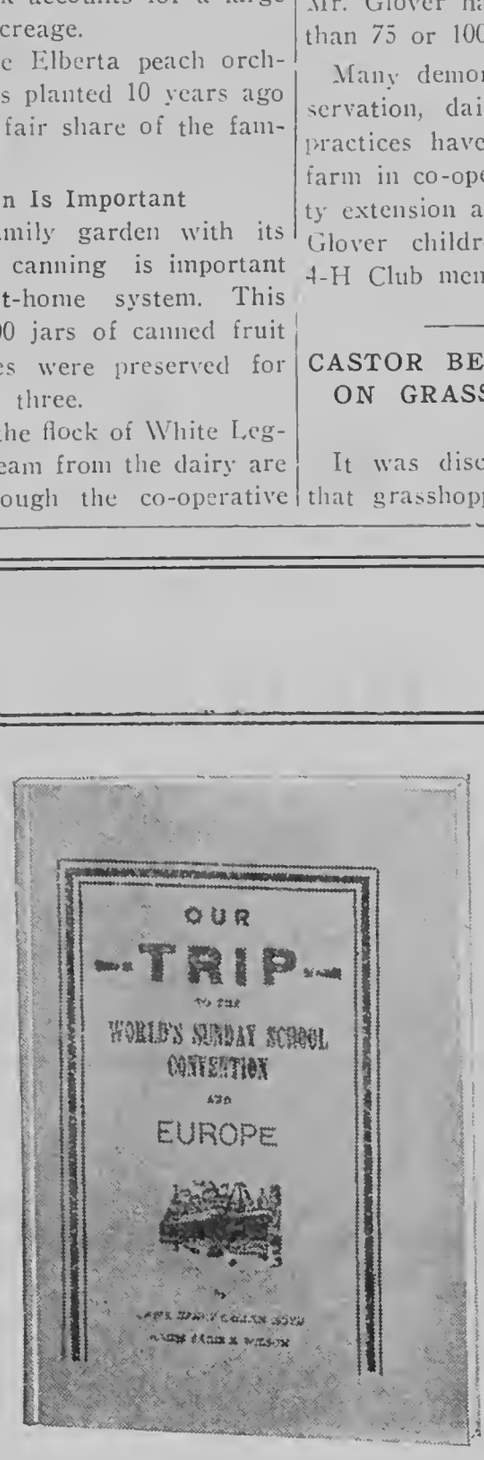
Dr. Christensen placed the castor bean and corn foliage in a screened enclosure with 19 grasshoppers. Within 48 hours 16 hoppers were dead, he said, adding that the live hoppers apparently fed only on the corn. This experiment was repeated several times with similar results

Castor beans yield 47 to 55 per cent valuable oil which if properly treated is useful for engine lubrication, soap making, medicine and other purposes.

An International Mining Congress will be held in San Francisco in 1939 in conjunction with the 1939 World's Fair of the West.

He must not forget to keep
Worship at the heart of life.
—Henry T. Hodgkin

God loves to see in me not his servant, but Himself who serves all.
Rabindranath Tagore.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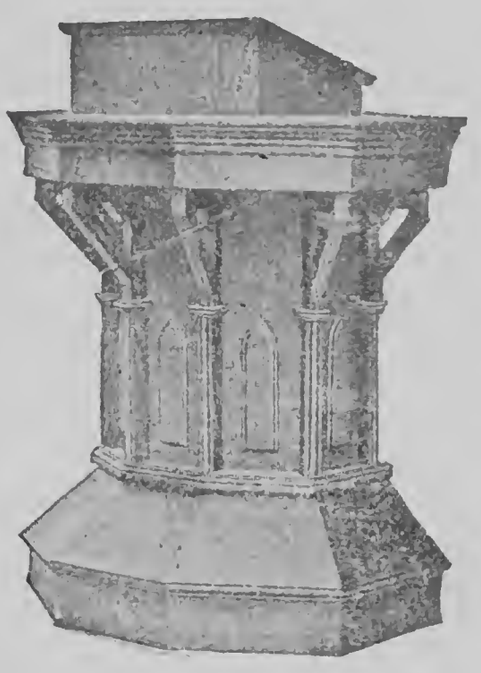

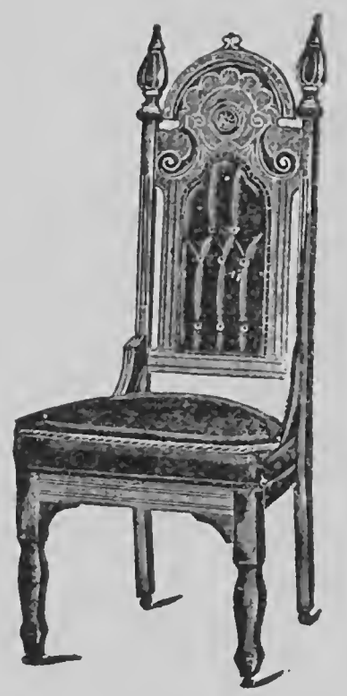

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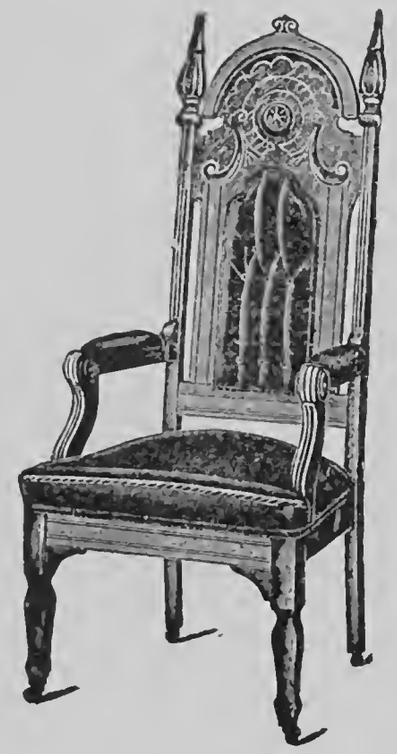


## National Baptist Publishing Board

Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary

523 Second Avenue, N. Nashville, Tennessee

# BUSINESS AND RELIGION GO HAND IN HAND IN NORTH CAROLINA CITY

**White Rock Baptist Church Hold 71st Anniversary.**

Durham, N. C., Dec. 23—(ANP)—Durham is perhaps best known throughout the country for its progressive business institutions operated by and serving Negroes, but to those who know the city best, the outstanding character of the churches of the community is equally striking. It is said that the business men of Durham believe that much of their success may be attributed to the fact that the men and women who manage the commercial organizations, are almost all actively identified with the religious, educational and civic organizations of the city.

**Miles Mark Fisher, Pastor**

White Rock Baptist Church, which recently celebrated its 71st anniversary by burnng a $4,000 mortgage held on its parsonage, is but an example of the vigorous church activity which is characteristic of the community. When the pastor, Rev. Miles Mark Fisher, a minister who has devoted as much time to the development of civic and recreational facilities for all of the people of the city as he has to his own denomination, initiated the campaign to raise the mortgage in one effort, few of the laymen imagined that a campaign of that magnitude would receive the endorsement of so large a percentage of the church membership.

**100 Per Cent Results**

With a membership of 1214, including approximately 225 children to draw on, Pastor Fisher asked the adults to subscribe from $10 to $100 each while the children and junior were asked to raise 71 cents each, a penny for each year of the church's history. Five hundred and twenty-one members gave $4,400. Churches and other welfare agencies usually anticipate collecting from seventy-five to ninety per cent of the amount pledged in special campaigns. The White Rock 71st anniversary campaign was an exception the rule for the aroused and enthusiastic membership, led by Rev. Miles Mark Fisher, one of the finest young ministers in the country, and best trained, paid in cash to Treasurer W. J. Kennedy, the sum of $4,680.00. This achievement was accomplished by 677 members of White Rock, 39 members of other churches and small contributions from three other churches.

**Burn Mortgage**

The celebration was concluded at a banquet when members and friends gathered to hear the final reports and to enjoy a repast of turkey, ham, salad and other delicacies. Appropriate exercises celebrated the burning of the mortgage.

During a period of some forty years White Rock Baptist Church has held the interest of a large number of the professional and business men of the community, who not only contribute cheerfully to the financial support of the institution but are active in the Sunday School, Community Center and other auxiliaries. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College and W. J. Kennedy, Jr., and C. C. Spaulding are among the outstanding laymen in the church.

## SENATOR GRAVES' MAIDEN SPEECH

The discredited "Old Guard" in Southern leadership, represented by those holding office in both houses of Congress must have felt quite proud of themselves when they induced the newly-appointed Senator Dixie Graves to make her maiden speech an echo of the flapdoodle long employed by them in their fight against the passage of a federal anti-lynching law. The men evidently felt it a great exploit to have the voice of "Southern Womanhood" raised in support of the status quo. They were quite sure her speech would be unanswered, if not unanswerable by the able Senators who are fighting for the passage of this vitally necessary piece of legislation. But what they failed to take into account was the fact that enlightened women in the South as well as the North are militantly supporting a federal anti-lynching bill, and that the most potent force from our section favorable to the passage of the bill is the Women's Council of the Methodist Church South, which represents nearly a quarter of a million Southern women.

How disappointing it must have been to Alabama's lady Senator, called upon to take the seat vacated by the Hon. Hugo Black, to find that her speech, opposing the passage of the Wagner-Van Nuys measure, called down upon her head the most vigorous protest that probably any senator's first speech ever received. Mrs. Graves got plenty of mail following her "Maiden effort" and most of it from enlightened women leaders of the nation. No man favoring the anti-lynching bill needs to take Mrs. Graves to task. The members of her own sex spanked her to their heart's content. The protest sent by 130 representative women of the nation in the form of an open letter which was released through the Federal Council of Churches delightfully debunked Mrs. Graves' senatorial speech. That splendid document was as follows:

Honorable Dixie Bibb Graves
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.
My Dear Senator Graves:

It is of vital interest to American women when one of their sex reaches high political office. They watch the statements of such women with eager concern that they shall measure up to the best that women can give to important issues. Because you are one of two women in the United States Senate we would like to feel that you have the interest of all American women on your heart and conscience. As women who have often suffered injustice we have a deep desire for the securing of justice to all people including the weakest element in our population.

For this reason we stand solidly back of the anti-lynching bill which is before Congress in this session. Your recent talk against this measure was a great disappointment to us. While we believe that you are entirely honest in your feelings, and while we recognize as gladly as do you the reduction in the total number of lynchings in the United States, we cannot agree with you in your prediction that law enforcement has become so effective that another five years will see the end of lynching. The Supreme Court of your own state this year refused the plea of your Governor and Attorney General to remove a sheriff who has made no resistance to the lynching of an innocent man.

In the next place you speak as though lynching was an entirely sectional evil. Do you know that all but five states of the union have been guilty of this crime and that one of the most lawless lynchings on record was of two white men in a western state a few years ago?

We agree that law enforcement and an aroused public opinion have reduced lynchings, but we submit that the most effective law enforcement has been in those states which have anti-lynching bills on their statute books. The states in which lynchings are most frequent have utterly refused to pass such laws and in no one of these states is there the effective law enforcement of which you speak. In fact in 99.2 per cent of lynchings, no lyncher has been convicted. The aroused public opinion to which you refer is due in largest measure to Southern church women whose unremitting efforts have convinced them of the need of the very legislation you have attacked. At their annual session in Birmingham, Alabama, in March, 1934, the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, representing nearly 250,000 Southern women, went on record in favor of a federal anti-lynching law.

We are greatly disturbed at what you say in regard to the injustice of taxing innocent people to pay damages in a county where a lynching occurs. Can you show us a place anywhere in the nation where innocent people do not pay the costs of crime? Moreover, it hurts us to have you talk of a small money fine as injustice and punishment of innocent men when in your own state nine undoubtedly innocent boys have for more than seven years suffered one of the greatest injustices known in modern legal history. We ask you to read the enclosed opinion of Judge Horton of your own state circuit court granting a motion for a new trial in the Scottsboro case on the ground that the conviction was against the weigh of evidence. This opinion was given in 1933. Four years later four of these innocent boys were released after seven years in prison because there was no case against them. Five equally innocent ones are still in jail, one under the death sentence.

We ask you, in your own words, to "seek the truth, know the truth and the truth will make and keep us free."

Gen. Hugh (Crackdown) Johnson deplores the appointment of Dr. Glenn Frank to a leadership among Republicans as the greatest of blunders. It disillusions us because we had scored that three-letter monstrosity of his as the "greatest."

Here's hoping that the city fathers will be as industrious next year in providing the colored youngsters good schools as they were in seeing to it that they got a good, strong jail this year.

Nashville should provide the necessary funds for further improvement of the city's airport just as soon as something has been done about schools and libraries.

It is now plain why Congress is opposed to passing a law which would interfere with fellows who enjoy indulging in a sit-down-strike. They wanted to use it on Mr. Roosevelt when he cuts short their recess period.

The one man among colored Republican leaders who can lay claim to having a following in city, state and nation is Oscar DePriest, and yet our white leaders continue to be intrigued by the fellows whom the Negro masses never nominated or elected to anything.

"As a civilized country, America, out of self-respect, must see that there are no more lynchings. If it takes a federal marshal or a deputy to prevent lynchings, I as a Mississippian advocate the use of these federal officials."

—Mark Ethridge,
Editor, Louisville Courier-Journal.

## BIG TOLL TAKEN BY FARM FIRES

Farm fires in the United States take about 3,500 lives and destroy $100,000,000 worth of property each year, says a recent United States Department of Agriculture publication "Fires on Farms."

Eighty-five percent of this loss is from such commonplace causes as defective chimneys and flues; sparks on combustible roofs; lightning; sponstaneous combustion; careless use of matches, smoking; careless use of gasoline and kerosene; defective and improperly installed stoves and furnaces; faulty wiring; and misuse of electric appliances.

Four simple precautions that the author, Harry E. Roethe, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, gives to reduce needless waste caused by fire are:

Use fire-resistant roofing, dispose of waste and rubbish, never use gasoline or kerosene to start or revive a fire, and, guard against overheating of stoves and furnaces and clean smoke pipes at least once a year.

He also suggests that major buildings be equipped with lightning rods.

In addition to removing the fire hazards, Roethe suggests preparations to fight a fire should one occur, that is, fire-fighting equipment on every farm, kept in a handy place ready for instant use.

A copy of Leaflet 44, "Fire on Farms", may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## COLTS FULLY GROWN AT FOUR YEARS OLD

Horse colts reach their full height and nearly 99 per cent of their full weight at four years, the North Dakota agricultural station finds in a study of three draft breeds.

At six months, well-fed colts acquired 83 per cent of their height but not quite one-half of their maximum weight. Both increased only slightly at one year, but at two years 96 per cent of mature height and 83 per cent of maximum weight were reached.

At three years the height increased slightly, but weight reached a little over 94 per cent.

The colts were worked after they passed their third birthday, which slowed up their rate of weight increase somewhat, it was reported.

## LIVE WELL ON 25-ACRE FARM 100 YEARS OLD

A comfortable, attractive home and a high standard of rural living on a 25-acre farm, which has been in cultivation for 100 years, is the record of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stuckey in the Sweet Home community, Grant county. Mr. Stuckey has cultivated this farm for 50 years.

A live-at-home program and good farm and home management has been responsible for the Stuckeys' success, according to Mrs. Maurce E. Nance, and G. K. Alford, county extension agents.

This year Mr. Stuckey has grown three bales of cotton to four acres of land, an increase of 260 pounds per acre over the average for the county. He also grew 100 bushels of corn, field peas and sodded three acres to premanent pasture. He raises enough hogs for home meat supply.

Mrs. Stuckey does her part by growing 20 varieties of vegetables in her year-around garden. This year she has canned 320 quarts of food, dried 115 pounds of fruit and vegetables, and sold dairy and poultry products and surplus fruit.

Her dairy record from April, 1937, to November 15, 1937, shows a return of $47.85 from cream and $53 from milk and butter sold from her three cows. Her poultry record for the same period shows $108.60 worth of poultry products sold and 40 hens on hand.

My chickens have paid the living expenses, and I have my cream, butter and milk money for other purposes," Mrs. Stuckey told the agents.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey have five children in homes of their own.

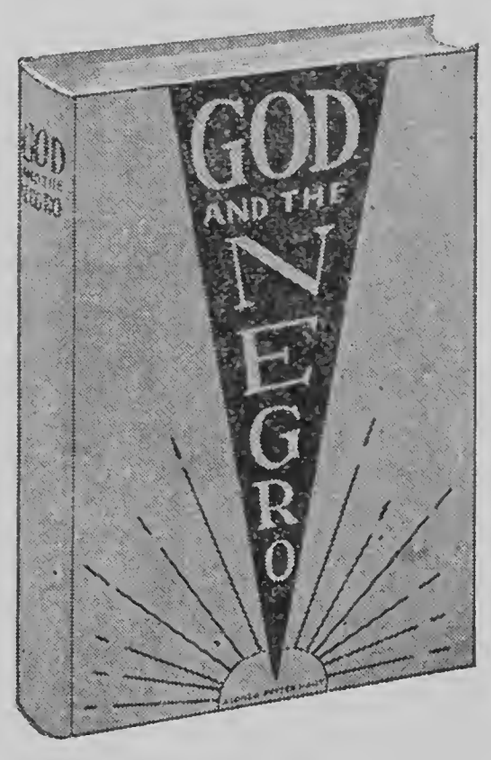
## METHOD OF CURING BACON DESCRIBED BY EXPERT

Method of curing bacon to produce the best flavor was described yesterday for Tennessee farmers by J. C. Snow, University of Tennessee extension service meat specialist.

"Dont' use too much salt," Mr. Snow warns at the outset. "That will prevent the best flavor. The use of a small amount of salt, with some sugar and saltpeter, will produce a product that not only has a much improved taste over the old salt-alone method of curing, but one that will also keep longer without becoming rancid."

For each 100 pounds of bacon, according to the improved method, use four pounds of salt, one and three-quarters pounds of sugar and five ounces of saltpeter. Pulverize the saltpeter before mixing. Bacon of medium thickness should not stay in cure more than 14 to 18 days. After it is taken from the cure it can then be washed, smoked and wrapped.

To hold it in shape while smoking, take a piece of No. 9 galvanized wire and push it through the bacon cross-wise about an inch from the end, tie with a string at each end of the wire and the bacon is ready to hang up.

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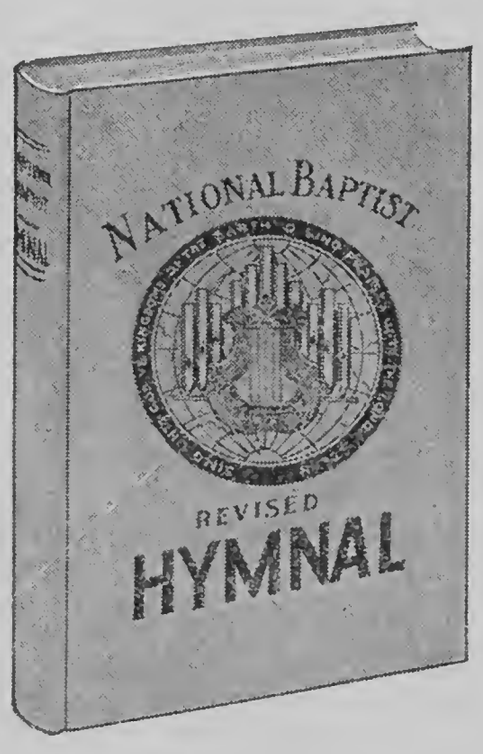


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## Dr. Farrison Makes Interesting Report Of Tour Of Negro Schools

Greensboro, N. C.—Dr. W. Edward Farrison, head of the department of English at Bennett College, who recently returned from a tour of Negro colleges, made a very interesting and enlightening report of his findings at the regular chapel exercises on Wednesday morning.

The specific purpose of Dr. Farrison's visit to sister institutions was to observe class room work in English by way of comparrison, but incidentally, according to his report he gained some very interesting general impressions as well. "Negro education is making remarkable progress," Dr. Farrison said, speaking of several experimental theories that were being employed.

The institutions visited were Fisk University and Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Spelman College, Morehouse College, Atlanta University and Clark University in Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Farrison also represented Bennett College at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary exercises of the A. and I. State College of Tennessee.

You cannot make Christ know you if you do not know him.—Bishop Johnson.

## Mrs. Bethune Guest At The White House

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16—(ANP)—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro Work in the NYA was a guest of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, at the White House last Monday at five o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt entertained for the women occupying administrative posts in the government departments.

## Christian Living Schools Get Ward And Eichelberger

Chicago, Nov. 18 (ANP)—Ten Schools of Christian Living were conducted in the metropolitan Chicago area during the week of Nov. 8-12. These schools included courses in "Home and Family Life," "A Church Program For Today," "Social Issues Calling for Christian Action," and "The World Outreach of the Church." There were more than 2,000 paid registrants in these schools aside from the culminating service in the Chicago Temple on the Sunday afternoon following.

There were 60 members of the faculty only two of whom were colored. A dean, a counselor, and four teachers were assigned each school. Dr. A. Wayman Ward, pastor of Greater Bethel A. M. E. church, was a counselor, and Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Jr., Secretary of Christian Education of the A. M. E. Zion church, was a teacher of a course in "Social Issues calling for Christian Action."

## High Court Denies Negro Right To Enter Missouri Univ. Law School

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 16—(ANP)—Refusing to issue a writ of mandamus against the board of curators of the University of Missouri, the state supreme court Thursday denied Lloyd Gaines of St. Louis the right to enter the law school.

The suit originally was filed in the Boone County circuit court in January, 1936. When this court decided against Gaines, he appealed to the state's highest tribunal and arguments were heard last May The youth contended he was rejected purely on grounds of race which deprived him of property without due process of law in violation of the 14th amendment, and that the university cannot operate for the sole good of white students to the exclusion of Negroes.

Attorneys for the university asserted state statutes prevented mixed attendance at Missouri schools and Lincoln university either provided the means for education of the state's Negroes made the necessary arrangements with surrounding states to teach them courses not offered at Lincoln.

## Mitchell Loses Supreme Court Appeal; Prosecutor Gets Death Threat

Jackson, Miss., Dec.—(A. N. P.)—In a one-word opinion, "Overruled," the Supreme Court of Mississippi last Monday tightened the hangman's noose about the neck of William Clark Mitchell, 54-year-old electrical contractor who is scheduled to be hanged at Coffeeville on Dec. 17, for the arson-murder of Lewis Bryant, aged Negro farmer and his son, Coot Bryant.

Refusing to reverse its decision of two weeks ago the Supreme Court refused Mitchell s attorneys an application for a suggestion of error. At the former hearing the tribunal for the second time, affirmed Mitchell's conviction in the Yalobusha county double murder and described it as "one of the most atrocious ever committed in the State."

Only two avenues of escape are now open to Mitchell. One is intervention by Governor White, who already has declined to interfere with the execution, the other an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Following the State Supreme Court's action Monday, District Attorney J. L. Whitten, in Water Valley, Miss., received anonymous letters threatening him if Mitchell is hanged. The letters were mailed from a Mobile and Ohio train and beside the threats contained newspaper photos depicting Negro trails at various places and newspaper headlines concerning acquittal of Negroes in certain sections.

Sheriff C. B. Busby of Yalobusha County was the first to receive threatening letters in connection with the case which has attracted wide attention because, if the death sentence is carried out, Mitchell will be the second white man in the history of the state to be executed for the murder of a Negro. It was thought here in Jackson that Mitchell's attorneys, H. K. Creekmore and Ross Barnett may again ask Governor White to commute Mitchell's sentence to life imprisonment.

## Boley Mayor Appointed On Board of Regents

Boley, Okla., Dec. 16—(ANP)—Governor Marland Friday appointed Letchen A. Hill, mayor of Boley, as chairman of the Negro board of regent to succeed or replace Editor Roscoe Dungee of the Black Dispatch, who resigned.

Mayor Hill, one of the foremost educator of Oklahoma, was unanimously endorsed by his many white and colored friends. He served as coach of the Boley high school, instructor, Phoenix, Ariz., city school, professor Langston university and superintendent of city schools of Boley and assistant superintendent of Oklahoma county.

## A. Philip Randolph To Aid Red Caps Brotherhood

Chicago, Dec 16 (ANP)—Determined to present a common front against the railway industry in their struggle for job legality, red cap organizations throughout the country have their eyes set on the national unification conference to be held in Chicago, January 14, 15, and 16, 1938.

This, next to the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the employee status of red caps, is one of the outstanding recent developments in the railway labor movement. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has consented to act as co-ordinator at the unification conference.

Calling of this conference is the result of a recent meeting held at the Harlem Labor Center in New York City and attended by the following: A. Philip Randolph, Willard S. Townsend, President of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps; Frank Crosswaithe, General Organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; John R. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Red Caps of the New York Central; A. J. McGhee, President of the Pennsylvania System Brotherhood of Station Porters; T. M. Winchester and Harry I. Jones, Secretary and Educational Director respectively of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps. Conference headquarters in Chicago will be established in the new offices of the Red Caps Brotherhood in the Franklin Building, 35th Street and Michigan Boulevard.

On the Advisory Council of the International Brotherhood are: Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, Philip Murray of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers' Union, Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League, Heywood Broun, newspaperman and President of the American Newspaper Guide.

## Oklahoma Teachers Hear Educators On Special Lecture Tour

Boley, Okla., Dec. 16—(By T. A. Douglass for ANP)—The entire force of Ofusgee county colored teachers, both non-active and active, attended the special teachers institute held at the Boley high school in which they heard Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, field agent for the Southern Education, Inc., and Miss Shellie T. Northcutt, special Jeanes supervisor over 14 special lectures and general methods of teaching in Negro schools.

Dr. Williams greatly emphasized Teacher responsibility of schools. Along with these special guests were State Agent E. A. Duke, member of the State Board of Education, and Mrs. Viola Griffith, county superintendent of Public Instruction.

## Federal Investigator Held On Liquor Charge

New York City, Dec.—(A. N. P.)—Charged with conspiring to possess, transport and sell whiskey and alcohol upon which no tax had been paid, Theodore B. Turner, colored, a former prohibition agent and now an Investigator for the Federal alcohol tax unit, was held in $1,500 bail Monday when arraigned before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter.

Operatives told the Commissioner that 5,000 gallons of illicit whiskey and alcohol had been distributed weekly in the Bronx, upper Manhattan and Brooklyn by Turner and alleged conspirators.

## Teachers Lead Landscape Work

Heidelberg, Miss., Dec. 16—(ANP)—With all the vocational agriculture teachers in Jasper, Wayne, Jones and Forrest counties participating, a landscaping demonstration was held last week in the Friendship school community. Grounds of a farm home were landscaped with use of native shrubs and trees at no cash cost whatever. Each of the nine teachers present was urged to carry out a home beautification program in his community.

A Maori village, complete in every respect, may be transported from New Zealand to San Francisco for the 1939 World's Fair.

What is the use of new inventions and new knowledge if they lead us only to a dark age?

—Admiral Byrd.

Army engineers are building highways across Yerba Buena Island to connect the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition with the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

# Citizens Rally Nobly In Drive To Lift Mortgage On Colored YMCA Building

## Leaders Report Money Being Received Daily By Mail And By Solicitors In House-to-House Visits: Expect All Nashvillians To Aid In Success Of Campaign

Money has already begun to come in on the mortgage fund of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association Drive. This statement was made by the leaders this week. A personal visitation, a house-to-house campaign is being conducted. It is expected that every one of the forty thousand citizens of Nashville will give something.

The workers in the campaign have beautiful chronium banks with a picture of the "Y" Building on it, and each bank is worded "Colored Y. M. C. A. Mortgage Fund, Nashville, Tennessee." The keys to these individual banks are held by the custodian and treasurer of the Colored Y.M.C.A.

The campaign committee is asking the citizens to cooperate, to contribute, to make donations. They are asking the solicitors when they feel that they have as much as one dollar in these individual banks, to turn them into the treasurer, J. C. Napier, or to the custodian, A. G. Price, at the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company. They will open these individual soliciting banks, give a receipt for the amount turned in, return it to the worker, who in turn is being asked to go right back on the field.

Another city-wide meeting is to be called immediately after the new year, to have the first report and to complete the organization. It is expected that six hundred people will be out in the streets of Nashville knocking upon every door, ringing every door bell, contacting every red-blooded citizen who has race and civic pride, calling upon them to "Let us finish what was begun years ago."

Up to the present the following persons have been assigned to solicit and have been given one of these securely locked banks:

Messrs Wm. Simpson, 1109 Summit St.
J. D. Minnis, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
T. S. Walker, Sec. Y. M. C. A.
Lee T. Cantrell, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
Dan Williams, 713 Allison St.
Winfrey Hainey, 341 4th Ave., No.
F. R. Williams, 1112 17th Ave., No.
M. G. Ferguson, Citizens Savings Bank.
T. J. Cantrell, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
J. W. Fort, 409 Cedar St.
F. V. Martin, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
G. S. Meadors, 341 4th Ave., No.
Garfield Mays, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
Robt. S. Conn, 1300 14th Ave., No.
H. W. Covington, 1205 14th Ave., No
T. J. Wilson, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
Lafayette Eastman, 341 4th Ave., No.
Phil Lindsley, 415 Burkes Ave.
R. S. Scales, 1822 Jefferson St.
R. W. Gray, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
J. W. Loyd, 221 1-2 Fisk Alley
J. C. Napier, Citizens Savings Bank
A. G. Price, Citizens Savings Bank
Wilbur Turpin, Jr., Col. Y. M. C. A.
Herman Parrish, 2714 Heffernan St.
C. E. Foxall, Y. M. C. A.
Howard Knight, 81 Claiborne St.
Harry Ray, Vanderbilt Campus
Jas. Peeples, 2517 Scovel St.
W. T. Ensley, 1028 Vernon St.
F. J. Ewing, 2405 Heffernan St.
D. R. Fenton, 1714 Heiman St.
Geo. Gibson, 915 1st Ave., So.
Gilbert Taylor, 642 Bass St.
Alex McEwen, 341 4th Ave., No.
H. B. Haley, 96 Robertson St.
Sam Winstead, 1402 Jefferson St.
Geo. S. Davis, 1144 Division St.
Jno. Powell, 736 29th Ave., No.
Wm. Bright, 341 4th Ave., No.
Clarence Hayes, 1601 Scovel St.
J. D. Lindsley, 415 Burkes Ave.
G. P. Baker, 1833 Scovel St.
Obie Jennings, 830 Main St.
Lovell Landers, 1602 Heiman St.
Henry Allen Boyd, 523 2nd Ave., No.
T. B. Boyd, Bryant House.
A. T. Johnson, 1306 14th Ave., No.
Fred Spann, 2830 W. Hill St.
Gilbert King, 2402 Alameda St.
Jas. Simmons, 341 4th Ave., No.
Geo. Clark, 921 Haslam St.
Jno. Chadwell, R. 1, Lester Ave.
Robt. Sargent, 1821 18th Ave., No.
Alexander Braden, 341 4th Ave., No.
H. L. Cowan, 212 15th Ave., No.
W. G. Newton, 1021 Warren St.
S. J. Fuqua, 1605 Underwood St.
Wm. Reed, 341 4th Ave., No.
Mr. Jos. Dewees, 90 Wharf Ave.
Ernest Jordan, 1600 Jefferson St.
Misses Taylor, Sec'y, Y. W. C. A.
Alice D. McKeever, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.
M. B. Topp, 512 Jefferson St.
Georgella Downey, 1604 1-2 12th Ave., No.
C. E. Nolen, 2504 Jefferson St.
N. E. King, 1608 Scovel St.
Amanda Rucker, 1015 1-2 Warren St.
Hattie Butcher, 644 Bass St.
Helen Bradford, 9 Miller St.
Lula B. Holland, 3441 4th Ave., No.
Mae E. Hunter, 1016 Gayle Lane.
Revs. J. T. Ridley, 811 Ivy St.
John H. Shute, 2700 Alameda St.
R. W. Harris, 406 S. 10th St.
S. S. Morris, 1404 Hawkins St.
I. Golphin, 1500 Jefferson St.
J. B. Ridley, 60 Maury St.
E. L. Driskell, 1303 Church St.
S. H. Simpson, 447 4th Ave., No.
J. L. Harding, 2714 Jefferson St.
Mesdames Martha Thompson, 2515 Alameda St.
Lillian D. McAdoo, 904 1-2 18th Ave., S.
S. J. Dixon, 313 15th Ave., No.
Charlotte Sherren, 500 8th Ave., S.
Campbell's Dress Shope, 310 Cedar St.
Mrs. Morris Smith, 818 7th Ave., S.
F. Batson, 2714 Jefferson St.
Ellen Turner, 1406 12th Ave., So.
J. L. Harding, 2714 Jefferson St.
Lillian Carey, 1903 Formosa St.
F. S. Cook, 1307 14th Ave., No.
Anna Bracy, 2500 Jefferson St.
Della Cowan, 212 15th Ave., No.
Lillian Bostic, 914 9th Ave., No.
Nealie Haley, 96 Robertson St.
Jessie Cole, 1043 Ivy St.
M. B. Williams, 1502 14th Ave., No.
Julia Jones, 1031 15th Ave., So.
M. L. Clark, 1304 16th Ave., No.
Annie Talley, 2811 Clare St.
Marguerite Reed, 930 Jefferson St.
Annie Teasley, 812 Jefferson St.
Sadie Gilmore, 300 Clay St.

## "Princes Awake" Anthem

**Biblical Piece of Music, Words By The Late Dr. E. W. D. Isaac and Music By The Late Wm. Roseborough Attracting Increased Attention.**

"PRINCES AWAKE" an Anthem of Biblical hope, written by the late Dr. E. W. D. Isaac and set to music by the late Wm. Roseborough, has attracted so much attention until an extra edition has been demanded. The Anthem was taken from that passage of scripture which says: "Princes shall come out of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hand unto God." It has been pronounced as the most beautiful piece of music ever rendered by a church choir, a glee club or choirs. It has been sung by Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists and all other denominations. "It is now available" said Secretary Boyd, "for ten cents a copy."

The song is copyrighted, and the National Baptist Publishing Board holds the copyright as well as the publishers right. Some of the leading citizens of this city said only recently that if the spirit of this song could be accepted by the members of the race here in the city, it alone would change conditions. It would inspire the young, soothe the old, and point the way to this present generation, so that posterity would be the recipients of a greater definite program along our religious and racial life.

"PRINCESS AWAKE" is unexcelled, unequalled, without a superior in the realms of religious Anthems, according to the statements of many of the best known musicians, directors, chorus leaders and choir leaders.

## College President Trusts Judgment Of Wife In Big Things

Prairie View, Texas, Dec. 30—(By Fritz Canslef for ANP)—Mrs. W. R. Banks, wife of the principal of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, would doubtless qualify in any review of the list of booklovers of the state as one of its leading authorities on current literature. Trained in Library Science at Hampton Institute and a teacher of English literature for a number of years, she has devoted much of her time to the study of the best of current literature including fiction, philosophy, economics and sociology.

Mrs. Banks studied at Atlanta University in her girlhood and there met her husband who was also a school mate at the University. Her ideal union with the distinguished Principal of the Texas State school has existed for more than twenty-five years and Principal Banks frankly states that much of the leadership which he has given to the work of the school and to education in the state has been the result of her council and guidance. "I am never quite satisfied with an important or far-reaching decision or declaration affecting policies in education or a public address on difficult or controversial topic until she has given it study and approval" is the statement of Mr. Banks in evaluating her record as a helpmeet for a quarter of a century.

## Blind Girl Wins

New York City—Last Wednesday a blind girl, slender, pleasant-faced Frances Berry, received the plaudits of several hundred students, parents and teachers as she was awarded first prize in the annual essay contest of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. Miss Berry is the first blind students and the first member of her race to win major honors in the competition. The heroic girl read her essay from a script in Braille. Her subject: "What Are My Responsibilities as a Citizen in the Occupation Which I May Choose?"

Possibility of the development of "metal lamps" through which "black light" will stream for fluorescnt lightng of San Francisco's 1939 Exposition, is being discussed in electrical laboratories.

## He Thought

**Memphis,** (ANP)—Because they mistook 15 10-gallon empty cans on a truck for whiskey containers, Patrolmen R. J. Newsome and Lee Quianthy, Jr., chased the truck and when the driver R. D. Banks, 21, failed to stop, shot both of the rear tires. Arrested with Banks was his companion, and Emmett Walton, 17. The charges: Reckless driving, resisting an officer and breach of the peace. Banks said he did not know the police were following him until they started shooting.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.—Pope.

## Eh! Goody!

Cincinnati, Dec. 30 (ANP)—Convicted on charges of pointing firearms and assault and battery, Robt. Moore, recently suspended patrolman, Friday was sentenced by Municipal Judge Samuel W. Bell to serve 13 months in the city work house. He awaits trial on charges of assault with intent to kill.

Samuel Montgomery is the accuser. He said the officer, after being suspended for misconduct, took him from the Laurel Homes housing project and beat him over the head and face with a revolver, and then forced him to go to the home of Elsie Jones where the policeman also beat the woman.

Jealousy was blamed for the attacks.

# VIOLETTE ANDERSON, CHICAGO LAWYER, ZETA HEAD, DIES

## Brilliant Woman Succumbs on Eve of Sorority's Annual Boule

Chicago, Dec. 30 (ANP)—Attorney Violet Anderson Johnson, one of the best known feminine lawyers in the country and Supreme Basileus of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, passed away here Tuesday. Her death, which resulted from an ailment from which she had long been suffering, was unexpected, because she had been so active during recent weeks in preparing for the annual boule of the sorority, which she headed and had planned to attend its sessions in Houston, Texas, during Christmas week.

Born in London, England, of a German mother and West Indian father, Mrs. Johnson came to Chicago as a child. She was educated in the public schools, finishing also the Chicago Anthaeneum and Chicago Seminar of Sciences. She became a court reporter in 1905 and finished the Chicago Law School in 1920, entering an extensive and successful practice the same year. She was legal advisor for the Northern District of Federated Women's clubs, served as vice president of the Cook County Bar Association, and was active in civic and social affairs in the city.

In 1933 she became Supreme Basileus of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, devoting her time, energy and unusual capabilities to the development of the organization which became one of the ruling interests in her life. As she lay on her sick bed, she kept papers beside her and continued to transact business relating to the sorority. As late as a week before her demise, she was busily planning her trip to Houston.

Mrs. Johnson's last words were, "Tell the girls to keep on going ahead. Put over the boule with a bang. Don't let my passing throw the slightest shadow of gloom. The organization has a grand mission before it."

She was buried in Lincoln cemetery after funeral ceremonies held at Jackson's Chapel, Thursday, Dec. 24. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Albert E. Johnson.

## French To Use "Big Money" In Ethiopian Trade

Rome, Italy, Dec. 30 (ANP)—An authenticated report was current here this week that 100,000 thalers have been coined in Brussels on order of certain French interests, for circulation in Ethiopia to compete with Italian coins and currency.

It was said that because of the present low price of silver, a large profit can be made by using the coins The silver thaler, or Maria Theresa dollar, is still held in great favor by the Ethiopians who have always been impressed by its tremendous, cartwheel size. It was hinted in some quarters in Rome that a move against Italy may be behind the shipments.

Approximately 1,400 men are now employed in construction of Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay.

## Woman Killed By Hit-Run Car

Florence, S. C., Dec. 30 (ANP)—Mrs. Eugenie Rhodick, 67 years old, died here at McLeod's Infirmary Monday as the result of injuries received the day before when she was struck by a hit-run driver in the suburbs of th city. Police are holding two men, Joe Green and Roy Jones for questioning.

Mrs. Rhodick and her daughter were walking along together when the car, driven at terrific speed, hit the elder woman. Rushed to the Infirmary she was found to have a fractured skull, both legs broken and internal injuries.

A Fine Arts Committee under chairmanship of Herbert Fleishhacker, has been named for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

May we seize every opportunity of doing good, since "We shall not pass this way again."

A total of $1,000,000 is budgeted for illumination and electrical installation at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.


# Colored Farmers, Organize

**YOUR ORGANIZATION IS THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS Inc.**

**Start the New Year by becoming a member of the only national organization of colored farmers in America.**

**You can now become a member of this organization at less cost than ever before. Join the local Unit in your community or Organize a Unit in your community.**

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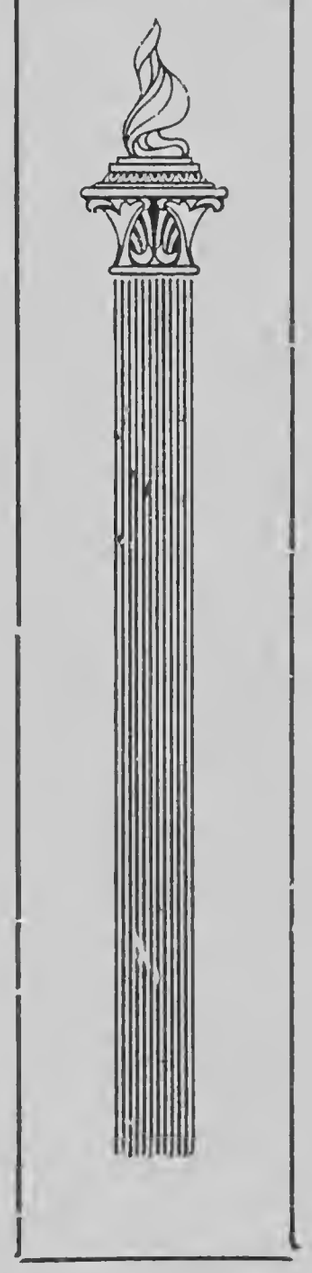

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# TWO HOURS IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY

### Globe-Independent Reporter Finds Many Improvements and Unique Features Among Colored Inmates

By LUTHER CARMICHAEL

The telephone call was from the office of Mr. C. C. Woods, deputy warden at the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

"Would I like to come out and get some data on the activities of the Negro inmates?_____"

Well, I did, and there was no month of Sundays doing something about it.

Forty minutes later I alighted from a Railway and Light Express. (West Nashville car to you) directly in front of the penitentiary for my first visit. After a few inquiries at the information desk, I was directed to the home of Mr. Woods, with whom I chatted for about twenty minutes.

The gist of his conversation concerned the Negro inmates' "Honor Club." From what the popular official told us, we gathered that the club was something on the order of a student council. But wait_____we were to get the privilege of seeing and talking with the leaders of this organization; reading their Constitution and By-laws; shaking hands with a number of the members in their meeting room after having rendered a short talk myself, and hearing a splendid quartet from the organization render a number of musical selections.

"The colored citizens have not been showing very much interest in their people out here," Mr. Woods said, "and I'm mighty glad to have someone come out and write about the good things which they are doing."

"It was through the courtesy of the deputy warden that I was assigned an escort through the buildings and grounds, and to the meeting place of the "Honor Club."

#### THEY ALL ARE HUMAN

If there is anyone who harbors a belief that folks who work out at the "pen" are a group of cruel, heartless and unsympathetic beings, they should take a trip out to the Westside institution and learn the real facts.

Those guards are courteous, though of necessity, they must be firm and business-like. My escort was composed of a guard and three members of the "Honor Club," Simon H. Glanton, president; James M. Tydus, general manager and A. C. "Kid' Rucks, secretary. Rucks is well-known throughout the south as a boxer.

Once inside the gates, I was conducted to the "Honor Club's" headquarters. There I found a group of energetic young men—men who were apparently undaunted, though incarcerated behind prison walls.

"We have the finest warden in the country," one trusty told me. "I'd be glad to see Warden Joe Pope, governer of the state or president of the United States.

#### CLUB ORGANIZED IN NOVEMBER

The Honor Club became an organization the past November 12 with E. L. Torrance as the first president. Just how popular the club has become since gaining official acquiescence may be gleaned from the fact that the membership has jumped to about 200 in a little more than a month.

The boys have a constitution that is full of common-sense. Lots of our outside organizations might try some of the rules which this club has dished out. Here are a few highlights:

**No bad language and gambling. Any member caught wilfully swearing or gambling will be handled by the board of the club. No loafing in the club room. Any member caught disobeying any official will be tried by the board and turned over to the deputy warden's office.**

According to officials at the prison, the club has proved a valuable asset in maintaining discipline. Take the case of Sam Johnson, the trusty who was arrested a few days ago after a "French leave." It was a jury from this club that recommended the ten days solitary confinement for the young man. A number of things were said anent the Johnson affair, but very little was publicized concerning the fact that Johnson was just one of many other trusties—trusties who have not betrayed the trust of prison officials.

In a statement read before the meeting of the club a few days ago, the members strongly condemned the actions of Johnson in telling newsmen that he was allowed to leave the grounds without a guard as escort.

"That is one of the rules and regulations here: that no trusty can leave the prison without a guard escort. This is carried out, regardless of race or politics. If Johnson lies about his own name, he is liable to lie about anything else out here_____

"We are very fortunate in having Messrs Joe Pope and C. C. Woods, as warden and deputy warden, respectively. This place was once overflooded with dirt, but it's a different story now. They have accomplished more in eight months than some other administration accomplished in an entire term."

The board of the club meets every Monday at 1 o'clock, while the membership meeting is held on Saturday afternoons. Sunday school is held each Sunday at 11 o'clock. Along with these activities, an average of one program per month is held in the prison chapel.

#### MUSIC HERE, TOO

Some has aptly remarked that wherever you find a bunch of our folks there you will find good music. The Tennessee State Prison is no exception to this rule. Fact about it, I discovered some voices of real promise out there under the direction of J. Williams.

They have a splendid quartet composed of Frank Branch, first tenor; J. Williams, second tenor; Jim Jones, baritone, and Paul Austin, bass. No doubt this group of young men have added numerous happy hours to the lives of their fellowmen.

Athletics also play an important part in the activities of our young men out at the prison. Baseball, football, basketball and boxing are among some of the sports conducted. The boys tell me that they have some real good performers in all of these sports. Kid Rucks says that he still gets a kick out of his favorite pastime. He looks just like he is in the pink of condition. They have a nice athletic field, which, by the way, is located just to the west of the death house.

#### CELLS IN GOOD CONDITION

The management of the prison is to be congratulated on the splendid manner in which the men's living quarters are now being kept. Every cell is immaculately clean, and the men are about as contented as you will find at any other prison. Simon H. Glanton, one of young men who escorted me through the place, has a very tempting library. Naturally, he spends quite a bit of his spare time reading.

All in all, from what we could glean, the prison is at last beginning to serve ALL of the purposes for which it was created. Our prisons have too often served as a place of punishment alone—a kind of Hades here on earth. While there is necessarily a certain amount of punishment in all penal institutions, the fact must be borne in mind that numerous inmates must sometime come out and enter society again. Have they been reformed? That's the question.

We saw and heard enough out at the Tennessee prison the other day to substantiate our contention that the spirit of reform, rather than the spirit of punishment, permeates the very atmosphere. There seems to be a feeling among officials that some day they will send back to society a group of persons who will become assets, and not liabilities.

Governor Browning, Commissioner Cate, Messrs Pope and Woods and their corp of prison workers are doing a commendable job in prison reform.

Here's a hope that neither ulterior motives nor "powers-that-be" will seek to impede the future progress of this work which thus far these men have so nobly advanced.

# Relief Clients Happy As Jobs Open To Help Dispell Their Gloom

**Cleveland,** Dec. 23—(By Clarence L. Simmons for A. N. P.)—A goodly number of Cleveland's 57,000 relief clients are happy for word from Washington and Columbus assures them that the WPA is sending more than 5,000 workers back to work, backed up by the word "immediately" from the authorities.

At the same time the Ohio Bell Telephone company announces that the company contemplates spending $7,000,000 here in 1938. This is good news to the residents of Ohio and Greater Cleveland in general, but it is non-effective to Negroes since the Bell Telephone company doesn't hire Negroes in Ohio state.

Announcement from Columbus notified local authorities to start making assignments of new workers "at once" to the WPA. So far no "quota" has been set for Cleveland. It also stated that the assignments would be flexible and that Clevelanders may be sure of getting their share of employment.

More than 3,246 men and women awaiting assignment on existing WPA projects were replaced Thursday. After this replacement there were about 2,600 others eligible for WPA work and will be given jobs as soon as possible.

A large number of Negro workers who have been on the "waiting" list have been placed and a number of them who had been employed and laid off some months ago, have new assignments. The first to go to work were those who were in immediate need.

It is also a blessing to the relief agencies who were being worked night and day in their effort to administer aid to new applicants.

Reports show that more than 1,000 persons were seeking relief who had been working in private industries and had been laid off with the new business slump in Cleveland. In an effort to meet the demands of the relief situation the mayor had ordered city service men from their jobs so as to make up the amount necessary to carry the relief load.

This move on the part of the local administration was not the wisest thing to do, for the city employes were barely getting their pay as it was and as soon as they were laid off, many of them rushed the relief windows seeking aid.

Colonel Joseph H. Alexander, county director of WPA, asserted that there are enough vacancies existing in projects already under way to absorb many workers, except for white collar workers who number about 20 percent of the total eligible. By the first of the year we expect to have ample new projects authorized."

An all-time record number of direct relief applications was received here Tuesday. The total was 356, according to reports. The number is rapidly increasing. A weekly record of 1,521 was set last week. About 37½ per-cent of these new applications were colored citizens.

# Ireland Recognizes Italy's Conquest of Ethiopia

Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25 (ANP)—Following the decision of the Irish Free State to appoint a Minister to Rome, Italy, in return for that country's appointment last year of a Minister to Dublin, it was learned the Dail Eireann (Irish Legislature) had given de facto recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy.

At last Tuesday's meeting of the Dail President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State said that the new Irish Minister to Rome would be accredited to the King of Italy as King, and Emperor of Ethiopia. Questioned, President de Valera said it was necessary that if a Minister were sent to Rome that he should address the King of Italy by the title he had chosen, so "we are now recognizing the annexation of Abyssinia."

# Rural Californians Organize Against Racial Prejudice

Los Angeles, Dec. 23—(ANP)—At last steps are being taken that will have a favorable bearing on the employment situation in a district to which thousands of Filipinos, Mexicans are shipped each season. This is the rich agricultural district in the northern part of the state which should afford much better work opportunities for colored citizens. For the protection of the members of the race who are victims of discrimination and injustice, tentative plans are being formed at Visalia to organize a protective league in the San Joaquin Valley. An assemblage is scheduled to meet soon, at which time a constitution will be drawn up.

Those on the advisory board will be Rev. Roy Handy, Bakersfield; Mrs. Emma Drisdom, Bakersfield; Mr. Broom, Earlimart; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Young, Visalia; Mr. Frank Milner, Tulare; Mr. T. E. Crawford, Sr., Tulare; Rev. G. H. Maunder, Hanford.

# Former Slave Who Lived In One County 89 Years, Dies At 102

Helena, Ark., Dec. 23 (ANP)—Mrs. Henrietta Rice, 102-year-old farmer slave and known as the oldest resident of Phillip county where she had lived for 89 years, died here Monday a pneumonia victim. She came to Helena in 1848 from Alabama as the slave of Hopkins Rice.

When the Civil War ended, Aunt Fanny as she was familiarly called refused to take advantage of her freedom and stayed with the family that had owned her. She served four generations of the Rice family and took their name as her own.

# Wants "Crisis" Put In All Libraries

New York, Dec. 23 (ANP)—Enthused over an article by William Pickens in the December Crisis which the National refused to publish, Rosa M. Miller, of Lorain, O., has suggested that thinking Negroes for 1938 adopt the slogan. "The Crisis in every public library in the U. S." She is herself paying for a subscription for the Lorain Public Library.

# Secretary National Negro Congress, John P. Davis

### John P. Davis, in Radio Hookup From Moscow Radio Center Speak to Millions of Listeners Concerning His Impression of Socialist Society; Broadcasts Greetings of Negro People to Soviet Peoples

Moscow, Ussr. Dec 16 (ANP)—In the name of the American Negro, John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, in a great broadcast from Radio Center greeted the peoples of the Soviet Union in connection with the 20th aniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution in Russia.

Mr. Davis is spending several weeks in Soviet Russia as secretary of the American workers delegation to the Soviet holidays in honor of two decades of worker rule in former Tsarist Russia. He is accompanied by his wife, Margaret Davis.

Prefacing his radio speech with words of "Greetings to the Soviet peoples from the masses of Negro people of America," Mr. Davis then spoke of the impression which the great demonstrations of Red Square made on him on Nov. 7. He said:

"As I stood on your great Red Square in Moscow a few days ago, standing for hours as hundreds of thousands of happy men, women and children rejoiced on the 20th anniversary of the Great October Revolution of 1917. I knew that no just person, no person who is honest and who loves democracy, no person who desires peace and prosperity for all the world could fail to realize that the Soviet Union stands today the greatest force for social good, for democracy and peace and progress that the world has ever known."

The military might of the Red Army protects and serves not only the Soviet peoples and the Socialist country, it is an army which safeguards the peace of the world, he added. Millions of toilers throughout the world who wish to live in peace, free from the treats of warmongering international fascism, take heart in the power of the Workers and Peasants Red Army of the Soviet Union, Mr. Davis said.

Concerning the new Soviet Constitution, which he has studied closely and seen in action, Mr. Davis declared to his radio audience:

"I have seen while I have been here the concrete proof that your constitution, the Constitution framed by Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet Union, is a constitution that expresses not things as you hope them to be, but things as they actually exist for every citizen in your great country. I am an American Negro. Unfortunately, some of my white fellow countrymen would deny us the privileges of citizenship given under our American Constitution. But in your country and under your Constitution such acts would constitute a criminal act. I refer to Article 123 of the Soviet Constitution which declares:

"The equality of the rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law."

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as the advocacy or racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law.

As further in support of the broad mass democracy and political equality guaranteed to all citizens of the Constitution of the Workers Republic, Mr. Davis pointed out the fact that a Negro sits as an elected member of the Moscow city government and the freedom in all walks of Soviet life of scores of minority nationalities and races of all colours.

Bringing to a close his speech, which was listened to by many millions of radio listeners, Mr. Davis emphasized that, following what he has seen and lived through during his sojourn in Soviet Russia, "I can understand now the deep feeling you have for the builders of your united Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I can understand now the meaning of the admiration you have for your leaders. And with all my heart, I can say for my own people, for the Negro people of my country, Long live the Soviet Union! Long live the Memory of Lenin! Long live the Greatest of present-day Leaders of the Working Class, Joseph Stalin!"

#### INSTALL COLORED

(Continued from Page 1)

placed about the shoulders of the first Negro to be honored with the presidency of this institution, the massive audience arose and applauded enthusiastically.

**Inaugural Address**

"I believe that the first concern of the educative process ought to be that of producing, as finished products, human beings who think and act and, therefore live on the highest spiritual levels," Dr. Haywood declared.

The newly elected president expressed as his aim stressing the need of hard, honest, productive work as one of life's supreme value.

Among the prominent out-of town visitors witnessing the inaugural exercises was Doctor W. L. Haywood, brother of the president and prominent surgeon of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Hundreds of messages in the form of telegrams and letters coming from educators and leaders of both racial groups in many parts of the nation, in which words of congratulation were extended, were referred to by President King.

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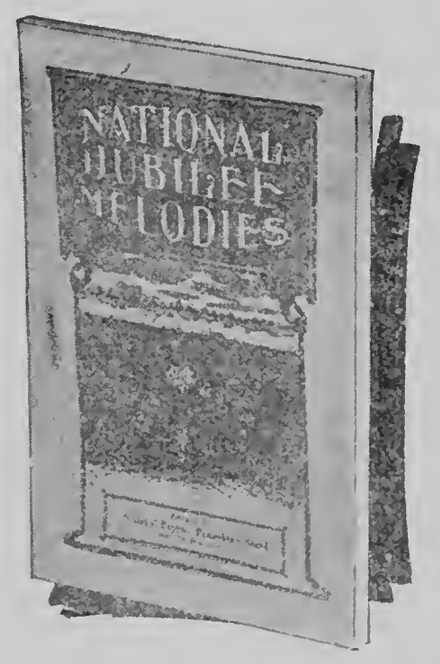


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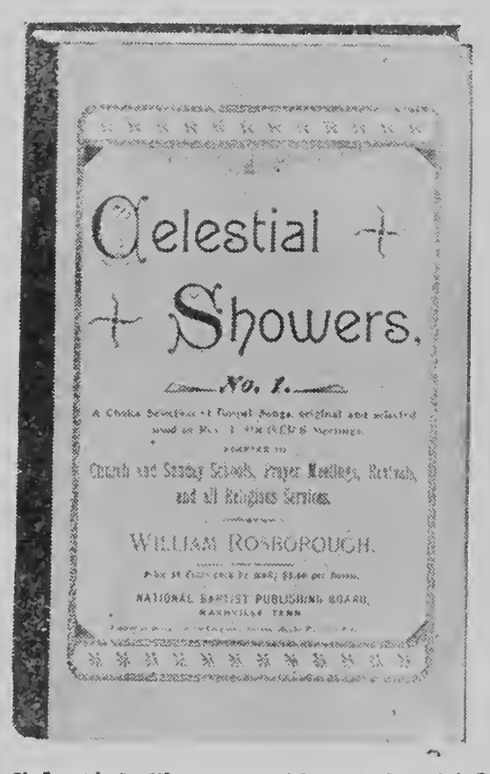
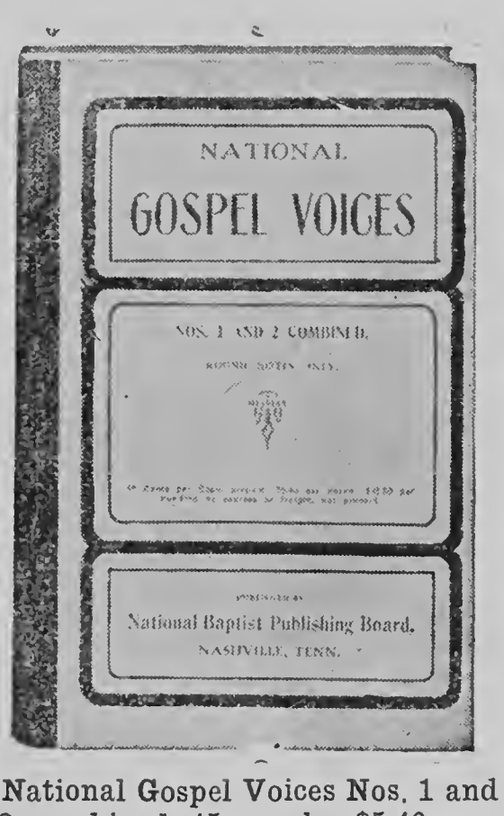



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.




National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.

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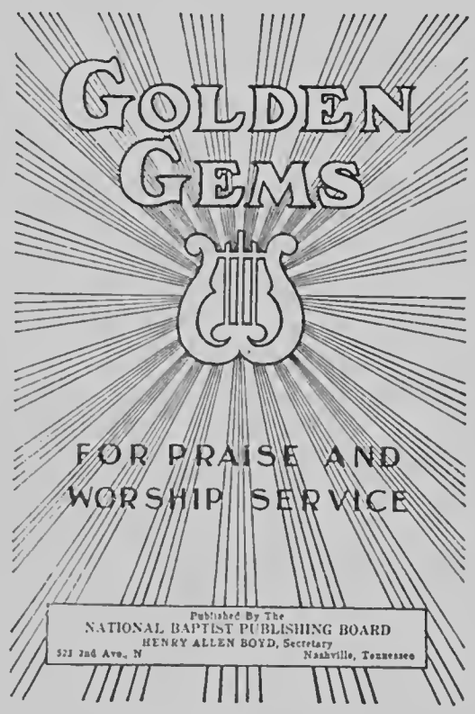


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Is He Yours
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### RESOLUTIONS OF THE 17TH ANNUAL

(Continued from Page 4)

programs of social bettement. We further recommend that rural leaders spend all available time in such professional improvement as will enable them better to execute a desirable type of guidance to Negro farmers in search of practical farming information.

We deplore the vast world expenditures for implements of war and other deadly means of destruction. We recommend a "rethinking" for American citizens a steady continuous development of programs of upbuilding for the homes and farms, the school and the church; a spirit of cooperation, good will and mutual understanding of all races; greater employment and economic opportunities and prosperity for all.

### ROBERT R. CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

stitutes it, is to stop the exodus of the colored voter from the ranks of the Republican party.

"If your program, as it appears to do—contemplates the further disfranchisement and proscription of the Negro in the South, you should state your position frankly and without veiled words, so that the American Negro will be put on notice and be able to govern himself accordingly—if your suggestion is adopted by the Republican Party."

### ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS ITEM

### LINT LOAN PAPERS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Counsel for the Commodity Credit Corporation disclosed tonight that an investigation to uncover any fraudulent applications for government cotton loans would be extended into all of the cotton States.

John D. Goodloe, the corporation attorney, made this disclosure after recommending to the justice department that charges be filed against 25 or 30 growers and ginners in Arkansas.

He said one or two cases were under investigaton in Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and that a general check-up would be made in other cotton regions.

### INVENTOR CLAIMS

(Continued from Page 1)

tive meeting of officials of the Memphis Cotton Exchange today, he said.

A manufacturing plant will be established in Memphis and he expects to have at least 10 gins in operation next fall, Mr. Watson said. He pointed out that the machine gins wet as well as dry cotton.

He bases his estimate on the increased value of cotton on the fact that it will be cleaner and that the length of the fiber will not be cut by the new gin.

### HOW TO GET BENEFIT

(Continued from Page 1)

If the creditors are unwilling, the farmer may file under the bankruptcy subsection of the act, asking that he be allowed to remain in possession of his property for 3 years.

3. The property is appraised and the farmer proceeds to farm, paying rent as set by the court. The court supervises the farming, and may for cause remove the occupant.

4. At the end of 3 years, or before, the farmer may pay off the appraised debt. However, there is where the hitch comes in. The creditor has the power to demand a reappraisal, or force sale at public auction. Consequently, the act does not force an adjustment of debt, as provided in the original act, but merely for a breathing spell. The change was made after the court's invalidation of the original law.

## U. S. Grants $10,000,000 For Long Neglected Chicago Housing Project

Chicago, Dec. 23 (ANP)—The United States Housing authority Thursday informed John R. Fugard, chairman of the Chicago Housing authority, that $16,000 had been tentatively granted Chicago for its slum clearance program, of which $10,000,000 would be used immediately to construct the long delayed and bitterly fought Southside housing project to accomodate between 1,500 and 1,700 Negro families. Another 10 percent, or $1,000,000 must be defrayed by local interests.

"Our major consideration in view of the new allotment from Washington must be for residents in the distressed area of the Southside where insanitary, dilapidated buildings abound." Mr. Fugard said. "When we have cared for this slum condition, we shall employ the balance of the money on additional projects."

Ninety percent of the ground, which fronts for a quarter mile on South Parkway, the main Negro residential street, from 37th to 39th streets, and for a half mile from South Parkway to Cottage Grove, has been acquired, the tenants ousted and is about half cleared off by WPA workers. Legal obstacles exist in acquiring the remaining 10 per cent but they are not serious. Plans call for the construction of certain units of the project and acquisition of the rest of the property whenever available.

Money once before was appropriated in Washington for building the project, but powerful white realty interests bordering on the community waged a bitter legal fight and delayed construction so long that funds were shunted to other works. Southsiders have organized to combat this attitude. It was announced the original project will be restuddied in the light of the experience of the past two years.

## Southsiders Protest Chicago Syphilis Report As Unfair

Chicago, Dec. 23—(ANP) Protests against figures on syphilis among Chicago Negroes released last week by the United States Public Health Service, and charges that their release violated an agreement with colored physicians, have been sent to county and federal health departments by Southside doctors and social workers.

The statistics, based on a survey made last spring of the patient records of 1,510 private physicians and 34 clinics, were given out before the Chicago Medical society Tuesday night and before directors of clinics who met at the headquarters of the Council of Social Agencies in the afternoon, and heralded as "the most extensive study of syphilis prevalence ever made in an American city." They were then released to all of the daily papers in the nation.

The report pointed out, among other things, that "the Negro with syphilis is one of the biggest problems in Chicago, for while the diseas in general is more common in the Negro population than in the white, the ratio in Chicago is higher than for most communities in which treatment facilities are accessible." Only 7 percent of Chicago's population is Negro, the report added, yet there are eight colored syphilitic cases to every one among the whites.

These figures and their implications formed the basis of the Southside protest. When the survey was made, Negro doctors got white agencies to agree that no statistics would be released until they were first consulted. This agreement was violated.

Local colored doctors, when they made this request, pointed out that available figures would not give an accurate picture of conditions. Most sufferers in the lower income group attend clinics where treatment is either completely free or else given at a small, nominal cost. Since nearly all the Negroes are in this lower income group, they are forced to attend clinics where every case is reported to officials.

Whites, on the other hand, go in the main to private physicians since they are better able to pay these costs. Despite the recent campaign, few practicing doctors will report such cases although they have been asked to do so. They haven't relinquished the idea that it is a violation of professional ethics to make such reports on their clientele, although it is given in strictest confidence and a number may be given instead of a name.

## ANNOUNCE PROGRAM FOR OPERATION OF CCC CAMPS IN 1938

Washington, D. C.,—A program providing for the operation of 1,500 Civilian Conservation Corps camps, including 142 colored CCC companies during the January, February, March quarter of the current fiscal year was approved today by Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. As 1,604 camps are now in operation throughout the country, 104 camps, ten of which are colored, will be closed prior to January 1, 1938. Vacancies in the enrolled strength of the CCC will be filled by a replacement enrollment program beginning January 1, 1938, and ending January 20.

While exact figures will not be available until later this month, preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 32,000 young men including 3,000 colored youth, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four will be needed to bring the enrolled strength of the CCC to 280,000, of which number there are about 25,000 colored CCC enrollees. In addition to the men enrolled in the CCC proper, work will be provided for approviately 8,000 Indians on Indian reservations and 5,000 territorials enrolled in camps in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Hawaii.

Officials of the Department of Labor, which is responsible for the selection of junior applicants, advised Director Fechner today that a preliminary survey indicated there will be many more applicants for CCC work in January than will be needed to fill vacancies in the camps.

"The camp reductions are being made in conformance with plans prepared last year when the CCC appropriation for the current year was approved," Director Fechner said. "The funds appropriated were sufficient to maintain 1,849 camps during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, 1,604 during the second quarter and 1,500 during the final half of the year. Enrollees assigned to camps scheduled for closing will be transferred to other camps."

## New Jersey Conference Of Social Work Holds 36th Annual Meeting

Ashbury Park, N. J., Dec. 16—(ANP)—Having as its theme "Community Forces Making Democracy Effective," the 36th annual meeting of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work concluded its three-day session last Saturday at Hotel Berkeley-Carteret. David Fales, Jr., is the conference president; Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce of the Interior, addressed the delegates on Housing.

## PROPAGANDA GOES IN FOR NEWS

There is such a thing as overdoing even so worthy a thing as pitiless publicity. This is especially true when suspicion suggests an unfair motive behind the publicity.

Note how the press made a two-day sensation of some petty stealing upon the part of a colored inmate of the state prison. The fact that the man proved unfaithful and even dishonest was news, undoubtedly. But when one considers the amount of dishonesty going on in high places, in which thousands of dollars are being "pocketed" it is plain that our crusading press should go fishing in water where the "catch" would consist of "big fish" rather than a few minnows.

Suspicion suggests to fair-minded persons hereabouts that newspapers are determined to publish from the housetops every bad thing that happens under the administration of Gov. Gordon Browning and will merely "damn with faint praise" the many worthy reforms accomplished or attempted. Nevertheless, "truth is mighty and will prevail" and also it is pretty difficult to substitute propaganda for news and fool those citizens who do their own thinking.

Despite all that has been said and will be said about the Browning administration, the fact remains that he has attempted more courageously than any other Chief Executive to put an end to the most corrupt regime of vote-stealing and election frauds that ever got a strangle hold on the franchise of this state's citizens. It took courage to lay a dragnet which would catch the "big fish" in the crime of robbing the people of their birthright. Gov. Browning chose to be courageous rather than follow the formula of "grand-standing and four-flushing" as a response to public demand for a house-cleaning.

The gratitude of the honest people of this state, together with the enmity of scofflaws, should be, and doubtless will be accepted by Gov. Browning as the most prized Christmas gift he will receive at the end of his first year in office.

## LOGICAL LEADERS

Much has been said and much will be said as to the reason why "the old faithfuls"—the Negro contingent of the Republican party in recent years has gone Democratic in large numbers. Our white leaders continue to be informed by a group of our vocalists whose one song is that the sole reason for the desertion of Negro voters was President Hoover's attitude toward the race in the matter of political patronage.

Such a theory is based upon the belief that the masses of Negro voters need only to know that a few of their "big wigs" get a few big offices and a few others are called in to sit on committees to make them steadfast and immovable as adherents of the Grand Old Party. The sooner the white leaders of the party perish that thought and go out among the Negro masses and get their views on what it takes to make them and keep them Republicans the better able they will be to meet the current competition for colored votes.

The Negro masses long ago became convinced that a "strong, centralized" minority of their race were in politics solely for what would accrue to them personally. The zeal of these leaders for patronage completely sealed their mouths as far as making a fight for the enfranchisement of the Negro in the South, for the passage of a federal anti-lynching law and for the curtailment of discrimination toward young colored men and women who aspired to jobs in the Civil Service.

It should by now occur to the white leaders of the Republican party that there is a need to listen to some others than the men who were present and voting when the Negro masses got up and walked out of the G.O.P. wigwam.

In any plan to inspire and re-enlist colored voters for the Republican party, the white leaders should rely upon the advice of those colored leaders who can logically lay claim to a leadership among the Negro masses by proving that these masses have nominated and elected them to positions of responsibility In that group, first and foremost is the Hon. Oscar DePriest who stands head and shoulders above any other colored man claiming to represent the wishes of Negroes in American politics.

The Negro masses on three occasions sent Oscar DePriest to the United States Congress. His career in Congress was one in which he courageously espoused the cause of the Negro masses by fighting for the rights vouchsafed to them under the Constitution. His record of loyalty to his people and therefore of loyalty to the best traditions of the Republican party, makes him a logical man upon whom to rely for enlightened guidance in the matter of getting colored Republicans back into the fold.

In addition to Mr. DePriest, there are other men whose right to the title of "leader of the Negro masses" can be claimed on the strength of having been elected to positions as legislators, members of city councils and other positions in cities and states. Many of these are young men and thereby carry influence with the masses of our young people who are not particularly enthused over the way the "Old Guard" ran things.

The best assurance the Republican party can have for getting the necessary votes to make it a victorious party is that it will entrust the vote-getting to men and women whom the masses trust rather than those who boast of their leadership without ever having won honors by choice of the people.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XI NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY 15, 1938 No. 1


## SWEET POTATOES BEST CROP

### C. W. Dwiggins, Amity, Clark Co., Establishes Record

C. W. Dwiggins, Amity, Clark county, has found that sweet potatoes give better returns than cotton on his hill farm, he told Clifford Alston, county agent.

Last year Mr. Dwiggins produced 1,950 bushels of state certified Porto Rico potatoes on 75 acres, which he values at $2,350. They were produced on land that usually makes about 175 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

The potatoes were planted in May and June. Mr. Dwiggins used 200 pounds of 4-8-6 fertilizer per acre and cultivated them three times, the county agent related.

The corn is stored in a modern potato house recently built at a cost of $500. It is 20 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 19 feet high, with a concrete foundation five feet high.

Framing is of old rough lumber. On each side of a hallway extending the entire length of the building are three bins about four feet from the ground. The potatoes were placed in these bins and kept at a temperature of 85 degrees for 10 days by a heater at the rear of the hall. They are kept at a normal temperature now.

## GOT $625 FROM HER ROADSIDE STAND SALES

A roadside market stand operated by Mrs. George Banta, Green Forest, Carroll county, showed $625 receipts above the cost of containers from sales of fruits, vegetables, melons and eggs from early August to late November, reports Mrs. Carrie P. Taylor, home demonstration agent.

The market stand was blown away in the early summer by a cyclone, but Mrs. Banta had it rebuilt and open for business by August 9, when she began her sales record. She sold eggs from 30 hens, green corn, eggplant, tomatoes, melons, peaches, grapes, cider, apple butter, and apples, all from the farm.

"In addition to what would seem

(Continued on page 16)

## CATTLE, HOGS BEAT COTTON

### Lawrence Wolfe McGehee Nets $6,500 On Livestock

A net profit in 1937 of $6,500 on the sale of livestock by Lawrence Wolfe, McGehee, shows how important a part livestock may play in the profitable use of land, said J. J. Pickren, Desha county agent.

"Mr. Wolfe is a strong advocate of growing livestock in a cotton region, and has proved that it will pay both in cash returns and soil building," the county agent related.

"He began the year of 1937 with 225 cows, pasturing them through the winter on corn stalk and soybean fields. The corn stover and soybeans furnished the roughage and grain, and for their green feed the cows were pastured on a voluntary oat crop from which oats had been harvested the summer before. The oats were followed by lespedeza.

"With such pasture as this, Mr.

(Continued on page 16)

## SPREAD IN BREAD PRICES REACHES A 7-YEAR HIGH, CONSUMERS' COUNSEL ANNOUNCES

Washington, D. C.,—The spread between the retail price of white bread and typical bread ingredient costs reached a 7-year high at the end of 1937, D. E. Montgomery, Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reported today.

"Not since December, 1930, has this bakers' and retailers' margin been as large as it was in November and December, 1937. The average retail price of a pound loaf of white bread for the country in December was 8.7 cents* and the average cost of ingredients in a typical pound loaf was 2.6 cents. This left an average gross margin of 6.1 cents for bakers and retailers.

"On few occasions during the past 24 years," Mr. Montgomery stated, "has the spread between ingredient costs and retail white bread prices

(Continued on page 16)

## AAA TO BUY CANNED PEAS

### Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. Makes Announcement

Washington, D. C.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will purchase canned peas for distribution by State agencies to persons on relief.

The Corporation will make offer forms available to canners, probably before the end of next week. The Corporation will consider offers received from canners throughout the country. Canners will be expected to specify prices, grades, can sizes, and quantities in the offers which they submit to the Corporation.

The purchase program is designed to remove part of this year's record supply of canned peas from the normal channels of trade. It is expected to reduce the carryover into the next season and encourage better demand for peas grown in 1938 than might otherwise be expected.

Prices of canned peas, No. 2 size cans, averaged approximately 91 cents per dozen in 1936-1937 and during the ten years 1925-1934 approximately $1.00. The industry reports that present prices are 20 to 25 cents below these averages.

The total supply of canned peas for 1937-1938 is slightly more than 26,300,000 cases. This is approximately 8 million cases above the 1930-1934 average and 5 million cases above the 1925-1929 average.

"Total disappearance for the current season is expected to approximate 21 million cases, leaving a carryover of something more than 5 million cases," F. R. Wilcox, Director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, said today "The largest total disappearance to date occurred in 1935-1936 and amounted to 20,500,000 cases. The purchase program is expected to reduce the supplies carried into the 19'8-1939 season. Growers may thus expect better prices in 1938 than they might receive if purchases were not made."

## MELON TOOK TO MILK FEEDING, FLOURISHED ON IT, GROWER SAYS

Milk-fed chickens are old stuff. Now it's milk-fed watermelons.

Novel as the idea may sound, Frank Elkin, Kerrville, Texas, believes there is something in it, says the Farm Journal, for he grew a melon last summer that out-weighed any other on the vine by 10 pounds, tiping the scale at 44 pounds, in this manner:

Each week for a month, a saucer was filled with sweet milk and set under a curl, or runner, between the melon and the root of the vine. Mr. Elkin declares the curl absorbed most of the milk the first night. When any that was left became curdled, it was softened with a little water.

(Continued on page 16)

## 29,400,000 POUNDS OF RICE

### Surplus Bought for Relief Distribution Says Report

Washington, D. C.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that approximately 29,400,000 pounds of surplus milled rice has been purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at a total cost of approximately $684,000. The program is designed to help the rice industry and persons on relief by using some of this season's large supplies of rice for distribution through State agencies to persons on relief rolls.

Purchases have been made in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Shipment for relief have gone into nearly every State.

The FSCC is buying the rice through open offers invited from all dealers in the rice producing area. Offers still are being received by the Corporation.

## HARLEM JEWELER GETS NAACP 200,000 BUTTON CONTRACT

New York (C)—The L'Ouverture company, manufacturing jewelers, 165 West 131st street, Kenneth Lloyd Bright, owner, has just received a contract from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, for 200,000 new crusade buttons, it was announced by Mr. Bright, Wednesday. On Christmas eve the company delivered to the Afro-American in Baltimore, Md., a large batch of service pins which were designed for Afro employes. Mr. Bright's company is associated with the famous Thomas R. Lewis company, designers and decorators of jewelry, of Providence, R. I., and any order they get is designed, manufactured and delivered entirely by colored workmen. The N. A. A. C. P. changed from a white jeweler it has used for twenty years to give Mr. Bright its contract, it was revealed.

Bumboats, catamarans, sampans and other native craft will ply the lagoons of the Pacific Basin at the 1939 World's Fair on San Francisco Bay.

## TRUCK CROP PAYS MORE

### Riversified Farming Beats Planting of Cotton

Bill Nolen of the Massard community, North Sebastian county, who had been producing cotton for the past 15 years, has turned to truck farming. A few times he made money but most of the time he barely made a living from cotton, he told G. M. Measles, county agent.

He bought a small truck farm last year near Highway 22, set out a small home orchard, has three good milk cows, a flock of chickens, and a brood sow; and from these he plans to raise most of his living. On the small acreage he is cultivating he is growing truck crops for a Fort Smith canning factory.

Last year he planted one-tenth of an acre in early English peas and sold $24.50 worth of green peas. He set this back in sweet potatoes and produced 17 bushels of No. 1 sweet potatoes. On another acre patch he set out tomatoes, and from it he sold a little over $300 worth of tomatoes as green wraps and ripes.

Mr. Nolen made more clear money from those two patches of ground than he usually made on a pretty good cotton crop he told Mr. Measles.

## MORE LAYING FLOCKS URGED

### Net of $156 From 100 Hens Shown By Mississippi Records

Many a farm family could add several hundred dollars a year to its income with a flock of good hens, well fed and properly managed, declares F. J. Hurst, in the Progressive Farmer.

Citing as evidence the returns from demonstration flocks in Mississippi, kept by farm people under farm conditions, Mr. Hurst writes:

"Records on 182 poultry demonstration farms in 44 counties in Mississippi last year show that these flocks produced for their owners an average gross income of $346 for each 100 hens with a net return above feed cost of $156.

"The gross income was equivalent

(Continued on page 16)

## MAJOR WRIGHT GETS 1,000 CARDS, 7 CAKES FOR CHRISTMAS

Philadelphia (C)—Major R. R. Wright, Sr., president of the Citizens and Southern bank, 1849 South street, in an exclusive statement on Monday, January 3, said: "I am still receiving Christmas cards, and very beautiful ones. I have received over a thousand, and my house is literally packed with them. I never saw so many Christmas cards before in my life. I have received also seven large pound cakes, stockings, ties and other trinkets galore. I am so delighted to know that my friends have thought so well of me. I judge it is a good thing to have Christmas in order that you may find out how many of your friends remember you. I have directed that a list be made of all of the cards and other gifts that were sent to me, so that next year I shall attempt to answer them."

Major Wright, former college president in Georgia for thirty years, founded and has headed his bank for the past sixteen years. The bank has $700,000 in resources, and many white depositors with $10,000 and over. The Major is the father of Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

## FURTHER DROPS IN MEAT PRICES DUE CONSUMER SAYS CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

Washington, D. C.,—Consumers are not yet getting the full benefit of drops in prices of live meat animals, Consumers' Counsel D. E. Montgomery of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, stated today.

"Prices paid at stockyards for cattle, hogs, and lambs have been falling rapidly to levels below those received a year ago," Mt. Montgomery reported. "While most prices to consumers have declined for 4 consecutive months, and are approaching a more normal relationship to other retail food prices, they have still some distance to go before they reflect the sizeable drops which have occurred in prices paid to farmers."

Beef cuts were priced to consumers at higher levels on December 14, 1937, than in mid-December a year ago, although cattle prices were lower, except in the heavyweight and top grades. By the end of December even the prices of top grade cattle dipped below their level a year ago.

(Continued on page 16)

# Mississippi Man Who Sold Couple Brought To Justice

## Decker, Cruel Planter, Had Chained Colored Man And Wife And Sought To Auction Them Off For $175.00

Clarksdale, Miss., Feb. 2 (CNA)—The trial of J. S. Docker, white cotton planter charged with peonage, opened this week in Federal District Court here. Prosecution witnesses accused him of having chained Negroes and forced them to hoe cotton at gun point.

The government called five witnesses, James W. Wiggins, share cropper, Ethel Lee Davis, his common-law wife, two white officers and Joe Hyde, a white planter to present its case against the Tallahatchie County farmer.

Wiggins testified that he was paid $12 a month to make a crop on Decker's 200-acre plantation. When he received his money on July 3, 1937, he said, he and the Davis woman fled to the home of a relative. Decker traced them, he testified, forced them to return at the point of a gun and chained them to a tree.

Later, Wiggins testified, Decker took them to Hyde's farm and attempted to "sell" them for $175, which he claimed they owed him. In his testimony, Hyde supported Wiggins' assertion.

Sheriff Henry Dogan testified that he went to Decker's farm and found the Davis woman chained to a bed. She told him, he said, that Decker had chained her five nights, had beaten her and that Decker's wife had forced her at gunpoint, to hoe cotton.

U. S. Deputy Marshal C. W. Whitehead, who arrested Decker, testified that the planter had admitted having chained the couple and attempted to "sell them for the $175 they owed me."

### EGGS AT LOWER COST FROM HEALTHY FLOCKS

Health means wealth in the poultry flock, points out Successful Farming.

University of Illinois cost studies on 63 farms in 1936 revealed that the healthiest flocks of the group produced eggs 11 cents a dozen cheaper than those having the highest mortality.

Where less than 15 per cent of the laying birds in a flock died, there was a profit of 88 cents a hen more than in 10 flocks where more than 35 per cent died.

### BUYING GUIDE FOR COSTUME SLIPS

There are no hard and fast rules for the purchaser to follow in buying slips, that essential part of every woman's annual clothing budget. But there are certain guides that can help in getting the qualities desired, and the Bureau of Home Economics has lined them up.

Trying on a slip is one of the most important things to do. This will assure accuracy of cut and fit. You will want to ask: Is it smooth fitting and will it allow sitting room without strain? Are there wrinkles and bulges about the waistline? Does it fit neatly over the bust and under the arms? What about the length? Does it hang evenly?

"It has adjustable straps," the sales person may assure you when you question length. But adjustable straps cannot be pulled up too far without destroying the fit. Once they are adjusted they can hardly be jerked up and down without spoiling the lines unless the slip is cut perfectly straight in the first place.

When selecting a costume slip, you should keep in mind the purpose for which it is to be worn. For example, a slip for wear under a tailored street dress should be extremely simple in cut and of sturdy practical material, while one to be worn with a transparent afternoon or evening frock needs lines and material in harmony with those of the dress.

Fabrics, then, should be considered with respect to types and quality. They may be made of silk or synthetics—French crepe, satin, crepe de chine, and taffeta; in cotton—nainsook and broadcloth.

Look under this surface "niceness" and see if the slip is firm and evenly woven rather than loose, filled with sizing, or pressed hard to spread the yarns to give a lustrous finish. Pull the fabric slightly between the thumb and finger to see if the yarns shift easily. If the weave is not properly balanced, the warp yarns may slide first this way and then that after a little wear. Then the fabrie takes on a blistered appearance which spoils the shape of the slip and eventually breaks through. This is very common, especially with French crepes. Price is no safeguard. In higher priced slips the yarns may shift as badly as in lower priced ones.

Insist on definite information, preferably printed on a manufacturer's slip or tag, about the weighting and loading of silks and synthetics. In accordance with a trade agreement drawn up under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission "pure dye" means that the silk contains no more than 10 percent of any kind of weighting or substance other than silk, provided the silk is white or a light color. On blacks, the same statement can mean that 15 percent weighting may have been added.

If you are buying a cotton slip, beware of a fuzzy finish. The cotton may be a "sticky" one and will bunch uncomfortably under a dress. A mercerized cotton fabric is more likely to have a smooth, slick texture than an unmercerized one. You should insist both on color fastness to washing, and preshrinking. The labels should tell.

Good wormanship is as important as good material. Workmanship will lengthen or lessen the life of your slip. It will make ironing more or less difficult. They should be flat, smooth, and equal to the material in durability. Thread used for stitching should be strong neither too heavy nor too fine for the material. And close fine stitching, about 16 to 18 stitches per inch always holds better than the long, loose kind that may be found on lower grades.

Obviously, the best types of seams for a slip depend somewhat on the style and the material; that is whether the seam lines are on the straight or bias and whether the material tends to fray or is firm. Seams closely lockstitched with about 18 to 20 stitches per inch are strong and usually last as long as the slip itself.

Plain seams pinked and then stitched a second time from the right are flat and fairly serviceable on bias seam lines. But on lines that follow the lengthwise or crosswise threads they are very likely to pull out. Standing fell seams, which are narrow and have a hard cordlike feeling and appearance, are most commonly used in medium grade slips. Sometimes they hold, sometimes they do not, but at its best, a standing fell is thick, stiff, and somewhat difficult to iron.

When it comes to the trim on slips a most careful examination should be made. The best buys have simple insets of lace and no meaningless little spots of lace here and there. The lace itself will be uniform, not heavily corded and thick in one place, delicate in another. Lace on the hem of the slip is undesirable unless you are absolutely certain the length is right, and that the slip hangs evenly.

If lace is applied to the top of the slip it is usually by hockstitching. Material should not be trimmed off. If the trim is embroidery, drawn work, or applique, make certain that it does not weaken the fabric. Crisscross rows of hemstitching is an example of trim that weakens. To wear as well as the slip, the trim should be smooth and flat in keeping with the light weight of slip materials. If the trim is a bias binding the seam allowance should be wide enough so it can fold over with the bias to prevent pulling off.

A very satisfactory tailored slip has a double layer of fabric for the bodice and double stitching around the top edge.

Shoulder straps may be a source of endless annoyance. Examine them closely. If there is lace at the top edge, straps should be extend on down to the fabric. If straps are made to branch off and attach in two places rather than one, the strain is distributed so that the lace is not so likely to be torn.

Probably the most durable shoulder straps are on machinemade slips. Made of the same material as the garment, they are a double fold, cut either biaswise or lengthwise, and stitched on both sides.

Slips may be purchased from 39 cents up. Price is not always indicative of the fit or wearing qualities of the garment. Before you buy you should insist on definite information, preferably printed on the manufacturer's label or tag, but be sure not to read into labels more than they actually state.

## National Federation Of Colored Farmers Inc., Holds Meeting

**Organization Representing Tillers of the Soil Gather in Windy City for 1938 Program.**

Chicago—(Special)—With Leon R. Harris, acting president and secretary, members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, incorporated, are holding their annual executive convention in this city. The Association was founded by James P. Davis in 1922, but it was incorporated in 1930. It has a membership in twenty-one states, and was organized for the purpose of representing nine hundred thousand farmers and farm operators in the United States.

Last year Mr. Davis stepped aside as president, asked for a leave of absence from the corporation so that he could devote his entire time to developing the farm end in a more tangible way throughout the nation. They are to remain here for two days.

It is said that they will support one hundred percent the Afro-American Exposition, and that they plan to work with the National Co-operative League of America, headed up by James W. Washington in this city, in their big effort to hold a successful exposition here in live stock, and the building of the coliseum during the month of August.

The purpose of the regular meeting was to outline the work of the Association for 1938 so as to render a greater service to the farmers in their various phases of activity. The Association's official heads are Leon R. Harris, acting president-secretary from Moline, Ill.; Major R. A. Byrd, vice president, Springfield, Ill.; Miss S. B. Wilson, treasurer, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. L. B. Bowler, organizer, Mound Bayou, Miss.; C. R. Richardson, chairman board of directors, Richmond, Ind. In addition to these The Modern Farmer representatives were here in attendance, because this publication was issued by Henry Allen Boyd at Nashville, to assist the Federation as well as to be the mouthpiece and organ of the nine hundred Negro farmers throughout the United States.

## NEWSPAPER EXPOSE OF UNSAFE SCHOOL HOUSE GETS ACTION

**Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 2—(ANP)**—Exposing in detailed information the fact that the Hooper Avenue school buildings are "wholly and dangerously unfit for use," the L. A. Sentinel last Thursday caused immediate steps to be taken to safeguard the hundreds of colored tots who predominate its crowded rooms A committee, composed of Dr. Eva Young, Mrs. Augusta Glover, and E. Winston Williams, from the school's Parent-Teacher organization this week, made the charges that after inspecting the old two-story building there that houses two-thirds of the school's pupils.

Leon Washington, militant publisher, took pictures of the falling ceiling plaster and unsanitary dining rooms and toilets.

## CATHOLICS STILL FAVOR PASSAGE OF ANTI-LYNCH BILL

### Leading Journal of Faith Refuses To Be "False Friend" Of Proposal

**New York**—(C)—While some white publications, once thought to be "friends," have ducked for cover in the anti-lynching bill fight, "America," the national Catholic weekly magazine of opinion, is standing by its guns in support of the bill. In its last issue, January 29, an editorial headed "The Anti-Lynching Bill" says:

"By this time, the whole country has heard of the anti-lynching bill. In the Senate one of the most elaborate filibusters of recent years has developed. Like most filibusters, it has been accompanied by much heat and little light.

"We are loath to believe that the Senators who assert that the filibuster will be continued until the bill is withdrawn, represent Southern public opinion. We are sure that they do not represent the opinion of the chief newspapers in the South, or of those men and women who have been laboring to put an end to lynching, or of the South's intellectual and religious leaders. Their filibuster is directed quite as much against the wishes of the enlightened South as it is against the bill.

"In our judgment, the Wagner-Van Nuys bill is wholly constitutional_____It is not our view that this bill will automatically end all lynching_____But we think that a Federal law can be used to make lynching considerably less common."

## Daughter of Editor I. Willis Cole In Brilliant Recital

**Louisville, Ky.**—(C)—Tella Marie Cole, 12, daughter of Editor I. Willis Cole of the Louisville Leader, who made a successful debut in New York last November, charmed Louisville in Broadway Temple on Wednesday evening, in a brilliant piano recital. In the audience were Dean David A. Lane of Louisville Municipal college, and Mrs. Lane; and Dr. M. B. Lanier, president of Simmons Theological seminary, and Mrs. Lanier. Among whites present were Miss Emily Dembitz, noted music teacher, and Miss Mary M. Wyman of the Board of Education.

**It is expected that an International Peace Congress will be held at San Francisco in connection with its 1939 World's Fair.**

## NOTICE TO ALL MODERN FARMER READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

**We are calling upon the readers of The Modern Farmer and subscribers of this publication to pay their subscriptions between January 15th and February 15th. It is a violation of the postal laws and regulations, so we are informed, to send this paper to any person whose subscription is past due. The fact is that all subscriptions are payable in advance. The Modern Farmer has endeavored to present each issue a publication brim full of information for the farmer whether he is raising cotton or corn, whether he has a truck garden, whether he is a stock raiser, a fruit grower or any vocation connected with farm industry. It has endeavored to present a program for farm activities; it has espoused the cause of the farmer and has given them full information each month and each issue. This has been going on for ten years. A letter has been mailed to each subscriber and to each reader whose subscription has expired. It is not the intention of The Modern Farmer to collect from any whose subscription has been paid up to date, but we are calling upon those who have not paid to forward their subscription price either in cash by registered mail or send a money order or express money order or they may send their check if it is certified.**

**Please notice that on and after this issue, which is dated January 15th, that all subscriptions that are not paid will be discontinued. We are giving this special notice so that those who read it may act accordingly.**

**Respectfully,**

**THE MODERN FARMER,**

**447 4th Avenue, North,**

**Nashville, Tennessee.**

# THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

### History

In 1922 this organization was founded by James P. Davis, the late Gilchrist Stewart, Cornelius R. Richardson and Leon R. Harris. Mr. Davis, a native of Georgia, had long been engaged in the commission business in his native state and was recognized as the leading authority of his race on the marketing of farm products. Mr. Stewart was a native of South Carolina, the son of a sharecropper, who had risen to eminence in his profession but had not forgotten the severe struggles of those who had nurtured him. Mr. Richardson, also a native son of Georgia, was and is a prominent lawyer. He has devoted much of his time and study to the legal phases of farm and co-operative organizations. Leon R. Harris, a native of Ohio, was reared on a hilly Kentucky farm eighteen miles from a railroad. And for six years he had been a North Carolina dirt farmer, rural school teacher and a leader in farm organization work in that state.

In 1929 Mr. Davis was chosen president and began devoting all his time and efforts for the welfare of the organization. Under his unselfish and inspiring leadership, growth was rapid and substantial.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1930 and the national office was established in Chicago, the agricultural capital of the nation.

### Purpose And Aims

Quoting briefly from the "foreword" of the N. F. C. F., published in 1928, "It is the hope of the founders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this nation a Negro group of organized, influential and satisfied producers."

To accomplish this purpose the N. F. C. F. has advocated (1) co-operative buying, production and marketing. Local Units have purchased more than a quarter million dollars worth of farm and farm home supplies co-operatively during the past eight years. Local Units have produced and marketed co-operatively, hay, watermelons, string beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and mixed cars of vegetables. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (2) land ownership. The Federation has assisted hundreds of its members in purchasing farms on reasonable terms. It has also been instrumental in securing better legal sharecrop contracts. It has helped its members by instruction and assistance to take advantage of farm relief legislation. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (3) better farming and better farm living, and through organization, assists in building better colored farm communities.

### Progress

The first local Unit of the N. F. C. F. was chartered at Howard, Miss., in 1929. Today it has a membership in 21 states. It admits to membership farmers, sharecroppers, tenants and farm hands, all members of the Race who are interested in any manner in the important business of farming. The organization has proven its worth. It has been a blessing to thousands of Negro farmers.

### HOW TO ORGANIZE A UNIT OF THE N. F. C. F. IN YOUR COMMUNITY

This is an age of GROUP ACTION. The INDIVIDUAL, working alone, can accomplish little. Colored farmers must ORGANIZE. Your organization is the N. F. C. F. YOU HAVE NO OTHER NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATION. To organize a Unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community:

1. Make a list of the names of all who can and who should be members of your Unit. This list should include the names of farm owners, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, farm-hands, rural teachers, rural preachers, colored owners of farms in your community who live elsewhere, and all others of our Group who are interested in the business of farming.

2. Appoint a time and a place for a meeting and invite all whose names are on your list to attend it. The farmer's wife is an equal partner in his business and should also attend your organization meeting.

3. Elect the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Market Agent, Chaplain, and Marshal. These and four others you elect constitute your Board of Directors.

4. Collect $3.00 annual dues from each member. Two dollars per member to be sent to the national office, one dollar per member to be put in the local Unit's treasury.

5. Appoint a standing Membership Committee of three members.

6. Appoint an Agent for "The Modern Farmer."

7. Name the time and place for your monthly or bi-monthly meetings.

8. Select a name for your local unit.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO AFTER YOU ORGANIZE

After your Unit has been organized and you have elected officers who are efficient and reliable, the first thing you should do is: MAKE A SURVEY OF YOUR COMMUNITY AND REPORT THE FOLLOWING FACTS TO YOUR NATIONAL OFFICE.

1. Number of colored farm owners in your community.
2. Number of colored tenant farmers and sharecroppers in your community.
3. Number of tenant farmers and sharecroppers who desire to purchase farms and who are able financially to make a down payment on a farm.
4. Number of farms or amount of farm acreage which can be purchased in your community.
5. Number of farmers in your community who desire to purchase farms in other communities.
6. Number of farm hands in your community and average daily, weekly monthly and annual wages they receive.
7. The money crops produced in your community and money crops which may be produced.
8. The money crops which may be produced co-operatively this season or next season.
9. The farm and home supplies used at which a saving may be made by cooperative buying.
10. Is your Unit prepared to engage in co-operative buying?
11. Home owner needs in your community—paint, fencing, household appliances, farm machinery, building, etc.
12. Government assistance desired, seed loans, farm loans, etc.
13. Does your county and community have, or does it need, the services of a Negro Farm Agent and a Negro Home Demonstration Agent.
14. Could a Farm Credit Union be organized in your community.

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### General Information

After your Unit is organized a Colored Farm Women's Club and Colored Farm Boys' and Farm Girls' Club should be organized under competent leadership.

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Your national office will send you a charter and individual membership cards when annual membership fees of two dollars per member is received.

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Local Units can make and adopt by-laws to govern their local organizations. The national office will advise but will not interfere in the set-up or government of a Local Unit.

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Local Units may assess and collect monthly payment of dues for the benefit of the Local Unit treasury. Local Units may also pay to the national office annual membership dues out of the local treasury. These dues may be raised by holding entertainments, picnics, or from crop or stock growing projects engaged in by the combined membership of the Local Unit.

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The "Modern Farmer" is the official organ of the N. F. C. F. All members should read, subscribe for, and support this monthly farm paper. It is the only paper published for colored farmers.

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All Units are required to report monthly to the national office.

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For further information address

**Leon R. Harris, Secretary, Box 285, Moline, Illinois**

or

**The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

**Care Modern Farmer Office, 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville,**

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## ACRE OF CORN MAKING 75 BUSHELS NETS $12

Producing 76 bushels of corn per acre while the average yield in his county is 14, is the record of 11-year-old Van E. Britt, member of the Center 4-H Club, Howard county, and a beginner in 4-H Club work, reports Paul N. Eddlemon, county agent.

Van grew his corn, Neal's Paymaster, on sandy loam, breaking the ground about March 30, six inches deep, and giving his seed bed further preparation by harrowing and bedding, the county agent said. A good stand was given its first plowing when the corn was a few inches high. When about knee-high, it was thinned, plowed, and 200 pounds of nitrate fertilizer was applied.

For later cultivations, sweeps and light plows were sued. The last cultivation was on July 1, plowing out the middles.

Total costs including $5 for land rent, were $25.99, and the net return was $12.15. Van estimated that his net cost to produce one bushel of corn was 34 cents.

If you walk on snow you cannot hide your footprints.

# The DIGEST

BY FLOYD CALVIN

### Cotton Substitutes

A Rome report by the Associated Press says Mussolini is pinning faith to the mulberry tree to help reduce Italy's use of foreign cotton. With cotton grown in Ethiopia, substitutes made from the mulberry tree and the ramie perennial, he hopes to find a substitute for about 15 percent of needs. From ramie still more is expected. These two sources are in addition to substitutes made from cellulose. The new fibre made from mulberry bark is called "gelsofil." The economic self-sufficiency drive has also brought to light a new product known as sodelin—a chemical mechanical fusion of hemp and cotton. (Memphis Commercial Appeal, Jan. 16.)

### Potash Aids Corn Yield

"Potash fertilizer applied with cultivator attachments to northern Iowa soil last summer brought about corn yield increases averaging 20 bushels per acre, it is reported by Bruce Kilpatrick, Iowa Extension Service agronomist," says Wallaces' (January 15). "The fertilizer formula used was 0-0-50 and the application rate was 200 pounds per acre. The tests were made on experimental demonstration plots on farms in nine counties. 'The highest yield increases were recorded on two hot alkalia plots, where corn yield jumped 47 bushels per acre,' Kilpatrick said. In general, the net profit over cost of the fertilizer was $7.45 an acre, figuring marketable corn at 50 cents a bushel and unmarketable corn at 25 cents a bushel. The increase in net profit was not due to yield increase alone, Kilpatrick pointed out. Much of it was due to the improvement in grain quality and reduced moisture content___"

### ULTRAVIOLET SLOWS GROWTH

Ultraviolet light and blue violet light make plants grow more slowly by destroying part of the growth hormones, or growth promoting substances that stimulate their increase in length, Dr. H. W. Popp and H. R. C. McIlcaine of Pennsylvania State College reported to the American Association for the Anvancement of Science. They tested thousands of turnip seedlings under various colored light filters and found maximum growth-checking effect at the shortwave end of the spectrum. (Science Service, January 8.)

### GEORGIA STOCK LAW

An amendment to Georgia's 1937 livestock law to provide a check on sales was on the statute books recently, says a report in the Atlanta Constitution (December 31.) Passed by the special session of the legislature and signed by Governor Rivers, the amendment additionally defines a livestock dealer as one "buying livestock of any kind for slaughter." The new law requires: "(1) a livestock dealer to register with the county . . . and obtain a license. (2) make records of license numbers of sellers, trucks and animals purchased . . .. (3) have the dealer's license in his possession when driving or hauling livestock in Georgia . . ."

### LIGHTNING CODE ISSUED

Nine-tenths of the property damage caused by lightening occurs in rural areas, it is reported in the first sections of the "Code for Protection Against Lightning" issued by the National Bureau of Standards. Four hundred people on an average are killed each year in the United States by electric bolts from the sky, the handbook, which details methods of protecting buildings and other property from lightning, reports. Proper use of lightning rods sharply cuts damage to buildings struck by lightning, it is asserted on the basis of tables printed in the pamphlet. Users of lightning rods are cautioned to see that they are properly connected to the ground. or else they will not perform their function adequately. Placing lightning rods on small buildings in urban areas. particularly near large buildings, is uneconomical because of the protection afforded by the larger structures, it is stated. Large buildings should always, however, be rodded. Persons caught out in the open during an electrical storm are advised to seek shelter near a cliff or in a dense forest. The code was prepared under the joint sponsorship of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the National Bureau of Standards and has been approved by the American Standards Association. (Science Service.)

### ACREAGE FOR FOOD

Dr. B. W. Kunkel, professor of zoology, Lafayette College, writes on 'The Fat of the Land" in Scientific Monthly (January). He says in part: "Combining the areas required for the different items of the diet, we find that a total of a little less than 2.4 acres is necessary for the support of one man for a year if the highest yields known in the United States are obtained. Although the idea may be advanced that this does not allow sufficient margin of safety and that the figure is therefore misleading, it may be replied that the large area required for dairy products—2.09 acres—is obtained on the estimate that it requires 12 pounds of fodder to produce one pound of milk. This is simply an average and does not represent the maximum yields of selected herds. As a matter of fact the best milk and fat producers as a result of selection can produce about double the quantity of milk and fat so that dairy products would require only half the area allowed in the above calculation and the entire acreage would then come to one and a third acres. So, too, the best swine gain one pound for every three pounds of food eaten, and as the dressed pork with the lard is approximately 60 per cent of the live weight, it would take only five pounds of fodder to produce one pound of human food. The social and economic consequences of this shrinkage of farm land are extremely far reaching. Part of the present plight of the famer whose skill is insufficient to achieve the best results and whose products can not be economically distributed is tied up with the increasing efficiency of no farms and the increasing capacity of man to produce food from the ground."

### WAGES AND PRICES

"A general reduction in prices to expand demand and a similar reduction in wages of skilled workers as measures to stimulate recovery were advocated by O. M. W. Sprague, Harvard economist and president of the American Economic Association, in an address recently," reports Joseph Shaplen, in an Atlantic City report to the New York Times. 'Professor Sprague, former adviser to the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, spoke at a joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, meeting in conjunction with a group of learned societies forming the Allied Social Science Associations. Holding mistaken policies of business, labor and government responsible for the economic recession and the country's failure to match other nations in the extent of recovery attained, Professor Sprague stressed the determining role of the capital goods industries in economic rehabilitation and declared that the policies for the last four years had obstructed the recovery of these industries. A general reduction in prices to expand demand in these industries, coupled with a corresponding curtailment of wages, he declared, would have a beneficial effect on construction and expansion of utility and railroad equipment and serve as a powerful stimulus to nation-wide construction of housing . . ."

### GRASS SILAGE

More than 1,000 tons of silage produced from grass and from grass clover mixtures by the use of from 40 to 75 pounds of molasses per ton of silage were made by the New Jersey Experiment Station the past year under the direct supervision of Prof. C. B. Bender. This process is also being adopted by a considerable number of dairy farmers in the Northeastern states according to reports made at the Fourth International Grassland Congress, recently held in Wales. Dr. S. J. Watson, a British chemist, reported that this method of conserving green feed, made possible with modern grass cutting and silo filling equipment, retained the maximum food value of the crop so that it was similar to concentrated feeds in composition and nutritive value. He has also found that the carotene is retained by this method of processing. (Farm Implement News, December 30.)

### VITAL FORCE IN PLANT ROOTS

"Experiments which reveal that the force within the roots of living plants, hitherto believed to be very small, is actually of a gigantic nature, capable of overcoming with ease counterpressures of 125 pounds to the square inch, the equivalent of a pressure of eight atmospheres, was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Philip R. White of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "The discovery, it was stated, 'revolutionizes botanical theory, overturning one of the most widely accepted hypotheses in the whole field of plant science.' For the first time science has a satisfactory explanation as to how the sap can reach the top of tall trees, reaching as high as 350 feet. The root force was discovered in a series of experiments . . . made possible by the development of a new technique in the Rockefeller Institute's Princeton station. The technique enables roots to be kept alive indefinitely after being detached from the parent plant, somewhat after the manner of the tissue culture method for keeping alive the 'immortal' embryo chicken heart at the Rockefeller Laboratories in New York. Dr. White used the 'orphan' roots of tomato plants in his experiments. When the apparatus broke, the tomato root had displayed a force strong enough to send sap up to a height of 200 feet, about 25 times higher than the average tomato plant . . ."

# HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS TO WRITE ESSAYS

New York, Feb. 2 (ANP)—Nearly 100,000 Negro college and high school students throughout the country are expected to participate this Winter and Spring in the Fifth Annual Essay Contest of the National Tuberculosis Association. The subject is "Why I Should Know About Tuberculosis and What I Should Know."

State organizations, which are cooperating with the National Tuberculosis Association, plan to hold statewide competition and will then submit the winning papers for the national prize.

The length of the essay is limited to not more than 3,000 words. Cash prizes in the National competition will be increased this year over the 1937 awards. The first prize will be $50.00, the second $25.00 and there will be five prizes of $5.00 each.

Last year more than 50,000 papers from 28 states were submitted in the national competition. The winner among college students was Miss Jessie Duplantier, Prairie View State college, Texas, and the winning high school essay was that of E. Burleigh Jones of Arcadia, Okla.

Negro students in high schools will compete for national prizes to totaling $100,000. The first prize will be $25.00, the second $20.00, the third $15.00, the fourth $10.00 and there will be six prizes of $5.00 each.

# N.A.A.C.P. BRANCH IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., HAS GREAT YEAR

Philadelphia, Feb 2, (ANP)—The Philadelphia Branch N. A. A. C. P. reports total receipts of $3,055.79 for 1937, of which sum nearly two thousand dollars was sent to the National Office and a donation was made to the Scottsboro defense. Philadelphia conducts its own campaigns by use of local leadership.

The Branch re-elected Dr. Harry J. Greene as president and Mrs. A. L. McDougald was elected secretary. The outgoing secretary is Mr. I. Maximilian Martin.

The Philadelphia Branch sold nearly 4,000 "Stop Lynching" buttons in a campaign under direction of Mrs. McDougald, to help pay the expenses of the fight for a federal anti-lynching law. They also took part in the sale of N. A. A. C. P. Christmas seals and protested and fought many local cases in defense of colored people's civil and legal rights.

Other officers and executive committee members of the Philadelphia Branch are: Dr. T. A. Williams, Herbert T. Miller, Miss Helen Bryan Jacob Billikpof, Dr. T. S. Burwell, Dr. Charles W. Dorsey, Miss Hattie Conway, Miss Susan Masseaux, Henry C. Patterson, Miss Florine Brown, Mrs. Susie Washington and Aloysius Guyjet.

## PEA THRASHER PAYING GOOD RETURNS ON COST

Heber Springs—Typical of the benefits of cooperative activities sponsored by the Farm Security Administration for farmers of limited means is the record made by Luther Beasley. Cleburn county farmer.

Mr. Beasley is making remarkable progress with a pea thrasher he bought as an FSA cooperative project at a cost of $175. He has worked 15 days this fall and has thrashed 810 bushels of peas for neighbors. He has collected $16 in cash and 81 bushels of peas for toll, which at $1.50 per bushel, represents $121.50 in cash.

His total operating expenses have been $3.47, leaving a net income of $134, or an average net income of $8.93 a day for the 15 days he thrashed. He expects to thrash at least 500 more bushels.

The pea thrasher project was set up to render a needed service to FSA farmers and others of limited means in the community, it was explained. While the loan was to be retired from tolls in four years, every indication points to its retirement in two.

## STATUE TO COW

A statue to a cow named Springback Snow Countess is to be unveiled at Woodstock, Ont., Can., to commemoriate the fact that on the completion of her tenth lactation the animal smashed all records for milk production.

Seattle, Wash., has a monument to Segis, another record-breaking cow. At Adamsville, R. I., there stands a monument to Rhode Island Reds.

# Post Columnist Sees Emergence Of Colored Voters With Trouble Brewing For Politicians

By Franklyn Waltman

Washington Post

Washington, D. C.—Entirely aside from the merits of the pending bill, the Senate debate over anti-lynching legislation, which apparently will reach a climax today, presents one of the most interesting political developments of recent years. Very definitely it marks the emergence of the Negro as a great political force in his own right.

That contention is true irrespective of whether the anti-lynching bill is passed or fails of enactment in the next few days. It is true because the advocates of this legislation have fought persistently for this measure, in the face of a stubborn opposition, for almost one month now, counting the days devoted to the bill last summer.

It is true because if this legislation could be brought to a vote it would receive the approval of approximately 70 members of the Senate, having already been passed by a two-thirds vote in the House. Moreover, the national leaders of the Democratic Party either favor this legislation or are reluctant to raise their voices against it.

* * *

Behind this anti-lynching bill there is chiefly one man, who has fought, maneuvered and schemed for it for a decade or more and now because of it has at least one-half of the august Senate in an uncomfortable sweat. He is Walter White, the dapper, shrewd secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Behind Walter White, as he sits in the Senate gallery and peers down with his alert but kindly blue eyes, on a squirming Senate, are several million Negro voters who might easily hold the balance of power between political parties in more than a dozen Northern and Middle Western States.

This explains in large part why Democrats are fighting for the passage of the anti-lynching bill, instead of Republicans, as would be traditional. The Democratic Party has smashed the Republican hold on the Negro vote and it wants to keep those voters behind the party of Jefferson and Jackson, even if it means a devastating split among the white members of the party.

Walter White, indeed, will have a great deal to say whether the Negroes of New York, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland and a number of other pivotal States will vote for a Democrat or a Republican for the Senate this year or two years hence. What he will say depends on how the Senators from those States react to the anti-lyching legislation.

And the members of the Senate know that Walter White has the influence to exercise this power. They know it, not because Walter White blusters or threatens—he is a very modest and unassuming person—but because several years ago he gave a demonstration that he can rally the Negro vote against those members of the Senate that buck the will of his organization.

It will be recalled that the opposition of the Negroes and railroad labor organizations, combined, prevented the confirmation by the Senate of Judge John J. Parker for the Supreme Court. Walter White did not sit back content with his laurels after that victory. He went out to defeat those Republican Senators who voted to confirm Judge Parker. Let this Negro leader himself tell what happened, as he subsequently recorded it in Harper's Magazine:

"In Kansas for example, when Senator Henry J. Allen ran in the Republican primaries for re-election during the summer of 1930, he polled in the Negro districts of Kansas City, Kansas, only 27 per cent of the Negro vote, where normally he would have received not less than 75 per cent of that vote, and probably a good deal more.

"In Ohio, where Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch stood in 1930 for election to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Theodore E. Burton, Negro voters of the State, without regard to political affiliation or other circumstance, united against Senator McCulloch because of his vote and speech for confirmation of Judge Parker.

"Ohio is normally a Republican State by a margin of 400,000 to 500,000. Nomination by the Democrats of Robert Johns Bulkley, a distinguished lawyer, personally popular and a "wet," together with the inevitable reaction against the Administration because of unemployment, cut down the normal Republican majority to the point where the 170,000 Negro voters of Ohio practically held the balance of power.

"In Cleveland in the election districts predominantly peopled by Negroes, considerably more than half of the voters either supported McCulloch's Democratic opponent or refrained altogether from voting for a United States Senator.....In Negro precincts of Toledo Bulkley polled more than three times more votes than McCulloch. In Columbus the colored wards went to Bulkley by large majorities. In Akron two-thirds and more of the Negro voters supported McCulloch's opponent. In Canton 866 per cent of the Negro vote went to the Democratic senatorial nominee."

Similar recitals are possible regarding other Senate contests as a result of the Parker roll call. Thus is explained the reason why Walter White is regarded as so influential on Capitol Hill, why those Democratic Senators outside of the South have committed themselves to vote for his bill, although many of them do not like it, and why the Senate Republicans last night were wavering in their first intention not to vote for imposition of cloture on the anti-lynching debate.

Strangely enough, the Senate Republicans do not want the bill to pass, although in the past it has been their party that fought for the Negro. In the first place, they do not want the Democrats to get credit for passing such legislation. Secondly, they do not wish cloture imposed because they wish to keep the Democrats embroiled in an intra-party conflict.

You may approve or disapprove of the anti-lynching bill; you may believe it is a good thing or a dangerous thing that the Negro has become a political power. But it is no use blinking the fact and it is a fact which will be felt in subsequent elections.

## CANNED FOOD FOR DOGS

"What constitutes a good dog food?" inquires a Massachusetts reader who reports the recent loss of a Great Dane. "Nowhere can I obtain any information on these foods. To many people, as well as to me, a dog means a great deal . . . . . but I feel helpless as regards its food. This somewhat in the nature of an appeal. Can't we take the time to investigate the foods being fed daily to man's best friend?"

Reporting on nutrition for 130 million American men, women and children, and on the best and least expensive ways to satisfy those requirements, naturally comes first with the CONSUMERS' GUIDE as our reader agrees it should. But millions of dogs deserve one day every few years, if the letters we have received asking for information on canned dog food mean anything.

Canned dog food represents one of our newest industries. Nicholas Appert discovered how to can food for Napoleno's army back in 1810. Since our own Civil War, canning food for humans has been an increasingly important American industry. Dog food did not make its appearance in cans until a short 15 years ago; and did not acquire commercial significance till about 10 years ago.

First to put Fido's dinner into cans were packers of horse meat. Next in the business were the meat packers who found in the sale of dog food a new outlet for scraps and by-products—such as muscle scrap, blood, bones, udders, lungs, livers, lips, pancreas, kidneys, spleens—of the animals slaughtered for human consumption. Finally, as the trade boomed, enterprising people went into the canned dog food business for its own sake.

New firms entered the business faster, perhaps, than the growing market could absorb their production. Resulting conditions were described, thus, at the time of the hearing on a proposed N. R. A. code for canned dog food, by the executive officer of the then existing trade association: "The canned dog food industry is a completely new industry which has quickly developed into a large national business. Because of its youth and amazing success, the industry has become involved in practices as to competition, labeling and advertising, which require due correction to protect the purchasing public and to assure fair competition." There was some demand at the time of the code hearing for A-B-C grading of canned dog food products. Although this demand was pressed by veterinarians and dog owners' clubs, and some producers, it got no further than did the demands for grading of canned foodstuffs for human consumption.

More recently, declared a representative of the Dog Food Division of the Institute of American Meat Packers, "It is believed by those who have made a study of this question that conditions are not improving as they should—in fact, that they are getting worse all the time—and that the only way to correct these objectionable conditions is, for those officials who are in a position to do so, to adopt and enforce regulations, including adequate standards."

Retail volume of the industry is now variously estimated at anywhere from 24 to 1000 million dollars a year. Sales are chiefly through regular grocery channels. So young is the industry that the other wise comprehensive U. S. Census of Manufacturers does not separate canned dog food from other forms of commercial dog food; and does not completely distinguish the volume in dog food from hte packers' other figures Exact size of the industry is therefore impossible to determine.

The total number of potential ultimate consumers is about 13 million dogs. Among these potential consumers however, are some seldom found to be actual consumers, such as working dogs, those used for sheep herding or rounding up cattle, for hunting, for police purposes, or those who play in a new and dramatic role as "seeing eyes" for the blind. These and country dogs live chiefly on raw meat, also cooked meat and table scraps. City pets are usually the consumers of canned dog food. It is the growth of dog ownership in the cities which has made possible this growing industry.

Nutrition requirements of the canine family have been the subject of considerable scientific research and writing in recent years. No Federal Agency, however, is empowered to set standards of adequacy or purity for dog food. Scientists agree, as **Veterinary Medicine** says, that "the amount of food, the ingredients of the ration, and the hour of feeding must conform to the age, size, and purpose of the dog," and that "dogs like a variety in food." The dog is naturally carnivorous, and even in the city, say the experts, Fido's diet should be based on meat. "Nutritive value must be shown by biological test," says **Veterinary Medicine.** "There is now nearly universal agreement that biological value is the only standard by which the adequacy of dog food may be judged."

All the armies of Europe could stand at attention on Treasure Island, site of the 1939 World's Fair on San Francisco Bay.

# THOROBRED CAGE QUINT LOSES TO MORGAN COLLEGE

## Patton of Kentucky is Star Player of Hectic Game

Baltimore, Md.—After winning a neck and neck basketball thriller from Miner Teachers College last Tuesday night at the Pride of Baltimore Elks Hall, the Morgan College Bears returned Friday night to claw the Kentucky States Galloping Thorobreds into submission by a score of 43 to 38, at the Richmond Market Armory.

In the Miner game, Morgan was held to two overtime periods before winning the game 39 to 35. At the half time the score was Morgan 13, Miner 12, indicating that the teams were closely matched. "Deuce" Gibson of Morgan, former Douglas High School luminary, was the high point scorer of the game.

During the first half of the Morgan-Kentucky State game, State's flashy floor work and accurate passwork had the Bears somewhat bewildered. State's zone defense had been developed to a fine art and Morgan's offense was held to a standstill. The score at half-time was Kentucky State 20, Morgan 16.

Patton, Kentucky State's fast breaking forward, broke the ice with a shot from mid-floor. Scoring clean baskets which did not even touch the rim, Patton gunned in 12 of the Thorobreds 20 points. At the end of the game, Patton had accounted for 20 of the 38 points.

A different story was presented during the second half for, from the toss-up, Morgan began a sustained rally that lasted until the end of the game. The team seemed at last to have found the answer to State's zone defense. The second half was replete with Morgan scores.

Patton's offensive work and Edward's defensive tactics shone brightest for the visitors while Holley, Lampkins, Gibson and Watkins starred for Morgan.

San Francisco, Feb. 2—(A. N. P.)—A scheduled 10 round fight between Featherweight Champion Henry Armstrong and Al Cetrino, scheduled here for Wednesday night, was postponed until Feb. 12 after Armstrong notified promoters he had suffered an attack of food poisoning earlier in the week.


**Poems Wanted**

**FOR NEW ANTHOLOGY OF NEGRO VERSE**

**"Colored Voices, 1938"**

Address 8X Editor,
62 Grand Central Annex
New York City, N. Y.


## HEAVEN HELP THE CONSUMER!

Heaven help the consumer if the present legislative trend continues!

A number of states have passed laws which punitively tax economical, mass-merchandising systems—thus boosting prices.

Forty-three states have passed so-called Fair Trade Acts which make price fixing by manufacturer legal—thus boosting prices.

Twenty-four states have enacted so called Anti-Discrimination Laws, which outlaw various low-cost selling methods—thus boosting prices.

In this legislative orgy, everyone has been given consideration, apparently—except the consumer. The inefficient and lazy merchant is protected—and the consumer pays the bill. Unnecessary middlemen are protected—and the consumer pays the bill. The progressive and efficient retailer is curbed—and the consumer pays the bill.

How long the consumer will remain supine under this kind of treatment remains to be seen. If he doesn't make an effort to help himself soon, he will have to rely on divine providence for aid.

### BROODER HOUSE BUILT OF FARM MATERIALS

Using farm materials, V. J. Cameron of Eaton township, Lawrence county, has put up poultry buildings at little cash cost, said Lowell A. Goforth, assistant county agent.

Last spring Mr. Cameron built a 12 by 16 brooder house with almost no cash outlay, the assistant county agent related.

Walls were built of oak logs. Ceiling, loft and rafters were made of rough oak lumber, with a sheet metal roof. Cement for the foundation and floor was mixed with sand and gravel from a creek bottom on the farm.

An oil drum supplied a stove, by cutting a door in it, sinking it two feet in the ground, and attaching a pipe running through the roof.

Mr. Cameron raised about 200 White Leghorns this year, and is well satisfied with his brooder house.

## World Sunday School Review For 1937

**World's Sunday School Association**
**51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

The Sunday School—and indeed the whole cause of religious education—is passing through a crucial period around the world. This is revealed in the reports filed for 1937 with the World's Sunday School Association by its fifty-one constituent national units representing a total enrollment of forty million people. Pertinent paragraphs from these reports indicate the world-wide outreach of this movement for Christian education that seeks to make a 'world safe for little children."

#### AFRICA

**Union of South Africa**—Arrangements were completed in 1937 to hold in the port city of Durban, the next World's Sunday School Convention, July 22-28, 1940. This is largely due to the activities of the National Sunday School Association of South Africa whose general secretary, Mr. John G. Birch, was recently awarded a coronation medal by His Majesty, George VI. South Africa has almost one-third the total Sunday school enrollment for the continent. Its growth has been rapid and the quality of the work done is improving. This is particularly true among the Bantu whose second Bantu Sunday School Convention was held at Joannesburg as the year drew to a close. Afrikaans speaking, English speaking and Bantu dialect speaking Sunday Schools are all uniting in the preparations for the coming of the World's Sunday School Convention.

**Egypt**—An encouraging year is reported by Egypt's veteran Sheikh Metry S. Dewairy. A visit made in April by general secretary Robt. M. Hopkins and the Armenian secretary Levon N. Zenian encouraged the Egyptian Sunday school workers both among the evangelical churches and in the ancient Coptic Church. The annual rally held in Assiut which these visitors attended registered a deepening interest among Coptic leaders both in the extension of their Sunday school work and in their fellowship with other Sunday school workers around the world. One of the bishops in the ancient Coptic Church during the past year persuaded about 150 young men and women to give volunteer service in the towns and villages of his dioces where they gathered the Christian children together on Sunday morning and taught them the Bible. Other bishops are following his example and there is hope that the movement may eventually become general. Sheikh Metry has had a large part in giving publicity to this new undertaking and of stressing the importance of established Sunday school work throughout the country. Street Sunday schools have been growing year by year in Cairo and some of the larger cities, and there is great need for more picture cads.

**Belgian Congo**—The Belgian Congo in the very heart of Afica with more than 200,000 Sunday school pupils has witnessed gratifying growth during the year. The Sunday School Committee for the colony is under the leadership of Rev. Newell S. Booth of Elizabethville and is an affilited committee of the Congo Protestant Council. In spite of long distance and difficulties of communication, each mission is choosing a correspondent for Sunday school work which will keep in touch with Mr. Booth. The daily vacation Bible school work is making its way to augment the work done by the Sunday schools. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are preparing a series of lesson helps of which three units have been completed and a fourth is in process.

**Angola**—The general secretary visited briefly with the workers in Lobito as he returned from South Africa. Great interest is manifested among the workers in Angola in the approaching World's Sunday School Convention to be held in South Africa.

**Mozambique**—At Beira, Rev. Pierre Loze and Mrs. Loze are the sole missionary representatives. Mr. Loze does his work among the native people and Mrs. Loze has charge of the only Sunday school for white children. In spite of many difficulties the work moves slowly forward.

**Cameroon**—In the French Cameroon there is a total Sunday school enrollment of more than one hundred thousand. Some of the largest and and most rapidly growing Sunday Schools of the world are found in Cameroons.

**Madagascar**—In Madagascar reports indicate steady development, the growth of the Sunday school keeping pace with the growth of the Christian community Sunday school work covers roughly one-third of the area of the Island, and regular visits by the two Malagasy secretaries maintained by the WSSA are of great service.

**Algeria**—Alegeria perseveres with an enriching fellowship through the newly formed North Africa Council of Religious Education. While the Christian population in this Moslem land is comparatively small, the Sunday school has been found to exceed in number the Christian constituency.

#### ASIA

**China**—The invasion of China has brought about a national consciousness which China has never had before in her history. The National Committee for Christian Religious Education, under the leadership of Dr. Chester S. Miao, has sought to utilize this growing spirit of unity to offset the interference with military operations have brought in many parts of the land. As a result there is an increasing sale of Christian literature. The NCCRE has completed several series of Sunday school lessons both for children and youth. Materials for parent education including "Standards for Christian Homes" were published and two additional units are in course of publication. The work of national lay training was active during the year along three lines; namely, promotion work, strengthening of regional committees and production of text books. It is the conviction of the NCCRE that the lay training program will be needed more sorely after military operations cease than even now since the churches will be so improved that no other leaders may be anticipated for years to come. The NCCRE points with special pride to the Religious Education Quarterly, four numbers of which have now been published. Its nature is somewhat like the International Journal of Religious Education published in the United States. It is sent to every member of the Religious Education Fellowship, of which there are several hundred, and perhaps as many other subscribers are receiving the magazine. There has been among the churches an awakening interest in the vital necessity for Christian education and this new quarterly has been seized upon as the best medium of communication. Ending it difficult to convey remittances to Dr. Miao, arrangements were made with the Department of State at Washington to tansmit the necessay funds through the American Consul at Shanghai. Thus even during the days when Shanghai was practically cut off from the world the support that Dr. Miao depended upon from America went forward regularly.

**Japan**—The educational department of the government has recently recognized the necessity for religious education in the common schools and has sent out instructions to all principals to adopt some spiritual drill. As a feature in this drill most principals take the pupils to some nearby shrine once a month and make them bow before it. The National Sunday School Association is seeking to counteract this influence in the lives of Christian pupils and is endeavoring to make special plans to come in touch with these pupils in some active way. The Sunday school statistics indicate there has been a falling off in the number of Sunday schools and in the number of pupils. The NSSA feels that the loss in enrollment is due to two causes—first, the growing spirit of militarism within the country, and second, to the inactivity within the churches, especially as shown in the indifference among members and the difficulty of securing Sunday school teachers. In spite of these growing difficulties good evangelistic results are reported in many Sunday Schools, and every effort is being made to awaken the church members to a realization of their duties in connection with this importnat aspect of their work.

**Korea**—Korea has experienced unusual difficulties during the year due largely to military operations in the Far East. Many of the religious leaders in Korea have been imprisoned because of the persecutions which the authorities have instituted. Serious difficulties have arisen over the compulsory attendance upon state shrines. The biggest problem that is faced grows out of the required attendance of the scholars in Christian schools at the Shintu shrine center. Teart-breaking experiences are reported from many quarters, but in spite of all these difficulties, the daily vacation Bible school work during the year was one of the most encouraging in the history of the KSSA.

**India**—It is becoming abundantly evident that there is a growing tendency on the part of educated young Indians to turn to Christ. The India Sunday School Union is enlarging its quarters to cope with the new situation and is pushing particularly its teacher training program. The value of this teacher training work is demonstrated by the fact that 110 applications were received for accommodations at St. Andrews Teacher Training Institute during the summer. The fact that almost fifty million people are breaking away from Hinduism is a great challenge to the forces in India.

# SCANDANAVIAN COUNTRIES TO PLAY BIG PART IN SOLUTION OF BIG COLONIAL PROBLEMS

## Colored Writer In Oslo To Plead For Peace Cites Need For Better Understanding

Oslo, Norway, Feb. 2, (ANP)—'The Scandinavian countries may play a significant role in solving the colonial problem which has such enormous influence upon the question of war or peace,' was a statement made by the Negro writer, Mr. George Padmore, who arrived here to speak at the Student Meeting tonight in an interview with the representative of the "Arbediderbladet."

George Padmore is the chairman of the Negro organiztaion, the international African Service Bureau, which is working to further the interests of the colored people. It also has the support of many distinguished Europeans who take interest in the fate of colonial peoples. Among htem are the Noble Prize winner, Mr. Noel Baker, M. P., the Rev. R. Sorensen, M. P., and other members of the British Parliament, such as George Jagger and Morgan Jones, the barrister D. N. Pritt, K. C., Miss Ellen Wilkinson and the well-known novelist, Ethel Mannin.

The major purpose of this organization is to keep European public opinion informed of what is happening in the colonies. It also seeks to help Negro workers and peasants to form trade unions and cooperative societies. On being asked why he thinks the Northern lands can be of any importance to the colonial peoples, Mr. Padmore stated that since the Scandinavian countries are not colonial powers, they are in a better position to view the problems of subject peoples without prejudice. Countries like England and France have their financial stakes in the game, and thus look more emotionally on the problem. After the rape of Abyssinia and what has since transpired, Mr. Padmore asserted that the colored peoples had learned to respect the Scandinavian countries more so than ever. The blacks have long memories and never forget either their friends or enemies. Among one of their best friends was a Swedish general, Vargin, who acted as the military advisor to the Ethiopian Emperor, and it was the Scandinavian countries that rendered the greatest assistance to the Abyssinians in the way of Red Cross and hospital services at a time when Geneva did not raise a finger.

# CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR ANXIOUS TO HAVE A. M. E. CONFERENCE IN STATE

**Los Angeles**, Cal., Feb. 2—(A. N. P.)—With many enthusiastic citizens present, a big mass meeting at historic Eighth and Towne A. M. E. church, was held last Sunday afternoon, Bishop Noah Williams received from Governor Frank L. Merriam, on behalf of California, an invitation to bring the next General Conference of the African Methodist Church to Los Angeles. Outstanding leaders of the connection, of other religious bodies, of civic organizations, the American Legion and city and county officials are joining the big drive to bring the quadrennial meeting of this great international religious body to this city.

# PRESIDENT OF DELTAS ASSISTING IN EFFORT TO PASS ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

**Washington**, D. C., Feb. 2—(A. N. P.)—For the past two years the local chapters as well as the grand chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority have been actively associated with the work of the N. A. A. C. P. During their recent Convention in Cleveland in December the sorority voted funds for this work. Due to the fight of the South against the anti-lynching bill, Delta last week sent to Washington its national president, Mrs. Vivian Osborne Marsh, of Oakland, California, to contact senators and aid in the fight for the passage of this bill.

Mrs. Marsh is working side by side with Mr. Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Daily attending sessions and contacting senators. attempting to refute the charges hurled by southern senators who are leading the filibuster.

## Ask For Work

**Jefferson City**, Mo.. Feb. 2—(A. N. P.)—Duke Diggs, business man and leader here and the Rev. L. D. Hardiman who represented the Ministerial Alliance appeared before the School Board of Jefferson City, Friday, and made an appeal for colored labor on all school projects. James T. Blair, Attorney and member of the School Board assured the Committee that on all projects that when contracts are given that Negroes will be given a proportionate share of the labor.

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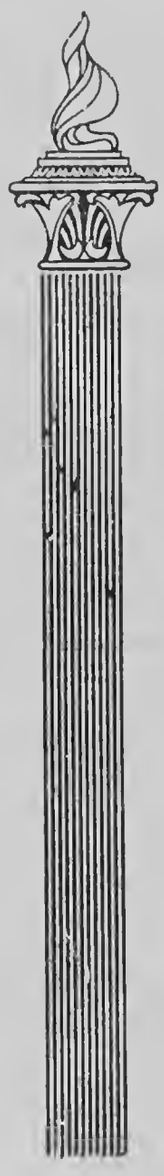

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### BETTER COTTON BY NARROW SPACING

By B. N. Timmons

Washington, D. C.—Department of Agriculture agencies continued their search for improved methods of farming during the past fiscal year, annual reports of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Bureau of Plant Industry reveal.

One of the developments found was that cotton planted closely produced more and better fiber than when spaced further apart.

"At Greenville, Texas, during 1936—the hottest and driest season on record—it was observed that close spacing of cotton plants favored both production and quality fiber," the Bureau of Plant Industry reported.

"A count of prematurely opened bolls made on August 13, showed that the injury was proportionately increased with the thinner spacing of the plants in the row. The percentage of prematurely opened bolls for the several spacings are as follows: Unthinned, 112 per cent; three plants every 12 inches, 13.3 per cent; two plants every 12 inches, 26 per cent; one plant every 12 inches, 40 per cent; one plant every 18 inches, 47 per cent.

"These differences may be attributed either to earlier fruiting induced by close spacing (the bolls being farther advanced and the hulls tougher and consequently less susceptible to burning injury) or to the greater shading effects of the more abundant foilage having a tendency to protect the green bolls from the direct sun rays."

## The Association For The Study of Negro Life And History, Inc.

### NATION-WIDE HISTORY MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Charles H. Wesley, chairman of the committee for the Nation-wide One Dollar Sustaining Membership Drive of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, announces the beginning of the 1938 campaign to secure material support for this work. Miss Susie R. Quander of Washington, D. C., is the secretary of this committee. The appeal goes today throughout the country where friends have been enlisted to carry it to the public. The campaign will formally close at the end of February, but workers will be permitted to carry out their plans according to local needs.

Each sustaining member paying one dollar will receive for one year **The Negro History Bulletin,** and active members paying three dollars a year will receive **The Journal of Negro Hstory.** The children in the schools are being called upon to give their support with penny collections, and teachers are asked to contribute at least twenty-five cents each along with these juvenile co-workers.

Dr. Wesley bases the claims of the Association for public support on the achievements of the organization during the last twenty-three years. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History publishes two magazines, researches in Negro history, directs studies in clubs and schools, promotes the home study of the Negro by mail, and produces texts on the Negro for schools and colleges. This organization also collects and preserves the valuable documents of Negro history, supplies libraries with special collections of rare books on the Negro, and educates promising young men for service in historical research. These efforts, however, are not self-supporting They do not yield sufficient revenue to pay expenses.

The following persons at various points in the United States are serving as state chairmen of this nation-wide effort: President H. C. Trenholm,of the Alabama State Teachers College; Professor William Townsend, of the Merrill High School in Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Professor George A. Johnson, of the Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware; Dr. John C. Bruce, of the Washington, D. C. Public Schools; Dean E. P. Southall, of Florida A. and M. College; Mr. A. L. Jackson, of Chicago, Illinois; Professor R. E. Cureton, of the Booker Washington High School in Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Jane D. Shackletord, of the Terre Haute Public Schools; Professor A. S. Wilson, of the Central Colored High School in Louisville, Kentucky; Miss Gertrude Green, of the John W. Hoffman Junior High School in New Orleans; Professor L. S. James, of the Maryland State Normal School; Mr. Julian D. Steele, of the Robert Gould Shaw House in Boston; Professor Laurence C. Jones, of Piney Woods, Mississippi; Miss Sylvia M. Tucker, of Detroit, Michigan; Mr. L. J. Greene, of Lincoln University in Missouri; Miss Evelyn Echols, of the Bordentown Industrial School in New Jersey; Mr. H. A. Tynes, of the New York City Public Schools; Dean James T. Taylor, of North Carolina State College; Mr. W. F. Savoy, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, of the **Black Dispatch** in Oklahoma City; Dr. T. J. King, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Professor K. W. Green, of the South Carolina State College at Orangeburg; Dr. A. A. Taylor, of Fisk University; President J. J. Rhoads, of Bishop College; Dr. L. P. Jackson, of Virginia State College; and President John W. Davis, of West Virginia State College.

Some if these coworkers have already begun their tasks. Mr. H. A. Tynes of New York City reports that even in December plans were being made for reaching a large constituency in that metropolitan atmosphere, and in order that every one intelligently interested in the Negro may have an opportunity to help, a "Tag Day" will be set for a city-wide appeal. Dr. L. P. Jackson, of Virginia State College, also began before the close of the year to effect the necessary set-up for reaching a still larger constituency in the "Old Dominion" Under his direction Viriginia raised more funds for the Association last year than any other state with the exception of the District of Columbia, and he says that this record must be lifted to the highest mark. Dean E. P. Southall, of Florida A. and M. College in Tallahassee, manifested likewise even as early as November much interest in better planning and a more carefully conducted campaign in that state. He believes that with an extensive use of **The Negro History Bulletin,** which is now filling a long-felt want in the public schools, a much larger number of teachers will rally to the support of the work. Mrs. Jane D. Shackleford. of the Terre Haute Public Schools, manifesting the same interest which she did last year, has so greatly increased the number of co-workers to assist in the campaign in that state that she has had to call for equipment for as many as two hundred. Maryland, stimulated greatly by its State Chairman, Mr. L. S. James, with the support of Mr. Doswell Brooks, Dr. F. M. Wood and Professor H. T. Pratt, has made an early start, and funds as a result of such efforts have already begun to reach the national office in Washington.

Similar interest has been observed in other parts of the country, which will doubtless show equal enthusiasm, although what they plan to do has not yet been carefully worked out at this early date. Such indications appear in correspondence coming from North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

A 3,000,000 gallon reservoir to supply the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay is nearing completion.

## Fisk University

Cedric Dover, brilliant Eurasian biologist visiting America and author of "Half-Caste," while on a recent visit to Fisk University campus, expressed himself fully on Negro institutions. He says, "I think children and young students, at least, should attend those schools, insofar as they are available, which give them the maximum opportunity for expressing and developing their personalities, and acquiring high standards of integrity, intellectual honesty and service."

His further observation led him to conclude, "All this cannot be done in unfamiliar and restrictive surroundings such as an average white school would provide to ra colored pupil in the present scheme of things. Split personalities are common enough among colored people throughout the world. Why increase them by sending our children to white schools"?

Mr. Dover observed that the American Negro student possesses great vitality and potentiality often obscured or given a wrong direction by a cramping educational system which does not create a proper sense of social values.

The opinions of Mr. Dover are significant because he first entered the fields of zoology and biolgy and from that background approached the problems of race and culture. Being a Eurasian from Calcutta, India, he is particularly interested in mixed bloods, and during the past six years in England has studied the field extensively. A treatment of this theme has been published by him under the title, Half-Caste." In this work he shows that the status, problems and patterns of behaviour of colored groups of mixed ancestry are everywhere remarkably similar because of similar influencing factors. Because of this, he has been able to identify himself easily and naturally with Negro life here in the United States.

One of Mr. Dover's most interesting commentaries was on the mixed bloods who seek to identify themselves with the dominant group. Of these he said, "The person who passes, or tries to pass is a victim of a system which lacks the right values, and conditions him into it on a personal advantage basis. He is to be pitied rather than despised. While the color bar exists, he must be conscious of it. He therefore develops a growing guilt sense in addition to the fear of being found out, and inevitably becomes an unhappy, uncreative and. disintegrated person."

Mr. Dover's study in America has been devoted largely to contact with Negro students, scholars and literary personalities. He has projected a new book provisionally entitled "Brown Phoenix." It will be a book of "two worlds, the white and the colored in both of which a transitional generation is struggling to integrate." While in the country, Mr. Dover is dividing his time principally between Harlem, Howard University, Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute. At Fisk he was a guest of the Social Science Department.

## Sec. Urban League

**New York City,** Feb. 3—(A. N. P.)—In order to gain first-hand information on industrial conditions as they affect Negro workers in strategic industrial centers in the South and Middle West, T. Arnold Hill, Director of the National Urban League's Dartment of Industrial Relations, is making a three-weeks' tour which began with a visit to the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Hill visited Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Alabama; and the Muscle Shoals District at Wilson Dam, Alabama; in order to observe conditions at the center of the Federal Government's TVA immense power program.

Other cities to be visited include Little Rock, Arkansas; Memphis, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Columbus, Toledo, Cincinnati, Akron and Cleveland, Ohio.

Licker talks mighty loud w'en it git loose from de jug.—Joel Chandler Harris.

# ESTIMATED VALUE OF COLORED "Y" MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, LATEST REPORT

## FIRST MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH OF VALUE—LOYAL CITIZENS URGED TO CONTRIBUTE IN LIQUIDATING THIS DEBT

## Only Association of Any Size With Building and Property, Working Under their Local and State Charter that Has Not Received Donations from The Rosenwald Fund Offer Nor Any Help on Buildings and Equipments from Central Association Branch

Momentum is being put behind the Colored Y. Mortgage Fund Drive which was started in the Christmas holidays, to help pay off the debt on the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building at Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street. Citizens are being solicited, letters are being sent out, workers are in the field and individuals are urging, requesting, pleading and importuning their friends to give to the Colored Y Mortgage Fund. The little buttons are being passed out to those whose liberality is demonstrated by their generous contributions.

The head of the campaign says, "Small favors are thankfully received, large ones in proportion." When this property is relieved of its indebtedness, when the mortgage is retired, when the membership reaches the required or desired numerical strength permanent improvements will be started, because the Colored Y will then be in a position to finance through various activities, the proper program. Not in the twenty odd years of its existence, from the beginning as a Colored Branch until now when it is a chartered concern, a state institution, have the Nashville citizens been called upon to pay one dime on the mortgage indebtedness. Few people realize, however, that when this building was taken over there were two mortgages on the property, which totaled one hundred thousand dollars, and to this should be added twenty-three thousand dollars of floating indebtedness, more than fifteen thousand of improvements and repairs, such as the installing of a new boiler and heating plant, tearing down the tower of the building, removing and repairing the roof over the front entrance, putting in the plate glass that was blown out by the recent cyclone, painting the building, renovating it on the inside and other repairs, which altogether have cost the Colored Young Men's Christian Association approximately twenty thousand dollars more. The twenty-three thousand dollar debt left and the twenty thousand estimated improvements make forty-three thousand dollars paid out by the board of trustees, and at the same time, the operating expenses have been kept going, adjusted and creditors satisfied.

The Y. M. C. A. Secretary and custodian's report shows that it costs between thirteen and fourteen hundred dollars every month for operating expenses. In spite of thousands of dollars that have been expended on the building, the board of directors and trustees have refrained until now from calling upon the citizens to do their duty, to make contributions.

It was also pointed out that for the past three years that the Colored Y. M. C. A. has been in the Community Chest the first year it received twelve hundred dollars, and this year the budget or allowance has been increased, not one dime of the Community Chest's money has been given on the Y Mortgage, or for light, fuel, interest or maintenance. The Community Chest strictly specifices in its agreement when the Colored Y was allowed to enter, that their contribution or donation was to go for salaries and activities. The managers of the Y, therefore, are going to the people, the loyal citizens, asking that they now come forward and pay off the mortgage, so that more activities, such as the religious work program, the Bible classes, the weekly prayer meetings, the noon-day services can continue, together with the athletics, social, physical and other features as pushed by the Y. M. C. A. program, can be enlarged.

"Give to the Mortgage Fund." "Contribute to the retirement of the debt"; "Put your shoulder to the wheel"; "Make a personal sacrifice"; "Colored Citizens of Nashville, do your duty." These slogans will put the Drive over.

# EXECUTIVE BOARD OF STATE MEDICS TO MEET FEB. 15

## Session Of Council And Program Committee To Convene Jointly In Memphis

The mid-winter meeting of the Executive Council of the Volunteer Medical Association is to be held in Memphis on February 15, according to an announcement sent out this week by Dr. R. B. Jackson, the executive secretary. Preparations are to be made for the annual convention of the body which will be held this year in Clarksville.

The program committee for the annual convention is to meet with the executive board and plans will be fully discussed for making the association's annual meeting bigger and better than ever.

Other discussions, it is announced will center around State Medicine and the establishment of a clinic here in Nashville, somewhere near Meharry Medical College.

Dr. F. McClenton of this city who heads **the program committee** will give an outline of what the program will be. Dr. B. F. McCleave will be host to the meeting. The annual convention will be held on June 9 and 10. It is announced that the Clarksville physicians, including Drs. Burt, Pannell, Terrell and Kelly are making preparations to highly entertain the state convention.

The Memphis meeting of the Executive Council, it is announced, will convene in Terrell Memorial Hospital promptly at 10 o'clock, the morning of Tuesday, February 15 and all members are urged to be present.

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# Failure To Invoke Cloture Rule Halts Law's Enactment

## Northern Republicans And Democrats Alike Shown As Insincere When Opportunity Came To Pass Wagner-Van Nuys Measure Against Mob Rule

Washington. Feb. 3—(ANP) Failure of its supporters to force a vote on the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill despite an admitted majority in favor of the measure's passage, and inability to invoke cloture or the "gag rule" and thus break the three week filibuster of Southern senators was blamed by observers on the tricks of politics used by both Northern and Southern Democrats and Republicans.

At the same time, these observers said that had a lynching occurred while the filibuster was in progress as was the case in the lower house last spring when the blow torch lynchings at Duck Hill, Miss., took place, it would probably have resulted in overwhelming sentiment favoring the measure and probably forced a vote.

Politics were played by Southern senators who were almost unanimous in their opposition. Dixie is traditionally opposed to such laws, and while the senators themselves might not be sincere in their opposition, it was expedient that they do what they could to block the bill or face the prospect of defeat next election. Many state legislatures went on record as opposing the statute. In their speeches, these senators spoke very little on the merits or demerits of the bill itself, preferring instead to fan the flames of race prejudice, knowing this was a sure selling point to their constituency.

Northern Democrats, on the other hand, have found support of the measure to their advantage because of Negro voters who held the balance of power in many states. Their party has decimated Republican ranks and Democrats would like to keep this new support. If these senators could force passage of the measure, they could return to their states and point to it as evidence of something no Republican ever obtained for the Negro: Passage of a federal anti-lynching law.

National Democratic leaders not concerned with the peculiar political situation of say Mississippi or Ohio have walked uneasily. President Roosevelt maintained complete silence. If they advocated the measure, it would antagonize the Southern stronghold of the party, and indeed some Southern solons who are opposed to the New Deal were privately hoping it would pass and get the signature of Roosevelt so they could tell their constituents the present party heads were pro-Negro and thus stave off added ambitions of New Dealers in 1940.

If national party heads opposed the measure, they would automatically call down on their brows the wrath of Northern Negro voters who helped put them in office in both 1932 and 1936, and whom they hope to retain. Thus it was a ticklish situation either way.

For the first time, the Republicans have been observers in the battle for anti-lynching legislation. Democrats advocated the bill, and if it passed, it would be a blow to vanishing Republican prestige and make more difficult the task of returning defected colored voters to the fold. So many of them sided, either silently

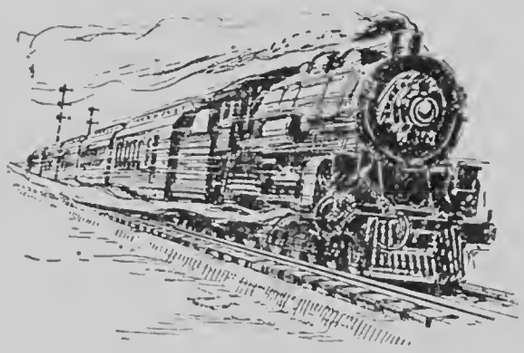
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)


# The Sunday School Congress

Will Meet This Year in

## KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## June 8-12, 1938



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SHAKE HANDS

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is planning the grandest reception possible for the workers in Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U.'s Organized Classes, Mission Circles, Home Department Workers, Vacation Bible School Workers, Pastors and other delegates. Kansas City offers many inducements to those who have never visited this industrious, Metropolitan, busy city.

*The Sunday Mass Meeting will be held in the CITY AUDITORIUM, Which cost the city $6,500,000.00*

This magnificent structure alone is worth the trip to Kansas City. Historic St. Stephens Baptist Church, formerly pastored by the late Rev. J. W. Hurse, is well adapted to the needs of the Sunday School Congress. Ministers of the Baptist Denomination are giving Rev. R. J. Jordan, pastor of St. Stephens and the Committee appointed every assistance, as are ministers of other denominations, to make the 34th Annual Session the greatest in the history of the Congress movement.

**May I Expect You and Other Workers from Your School?**

*For further Information Write*

HENRY A. BOYD, Secretary,

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS

523 2nd Avenue, North -:- Nashville, Tennessee


# RAILROADS TO GIVE LIBERAL ROUND TRIP FARES TO SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS

## Chairman W. J. Rogers of Passenger Association Sends Letter to Secretary Boyd Explaining How Rates to Kansas City May be Obtained

Mart Building, 401 South Twelfth Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1938—Rev. Henry A. Boyd, Secretary, Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of January 18th with reference to the thirty-fourth annual session of the Sunday School Congress in Kansas City, Mo., June 8 to 12, 1938.

Southwestern carriers now have in effect round-trip fares as outlined below, which offer practically the same reduction as previously made for conventions on the Receipt Certificate and Round-Trip Identification Plan. These tickets are on sale daily, and may be obtained without the necessity of presenting Identification Certificate.

For passengers desiring to travel in sleeping and parlor cars there are available round-tip tickets on the basis of fare and one-half of the regular one-way first-class fare. These fares carry a limit of 30 days in addition to date of sale. The usual charge is made for sleeping and parlor car space occupied.

In addition, passengers intending to use coach service only can purchase round-trip tickets on the basis of five percent less than double the one-way two cent per mile coach fares. These tickets also offer a limit of thirty days in addition to date of sale.

It is suggested that you inform your members of these low round-trip fares and that you instruct them to consult local ticket agents for details of the arrangements applying from starting point. It will not be necessary for you to make any further application for special convention arrangements. We have sent a copy of this letter to chairmen of the other Passenger Associations in order that they may inform you of the arrangements applying from their respective territories.

We are confident that the substantial reduction and convenient arrangements offered by the above round-trip fares will prove attractive to your members in southwesten territory.

Yours truly,
W. J. Rogers,
Chairman.

JTS-r
cc—H. W. Siddall
F. VanUnmmersen
C. A. Fox
C. P. Riddell
C. B. Rhodes
J. B. Parker

## Kentucky State Industrial College

### KENTUCKY STATE WINS 2, LOSES 1 OVER WEEK-END

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30—The Kentucky State College "Thorobreds" retained their clean slate in the Mid-Western Conference by winning two games against conference teams this week. On Thursday, the "Thorobreds" journeyed to Louisville, where they administered a 58-25 defeat on Louisville Municipal College. Assuming command after Louisville momentarily led 6-3, the "Thorobreds" won going away. Louisville was not mach for the Kentuckians. Sleet, freshman forward from Danville, Kentucky, accounted for 21 points, almost as many as the entire Louisville team gathered.

On Saturday afternoon, the "Thorobreds" were extended to the limit before they weer able to overcome the "Yellow Jackets" of West Virginia State 52-49. The game was nip and tuck all the way, with neither team having any commanding lead after the first five minutes. West Virginia led at half time 22-20, but the rejuvenated "Thorobreds" pulled up on even terms, soon after the second half began, then forged ahead by two points, which lead (with one or two exceptions) they retained for the remainder of the game. The "Thorobreds" seemed a bit "tired" and "dead" during the first part of the game, this being due probably to the terrific struggle that they had with the Renaissance Five the night before. Patton and Moore, with 17 and 14 points respectively, led the Kentuckians in scoring. "Freak" Wilson, who was the first player to cross the Kentucky goal in football during the past season, garnered 17 points for the "Yellow Jackets." These two victories coupled with a previous victory over Wilberforce, gave the Kentuckians a record of three victories and no defeats in the conference.

Sandwiched between the two conference victories already recounted was a Kentucky defeat at the hands of the world famous Rens by a 47-34 count. The Gentuckians played the Rens off their feet for three quarters, but in the final ten minutes the Rens assumed a commanding lead, never to be threatened. The "Thorobreds" played their best game of the year against the Rens. Edwards led his teammates with 11 points. Smith accounted for 13 for the Rens.

### ADVISES IN WAR ON COCKROACHES

The key to winning a fight against cockroaches is the hiding place of the pests advises the U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Cockroaches are night prowlers, the bureau explains. Mostly, they hide during the day, near kitchen sinks, around cabinets, behind radiators, and under baseboards and the frames of doors and windows.

"If a light is turned on suddenly at night, the cockroaches will run for their hiding places and reveal where they are," says the bureau, adding:

"These are the places to treat by dusting with sodium fluoride powder or pyrethrum powder. Before applying the powder, as many openings as possible should be closed with a crack filler, such as putty, plastic wood or plaster of paris.

"Sodium fluoride powder, the best all-around cockroach remedy, is poisonous to man if taken internally, and should be kept away from food, children and pets.

It is blown into the hiding places with a small duster or with a modern electric powder duster, or it can be sprinkled by hand where roaches run most frequently.

"Cockroaches develop slowly and can exist for some time with little or no food."

Army engineers are building highways across Yerba Buena Island to connect the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition with the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

What is the use of new inventions and new knowledge if they ead us only to a dark age?
—Admiral Byrd.

War is but an organized barbarism,
And an inheritance of the savage state,
However disguised or ornamented.
—Louis Bonaparte

### NO MORE SHORT COTTON FOR HIM AFTER THAT SHOWING, HE DECLARES

Judie Bearden, of Scotland community, Van Buren county, a client of the Farm Security Administration, is forever through with the short staple variety of cotton, he told County Agent Carroll S. Morrow.

In 1937 Mr. Bearden tried out both Rowden and Harper's cotton, using certified seed of each variety, and in September any person could walk around the field and without any difficulty tell each variety to the row, he related.

The harvest showed 54 pounds of seed cotton to the row from Harpers's cotton, he said. Rows were the same length, 735 feet.

The 7 1-2 acres of Rowden produced 3 1-4 bales of lint cotton and the 7 acres of Harper's produced 1 3-4 bales, Mr. Bearden added.

## N. Y. Times Writer Says Only About Half Dozen Solons Sincere Bill Advocates

By Arthur Krock

New York Times

Washington, D. C.—Well-informed opinion in Washington is that only about half a dozen Senators are sincere, convinced advocates of the antilynching bill. This leaves ninety who are bitterly opposed to it either for political or constitutional reasons, or have no faith in it as a curative of lynching. Yet since well-informed Washington opinion does not doubt that, on a show-down, the Wagner-Van Nuys bill would attract a majority vote, the filibuster represents the effort of a minority to prevent a majority from registering legislative assent.

The expression "legislative assent" is used to differentiate it from "legislative will," for the attitude of the majority toward the anti-lynching bill is certainly not that. Among those pledged to vote for it if it ever is put on passage are many who thoroughly agree with Senator Borah's constitutional exceptions. Others think it a mistake to extend Federal power at a time when decentralization impresses them as the best possible New Deal. Still others consider it bad public policy to impose Washington power on a whole section of country against its bitter opposition. And there are some Senators, including Republicans and one or two disaffected Northern Democrats, whose decision to vote for the measure was made partly because they think its submission for signature will politically embarrass the President.

In such circumstances a filibuster takes on respectability and popularity; the obstruction of the minority is welcomed privately by many who publicly deplore it. Among these are probably both the President and the Senate majority leader—Mr. Roosevelt because he has revealed no conviction in favor of this approach to the lynching problem and is aware how his signing would be resented in the South; Senator Barkley because he will be politically better off in his contest for re-election this year if he is not obliged to vote for or against the measure. These are some of the unusual aspects in the situation and help to explain the steam behind the filibuster, the ineffectiveness of the effort to suppress it and the absence of strong orations in favor of the bill.

**The Vote on Cloture**

These factors also have something to do with the size of the vote against invoking yesterday the mild form of regulation which is known to the Senate as cloture. To impose the rule that would have limited each Senator to one hour's speech on the bill and all amendments, considered as a whole, required a two-thirds majority. But there was actually a majority against it, 51 to 37. Among the fifty-one are Senators who would really be glad to tighten the rules of the Senate and limit the now almost limitless privileges of speech. On some other issue they will probably vote for it, even Republicans who, because of their present scareity in membership, fear that cloture will hamper some future resistance of their own. Certain Democrats were also in the group who, disliking the anti-lynching bill but fearful of voting against it, took this means of obstructing it.

But the Southerners who voted against cloture did so with whole hearts. They were killing two birds with one stone. They well remember the long years when they were in the minority, the narrow squeak by which Southern Senators defeated by filibuster the Force Bill advocated years ago by the late Henry Cabot Lodge. Noting the leftward swing of their own party, and conscious of the fact that political party preferences change quickly in the United States, they conceive it possible that one day they may again be a minority bloc. They oppose cloture because in that day it would cripple their power of resistance. They opposed it doubly yesterday because it was proposed in the interest of a vote on the anti-lynching bill.

**Checks on the Majority**

The President has often denounced those who obstruct the registry of the will of the majority. Many Democrats who are fighting the anti-lynching bill have, on other occasions, echoed him. But he and they have not done so in this case for the reasons given above. As always in every human concern, circumstances alter cases. They certainly alter them, so far as this correspondent is concerned, in this particular instance. He shares the views of many that an increase of Federal interference with the police powers of the States is undesirable; that the South is itself disposing of the stigma of lynch law, and that no majority will is frustrated by the filibuster because a majority of the Senate is actually against the measure.

But there are two other points to consider in viewing the filibuster as an attempt to deny the majority its right to prevail: (1) Neither major political party pledged its candidates to support a Federal anti-lynching bill in the 1936 platforms; (2) the very concept of the make-up of the Senate by those who wrote the Constitution was a device to check the prevalence of the majority of the moment. For this reason it was arranged that a small State population like that of Rhode Island would have the same Senate representation as the millions of New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. Thus a Senate minority can represent a large popular majority.

These facts have all joined to make the present filibuster actually popular in the senate at least so far.

## Failure To Invoke

(Continued from Page 10)

or actively, with the filibustering solons, hoping it would not pass. Most of them voted against cloture in order to further embarrass their political opponents and prevent passage of legislation their party was never able to enact.

In fact, it was Senator William Borah of Idaho, a Republican, who set the stage for the prolonged filibuster by delivering one of his greatest orations in opposition to the measure and inspiring Southerners to follow in his footsteps. Many observers believe that had Borah, with his prestige and following spoken in favor of the proposed statute, he would have so weakened the opposition as to bring the matter to an early vote.

## Market Sassafras Tea

**Atlanta,** Ga., Feb. 3—(By J. C. Thomas for A. N. P.)—A flaked and shredded Sassafras tea product which is being manufactured at Tuskegee by Harry Simms and sons has been given considerable impetus and wide spread publicity through the Barrett Food Produets Company, Inc., of Atlanta, Georgia, which has taken over the agency for its distribution.

There is no new discovery in the Sassafras Tea itself. What is new, however, is the method of processing it which was discovered by Harry Simms, graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Incidentally, this new enterprise adds another industry to the Tuskegee Institute community and is a by-product of the information and inspiration received upon its campus by one of its graduates.

A trial package was sent to a business man in Mississippi who responded with a request for a hundred thousand packages and exclusive right to handle the product in the entire state of Mississippi.

The Barrett Food Products Company has branch stores in the cities of Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Jacksonville, Florida and Birmingham, Alabama.

This new Sassafras Tea is not only being served in leading hotels, white and colored in Alabama and Georgia, but is rapidly spreading in its distribution to prominent eating places in all parts of the nation.

## Bermudian Governor Honors A. M. E. Bishops

**Hamilton, Bermuda,** Feb.—(ANP)—The Governor of Bermuda, Sir Reginald J. T. Hildyard, K. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., and Lady Hildyard were among the large and distinguished gathering which greeted Bishops David H. Simms and J. A. Gregg and their wives at a reception held in their honor Tuesday night at beautiful St. Paul s A. M. E. church here. The church was packed and throngs of people were denied admittance because of lack of room.

Bishop Simms is the presiding prelate of the 1st District in which Bermuda is included and sailed here to hold the Bermuda Conference. In his party were Mrs. Simms and Bishop and Mrs. Gregg, Rev. D. Ward Nichols, pastor of Emanuel church, New York, and Mrs. Nichols, Dr. George E. Curry, manager of the Book Concern, Philadelphia and Miss Lucy Brown, president of the New England Conference Branch. Rev. J. A. Stevenson, Rev. B. A. Galloway, and Dr. L. J. Williams and E. T. Furbert, M. C. P. were local members of the group.

It was the first time the present governor had attended a function at St. Paul's and he made an excellent impression as he exhorted the people, "to be loyal—to be loyal to Christ, to themselves and to their government."

Bishop Simms enhanced his reputation as a brilliant speaker as he discussed the world problems of the day; Secularism, Moral Confusion, Economic perils, Rise of Tyranny in Fascist States and Radicalism and War.

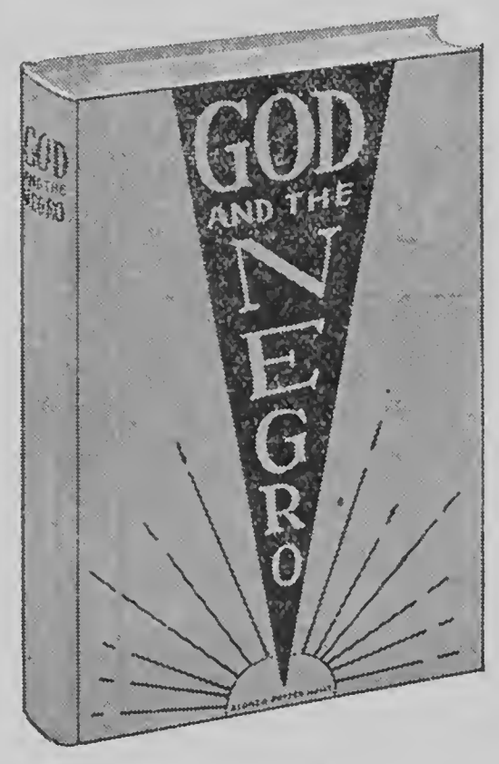
Bishop Simms recalled that he had heard both Africans and Japanese say, "We like your church but we do not like your Christianity." The Bishop said he did not believe in a God which catered to any particular race, be it white, black, brown or yellow.

Bishop Gregg, remembered here particularly as the former president of Wilberforce university, spoke and exhorted his hearers "to remember that of Faith, Hope and Love, the greatest of these is Love." Mr. George A. Williams and Mrs. Ida Smith were in charge of the program.

The Golden Gate International Exposition will be the greatest single factor to further the cause of commercial aviation in 1939.

The trouble is not that people are merely good in spots, it is that they don't take time to think.

A clear and upright conscience is something to be prized.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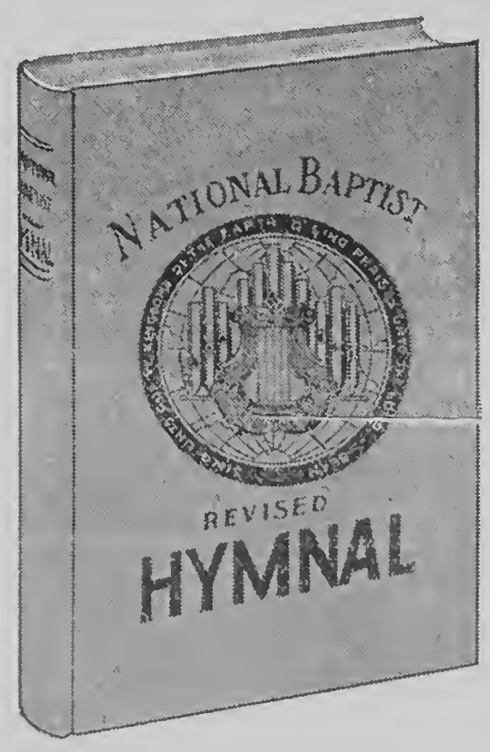


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### SAYS HOGS DO WELL ON HIS LESPEDEZA

"Hogs make good gains on lespedeza pasture," Homer Bennett, Randolph county farmer, told Jack Carter, county agent.

Mr. Bennett depended almost entirely upon cotton for his cash income until the AAA program came into effect. Then, in cooperation with this program, he planted his diverted acres to lespedeza and soy beans. But he said he has never cut an acre of lespedeza hay. His hogs and cows cut it more cheaply.

Last spring, Mr. Bennett bought 27 pigs for $85 and put them on lespedeza pasture with one ear of corn for each pig per day. When the pigs were put on full feed in the fall they averaged 125 pounds, a gain of over 75 pounds each.

They were kept on a full corn ration for a short time, and 23 of them sold for $465, representing a net profit of over $300 with four hogs still on hand.

### THEIR 10 COWS PAID THEM $1,272 In 1937

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith, Royal, received $1,272 from the sale of 3,640 pounds of butter from an average of 10 1-2 cows during 1937, reports Mrs. Sarah J. Trussell, home demonstration agent in Garland county.

Churning got to be so heavy that Mr. Smith bought an electric churn. He made two trips each week to Hot Springs with the butter and other products, sometimes a hog, a veal, pork sausage, one or three cases of fresh infertile eggs, fryers, or culled hens.

Mrs. Smith community poultry leader for Clover Valley home demonstration club, is a good homemaker, the demonstration agent said. She canned 789 containers of fruits and vegetables and meats, has a beautiful rose garden and does her own sewing.

## Federal Council of Churches Opposes Entrance On Armaments

New York City

The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America registered yesterday its disapproval of the proposed armament program as submitted to Congress on Friday.

Any further increase of naval and military expenditures beyond the budget already submitted for the current fiscal year was described by the Federal Council's Committee "as unwarranted by any evidence thus far presented and calculated in the present world situation to stimulate the spiritl of fear and unrest which is the parent of war."

The statement of the inter-church body was made public by Roswell P. Barnes, Associate Secretary of the Council's Department of International Justice and Goodwill. The President of the Council who presided at the meeting at which this action was taken is Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones, prominent Detroit pastor.

In commenting on the action taken by the Federal Council, Dr. Barnes explained that the members of the Council's committee had pointed to the fact that there had not been forthcoming from government sources an adequate explanation of the need for additional naval and air forces. The full text of the Council's statement follows:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America registers its disapproval of the proposed increase of naval and military expenditures beyond the budget already submitted for the fiscal year 1938-1939, as unwarranted by any evidence thus far presented and calculated in the present world situation to stimulate the spirit of fear and unrest which is the parent of war."

## President Roosevelt Has A New Job

If the President follows through the policy he sought to inject in his fight on the Supreme Court, he has a new fight on his hands. In his fight on the court, he sought to inoculate new blood and his personal ideas into the judicial branch of the Government by displacing age and experience, with youth and expermentation; at the expense of efficiency of the American court of last esort. His purpose was to convert the Supreme Court into a cooperative machine that would validate whatever laws, he wrote and crammed through his rubber stamp Congress. And the only reason he did not effect his scheme, the Senate objected and defeated his plan, and there is the rub.

The Constitution of the United States of America, divides our Government into three, separate and distinct coordinate branches, with well defined functions and limitations; but prohibited from invading the domain, or jurisdiction of one another, namely, Executive, Legislative and Judicial. These branches are equal in rank and power, but their authority, is strictly confined by the Constitution, to their respective departments. These branches are coordinate and not cooperative, as the President seems to understand. Their functions are so definitely different, they cannot cooperate, and if cooperation was undertaken, it would vitally threaten the perpetuity of Constitutional Government, as the framers of the Constitution understood it.

The President is announced in the press as saying, the Senate is not a cooperative branch of the Government, that statement is true; it is not a cooperative branch of the Government, but a coordinate branch of the Government, and the President destroys our system of government, and meddles with the power and authority of the Legislative branch of the Government, when he prepares bills and sends them to Congress with a mandate to enact them into law. The Constitution provides that all legislation shall originate in Congress, and neither the Executive or Judicial branches of the Government has anything to do with Legislation; until it becomes law and reaches them in the Constitutional way. And the President's effort to dictate legislation and interpret laws, is an assumption of authority not warranted by the Constitution.

Under our scheme of Government, the Executive branch's duty and authority are limited to advising the Legislative branch of the state of the country, enforcing the law and performing other functions set out in the Constitution. He has no right to criticise, or reprimand the Legislative branch or the Judicial branch for any action either may take, because they are coordinate branches equal in authority and rank with the Executive branch, and it is ugly sportsmanship for the President to lecture or criticise his equal. He certainly has no right to dictate to his equals what they shall do.

The President's new job, is to infuse youth and new blood into the Senate Chamber. Unless he undertakes to do the joy by methods of reprisals, he had better wait on fate to help him, as he has been forced to do, in the case of the Supreme Court fight. He made a bad start with Black, but greatly improved his beginning with the appointment of Stanley Reed to the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude before his press conference were, every time he tried to accomplish something useful, he found the U. S. Senate standing in his path, ready to sabotage his program. So it is plain, that if he hopes to inoculate new blood and youth in the Senate, he will have to operate through the people at the polls, and he will meet more opposition than he did in the Supreme Court fight, according to the poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

## Fisk Loses To Talladega

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., Jan. 22—Talladega College basketball team defeated a fighting Fisk University five 36-35 in a thrilling overtime game. With five seconds of the extra period left to play, Sidney, right guard, tossed a long shot from mid-court to give the Tornado quintet its first victory of the season.

Fisk made the first basket of the game but the Tornadoes jumped into the lead early and stayed out in front. Talladega led 25-17 at the half as Captain Toliver and Johnson set the pace for the Tornadoes. Weaver was the visitors' key man.

Early in the second half Fisk checked the Tornadoes' first period advantage by chalking up 10 points to Talladega's 2. Both teams then fought neck and neck. Talladega gained a slight margin on a free throw but Weaver's stringer from mid-court gave the Nashville team the edge 29-28. Baskets by both teams kept the score in Fisk's favor. Brown's basket from the floor gave 'Dega the edge 32-31. Harris missed his foul throw while Stark's free toss was good, tying the score 32-all, with one minute to play. Neither team could register and the game went into overtime.

'Dega went ahead as Tolliver popped one from mid-court. Weaver evened the score with a long angle shot. Murphy and Johnson double-fouled. Johnson missed. Murphy's toss was good and Fisk went ahead again 35-34, with a minute and a half to play. Then came Johnson's long shot in the closing seconds of the game to cinch Talladega's first victory o the season. Lineup:

Talladega

| | G | F | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toliver—RF | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Brown—LF | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Tyler—LF | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Kindle—C | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Woods—C | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Johnson—RG | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Harris—LG | 1 | 0 | 2 |

Fisk

| | G | F | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaver—RF | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| Murphy—RF | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Ousley—LF | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Blackwell—LF | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Wilson—C | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Stark—C | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Cornett—RG | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Knox—LG | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Adams—LG | 0 | 0 | 0 |

May we seize every opportunity of doing good, since "We shall not pass this way again."

## EARN MORE! - SAVE MORE! - HAVE MORE! BE MORE!

Every colored farmer should be a member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., organized June 5, 1922, incorporated November 19, 1930. Progressive, not radical! Sane, not visionary!

If a farm owner, tenant, sharecropper or farmhand, you should join this organization.

It is the only national organization of colored farmers in America.

Its growth has been steady and substantial.

Its officers and leaders are men of experience and foresight.

It is non-partisan and non-secret.

Its actions speak louder than its words.

Its policies are sane, sound and progressive.

It teaches co-operative buying, production and marketing.

It is a builder of Negro farm communities.

It promotes the general interest of all its members.

It studies and investigates all agricultural problems.

It fosters the improvement of rural home and rural life.

Its members work together to accomplish what cannot be done individually.

It makes farm business more profitable.

What the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers' Union have done for the white farmers of this country, the National Federation of Colored Farmers can do for you. Your membership in the N. F. C. F. tells the world how good a farmer you really are. Join today! Join the local Unit in your community or organize one.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC., founded by James P. Davis. Leon R. Harris, Acting President-Secretary; Maj. R. A. Byrd, Vice President; S. B. Wilson, Treasurer; C. R. Richardson, Chairman Board of Directors.

## THE ESSENTIALS OF U. S. DEMOCRACY

A short time ago, a number of Senators, principally members of the majority party, conferred with a view to creating a definite program for promoting recovery. Their conclusions, embraced in ten proposals, were presented to the Senate by Josiah Bailey of North Carolina. A digest of these ten vitally important points follows:

1. The capital gains tax and the undistributed profits tax should be thoroughly revised at once, so as to encourage the normal flow of savings into productive enterprise.

2. A start should be made toward balancing the Federal budget, in order that public credit may be preserved and fears which deter investment, ended.

3. The constitutional guarantees of the right of the worker to work, and of the owner of property to its possession, must be preserved and enforced.

4. Government should stay out of fields which belong in the realm of private industry—and if the government does propose to compete in any field, due notice should be given so that private investment may avoid it.

5. The competitive system must be maintained—as against either private or government monopoly, and business' right to a reasonable profit must be guaranteed.

6. Private credit must be preserved—and that means that the nation's collateral on which all credit depends, must be preserved.

7. There must be an assurance that taxes will not be further increased, and that they will be reduced at the earliest possible time.

8. States' rights, home rule and local self-government must be vigorously maintained, unless proven definitely inadequate.

9. The needy must be aided under a system which is non-political and non-partisan.

10. Lastly, the nation should rely, in the future, as in the past, upon the American system of private initiative and enterprise.

This program needs no comment. It is a real prosperity program. It is based upon the principles that have made America great. If Congress will adopt it, it will make a magnificent contribution not only to recovery but to the maintenance of U. S. democracy.

## WE ARE DISAPPOINTED

The colored people of Tennessee as well as many liberal-minded white citizens deeply regret that Senator George L. Berry has decided to go into the reactionary camp of Senator K. D. McKellar and stand as an opponent of the Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-Lynching Bill.

We are confident that Senator Berry is as positive now as he was several months ago that lynchers never will he held accountable for their fiendish deeds while they have nothing to fear but the "law" of their own communities.

Senator Berry is a progressive while Senator McKellar is a stand-patter, incapable of giving his constituents enlightened representation. It is our hope that Senator Berry's period of backsliding will be brief and that soon he will return to a position which he can take with a clear conscience that he is serving the best interests of his country.

# RURAL CHURCHES

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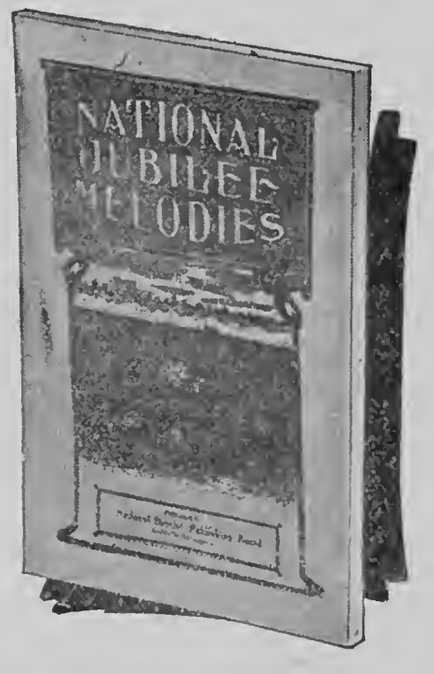


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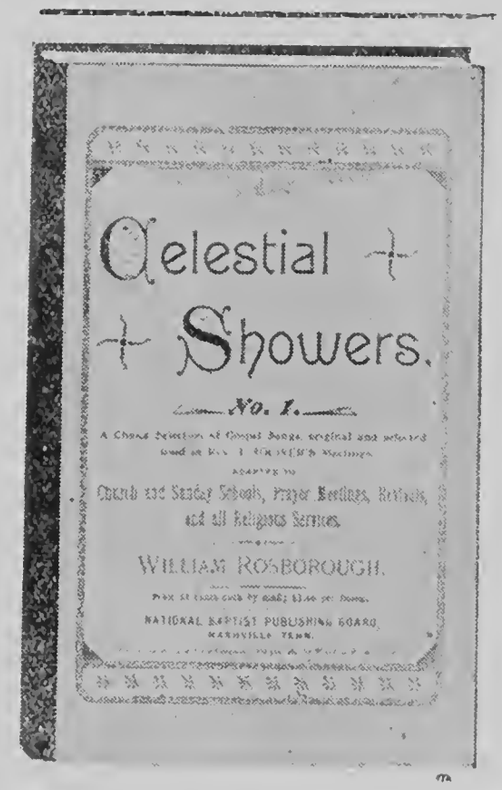


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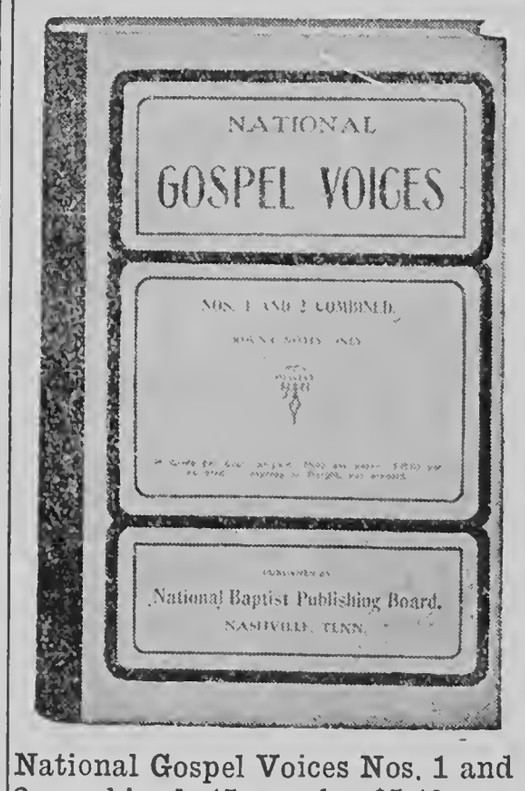


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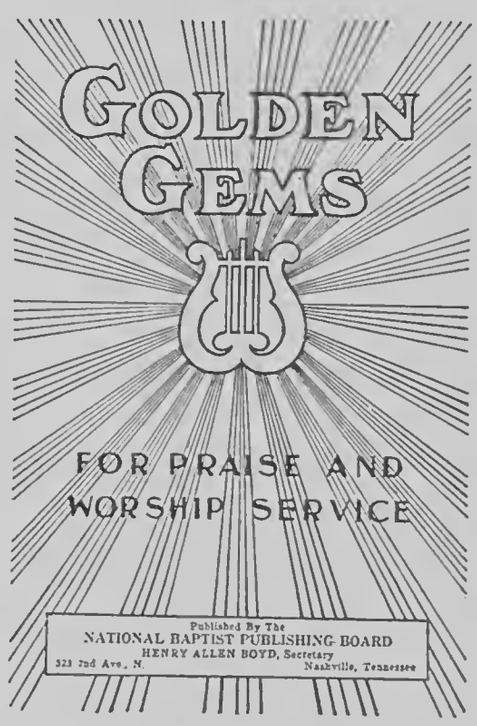


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# THE TENNESSEE NEGRO AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

## By Ira T. Bryant

Wouldn't it bring a grand and glorious feeling to every race-loving Negro if just about one-third of the members of our group could qualify to vote, with both their registration and poll-tax receipt tucked away somewhere in their old clothes? If ever there was a time when the Negro should be able to see the potent reason and the benefits of his suffrage it is now when so many groups of white folks, politically inclined, are grabbing at one another's throat and doing everything they are big enough to do to get control of the machinery of the city and state governments.

In all the political history of Tennessee we doubt that there ever was a time when the citizens were surrounded with more political anonalies and more silly buncombe than now.

Think of a candidate out of the Nashville political organization, where machine tactics have operated 100 per cent ever since Mayor Howse came into office, running for the office of Mayor on a law and order program. Think of these candidates of the Nashville machine, clean as they may be personally as a hounds tooth, denouncing the corruption and the strong arm methods of the handy boys of the police department that have all these years constituted the right arm of Nashville's machine set-up.

Think of the Nashville machine and the Shelby machine, that reliable arm of the corrupt politician that has always stood ready to furnish the necessary number of votes to "put over" the choice of the machine, waging a fight against the Browning unit program on the ground that it disfranchises honest and law-abiding citizens of the state without rhyme or reason.

Of course there is another group of political leaders who claim that the hope of the city rests in the election of another candidate who is and always has been the spokesman at court of the dive keeper, the bootlegger and the racketeer and other groups that make their living by exploiting the poor and the ignorant, both white and black. If law and order is to be given a chance under such a group as this pray tell us by what peculiar legerdemain act are these mysterious leopards to change their spots?

But we started out to discuss the great fight now in progress between Senator McKeller and the Governor of Tennessee. We started out to remind our groups of what a great thing it would be if we were qualified by just a one-third voting strength in Tennessee to take a part, an active part, in settling this controversy between Mr. McKeller and Governor Browning. Mr. McKeller says there is something radically wrong with the Federal-State set-up of the unemployment program in Tennessee. Governor Browning fires back that Senator McKeller is more interested in his return to the senate than he really is in the Social Security program of the government and that what worries McKeller most is that unit system of voting that is to take from the corrupt political city organization the right to name the state representative in the upper house of congress.

Willingly or unwillingly the Negroes have played a part in all of these fights these white folks have carried on and are now carrying on, and the Negro knows better than anybody else that to a large extent Mr. McKeller is right in what he says about the Social Security setup and Governor Browning is practically correct in what he says about Mr. McKeller and the city machine that backs Mr. McKeller.

But the Negroes ought to be able to realize now better than ever the importance of having an organization of their own to vote in any election that has to do with municipal and state offices, to the end that he might have a hand in the "saving" of things after the election is over and be something more than a mere black Lazarus to sit at the gate of his master and take such crumbs and such wads of nothingness as may perchance fall from the table of his master the machine bosses.

Much progress has been made, we are informed, in setting up the machinery for Social Security in Tennessee. Thousands of clerks and officers of various kinds have been appointed but so far as we have been able to learn not a single job of any kind in this great set-up has gone to a Negro, although he does constitute a very important part of the citizenry of the state and although his vote has played a part in making it possible to create these thousands of jobs.

Senator McKeller says that Governor Browning is making appointments and otherwise running this department in such a way as to make votes for himself regardless of efficiency and the rights of all citizens, and it is true that Governor Browning, who has always been known to be a man of broad and liberal ideas, has not seen fit to give proper recognition to all groups in the inauguration of this humane and brother's keeper program sponsored by that great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. McKeller says also that the lieutenant of Commissioner Gore, in recognizing claims of individuals against the department are more concerned about the strengthening of their political organization than they are about doing good to the poor and helpless who stand in such need as the department is supposed to furnish. The pity is that Negroes have not a city organization as well as a state organization to act as a kind of intermediary between the helpless members of our group and the Browning set-up on Capitol Hill, that is supposed to pass upon the merit or the lack of merit of thousands of applications that are presented to them. It comes to us that just the other day in Shelbyville, a poor helpless individual applied to the agent for help of some kind in the form of Old Age Pension, only to be informed that they had better get out of there and go and find a job of work. Is it true, as commonly reported that in some sections of Tennessee when a poor individual makes an application for help under the Old Age Pension program they are given to understand that if they have a little home that home must be conveyed to the state and various other requirements met before they can get properly enrolled.

If these are legitimate requirements under the law, and if these injustices to which we have referred are actually occuring, the Negroes themselves ought to have a set-up of some kind that might furnish a lead to the helpless people of our group by bringing the matter squarely before the officials of the State of Tennessee, and in the event justice is not to be gotten there then carried on to the Federal Government for a final adjudication.

But in returning to this matter of Mr. Bill James, the so-called numbers writer and racketeer. If he and his crowd, acting upon the feeling that their rights are involved and that their interests might be best conserved by the election of a certain candidate, get actually into politics and use every legitimate means to get their friends to the polls and to vote, why all this great hue and cry, especially by members of an organization that has been guilty itself of things far worse than dispensing of a little bootleg whisky or operating the numbers program as bad as the both are.

—A Methodist Layman.

# BELOW THE CREAM LINE

### Dried Skim Milk Works Its Way Into Favor

One school cafeteria director is not going to have to guess any more about the quality of the bread she serves children in school. She has found, tested, and proved the superiority of a loaf made according to a formula by the Bureau of Home Economics. Now the bread served in the cafeterias under her direction is made by this rule, and do they like it!

For many years, contracts for supplying bread to schools in this city were awarded on the basis of competitive bidding by a cafeteria committee of the Board of Education. Before bids were asked the cafeteria director would get the help of a committee of home economists in testing samples of bread submitted by the bakers of the city in drawing up specifications. On the basis of these specifications, bakers then submitted their bids, the lowest bidder got the business, and the children ate the results. Often neither dealers nor schools were any too satisfied with this way of doing business in an essential food.

Starting the other way around with the formula for a school lunch loaf that experts in Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics had prepared—every ingredient of which was known and measured—the school authorities proposed to the bakers that they try competing for their business on the basis of this defined loaf of bread. The bakers fell to with a will, and now at competitive cost, which assures all bidders of fair and equal treatment, the school cafeteria director receives a dependable, nutritious product made from a formula that permits analysis. Not only that, but the loaf that has won such favor in the schools has found its way to the markets and families can now buy it for use at home as well.

No puff for the Bureau of Home Economics, which needs no puff from us, this story is important for the news it brings that in one city, at least, school children are getting bread 12 percent of which is milk. Starred in the list of ingredients in the Bureau's school lunch loaf formula is powdered skim milk. In every 100 pounds of raw materials, 12 of them are this important milk product.

Skim milk, as all nutritionists but too few consumers know, contains almost everything there is in whole milk except the fat. It has calcium, and phosphorous—nutrients that help in building strong bones and teeth. It is high in body-building protein. It is rich in Vitamin G which some experts believe is the best enemy of pellagra. Because it lacks the butterfat, its fuel value is not high, nor is a good source of Vitamin A, as is whole milk. But these missing values can be got from other foods, while calcium phosphorous, and Vitamin G come cheapest and best in milk, and are all found in skim milk.

Little skim milk, liquid or dry, ever finds its way to consumer markets. Wasted by many farmers, thrown away by many dairies, its virtues little known by consumers, the praises of this food are seldom sung, its promotion by industry languishes. Now and then, a baker or ice cream manufacturer will sell a little dry skim milk to persistent consumers, but for those whose milk budgets are small and whose nutrition needs are usually most neglected, this product is practically beyond their reach, except for the help that government has been giving.

Government for most of 3 years has been turning its hand to pushing the consumption of dry skim milk. Close to 41 million pounds have been distributed between February 1935, and November 1937. With funds from AAA, these mountains of milk have been bought and turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution to relief agencies in 39 States, in the District of Columbia, and in Puerto Rico. There the relief agencies assign PWA workers to open the big drums in which the dry powder is shipped, and to repackage it in pound bags for delivery to households whose diets border along the danger line, and whose earners must depend on relief agencies for their income.

Three-way benefits come from this dry milk distribution: First, to the families who receive the milk; second, to dairy farmers whose raw product is used in making the milk; third, to industry, in developing a demand which it can, if it wishes, use to advantage in making dry skim milk regularly available on markets at economical prices.

One stumbling block to the development of such a commercial business, it used to be claimed, was the difficulty of finding a package in which small quantities could be put up and kept dry. Dry skim milk must be kept dry, or else it cakes and becomes difficult to use. When this problem was put to the Bureau of Dairy Industry in the Department of Agriculture, its experts got to work and presently evolved a glassine-lined paper bag, moisture proof, and economical to produce. This is the bag which the relief agencies all over the country have used in repackaging the milk that goes into the homes of relief families.

Education in the food values of this nutritious product, in how to use it for drinks, in soups, in sauces, in gravies, in baking, goes along with every package of dry skim milk which the Government has distributed. More than a gift of food, this little bag carried along with it a practical example of how families with small purses can work milk into their diets at the lowest possible cost. One pound of dry skim milk is the equivalent in food value of 4 3-4 quarts of fresh skim milk. Bought at 15 cents a pound it would provide, when mixed with water, fluid skim milk at 3 cents or less a quart. By combining three-quarters of a cup of dry milk and 1 1-2 ounces of butter, the equivalent in food value of a quart of whole milk is obtained.

Already results show in the records of the relief workers who have been handling the distribution of dry skim milk, in the letters which the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation receives from the families who have used it and from dealers whose customers ask for it. Writes one large firm of grocers in the middle west:

"We have received some inquiries from the South for one-pound and 30-pound packages of skim milk powder and are told that they are coming from consumers who formerly were served by the Government by relief clients. We do not pack anything of this nature at the present time.....We wish to inquire if you could tell us in just what districts the distribution of this product was made, so that we might investigate as to whether there is a market . . ."

A Southern consumer writes to Washington: "Will you kindly advise me if possible where I can procure the skimmed milk that the Welfare agents dispense to the needy—I've tried all the grocery stores and no one can tell me where to get it . . . . several people have asked me to find out where it could be bought cheap. Thank you very much."

From across the country, comes another report. The leader of a home economics project in Texas writes: "More homemakers are becoming interested in the dry skim milk each week. Every dish contains it in some form. Many of our guests are receiving it from the Relief Commission; others are buying it from the bakery at 15 cents a pound which mixes up one gallon of skimmed milk. We believe many mothers are beginning to accept the truth of our teaching that at less than 4 cents per quart anyone can afford to have milk . . . . Each week we learn of new customers of the dry skim milk."

Slowly but surely, out of this

(Continued on Page 16)


# Colored Farmers, Organize

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## FURTHER DROPS IN MEAT

(Continued from Page 1)

Retail prices of fresh pork cuts were only 2 to 3 percent lower this mid-December than last, while live hogs in mid-December, 1937, were selling at Chicago at almost 29 percent under their mid-December, 1936 prices.

Consumers buying lamb paid from 14 to 20 percent more in December, 1937, than they paid a year earlier. Prices of live lambs in mid-December were about the same as a year ago, but since that date they have moved down and are now below their level at the beginning of 1937.

## CATTLE, HOGS BEAT COTTON

(Continued from Page 1)

Wolfe was able to winter his cattle at $2.50 a head, and this cost was repaid by his sales of lespedeza last summer from a crop larger than his needs.

"He has 50 head of calves and 200 head of cows now on hand, and has netted $4,500 from his sale of calves during the summer.

"The hogs on his farm were handled in much the same manner as his cattle. They were fed home-grown corn, and pastured on a bean and oat field in the winter, and lespedeza in the summer. The necessary amount of tankage and other feeds was paid for by the sale of lespedeza hay. Mr. Wolfe netted $2,000 on the sale of his hogs during the summer."

Netting as much from his livestock as from 900 acres of cotton that made 900 bales, Mr. Wolfe is setting a leading example in a combination of livestock and cotton, the county agent said.

## SPREAD IN BREAD PRICES

(Continued from page 1)

topped the figures of November and December of the year just past."

For 7 months, from June through December, 1937, the average cost of white bread per pound for the country stayed at 8.7 cents.

During this same period the wholesale cost of the most important bread ingredients dropped off sharply. Flour of the kind generally used in commercial bread baking was quoted in December at from 75 cents to $1.25 a barrel below prices prevailing in June, or an average of almost a third of a cent a pound loaf less. Lard and lard substitutes fell off more than 3 cents a pound. Yeast and malt costs remained steady throughout the 7 months. Sugar, salt, and milk costs shaded off, but only slightly.

*Because of changes in their method of reporting retail bread prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics gives the December, 1937, average as 8.9 cents. On a comparable basis, the average price both for June and December, 1937, was 8.7 cents.

On the basis of a typical formula for commercial bread, total ingredient costs in a pound loaf of white bread would add up to 2.62 cents in December, as against 2.96 cents in June, 1937, representing an increase in the gross margin of bakers and retailers of one-third cent on the average pound loaf of white bread sold in the country.

Bread prices are reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for each of 60 cities. Average prices in 24 cities were higher in December than in June; in 23 cities, they were the same in both months; and in 13 cities, December prices were lower than in the middle of the year.

Contrasted to the steady price of bread, wheat flour sold to consumers at an average of 4.3 cents per pound on December 14, as compared with 5 cents in June. Soda crackers also sold well below the June average. Wheat cereal was down slightly. Whole-wheat bread and rye bread, like white bread, remained unchanged at average of 9.8 cents and 10 cents per pound, respectively. Pound cake in December sold at more than a half-cent a pound above its June average of 24.8 cents.

## MORE LAYING

(Continued from page 1)

to the value of eight and one-half bales of cotton at eight cents a pound, the net return equal to that of about four bales at prevailing prices.

"On most of these farms poultry was a sideline and did not interfere with the production of regular field crops and of other livestock. A few of the farms kept about 1,000 hens, which required more time and labor, and the income from chickens and eggs was second only to that from cotton.

"High egg production per hen and good feeding accounted in the main for the profit on these demonstration farms. The hens averaged 155 eggs for the year, while the average farm hen of the state produced only 60.

"Most of the producers bought baby chicks from reliable breeders as the surest and cheapest way of getting well-bred hens. Most of these farmers do not have the facilities or the experience to breed chickens successfully, but they can buy the best at reasonable prices.

"One of the striking facts revealed by the records is that high egg production was more important in determining net income than egg prices.

"In April when eggs sold for an average of 22 cents a dozen the labor income was $17.38 per 100 birds; in November when they brought 35 cents it was only $9.61. The difference was in the rate of production per hen. The hens laid an average of 18.2 eggs during April and 6.9 eggs in November.

"The records also reveal that the demonstration poultrymen fed their flocks more liberally and used better-balanced rations than are used on most farms. Feed cost varied little from month to month.

"Obtaining higher egg production during the months when eggs bring higher prices seems to be the farmers biggest problem."

## GOT $625 FROM HER ROADSIDE STAND SALES

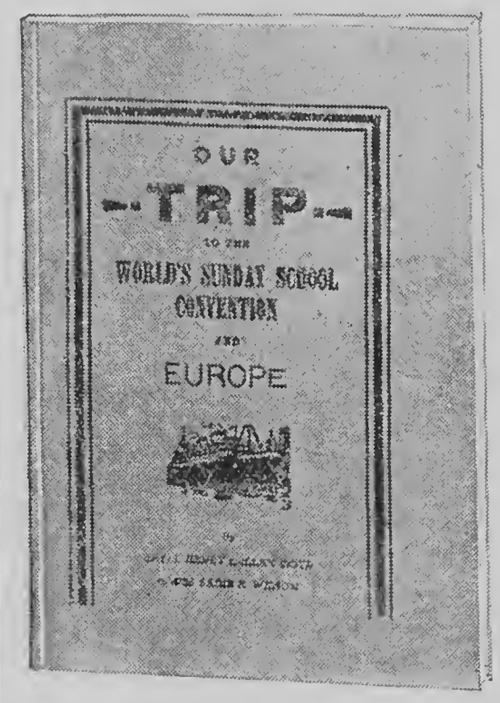
(Continued from page 1)

like full-time duty as a saleswoman, Mrs. Banta served as president of her home demonstration club, took part in county chorus activities and filled her cellar with canned foods for the winter," said the demonstration agent.

## MELON TOOK TO MILK

(Continued from page 1)

The milk-fed melon not only put on 10 pounds more weight than any of its vine mates, but the meat was noticibly rich and red, and the rind thin, Mr. Elkin said.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## Delta Sigma Theta Sorority's Roster

Greetings: Friends, Readers, and Sorors:

Alpha Chi chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority at A. and I. State College began the New Year resolving to do even greater things than in 1937, and promising a banner year.

The 1938 chapter roster began with the following sorors: Anethia Barksdale, Baltimore, Maryland.; Mildred Falls, Memphis, Tenn.; Thelma Lytle, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Ethylene Maxeye, Memphis, Tenn.; Addie McEvans, Shaw, Mississippi; Blondella Moreland, Clarksville, Tenn; Ernestine Moreland, Clarksville, Tenn; Olga Northcutt, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Myrian Richardson, Johnson City, Tenn.; Hazel Rogers, Earlington, Ky.; Evelyn Robinson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bernice Spigner, Nashville, Tenn.: Rose Thomas, Georgetown, Ky.; Bobbie White, Pueblo, Colorado.

The Neophytes of Alpha Chi Chapter: Sorors—Hazel Giles, St. Louis, Missouri; Dora Farrington, St. Louis, Missouri; Josephine Thomas, Earlington, Kentucky; Margarett Bayes, Nashville, Tenn.; Marjorie Smith, Rockwood, Tenn.; Maxine Davis, Springfield, Tenn.

The Pyramid Pledge Club: Pledges—Walker F. Chavis, Nashville, Tenn.; Ozella Chavis, Urbana, Illinois; Pauline Dumas, St. Louis, Missouri; Francis Wilkins, Chattanooga; Evelyn Crawley, Nashville, Tenn.; Frances Butler, Louisville, Kentucky; French Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Gladys Wells, Jackson, Mississippi; Mildred Palmer, Paris, Tenn.; Elma Mitchell Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Stella Rucker, Gallatin, Tenn.; Helena Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Marion Robinson, Chattanooga, Tenn

**Facts About Alpha Chi Chapter**

1938 marks the second years of the existence of this chapter.

Miss "Junior Class" is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Miss "Sophomore Class" was a member of the Pyramid Club.

There are three members of the Sorority and two members of the Pledge Club who are pledges for Phi Beta Tau, the Honorary Scholarship Fraternity of Tennesse State College.

The Southern Regional Director, Soror Sue Cowan Morris, was a recent visitor to this city.

Soror Vivian Osborne-Marsh, Grand President, Visited Nashville Chapters during the week of January 31, and was the recipient of many affairs. She was scheduled to be guest speaker at the chapel exercises the following Wednesday morning.

French Henderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., a member of the Pyramid Club, has written the Chapter Song —"Delta We Cherish Thee."

Founders Day was celebrated by the three chapters. The lovely home of Soror Joe Brown Washington was opened to all Sorors, as the guest of Pi Sigma Chapter.

Soror Florence Cole Tolbert-McCleaves, who wrote the music of the National Delta Hymn, was a recent visitor and rendered several vocal selections during one of the school programs.

Soror Rachel Taylor, head of the Y. W. C. A. of this city, was the guest speaker at the Sunday School hour, sponsored by the Pyramid Club.

Francis Chavers, a member of the Pyramid Club, had the highest scholastic average of any member of the Sophomore Class for the Fall Quarter.

Alpha Chi Chapter sponsored the show (picture) "Breakfast for Two" at the Ritz Theater just before the holidays.

Miss Josephine Douglas, of Chattanooga, was presented a scholarship by this chapter for having received the highest scholastic average of any Freshman.

Soror Em Tecumseh Burt, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Burt, of Clarksville, Tenn., and a member of the faculty of Tennessee A. and I. State College, is the advisor of the Sorority

The election of officers for the year 1938 resulted as follows: president, Olga Northcutt; vice president, Hazel Rogers; secretary, Myrian Richardson; assistant secretary, Addie McEvans; corresponding secretary, Earnestine Moreland; treasurer, Mildred Falls; assistant treasurer, Dora Farrington; chaplain, Maxine Davis; parliamentarian, Margaret Bayes; journalist, Thelma Lytle; dean of pledges..... .....; Advisor, Em T. Burt.

Thelma Lytle, journalist

# ANDERSON GETS INTO CHICAGO G.O.P. PRIMARY

Chicago, Jan. 2—(ANP)—The rather mixed up political situation in Chicago's congressional primaries was stirred anew with the endorsement of former Alderman Louis B. Anderson for the Republican congressional nomination in the 1st Illinois District by the Regular Republican Organization of the 2nd Ward headed by State Senator Wm. E. King, last Monday night. With the endorsement of Anderson, Alderman R. R. Jackson, who had hoped to have the backing of the King organization, withdrew. He left Alderman Wm. L. Dawson, Colonel Roscoe Simmons, and former Congressman Oscar DePriest contenders for the Republican nomination.

On the Democratic side thus far Congressman Mitchell is the only candidate to officially announce. There are several dark horses which may try to wrest the laurels from Mr. Mitchell. however.

Republicans will try for a number of state and local offices. Judge Albert B. George has been suggested to the Cook County Republican Committee as a candidate for municipal judge, Jacop R. Tipper, editor of The Chicago World, wishes to run for County Commissioner, Aaron Payne has announced that he will run against King for the state senatorial nomination with the backing of Alderman Dawson's organization and Congresman DePriest has proposed the name of his son, Stanton. for the county commissioner nomination.

## COLTS FULLY GROWN AT FOUR YEARS OLD

Horse colts reach their full height and nearly 99 per cent of their full weight at four years, the North Dakota agricultural station finds in a study of three draft breeds.

At six months, well-fed colts acquired 83 per cent of their height but not quite one-half of their maximum weight. Both increased only slightly at one year, but at two years 96 per cent of mature height and 83 per cent of maximum weight were reached.

At three years the height increased slightly, but weight reached a little over 94 per cent.

The colts were worked after they passed their third birthday, which slowed up their rate of weight increase somewhat, it was reported.

## BELOW THE CREAM LINE

(Continued from Page 14)

emergency work of the Government, the almost forgotten milk product is gaining a recognition long deserved but much neglected. If you want to know how to work dry skim milk into your baking, write to the Bureau of Home Economics. Pass along to your baker their formula for the school lunch loaf, if you buy your bread. Ask your grocer for dry skim milk. It should be on the shelves of every grocery store. If it is not, keep on asking for it.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., MARCH 15, 1938 No. 2.


# Important Features of New Farm Law Are Here Enumerated

## General Principles of 1938 Act Given; Details of Corn Program Discussed

Preparations are being made by the United States department of agriculture to put into effect the new farm act enacted last week. The new law supplements the existing soil conservation act.

Viewed in a broad way, the act supplies the basis for a 6-point program designed to provide farmers with adequate facilities and with the stability of income needed to enable them to go on producing abundantly and to maintain ample reserves of farm commodities for use of the nation. The six points are as follows:

One—Continuance of the AAA soil conservation program and establishment of its objectives as a part of permanent farm policy represents a national investment in soil fertility and insurance for the nation of future abundance of food and fiber.

Two—National acreage allotments are established at levels designed to give production ample for domestic consumption, exports and reserve supplies, and payments are made to encourage farmers to produce up to these national allotments.

Three—Loan provisions in the law encourage systematic storage

(Continued on page 16)

## Holtzclaw Elected Head Of Miss. Farmers 35th Time

**Utica,** Miss.—William H. Holtzclaw, Sr., president of Utica institute, here, was re-elected president of the Utica Negro Farmers' conference for the thirty-fifth consecutive time last week at the annual meeting of the organization on the school's campus.

Other officers elected were: Prof. G. W. Williams, vice president; John Lee, Indianola; E. C. Booze, Mound Bayou; Mrs. Alice Oliver, Clarksdale; Mrs. T. Nichols, Biloxi; Prof. Edward Parish, Hazlehurst, and D. L. Lovelady, Georgetown, regional vice presidents, and G. R. Brown, Jr., treasurer.

Agricultural experts from all parts of the country attended the sessions and discussed various phases of farm life with the large number of delegates present.

Among the speakers were: J. E. Johnson, B. J. Cooper, R. E. Lee, Rankins county agent; William H. Holtzclaw, Jr., vocational agriculturist of Copiah county; Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. J. E. Johnson, of Prentiss; Mrs. Winnie Anderson of Mound Bayou, T. M. Campbell of Washington, D. C. and others.

The conference has been instrumental in encouraging Race farmers to purchase farms. Already over 30,000 acres of farm land have been purchased by members of the organization. The goal is the ownership of 100,000 acres.

# Interesting Happenings To Farmers Throughout the Nation

## 3 R'S TO BE MAJOR IN RURAL SCHOOL

### Council Also Plans to Emphasize Training Of Teachers

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14—The Council on Rural Education, under whose guidance the Julius Rosenwald Fund has set aside $1,000,000 to be expended, chiefly for the purpose of building up important teachers' colleges in the South, held its annual meeting here January 2 and January 3.

Southern and national educators, officials and representatives of foundations were in attendance, and their discussions were devoted to two elementary essentials of good rural teaching—the three R's, especially reading, with a view to building up something more than census "literacy," and the education of teachers to meet the conditions which they will find when they get out to rural schools and communities.

The rural education staff of the Julius Rosenwald Fund has constituted the direct staff of the Council together with explorers and research workers appointed from time to time for special tasks. The Council on Rural Education is concerned with improving rural schools for both races, in the southern states. The General Education board, the Southern Education foundation, and the Carnegie corporation are represented on the council and use it as an advisory body.

Appropriations totaling $100,000 have been made by the fund to special courses for the preparation of rural teachers at the white state normal colleges at Statesboro and Carrollton, Ga., and the Race state normal college at Grambling, La.

Among those in attendance at the sessions were W. W. Alexander, ad-

(Continued on page 16)

## WHITE PAPER CITES SERVICE OF RACE MAN

### Wm. Cooper of Hampton, Among Distinguished Virginians of Year

Hampton Institute—In its first annual honor roll for 1937 the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch has included one member of the race, William Mason Cooper, director of extension, Hampton Institute.

Explaining the meaning, purpose and scope of this honor roll, the newspaper, under the caption, "Leaders of Virginia," said:

"In compiling the list of 12 person who comprise this newspapers first annual roll of honor, we believe we have chosen citizens who have rendered distinguished service to Virgina during 1937. Service to Virgina is the criterion by which they have been judged, and by which candidates for future Times-Dispatch honor rolls will be judged hereafter."

Printing Mr. Cooper's picture with the others of the group, the Times-Dispatch cited him as follows:

"William M. Cooper is director of the extension division of Hampton Institute. His routine duties cover a large part of the educational field among Negroes in Virginia and extend to other states where graduates of Hampton live and work. He is also executive secretary of the Negro Organization society of Virginia, which concerns itself with the organization and development of community efforts for better schools, better homes, better farms and better business for Negroes.

"The society celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1937 with a silver jubilee meeting. In an address at the meeting, Dr. Robert R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee insti-

(Continued on page 16)

## HUNT TALKS TO FARMERS IN FLORIDA

### Assistant In Farm Credit Administration Speaks

Marianna, Fla.—The Negro farmers of Jackson and adjoining counties approximately 200 in number, received important information and helpful suggestions on their farm work today from H. A. Hunt, assistant in the Farm Credit Administration, and Jos. H. B. Evans of the Farm Security Administration, both of Washington, D. C., working among the Negro farm population in the Southern Region.

These men were met by T. M. Campbell, field agent, representing the Negro Agricultural Extension Service from Tuskegee Institute at a similar meeting at Jacksonville on January 28th. Between these dates nine other meetings were held at Sanford, Plant City, Bradenton, Wildwood, at Fessenden near Ocala, Live Oak, Madison, Tallahassee and Quincy. These meetings included a cross section of the Negro farming area of the State through which approximately 1,400 "dirt farmers" representing 29 counties received instruction vital to the solution of their economic and other farm problems. The importance of saving a part of the earnings from the farm each year was the keynote of the advice given. More than 1,400 students in the various educational institutions visited were addressed by the speakers on this tour.

The speakers were accompanied by A. A. Turner, Negro district agent of the Agricultural Extension service of the A. & M. College, Talalhassee and J. E. Granberry, Farm Agent of Marianna, Jackson county.

## TRENCH SILO FILLED IN 1936 COMES IN HANDY

Stigler, Okla., Feb. 22—A trench silo filled with green matured corn in 1936 and opened last month in Haskell county was found to contain a silage in excellent condition according to D. C. Bryant, county agent.

The silo is on the farm of Mrs. T. A. Falconer. Because of the plentiful supply of oats and wheat for pasturage during the winter of 1936, the silage was not used or opened. But this year Mrs. Falconer opened it and found that the feed was in good condition for live stock consumption.

This year the wheat and oat pasturage has not done so well, so Mrs. Falconer is saving money by using the inexpensive feed already put up.

## What the Tillers of the Soil and Other Agencies Are Doing Everywhere

Two Wilson, N. C. schools have been given the names of prominent members of the group who lived in that city and aided in its progress and welfare. The Negro high school has been re-named the "Charles H. Darden High School" and a graded school has been re-named the 'Sallie Barbour School." Wilson has started something other cities might well follow.

In his annual report, Pres. F. D. Patterson says that Tuskegee Institute is operating on a balanced budget. For the first time in twenty years the farm produced enough to supply the farm stock. The farm also supplied 36,000 pounds of meat for the school's boarding department.

Joseph Shelly Decker, a Mississippi planter, was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary and fined $3,000 for violation of the peonage laws. The sheriff of Tallahatchie county verified the statements of the prosecution that Decker held a Negro family in servitude for debt.

(Continued on page 16)

## Alabama's New Movable School Truck For Negro Farmers

Tuskegee, Ala.—The purchase and sending into the field of the fourth Movable School Truck today, marks an important milestone in the development of the Alabama Movable School work. For thirty years there has been going out from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, under the auspices of the Federal and State governments, a vehicle or truck, to all parts of the countryside, for the purpose of teaching better methods of living on the farm and in the homes of Negro farmers.

Since the Negro farmer was suddenly thrown upon his own resources by the emancipation proclamation, there has been a need for some plan of adult education. As it was necessary for these people to earn their livelihood, attendance at any school was impossible. The only feasible plan then was "to take the school to the farm—to the seat of the trouble."

Booker T. Washington was perhaps the first Negro to seriously advocate teaching the masses of rural people outside of class rooms. He sought to improve conditions under which the majority of Negroes lived rather than to instruct according to academic methods.

Some thirty years ago Morris K. Jesup, a New York philanthropist

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

## Annual Meeting of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers Called

**Moline, Ill., (Secial)—This is to notify all the directors** and officers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, incorporated, that the annual meeting of the board of directors will be held in Room 215-610 Thirty-sixth Street, (Vincennes Hotel) Chicago at noon Saturday, April 9th. All directors are requested to either be present in person or to forward their proxy.

The purpose of this annual meeting is to elect the board of directors, to amend the by-laws and to fill the vacancies on the board of directors and any officials that may exist. This notice therefore, is given in keeping with the law, and is regarded as official notice, as provided by the state of Illinois, and in keeping with the corporation which was chartered under the state of Illinois, and which charter was granted on the 29th day of October, 1930.

LEON HARRIS, ACTING PRESIDENT-SECRETARY
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF 1938

(Continued from page 1)

of surpluses of big crop years for use in years of shortage. The government is authorized to advance money as loans to enable farmers to hold surpluses until needed.

Four—Marketing quotas backed by penalties on sales in excess of the quotas ean be used, subject to approval of a two-thirds vote of the producers voting, to secure general participation of farmers in a program designed to hold surpluses off the market until they are needed.

Five—Release of corn supplies from storage under marketing quotas is provided to meet any shortage that develops either on the farm, in the county or in the case of national need.

Six—Crop insurance for wheat, starting with the 1939 crop, will give the wheat producers and the bread supplies of the nation better protection against drought. Gradual accumulations of wheat paid in by farmers as insurance premiums will contribute a major part of the "ever normal granary" supplies for wheat.

**Vote on Quotas.**

"In providing the plan of marketing quotas, congress has created the means for stabilizing marketings but this means could not be nsed if more than one-third of the farmers voting in a referendum opposed it. A referendum of producers must be held before quotas go into effect.

H. R. Tolley, administrator of the agricultural adjustment administration which will administer the principal provisions of the new act, says that the present conservation and marketing program and the program developed under the new act would combine to form one program—the AAA farm program.

"The new act," he said, "amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment aet and hence will require some changes in the conservation program announced earlier for 1938, but in the main the conservation features of the AAA Farm Program will be similar to those in effect in the past. Farmers will continue to be paid for adopting soil-building practices and for devoting more land to soil-conserving crops and uses. In addition, the new act authorizes parity payments but the funds for these are not available.

**More Formulas.**

"The act provides formulas for a good many matters which have in the past been left to administrative discretion. For example, the act specifies how the funds are to be allocated among the various commodities; how acreages of the various commodities will be apportioned to the states, counties and farms; provides regulations for increases in payments to small producers and fixes the point at which marketing quotas for the commodities go into effect.

**Some Provisions.**

Some of the principal provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are:

The act declares the policy of congress to be the conservation and improvement of our soil resources; the regulation of interstate and foreign eommerce in cotton, wheat, corn, tobaeco and rice to the extent necessary to provide an "orderly, adequate, and balanced flow" of these commodities and to bring about, insofar as is practicable parity prices and parity income for the producers of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice.

The secretary is directed to protect consumers by the maintenance of a "continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities from domestic production adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers."

The act continues and supplements the AAA Soil Conservation program by providing that payments to farmers be made for practices which conserve and build the soil.

In addition, parity payments may also be made to the producers of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice if, and when, congress provides the funds.

**More for Small Grower.**

The act contains special provisions for small growers, including increases in all soil conservation payments less than $200. Beginning in 1939, a limit of $10,000 will be placed on individual payments.

Payments are to be divided between landlord and tenant in proportion as they share in the crop except that payments for soil-building practices are divided in the proportion that landlord and tenant contribute to the carrying out of the practices.

The act provides authority for the storage of additional reserve supplies of the corn, wheat and rice as a protection for both farmer and consumer. The act authorizes loans upon agricultural commodities. The loans on cotton, corn, and wheat range from 52 to 75 percent of parity and no loans will be made on these commodities, or rice, for a year in which the producers have rejected marketing quotas.

Marketing quotas on wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice go into effect—when the supplies reach certain levels. Sales in excess of marketing quotas will be penalized. The quotas may be increased or suspended altogether if a decrease in the supply situation makes changes advisable. Before marketing quotas for any commodity become operative they must be approved by two-thirds of the producers voting on the quotas. If more than one-third vote against quotas, they will not be effective.

**Right of Appeal**

Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm marketing quota may appeal within 15 days to a local review committee named by the secretary.

The act gives the secretary of agriculture authority to prosecute rate cases affecting farm products before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The act provides that not more than $4,000,000 annually shall be used for the establishment and maintenance of four regional laboratories—one in each major farm area—to develop new uses and markets for farm products.

## SAYS LACK OF RACIAL UNITY NOT UNUSUAL

**No Race, Not Even the Jews, Presents a United Front**

Washington, Feb. 25—The inability of the Race to achieve complete unanimity of thought or action is no phenomenon, aecording to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, researeh director of the Assoeiation for the Study of Negro Life and History.

In a statement issued this week, the historian said that no race has ever presented a united front, and that the disorganization of the Race should not be cited as an excuse for lack of group accomplishment.

Said he:

"The Negro race united as a solid phalanx moving toward its goal is an impossibility. We often complain that certain things cannot be accomplished because of the diverging interests and movements frittering away the energy of the Race which should be expended in attaining definite objectives.

**No Race United**

"We shall never find a way out of our difficulties if we postpone the effort until our people manifest such unanimity. The great task of regeneration and reconstruction must be undertaken in the midst of conflicting forces as they now operate.

"History does not show that any race as a whole has ever been united on anything. There is no race in America, Europe or Asia which is united on any great proposal. Not even when suffering from the same oppressor have any of these people been known to present a solid front to the enemy.

"The Jews are often referred to as a striking example of people standing together when under fire. A study of the inner life of the Hebrews, however, will show that their situation is everything else but that of a united people cooperating for their common good."

## SURVEY SHOWS YOUTH PROBLEM IN RURAL AREA

**Missouri Young People Need Better Recreational, Social Programs**

A need for more and better recreational and social programs for rural Missouri youth was disclosed by the results of a survey of 2,297 high school students announced last month by the University of Missouri college of agriculture.

The survey, conducted under direction of Melvin W. Sneed, head of the rural sociology department, in cooperation with the WPA, was made in twelve representative Missouri counties.

The survey showed that rural young people were seriously concerned about something to do and interested in improving community organizations, Sneed said. Most of them mentioned sueh social needs as an enlarged school curricula, better social organizations, opportunities for employment and improvements in church and religion.

Other results of the survey included:

Organizations sponsored by the church were the ones attended by the greatest number, and more than one-half of the youths were church members.

One-half thought that local organizations were uninteresting as measured by the programs they offered.

About one out of five were or had been members of 4-H elubs. Boy Scouts and Future Farmers of America were also popular organizations.

Most of those studied had regular home responsibilities but only 5.4 per cent indicated they directly received pay for their activities. However, many were earning their own spending money.

Reading was one of the principal activities partieipated in. A fairly large percentage found reading matter of an informative nature available at home. Only 7.6 per cent had no newspapers, but one-third had no daily paper.

Approximately four out of ten who were to be graduated from high school planned to continue their formal education.

Only about one-fifth of the farm boys intended to continue in farming after graduation, while more than one-fourth planned to attend college. Approximately 16.7 per cent of the total had no special plans.

The occupations preferred by most boys were farming, aviation, and engineering and most girls have preference to stenography, teaching, nursing and beauty culture.

**An elaborate display of dictionaries will be included in the World's Fair exhibit planned on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay in 1939 by G. and C. Merriam Co.**

## COOPERATION

(After Kipling's "If")

If we can change the lives of those around us
By getting folks to think and act aright;
If we can bring the rays of God's own sunshine
Into the gloomy darkness of their night;
If we can feed the flames of their ambition,
If we can still the envy and the strife,
Until we lead them from their stunted stature,
Unto the measure of a larger life.

If we can look upon all men as brothers,
And get a thrill from smoothing out their cares,
If we can lose ourselves in work for others,
And only see our happiness in theirs;
Then we shall feel the mighty joy of living,
The love that does not seek or ask for gains,
And we shall climb the mountain walls of Knowledge
Until we reach the heights where Freedom reigns.

If we can pause to take a look behind us,
And see with wistful eyes upon Time's screen,
Ghosts of the misty past who will remind us
Of what we might have done and might have been;
If we can start afresh with faith unshaken
In human nature, and with hope redeemed,
To struggle on and make this home of nations
A little like the one of which we dreamed. ____

Some kindly voice must still our infant pleading;
Another wipes the death damp from our brow.
Why do we tread life's pathway all unheeding?
Some weaker brother needs assistance now.
We must cooperate with man as brothers,
We may not go our selfish ways alone,
And what we put into the lives of others
Flows baek to beautify and graee our own.

The above poem on "Copoeration" was written by A. R. Seammell, a Short Course student at St. Francois Xavier University Antigonish, N. S., spring term, 1933.

## STORY BEHIND COOPERATIVE DETROIT GROCERY REVEALED

Detroit.—Behind the recently opened Consumers Co-operative Grocery at 1559 La Belle avenue on the northwest side of this city is an interesting story.

Conservation among members of the Social Smokers, a club with no purpose other than to get together and 'talk things over' turned one night in 1935 to the subject of co-operatives and out of this came the nucleus for the organization which resulted in the Consumers Co-operative grocery here which is now doing a monthly business in excess of $1,450.

As a result of the discussion, Homer Turner, president of the club, invited Leslie V. Holmes and Atty. R. M. Golightly, representatives of the Consumers Co-operative League of Self-Help Inc., to speak at a meeting held in December of 1935.

**STUDY CLUB ORGANIZED**

Members developed an interest in the cooperative plan as presented to them and immediately made plans to organize a study club.

Mr. Holmes was made president; Mr. Turner, vice president; Charles M. Hodge, secretary; P. Jones, treasurer and Charles Haskins, assistant secretary. George Hoagland, local undertaker, permitted the club to meet in his funeral parlors.

Having absorbed the principles of the cooperative plan, the group, which by this time had increased to more than twice its original membership, formed a co-operative buying club in April 1936, Fifty-nine dollars and 29 cents worth of commodities were purchased and sold for $71.96.

This was re-invested in more commodities and the basement of P. Jones untilized as a store. The business grew with such rapidity that soon larger quarters were needed. In three months $520.38 worth of business sad been transacted and a net profit of $35.46 realized.

**$1,450 Business Monthly**

The January 1, 1938 report revealed the assets of the cooperative as $1,633.97 with liabilities at $1,290.25. Most of this represents payments due on the fixtures in the newly opened store. Monthly sales average in excess of $1,450 and present stoek is valued at $495.65. The first purchase rebate will be paid this year.

Much of the experience for operating the cooperative was gained from J. L. Reddix of Gary, Ind., who organized a very successful co-operative in that city.

Milton Hodge, secretary of the co-operative, stated this week that just as his organization had been assisted by Mr. Reddix and others familiar with the movement, just so members of his organization are willing to cooperate with others interested in organizing eo-operatives.

—From Chicago Defender

## CAT HAS LONG VOYAGE

After sailing a distanee equal to one and one-half times around the world, the Angora cat of Mrs. R. J. Brandes of Sydney, New South Wales, has been allowed to land. It was taken from England to Australia, but on arrival there was not allowed to land. It had either to be killed or sent back to England and put in quarantine. Baek it went and after being quarantined six months again sailed 10,000 miles home to Sydney.

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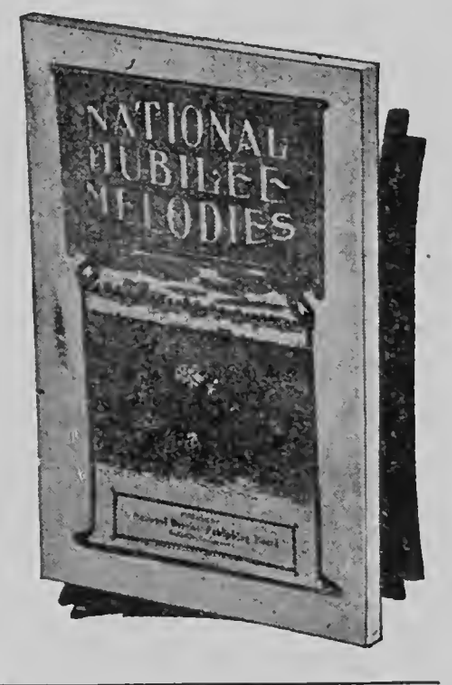


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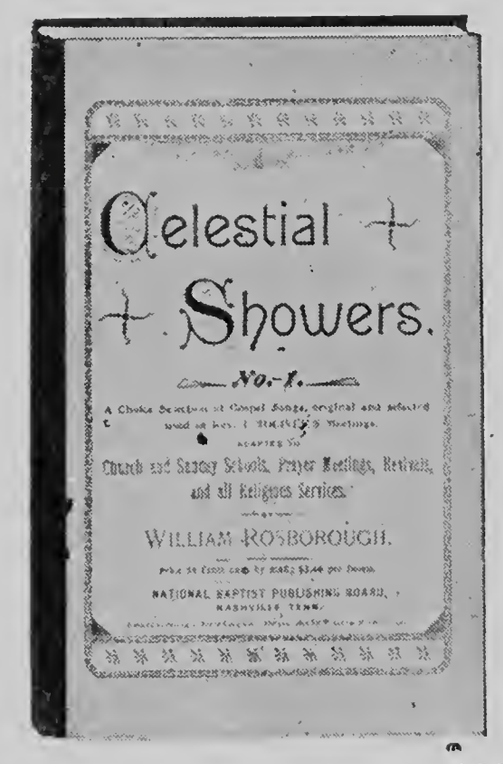
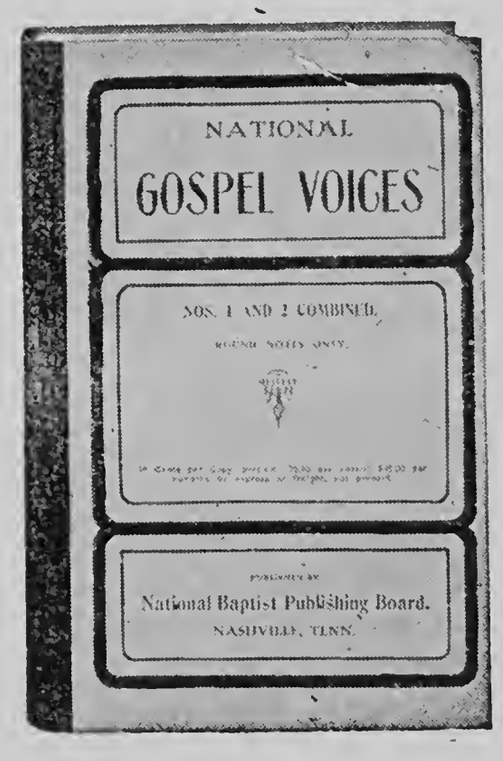



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

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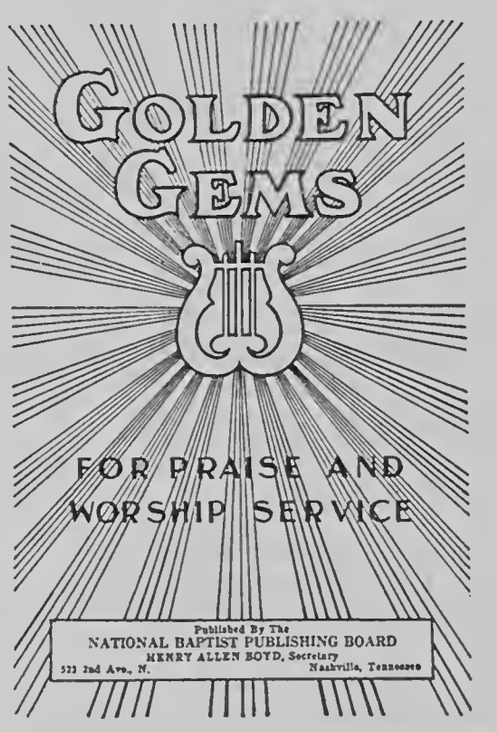


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**Contains such Popular Songs as:**

He is Coming Soon
Singing as We Go
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He Understands
He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

# EDITORIALS

FROM THE BIBLE—

"Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." Jude 21.

### MARCH

I blow and arouse,
Through the world's wide house,
To quicken the torpid earth:
Grappling I fling
Each feeble thing,
But bring strong life to birth.
I wrestle and frown,
And topple down;
I wrench, I rend, I uproot;
Yet the violet
Is born where I set
The sole of my flying foot.

### TIME TO THINK

Now, as planting time draws near, is a good time TO THINK. Today colored farmers have more to think about than ever before. So let's do some hard thinking and see if we cannot plan and prepare to make the year 1938 the best year of our lives.

First, think about yourself. Ask yourself the question, "What sort of a man am I?" Have I a healthy body? Should I free myself of some bad habits which I know are injuring my health? Am I living a temperate life and obeying the wise laws of Nature? A strong, healthy body is something worth thinking about. It is something we should try earnestly to have and to keep.

Think, too, about your mind. Do you know enough? It is impossible to know too much. All have so much to learn. The wise man will read and study and seek information that he may become wiser. He will endeavor to improve his mind. Get down the old Bible and read the entire book of the Proverbs of Solomon and you will discover how important it is to be WISE.

Think a little also about your WAY OF LIVING. People don't have to wait till they die to lose their souls. You have already lost your soul if you are mean and disagreeable, if you mistreat your wife, if you neglect your children, if you are selfish, if you are lazy, if you will not love and help your fellowman. Think about your WAY OF LIVING and try to live better every day. It is a sign of strength to try to be as good a man as you can be.

Yes, this is a good time of the year to THINK. Farmers, let's do some good, old-fashioned thinking, hard thinking.

### WE CAN DESTROY ILLITERACY

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is calling upon its local Units to back up every effort of the national and state government and educational institutions are making to reduce illiteracy among the Negro farm population of the nation. If we all go after this thing as we should we can almost eliminate this evil during the next five years.

Negro farm illiterates have plenty of "mother wit" and commonsense and will take advantage of the opportunity to learn to read and write if encouraged to do so by those who know and understand them. Fellow-members of the Units, relatives, friends and neighbors should go to these people and persuade them to attend the adult school if there is one in the community. If there is no adult school, then it is the duty of the community to provide one. This may well be done by the local Unit of the N. F. C. F., cooperating with the community churches. In most all communities teachers and instructors may be found who will gladly donate their services.

We trust local Units of the N. F. C. F. and rural church organizations will make a sincere effort to provide facilities for the education of those who have not had the opportunity to attend school.

### TUSKEGEE FARMERS' CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions adopted by the forty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference should be read and re-read by farmers and farm leaders, especially of the South, for they unfold a practical, sensible and courageous program which, if followed, is bound to result in satisfaction, prosperity and peace. Colored farmers need just such a program as the Conference has outlined, and more, colored farmers need teachers and leaders who understand this program and can influence their followers to adopt it.

Among those best acquainted with the average colored farmer, the opinion prevails quite generally that the Brother just does not know what is good for himself. A few years ago this opinion was well founded, for then, no one else seemed to know what was best for him either. Between the instructor who was advising him to produce more, and the landlord, merchant or banker who was taking from him a bigger percentage of the more he produced, the average colored farmer found himself between the devil and the deep, blue sea. He couldn't progress because he couldn't move in any direction without running into something worse than the something he was running from.

Today the Agricultural Conservation Program and the facilities of the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration provide for him a way out of his difficulties. And he will get out if he receives the right kind of instruction and guidance, and enough of it. The Tuskegee Conference wisely recommended that Negro personnel of the farm extension agencies be increased and that all Negro rural leaders endeavor to improve themselves that they may be able to impart to those they serve the information sought and needed.

The farmers of the Race have been given a good program and also, those in authority, who have helped make a large part of such a program possible, have been given plenty in that program to keep them thinking.

### THE WINDS OF THE WEST

(The Council Bluffs Nonpariel, a daily paper published in Council Bluffs, Iowa, tried to start something a few weeks ago by publishing a senstational editorial criticising the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Farm Security Administration for calling a conference of colored editors of the country in the national capital. The purpose of the conference was to acquaint newspapermen with the program and activities of the two bureaus insofar as they affect Negro farmers. The Chicago Tribune reprinted the Iowa paper's comment under the title: "Editorial of the Day.")

The Winds of the West are sometimes ill winds. They are often uncomfortable but seldom dangerours.

A Little Breeze that wanted very badly to develop into a cyclone, dressed itself up in a little city on the Missouri river in western Iowa and started gallivanting eastward across the country. It stopped awhile in Chicago, where it was joined by a few of the "Bigger Breezes," and then it took out again and . . . . .

Well, the Little Breeze carried some shocking news. Yassah! A few hundred dollars of the "deer peepul's" money had been spent unwisely. Yassah! Why it had been spent to bring some editors,—some "cullud editors," mind you, to the big city of Washington. Yassah! To confer with officials of the Department of Agriculture! What fur? A big few hundred dollars of the little billion of dollars of the "deer peepul's" tax money had been thrown away! Shocking! Disgraceful! O My!

But, to the surprise of the Little Breeze, the "deer peepul" went about their business as usual and paid slight attention to the story. The "deer peepul's" country hadn't been a "few hundred dollars'" country for many a year, so, thought the "deer peepul," why worry? They told the Little Breeze to "Scat!"

But while the Little Breeze was "scatun" the "deer peepul" started thinking. They thought of the few millions of dollars of their money the old Farm Board threw away a few years ago in the Little Breeze's own country, what for, nobody knew. They thought too, of the many folks, even dumber than "cullud editors," whose expenses to and from Washington were paid at that time by the same old Farm Board, and they wondered why the Little Breeze had not tried to raise a cyclone about that. They thought, too, about the thousands of dollars of their money which was supposed to be used to bu something to kill hoppergrasses with in the Little Breeze's own country, but which had mysteriously disappeared before the hoppergrasses arrived. O, they thought about a lot of their money which had been handed out in the Little Breeze's country, out their in the West near the Missouri river.

But then they thought, too, maybe the Little Breeze himself had not gotten any of that old money. Maybe he had not been as fortunate even as the "cullud editors." Maybe he hadn't gotten any of the hoppergrass advertising money or hadn't gotten to go to Washington either. Maybe he had a kick coming. Yes, he might have had.

Well, to make a long story short, the Little Breeze tucked his tail down where it belonged and went back to his little city,—not as a cyclone, but as a littler breeze than he was when he started. And the "cullud editors", each one in his own home town, started telling the real Americans who read what they write, all about the benefits of Soil Conservation and Farm Security and Farm Program Planning and Farm Extension Work and Farm Credit and Credit Unions, etc. And the "deer peepul" were glad the "cullud editors" had been to Washington for they knew so much more than they knew before. Yassah!

And all Washington was glad too because they had been there. Yassah! Why don't yuh know, (just between you and me) some of them "cullud editors" were so ignorant before they went that they thought they were going to see old George Washington himself, not a city named "Washington." Yassah, that's a fact. They had never heard of George Washington being sick, so, of course, they didn't know he was dead. One of them even had a chicken cooked up and was going to give that to Massah Washington!

O well! The Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are both westerners. They are well acquainted with the Winds of the West. They can take it. And the "deer peepul" and likewise, the "cullud editors,"—about the Little Breeze and those Chicago Bigger Breezes too,—they don't give a tinker's you know what.

### A BIG JOB FOR OUR CHURCHES

In the superior court of a certain southern county the other week, twenty-seven Negroes, most of them under thirty years of age, were sentenced to serve terms ranging from six months to two years on the county roads. All were sentenced in one day and the huge court docket was barely scratched. The crimes charged were petty ones, to which most of the prisoners pleaded guilty.

Whether Negro crime is increasing or not, there is still enough of it to cause much trouble and many heartaches and we should do something about it. Prevention of crime is one big job our church organizations should tackle. Young people of the churches should do more home missionary work. They should make friends with other young people, their neighbors, and invite them to church and Sunday School. Churches should plan, and invite them to church and Sunday School. Churches should plan recreational programs of interest to their young people, and keep them busy during their leisure time.

And last, but not least, sixty per cent of our ministers should get up off their "do-nothing-seats" and take a more lively interest in the fate of those for whose welfare they are responsible. They should think less about making livings and more about making lives. They should think a little about saving young bodies and minds as well as young souls. Our old ministers were past-masters of the art of giving advice to young people. And most of them, in spite of the white folks' wisecracks, lived exemplary lives and set good examples.

Tackling our crime problems is something for our churches to think about and to destroy Race crime is something our churches should attempt to do.

### WE WANT YOUR NEWS

The Modern Farmer is the official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, but we would like to know something about the programs and activities of Negro farm groups, whether connected with the N. F. C. F. or not. We want to publish your news. You may be doing something in your community that will be beneficial in other communities. Don't keep your good works to yourselves.

Farm Clubs, women's clubs, farm boys and girls' clubs all of you everywhere who are doing something worthwhile and unusual for your own welfare and for the welfare of our group, let The Modern Farmer know what you are doing that we may tell it to the world.

Send your news and communications to The Modern Farmer, 447 Fourth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn., or to the editor, Leon R. Harris, Box 285, Moline, Illinois.

Get acquainted with the Soil Conservation Program as soon as possible so you will know how to plan your farming operations for this year. See your county agent or write to the nearest representative of Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

And don't forget the chickens this year. Poultry prices are due to hold up well and you may be able to increase your farm income substantially if you will plan to raise more and better poultry.

Keep the table in the center of your living room piled up high with books and papers. Take time and read a little each day. You can't keep up unless you read and know what is going on in the world.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

You are Invited to Open a Deposit with The

# Oldest Negro Bank In The United States

It Is As Close

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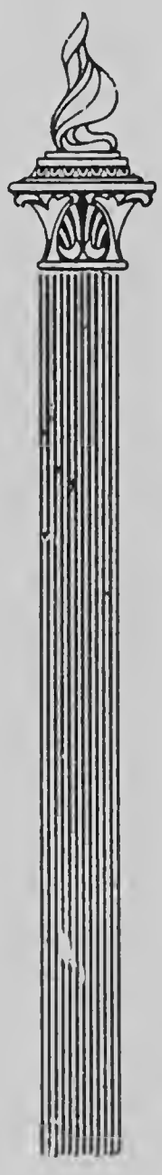

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# JOE LOUIS SIGNS TO DEFEND TITLE IN CHICAGO AGAINST HARRY THOMAS

New York, March 2 (ANP)—Joe Louis, busiest heavyweight champion in modern boxing history, will stage his third title defense at the Chicago Stadium on Friday night, April 1, with Harry Thomas as his opponent, it was announced Thursday just one day after the fighter had disposed of Nathan Mann in three rounds.

Louis left Thursday night for Chicago, accompanied by his wife, the former Marva Trotter, who came here to see the bout, after attending a testimonial dinner given for James J. Braddock from whom he won the championship and who is a personal friend.

The Thomas fight will be his third defense since winning the crown at Chicago on June 22, and is expected to be interesting mainly because the white boy has a powerful right hand punch and was given a technical kayo by Max Schmeling a few weeks ago in eight rounds. Critics are interested in seeing how long it will take Louis to defeat Thomas. In addition to the knockout by Max, Thomas has taken the count on only one other occasion and that was while fighting Unknown Winston in Chicago, during 1935.

The match between the champion and the tough white boy is scheduled for 15 rounds and will be the first indoor heavyweight championship ever held in Chicago. Joe will receive 40 per cent of the gate and Harry 12 1-4. The price will be $10 including tax. Louis expects also to defend his title again in Detroit later in April, meeting the winner of the Buddy Baer-Gunnar Barlund bout, before his match with Max Schmeling scheduled for next June, probably in Chicago.

The Brown Bomber's meeting with Mann was the first indoor heavyweight championship fight since 1920, when Dempsey kayoed Bill Brennan in 12 rounds. A capacity Madison Square Garden crowd, saw it, paying Joe slightly over $40,000 for less than eight minutes actual work.

So impressive was the champion in defeating Mann that critics called him the Detroit Dynamiter of old who knocked out Carnera, Baer and Levinsky in decisive fashion, and it was indicated he may rule the favorite in the return contest with Schmeling.

Louis took it comparatively easy the first round, being content to score with the finest and hardest left jab in the business, but in the second he started to work after Mann got in a couple of hard ones. Nathan was knocked down three times before the kayo after 1 minute and 56 seconds of the third round, and said afterward he was hit so hard in the second frame he never knew what happened from then until the fight was over.

## THE COUNTY AGENT

The county agricultural agent is rounding out 23 years of service as a national institution. The law which made him a federal official was passed in 1914, and the county agent's job has been steadily becoming more and more important ever since. But more significant than his growing importance in the Department of Agriculture is his growing importance to the average farm family. Once regarded by many men as a preacher of unnecessary notions, he has become a trusted advisor, a respected leader, and a personal friend of most of the farmers in his county.

Their field of work, is as broad as the interests of rural life. It includes the farm as a business, the farm home, the farm youth, and the rural community.

He came into being in answer to a common plea from farm people who could not go to college, asking that someone bring the college to them. And the county agent will enjoy the cooperation of rural people only so long as he talks their language and deals with their problems. His job is a symbol of American interest in education. His life is a symbol of unselfish service.—H. Umberger, Diretor of Extension, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

## SLOGAN THAT NEVER GROWS OLD

(California Eagle)

"Back to the soil" started with the beginning of the Negro's migration to the great urban centers of the country.

When he left the farm bottle for bread in mill, factory, ditch-digging, lackey boy or what not, he started a stroll down "Poverty Lane"—a road crowded with Italians, Jews, Slavs, and others of these mingling white races who are waging a dogged, modern sanguinary struggle to keep him back from the "feed box".

Last hired on any kind of job and the first discharged, the American black finds himself in a precarious condition. His plight is pitiful. On the farm he was a king. Had plenty of the best that nature produces for the joy and comfort of mankind. His fowls' sheep, cattle, hogs and vegetables were legion. Besides, woods and streams contributed bounteously to his food supply as well as furnishing sport and enjoyment the year 'round.

Why not hit the trail down the "Lane to Home Sweet Home"? The blessings found only in the cultivation of the rich soil beckon and await your coming.

## EX-PRESIDENT'S SLAVE ON "WE, THE PEOPLE" RADIO PROGRAM

New York — William Andrew Johnson, 93 years old, Knoxville, who is believed to be the only living ex-slave of an ex-president of the United States, arrived here Tuesday to appear on the "We, The People" radio program Thursday evening Dec. 30th at 7:30 over the WABC-Columbia network. William Andrew was first the slave, and later the personal servant of Andrew Johnson, post Civil War president.

"Coming to New York and going on the radio is one of the most exciting experiences of my whole life," William Andrews said, "since it illustrates in striking fashion the tremendous advancement made by our race. As a boy I was a slave; Thursday night, a free and equal man, I shall broadcast over the radio to millions of people from coast to coast."

"I was born in 1844, when Mr. Johnson was lieutenant-governor of Tennessee," William Andrew related. "Some years before that he had bought my mother and her brother for $1,040 at a Tennessee slave market, and that made me his slave too when I was born.

William Andrew's most vivid remembrance of the Civil War period is when "Massa Johnson" called him in and told him that he was free, that President Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation. "Now you are free, and you can eat white bread too," he remembers the president-to-be saying to him.

William Andrew remained with President Johnson as his personal servant, however, and remembers well the storm and stress of the impeachment proceeding. "I never understood it very well at the time," he says. "All I know is that Mistah Johnson was a mighty fine man, the finest man I ever knew."

The faithful retainer remained with Johnson until the latter's death in 1875. During the ex-president's fatal illness, Johnson slept in the same room with Johnson, and for six days and six nights never left his side.

The president left William Andrew some land in Tennessee where he lived for many years. He is working now, however, as a pastry cook for Weaver's Grill in Knoxville. He explains that Mrs. Johnson—"the old missus"—taught him how to cook. "And I've still got a whole lot of the recipes that old Missus used to have."

William Andrew and the other celebrities who appeared on "We, The People" Thursday night were introduced by Gabriel Heatter noted radio personality.

## CAROLINA FARMERS ORGANIZE

### Piedmont Association Elects Officers For Year—Advantages Stressed.

Greensboro, N. C.—At a meeting attended by more than a 100 representative North Carolina farmers and teachers of vocational agriculture, that has just closed at the A. and T. College, here, the Piedmont Farmers' Association was organized, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The Association is headed by Gus Jeffries of Alamance county, as president. Other officers elected are: Reuben White of Wilkes county, vice-president; E. C. Jones of Caswell county, secretary; and P. W. Wallington of Caswell county, treasurer.

Speakers who delivered addresses at the organization meeting included C. R. Lamb of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service who reviewed the work the service is doing, and whose inquiries brought ont the fact that more than 90 per cent of the farmers in attendance are already practicing the most approved soil saving methods of their farms.

The need of organizing among farmers, was stressed in a speech by Prof. F. A. Williams, former teacher of vocational agriculture in Vance county who is now Professor of Agricultural Economics at A. and T. College. Among the advantages to be gained by organization he cited the increase that can be effected in the value of land, betterment of the community as a whole, raising the standard of living, lowering the death rate among farm families, increasing the farm income and lowering the cost of marketing which is an important factor in such increase.

## INCREASE IN PAY

Delhi, La.—(ANP)—A minimum salary schedule for Negro teachers in Louisiana has been prepared by the state department of education and recommended to Parish superintendents for use throughout the State.

The schedule has been adopted by many school boards and as a consequence the level of teachers has been raised in those parishes.

# PRESIDENT HALE ANNOUNCES GIFT OF $150,000 FOR STATE COLLEGE

By Charles Satchell Morris, II.

President William J. Hale announced today at Washington, D. C. —where he stopped over on his eastern trip—that the Federal Government had just allocated to Tennessee State College, Nashville, a grant of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The great plant here, already valued at more than three million dollars, will be beautified and much additional equipment will be provided. Since the State will furnish much of the material used the whole appropriation will amount to almost a quarter-million dollars.

New teachers' residences to cost approximately $75,000 will be erected garages will be constructed; a reservoir will be provided for the institution; several greenhouses will dot the campus; poultry houses are to be constructed; large orchards are to be laid out on the sloping hillsides, while several tennis courts playgrounds, lakes and sidewalks complete the intensive new project.

President Hale, while in the national capitol, expressed his deep gratification for the consideration and generosity of the Federal Government toward the institution, of which he is the executive head. Both President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent him messages during the Silver Jubilee last November.

### Art Department to Have Display in Prominent White Store

Professor Vernon Winslow head of the department of Art at Tennessee State College, announced today that a special exhibition is to be held in the display windows of Dury's, one of Nashville's most exclusive downtown stores. This exhibition, the first of its kind in this ciyt, will display project, which, although made from such articles as tin cans, egg shells, and old bottles will stand comparison with commercial articles of a similar nature. Two novel features of the exhibition will be modernistic book-ends made from tin cans, and college notebooks made from cardboard.

Shortly following the exhibit in Nashville, the College expects to offer similar displays at Howard, Atlanta, and Dillard universities. Wide recognition has come to Prof Winslow because of the uniform excellence of his creative work in art.

### Collegiate Deans and Registrars to Assemble in Annual Meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas

The twelfth annual session of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools will be held in Little Rock, Ark. March 30 through April 1, with Philander Smith College as host. "Professional Problems of the Dean and of the Registrar" will be the theme of the meeting. Among the topics to be discussed are trends in admission, the evaluation of credits, personality development of students, extra-class relations of teachers and students, trends in higher education among Negroes. A special feature is a question box period which will afford members the opportunity of having their problems discussed by the Association.

Delegates are expected from the sixty-five colleges and universities holding membership in the organization. There has been a steady increase in the number of institutions affiliated with the association since its organization in 1926.

Officers for 1937-38 are: Dean George W. Gore, Jr., Tennessee State College, Pres.; Dean J. P. Brawley Clark University, 1st Vice Pres.; Registrar A. L. Kidd, Florida State College, 2nd vice Pres.; Registrar S. H. Adams, Johnson C. Smith University, Sec.; Dean J. H. Taylor, Alabama State Teachers College Asst. Sec.; Registrar J. H. Gilchrist, Alabama State Teachers College, Treas.

### Pres. and Mrs. William J. Hale Accorded Fine Reception Through out Mid-West and East

Word has been received here that President and Mrs. William J. Hale are being warmly received on their three thousand mile trip through the Mid-west and East. They attended Founder's Day exercises and the symposium on higher education at Wilberforce University. From that point, they visited cities throughout Ohio and then went to Pittsburgh, Pa. to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Vann. Successively, they were feted by alumni groups at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York City, and other eastern centers. They are attending the annual sessions of the National Educational Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey this week. Mrs. Hale, head of the Commercial Department at Tennessee State College, is widely celebrated for the general excellence of her division and her unusual charm and graciousness.

### Oratorical Contest to be Staged in Auditorium Thursday Night

Prof. William H. Fort stated today that an oratorical contest will be staged in the College Auditorium Thursday evening. A brilliant musical program will be presented under the supervision of Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange.

### Faculty Member Delivers Annual Religious Message at Alabama A. and M. College

Prof. Charles Satchell Morris, II of the department of English, delived the annual religious message at Alabama A. and M. College, Huntsville, Sunday morning, Feb. 27. He was heard by a capacity throng of students, faculty members and local citizens when he spoke from the theme: "The Spirit of God in Action," in which he maintained that benevolence, sympathy charity and good will were but expressions of the type of brotherhood which Jesus strove to promote.

## THEIR 1,000 CHICKENS PAY $70 A WEEK

From his flock of 1,000 White Leghorn hens, Oliver Sherrill of Abbott, Scott county, makes $60 a week on egg sales, reports Miss Euna Harrell, home demonstration agent. This flock has averaged $70 worth of eggs a week, with only $10 feed expenses per week since October, she explained.

The secret is in the care, management, sanitary practices, and proper feeding, Mr. Sherell believes. He mixes his own laying mash and feeds a large quantity of home-grown grain, such as corn, sorghum tops, wheat and sunflower heads.

A new 120 by 44-foot two-story laying house has replaced the two mud houses that Mr. Sherrill had used for the past few years. By using some old material, the total cost was only $450.

The installation of electric lights in this house has increased egg production enough to more than pay for the $6 a month expense. The lights are left on all night.

In December Mr. Sherrill was selling a case of eggs a day at $8 per case most of the eggs being sold to grocery stores in Fort Smith.

These 1,000 birds not only make the Sherrills a living, but they have paid for building the laying house, a new brooder house, a storage building and the Sherrill's new six-room home. There is a profit in poultry and a good living if one will only manage and care for his flock properly, Mr. Sherrill told Miss Harrell.

# THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

### History

In 1922 this organization was founded by James P. Davis, the late Gilchrist Stewart, Cornelius R. Richardson and Leon R. Harris. Mr. Davis, a native of Georgia, had long been engaged in the commission business in his native state and was recognized as the leading authority of his race on the marketing of farm products. Mr. Stewart was a native of South Carolina, the son of a sharecropper, who had risen to eminence in his profession but had not forgotten the severe struggles of those who had nurtured him. Mr. Richardson, also a native son of Georgia, was and is a prominent lawyer. He has devoted much of his time and study to the legal phases of farm and co-operative organizations. Leon R. Harris, a native of Ohio, was reared on a hilly Kentucky farm eighteen miles from a railroad. And for six years he had been a North Carolina dirt farmer, rural school teacher and a leader in farm organization work in that state.

In 1929 Mr. Davis was chosen president and began devoting all his time and efforts for the welfare of the organization. Under his unselfish and inspiring leadership, growth was rapid and substantial.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1930 and the national office was established in Chicago, the agricultural capital of the nation.

### Purpose And Aims

Quoting briefly from the "foreword" of the N. F. C. F., published in 1928, "It is the hope of the founders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this nation a Negro group of organized, influential and satisfied producers."

To accomplish this purpose the N. F. C. F. has advocated (1) co-operative buying, production and marketing. Local Units have purchased more than a quarter million dollars worth of farm and farm home supplies co-operatively during the past eight years. Local Units have produced and marketed co-operatively, hay, watermelons, string beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and mixed cars of vegetables. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (2) land ownership. The Federation has assisted hundreds of its members in purchasing farms on reasonable terms. It has also been instrumental in securing better legal sharecrop contracts. It has helped its members by instruction and assistance to take advantage of farm relief legislation. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (3) better farming and better farm living, and through organization, assists in building better colored farm communities.

### Progress

The first local Unit of the N. F. C. F. was chartered at Howard, Miss., in 1929. Today it has a membership in 21 states. It admits to membership farmers, sharecroppers, tenants and farm hands, all members of the Race who are interested in any manner in the important business of farming. The organization has proven its worth. It has been a blessing to thousands of Negro farmers.

### HOW TO ORGANIZE A UNIT OF THE N. F. C. F. IN YOUR COMMUNITY

This is an age of GROUP ACTION. The INDIVIDUAL, working alone, can accomplish little. Colored farmers must ORGANIZE. Your organization is the N. F. C. F. YOU HAVE NO OTHER NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATION. To organize a Unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community:

1. Make a list of the names of all who can and who should be members of your Unit. This list should include the names of farm owners, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, farm-hands, rural teachers, rural preachers, colored owners of farms in your community who live elsewhere, and all others of our Group who are interested in the business of farming.

2. Appoint a time and a place for a meeting and invite all whose names are on your list to attend it. The farmer's wife is an equal partner in his business and should also attend your organization meeting.

3. Elect the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Market Agent, Chaplain, and Marshal. These and four others you elect constitute your Board of Directors.

4. Collect $3.00 annual dues from each member. Two dollars per member to be sent to the national office, one dollar per member to be put in the local Unit's treasury.

5. Appoint a standing Membership Committee of three members.

6. Appoint an Agent for "The Modern Farmer."

7. Name the time and place for your monthly or bi-monthly meetings.

8. Select a name for your local unit.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO AFTER YOU ORGANIZE

After your Unit has been organized and you have elected officers who are efficient and reliable, the first thing you should do is: MAKE A SURVEY OF YOUR COMMUNITY AND REPORT THE FOLLOWING FACTS TO YOUR NATIONAL OFFICE.

1. Number of colored farm owners in your community.

2. Number of colored tenant farmers and sharecroppers in your community.

3. Number of tenant farmers and sharecroppers who desire to purchase farms and who are able financially to make a down payment on a farm.

4. Number of farms or amount of farm acreage which can be purchased in your community.

5. Number of farmers in your community who desire to purchase farms in other communities.

6. Number of farm hands in your community and average daily, weekly monthly and annual wages they receive.

7. The money crops produced in your community and money crops which may be produced.

8. The money crops which may be produced co-operatively this season or next season.

9. The farm and home supplies used at which a saving may be made by cooperative buying.

10. Is your Unit prepared to engage in co-operative buying?

11. Home owner needs in your community—paint, fencing, household appliances, farm machinery, building, etc.

12. Government assistance desired, seed loans, farm loans, etc.

13. Does your county and community have, or does it need, the services of a Negro Farm Agent and a Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

14. Could a Farm Credit Union be organized in your community.

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### General Information

After your Unit is organized a Colored Farm Women's Club and Colored Farm Boys' and Farm Girls' Club should be organized under competent leadership.

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Your national office will send you a charter and individual membership cards when annual membership fees of two dollars per member is received.

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Local Units can make and adopt by-laws to govern their local organizations. The national office will advise but will not interfere in the set-up or government of a Local Unit.

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Local Units may assess and collect monthly payment of dues for the benefit of the Local Unit treasury. Local Units may also pay to the national office annual membership dues out of the local treasury. These dues may be raised by holding entertainments, picnics, or from crop or stock growing projects engaged in by the combined membership of the Local Unit.

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The "Modern Farmer" is the official organ of the N. F. C. F. All members should read, subscribe for, and support this monthly farm paper. It is the only paper published for colored farmers.

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All Units are required to report monthly to the national office.

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For further information address

**Leon R. Harris, Secretary, Box 285, Moline, Illinois**

**or**

**The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**
**Care Modern Farmer Office, 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville,**

Editorials—

Here comes Spring. Plant some flowers. Repair your screens. Try to have and to keep a beautiful home this year. No matter how humble it is you can make it beautiful if you try hard enough.

## FACTS ABOUT WILD GEESE

By L. D. Chapman

Very few persons, who see the wild geese winging their way regularly across the continent every spring and fall, have a very clear idea of how they really live in their natural invironment.

With its dark gray body, black neck and white patch under its jaw, the wild goose is a picturesque character along the shore of any woodland lake or river.

The wild goose is a true weather prophet, and it is very seldom that it makes a mistake and is caught in a snow storm of any consequence. When the frosty nights of early fall appear on its nothern range, the geese gather in bands of from 30 to 100 or more and, led by an old gander, line up in a V-shaped formation to begin their annual migration.

During the flight, the geese stop from time to time to feed, but always when the flight is resumed, the old gander is in the lead, with the lesser geese strung out in the characteristic formation. Occasionally the birds in the two lines change places but the leader gander never gives up his position unless he is killed or wounded. If the leader is killed, the whole flock is thrown into turmoil, often losing their bearings entirely and flying aimlessly around for several days, before another leader takes his place and once more leads the flock on its migratory course.

Wild geese nest in our most northerly states and Canada, and winter in our warm southern states. As the snow disappears from their northern nesting grounds, the migratory instinct warns them that it is time for them to commence their flight north and they travel in the picturesque V-shaped manner, with an old gander always leading the way.

The flight to the northward is usually the most leisurely, as the birds are thin and make their way slowly as the spring opens up.

When protecting their young or nests, wild geese are exceedingly vicious and can inflict a very painful blow with their wings, but at other times they will take immediate flight at the first approach of man. The diet of wild geese is a varied one, comprising various grains and fish as well as all sorts of vegetation.

They are among the cleanest of all birds, and one curious characteristic that has been noted and much commented on is that in their wild state, as well as in the domesticated, all grass roots that are pulled up are carefully washed before being eaten. In that respect, more than any other, geese differ greatly from all other wild fowl.

—Our Dumb Animals.

# MARKETING QUOTAS FOR COTTON?

38-Cotton-2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
February, 1938

### Facts Cotton Producers Should Keep in Mind as They Vote in the March 12 Referendum:

**The Cotton Situation—**

1. The 1937-38 world supply of all cotton was 50,600,000 bales, the largest on record.

2. The 1937 American cotton crop was 18,700,000 bales, the largest on record.

3. This year's supply of American cotton, which is almost 35 percent above normal, has been exceeded only twice in history.

4. The carry-over of American cotton on next August 1, is expected to be the second largest on record.

5. A 1938 cotton crop, even 4,000,000 bales less than the 1937 crop, would result in the greatest supply of American cotton on record.

**How Cotton Marketing Quotas Would Operate—**

1. Each cotton farm would have a cotton-acreage allotment.

2. Marketing quotas in 1938 would neither increase nor decrease the cotton acreage allotment of a farm.

3. The marketing quotas would be either the actual or normal production of the acreage allotment, whichever is greater.

4. No matter how high the yield, all cotton produced on the acreage allotment could be sold without penalty.

5. Marketing quotas will become effective only if approved by two-thirds of the cotton producers voting in the referendum on March 12.

Marketing quotas would bring the supply of American cotton to a more reasonable level, but the supply next season would still be far above normal.

### Cotton Marketing Quotas, if in Effect, Will Mean:

**If You Plant Within Your Acreage Allotment—**

1. You will be eligible to receive agricultural-conservation payments.

2. You will be eligible to receive cotton-price-adjustment payment on 1937 cotton.

3. You will be eligible for a loan on all cotton you produce in 1938.

4. You and other coperating producers will be protected in your effort to adjust supplies.

**If You Should Overplant Your Allotment—**

1. You would not receive any agricultural-conservation payments.

2. You would not receive any cotton-price-adjustment payments on 1937 cotton.

3. You would not be eligible for a loan on the cotton produced on your acreage allotment. (Loans on excess cotton would be at 60 percent of the rate to cooperators.)

4. You would have to pay a penalty of about $10 a bale on cotton marketed in excess of your quota.

Every 1937 cotton producer should express himself by voting "Yes" or "No," whichever he wishes, on the question, "Do you favor cotton-marketing quotas for the 1938 crop?"

**Voting Date—March 12, 1938**

# SOUTHERN YOUTH PICK CHATTANOOGA FOR BIG MEETING

## Prominent Men And Women Endorse Conference For April 1-3

**Richmond,** Va., February 24—Mrs Ora Stokes, president of the South Eastern Section of the National Association of Colored Women, joined today the growing number of prominent Southern leaders who have endorsed the Second All-Southern Negro Youth Conference. In her announcement Mrs. Stokes emphasized the need of young Negro women coming forward as leaders in the defense of Negro rights. The statement of Mrs. Stokes said in part:

"The forthcoming All Southern Negro Youth Conference, which will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., April 1, 2, 3, 1938, will be, to my mind, one of the most significant gatherings ever held anywhere in the South. It has for its purpose the study of the major problems confronting the Negro people of this country as well as of the South. The problems to be discussed by the various experts in the fields that they represent—Marriage and Home Life; Education; Job Security; Religion, etc.—will certainly be thought-provoking and challenging for Negro young people. It is necessary that young people avail themselves of the opportunity to attend this conference, for the present leaders of the race are passing away and the young people, in order to assume an effective leadership, must begin now to learn about these problems.

"Young women should be particularly interested in the Conference. Those sections of the program dealing with the home, health and children are of special concern to our women. If the youth movement is to ever win its proper recognition, a major part of the leadership must come from our young women.

"The leaders of this Conference are to be congratulated upon the fine program that they have prepared—and not only for the program to be presented in Chattanooga, but for the continuous campaign that they have kept up during the year. I hope that the federated club women throughout the South Eastern Section of the National Association of Colored Women Incorporated will give their hearty support to this Conference."

In addition to Mrs. Stokes, enthusiastic endorsement of the Conference by outstanding national leaders continued to pour into the Richmond Office of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Among the latest endorsers of the Conference are Pres. Robert P. Daniel, pres. of Shaw University; George Murray Branch, national chairman of the Intercollegiate Christian Student Council; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mrs. Lizize B. Burns, president of the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; William C. Craver, executive secretary of the Houston Y. M. C. A.; Rev. Vernon Johns, minister of the First Baptist Church in Charleston, West Virginia; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Virginia State president of the N. A. A. C. P.; Rev. Herbert King, national student secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; W. A. Robinson, principal of the Atlanta Laboratory High School; Montell C. Parks, executive secretary of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Memorial Y. M. C. A.; Miss Celestine Smith, regional secretary of Southern Negro Colleges of the Y. W. C. A.; Dr. John Jacob Starks, president of Benedict College; Jesse O. Thomas, Southern director of the National Urban League; President John Trenholm, president of Alabama State College.

Mr. William F. Richardson, chairman of the Southern Negro Youth Congress has stated that every possible effort is being made to establish the Second All-Southern Negro Youth Conference as a new milestone in the building of the Negro youth movement. The offices of the Congress are located at 327 North First Street, Richmond, Virginia, Phone 2-4635.

## SOCIETY, LABOR IN SILK BATTLE

**Boycott of Japanese Goods Brings Conflict With Mill Workers.**

The nation's capital recently was invaed in a far-flung skirmish of the Sino-Japanese conflict—skirmishers being mainly women in what might be called the Battle of the Boycott. Advocating a boycott of Japanese silk, Washington debutantes staged a teatime style show entitled Life Without Silk, demonstrating fashions in cotton and rayon. On the same day, an anti-boycott delegation of Philadelphia silk mill workers paraded in the capital, pleading "Buy silk and save our jobs."

Whichever view the public holds on the boycott, it has suddenly realized that silk, even in the typically American manufacturers of sheer hose or pink and lacy underwear, has an exotic international background, says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society.

**From Many Countries**

In a representative year, 1935, to keep American silk mills rolling and American shoppers silken-clad, the United States imported raw silk, in skeins reeled from the silkworm's cocoon, from five countries: Japan, China, Italy, Switzerland and Palestine. Other silk producing countries are France, Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Spain, India and Syria. The United States is the world's largest silk importer.

This vast international commerce is supported by a thread—a gossamer filament of super-spiderweb fragility, so light-as-air that one pound of it would reach 900 miles. It is obtained by undressing the dead silkworm—unraveling the cocoon which he has patiently spun in a dressing gown to lounge in until the worm turns into a moth and his wings are ready for public appearance. For the silkworm isn't really a worm at all, but a baby moth, a scion of the ancient and honorable family of Insects.

To mistake his identity is natural, for the silkworm comes from a long line of insect magicians. As a climax to his silk-spinning stunt—which is far more astounding than lifting rabbits out of a h at—he can perform the famous hidden wing trick which is a specialty of his family: as a mere hairless cream-colored caterpillar he enters a cocoon with nothing up his sleeve, then emerges as an ashy white moth with a pair of antennas, two pairs of wings, and three pairs of legs.

**Drowned in Boiling Water**

Secret of success in the silk industry is to stop his stunt midway. If the silkworm moth is allowed to escape from his cocoon, the thread is broken and the silk is almost useless. So he is drowned in boiling water as soon as his silk is spun.

To most insects man's reactions are mainly on the angry side, ranging from irritation to murder. Only the bee and silkworm have been domesticated, and it is hardly his tender bond of friendship with the human race for which the bee is famous. The silk-worm on the other hand, is an honored guest in the home of man, born and bred under the same roof, fed by human hands on his favorite food, and finally he monopolizes his host's attention for constant feeding during twenty hours a day. Then he rewards this hospitality by giving away the very shirt off his back—in other words, his cocoon.

In Japan, where three-fourths of the world's raw silk is produced, the silkworm is the most valuable livestock. The honorable little gentleman is chief breadwinner for about 2 million households. Until the last couple of years, raw silk was also the most valuable item of all the products, both raw and manufactured, which that nation exported.

Silkworm culture was kidnapped from China many centuries ago, according to tradition. Each cocoon is about the size and shape of a big peanut shell. It may be taffy-yellow, light green, or biege, but is usually a shade of white. It consists of a single continuous thread of silk from 500 to 1300 yards long. Any seamstress will admire the instinctive skill which handles a half-mile of silk in giddy intricacy without a single knot. If startled while spinning, the silkworm may jerk a knot in his delicate strand; so quiet is maintained around him during the process, and any conversation is kept low-voiced and kindly.

The one-worm-power silk mill whose output surprises man's cleverest imitations starts life in a pink egg which turns gray before it hatches and is so small that it needs the added weight of about 39,999 brother eggs to tip the scales at one ounce. The worm is hatched in an incubator, appearing as a tiny larva no fatter than hairs. Immediately a banquet of mulberry leaves is spread over the wicker tray in which the tiny forms wiggle, and the ravenous munching of invisible jaws is audible.

After five days of continuous nibbling, the silkworm finds his interior a little too large for his exterior, and seeks the anaesthesia of sleep for his growing pains. During the nap his skin cracks neatly down the back, and he backs out of his discarded jacket and orders a double portion of mulberry leaves. On the sixth, twelfth, eighteenth and twenty-sixth days of his existence he brings out a new edition of himself. For a final snack before he begins spinning, he devours twenty times his own weight in mulberry leaves."

## $70,000 FUN AIDS STUDENTS OF RACE

Washington—More than 350 Race students are receiving assistance to pursue graduate and special studies through the graduate aid fund of the National Youth Administration, according to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the NYA's division of Negro affairs.

The students are enrolled in 35 colleges and universities. They are in addition to the 6,000 college and graduate students who are receiving aid from the regular NYA student-aid allottments in schools all over the nation, and the 30,000 high school students who hold NYA part time jobs.

The graduate aid fund of approximately $70,000 was set up to make it possible for the National Youth Administration to offer graduate aid to students in states which offer them no graduate study facilities. A portion of this fund has been used to develop special training projects.

# Famed Group Of Liberals Reveals Frame-up Secured Kentucky Man's Execution

## Civil Liberties Union Raps Gov. "Happy" Chandler For Letting Montjoy Go to His Death on Perjured Testimony

New York, March 3—That a 25-year-old Negro hanged last December at Covington, Ky., just across the river from Cincinnati, was innocent of the charge of rape against him, was asserted by the American Civil Liberties Union in a statement on "The Frame-Up of John Montjoy," issued from New York headquarters today.

The Cincinnati branch of the A. C. L. U. had interested itself in the case almost from its inception in 1935, and had formed the Montjoy Defense Committee to aid him.

Montjoy's execution was four times postponed through court proceedings and appeals for executive clemency. Governor Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky, who has consistently refused to issue a single pardon, declined to act in his case, despite the recommendation of the Attorney General and the Lieutenant Governor. One unsuccessful attempt was made to get the United States Supreme Court to review the conviction, which rested upon the sole word of a white woman and the repudiated confession of a companion of Montjoy. At the original trial Montjoy was represented by counsel who failed to make a record on which an appeal could be fairly based.

The story in essence, according to the Union, involves the "assumption, common in the South, that any white woman's word is to be taken against a Negro's. The white woman who alleged she was raped by a Negro whom she had never seen and whom she identified from pictures in the possession of the police, was later shown to have been on friendly, if not intimate terms with Montjoy for three years."

The story, as it came out at the original trial, was that on the night of March 22, 1935, Mrs. Irene Cummings, wife of a postal clerk, rushed into a cafe on the most popular street of Covington in an hysterical state and screamed that she had been attacked and robbed. Her clothing was not disordered and her appearance gave no signs of struggle. Two Negroes, she said, had accosted her but one had fled prior to the crime. Later in the evening she was able to identify the assailant from a rogues' gallery of several thousand Negro faces.

When John Montjoy was arrested, he denied the attack but after several days of grilling, police reported that Montjoy confessed. He was indicted on charges of rape and armed robbery, both capital offenses in Kentucky. At the trial, Montjoy declared that he was returning after an evening in Cincinnati with his companion, Willie Black, when police arrested him. Charges of robbery and rape against Black were withdrawn after he testified against Montjoy for the prosecution.

In the nine days between Montjoy's arrest and indictment, his first attorney, Bert King, failed to conduct a genuine investigation of the charges. King, who openly declared he did not believe the Negro's story, did not permit Montjoy to take the stand at the original trial; only the prosecution had witnesses. No Negroes were on the jury; in fact there never have been any in Kenton county trials. The prosecuting attorney was allowed to use language designed to arouse race prejudice, calling Montjoy "a black slimy ape."

Montjoy's "confession," submitted by the prosecution, was couched in language which an ignorant Negro could not have used, and in typewritten form of which the original was never produced by the police. Details of the "confession" did not coincide with the story told by the woman.

The judge warned members of the jury, which had taken some time in deliberation, that if they did not reach a verdict within ten minutes, they would be locked up for the night! Montjoy was promptly found guilty.

Later evidence destroyed the prosecutor's case by showing that Black had perjured his "eyewitness" testimony, that he had memorized and signed a statement submitted to him by police after he had been beaten and abused. Mrs. Cummings, it was shown, had been friendly with Montjoy for three years prior to the incident, although she had testified she had never seen him before that night. Mrs. Cummings' testimony that she had been attacked in a standing position was refuted by prominnet gynecologists who contended that cooperation of the woman was essential to "rape" under these circumstances. It was also revealed that no physical examination of the woman was made until three weeks after the incident, although preliminary examination by a police matron is the usual procedure.

Four times Montjoy's hanging was postponed and the case followed a tangled path through the courts. The Kentucky Court of Appeals denied a motion for a new trial, rejecting new evidence on the ground that "with proper diligence" it could have been secured in the first instance. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case, on the ground that there was no federal question involved in the original record. Governor Chandler, who had publicly stated that he would grant no pardons or commutations during his administration, set the date for execution in 1936 and left the state on vacation. A hearing was held before Lieutenant-Governor Keen Johnson, however, and he joined the Attorney-General in the opinion that Montjoy deserved clemency. But no action was taken by the Governor, although he was showered with letters and petitions by indignant citizens of Kentucky. Political expediency, clearly, shut the governor's eyes, corked his ears and restrained him from correcting an outrageous injustice of the courts.

### FARMERS' CONFERENCE HELD IN CARROLL COUNTY; FINE EXHIBITS.

Carrollton, Ga.—The Farmers' Conference of Carrol County was held Saturday, February 12th at the Carroll County Training School.

Outstanding among the many participants were the very interesting and informational addresses given by the following: Supt. M. C. Wiley, Supt. of Carrollton Schools; Mr. A. Tabor, Supervisor of the Negro Department of Agriculture; Miss Camilla Weems, State Home Demonstration Agent; Mr. Hurse, State Agent for Boys; C. M. Hinesman, J. H. Luke, T. Shivers, Scott Center, T. Camp, Industrial College; Roosevelt Smith; Miledge Mitchell, Miles Hackney, Union Point, Georgia, and Spence Woods, president of Carroll Farmers' Conference.

A very colorful and interesting touch was added to the program when representatives from the different 4-H clubs presented a fashion revue, displaying beautiful cotton dresses, that were made under the capable supervision of Mrs. M. A. Brown, H. E. instructor and Mrs. Tammy Thomas, Home Demonstration Agent of the County.

Our deep appreciation is again extended to the merchants who proved their interest by donating the material for these dresses. Those giving material were: Griffin's Store, Moore and Clein, . H. Merrell, The Globe, Robinson and Walker, The Hub, Ben Franklin's Store, Weiss Brothers, The Leader, Powell's, W. W. Mac and Stein's, J. L. Doyal and Son of Villa Rica Dry Goods.

The dresses were judged as to style, workmanship and the art of selecting the colors, and style in keeping with the personality and color of the skin.

The winner of first prize was Geneva Clopton, Clem Club; second, Mary Wilson, Carrollton Club; third, Margaret Woods, Carrollton Club; fourth, Jimmie Mitchell, Hillside Club. Others participating were: Angie L Hall, Artie M. Barber, Opal Alexander, Elma Wiler, Clyde Walker, Ezell Tatum, Henrietta Houston, Thelma Crowder, Pauline Heard, Corrie Shack, Bertha Henry and Mable Thomas.

A very creditable exhibit of clothing, home furnishings, caned products and cured meat was displayed. An exhibit of cured meat of the N. F. A. boys was displayed under the supervision of J. T. McMillan, Vocational Teacher of Carroll County Training School.

Additional spice was again furnished in the afternoon when basketball teams from the CCC Camp, Waco, Ga., and Winston, Ga., combatted the Carrolton team. The Carrollton team won both games.

Fanny Thomas, Home Demonstration Agent and Ellen Shirley, reporter.

### SEA CHANGE

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal

In Europe, a man in riding pants surrounded by yes-men is called a dictator. Over here he is called a director.

### TEXAS NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION MET MARCH 4TH.

Fort Worth, Feb. 24—Featuring a number of interesting discussions, among them "How the Negro Press May Promote Interracial Goodwill," "Job, Cost and Profit Finding," "Headlines and Headline Writing," and "Why Have a Woman's Page?" the Texas Negro Press Association held its annual meeting here afternoon sessions were held at on March 4th. The morning and afternoon sessions will be held at Chump Street Y. M. C. A. and the night session at Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, Dr. R. T. Andrews

### OHIO FARMER HOLDS SOW SALE

Sunbury, Ohio—Perry Blakeman, one of the country's leading hog raisers, is conducting a sow sale on his farm February 19th. Mr. Blakeman has billed the sale as the "five star event of the east."

He visited in Georgia recently, attending the National Farmers' Convention held at Forsythe.

This event will mark Blakeman's initial sale and he says he is determined that no one shall excel him.

Many of his grand sow herd of 140 head have won first prize in state exhibitions.

## THEY LET THE PEOPLE DOWN

(Nashville Globe-Independent)

Whether or not a different fate would have marked the latest effort to pass a federal law against lynching had a different strategy been employed by Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is wholly debatable. Nevertheless it must be conceded that the defeat of the bill can not help but disillusion Secretary White in his belief that the New Deal has such a high regard for its Negro supporters in Northern states that it will dare to crack down on Southern Senators who are opposed to Negroes having any of the blessings of American citizenship. The New Deal chiefs are, above everything else, politically-minded and the rights of even its valiant Negro supporters do not rate as high as the matter of controlling a majority of delegates to the next Democratic National Convention.

New Dealers are determined to control the next Democratic Convention. They are not certain they could do this if Southern politicians who are opposed to the New Deal were given a chance to raise the Negro issue by viewing with alarm the passage of a law by Northern Democrats which deprived them of the right to go on lynching sprees with nothing to hinder them except their own consciences.

Secretary White and his fellow-lobbyists for the anti-lynching bill sought to make passage a big accomplishment of the New Deal. The bill was put in charge of New Deal Senators and Senator Alben W. Barkley, who it can be believed, is no more sincere in desiring such a bill passed than Senator Tom Connally, made many impressive gestures of trying to bring the bill to a vote. Failing to do so, Senator Barkley sought to lay the blame for the failure to get the bill passed to the refusal of a majority of the Republicans in the Senate to vote for the cloture rule.

While we hold no brief for the indifferent attitude Republican Senators manifested toward the Wagner-Van Nuys measure, the record shows that even had all of the Republicans in the Senate voted for the cloture rule that number would not have been enough to bring the measure to a vote. The failure to employ the cloture rule came about because there were not enough New Dealers for it to make its passage possible.

To make a long and sad story short, the New Dealers first took full sponsorship for the passage of a federal anti-lynching bill,, left the impression that President Roosevelt had made it an administration measure, and then when the Old Guard turned on the heat, they let the bill die. In its dying hour, only 22 Senators were at its bedside still trying to save its life. Of those 22 senators, ten were Republicans.

It would have been easy to have passed the anti-lynching bill had Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, called in the Hon. Jim Farley and told him to apply the proper pressure to those Senators who, though ever so strong against catering to the desires of the Negroes for constitutional rights, are nevertheless quite tractable if a suggestion is made that political patronage for their baliwicks depends on them voting for the good of the party. Many of such Senators had no conscientious scruples against voting for those measures which were later declared unconstitutional by unaimous decision of the Supreme Court. They had no scruples against voting to pack the Supreme Court. How easy, under the circumstances, it would have been for them to vote for anything else Mr. Farley might suggest was wanted by the White House.

Of course those who have fought for the passage of an anti-lynching bill will not give up the fight to put this needed legislation upon the statute books. Lynchers and their apologists are on the run and despite what may be said to the contrary, the incessant pressure for the passage of an anti-lynching bill, more than any thing else, is the cause of the temporary recession of this barbarous pastime. Passage of the federal law will practically wipe out lynching, and this without having to invoke the law after it is passed.

However, in the next drive for the passage of the bill we should have less of publicity-seeking by those who go to Washington to influence the legislators. Less write-ups about the lobbyists having been honored by being invited to tea at the White House. Certainly, we should never again have a sponsor for the bill embarrass the whole Negro race by endorsing for appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States another such pseudo-liberal as Hugo L. Black.

### PUT GALOSHES ON LIVESTOCK

**Czechoslovakia Hopes Thus to Prevent Foot and Mouth Ill.**

Farm animals are wearing rubber overshoes in Czechoslovakia, a country of Europe, east of Germany.

This isn't to keep the animals from getting cold feet, or anything like that, but on the theory that it may prevent them from catching foot and mouth disease.

An epidemic of foot and mouth disease is reported to be sweeping across Europe. Apparently, it started in England, spreading to Germany and Belgium, and now threatens the herds of Czechoslovakia have fitted their stock with a kind of galoshes, thinking that perhaps the disease may be caught from contact with the ground.

Foot and mouth disease is highly contagious, and, as the Livestock

## PUT GALOSHES ON LIVESTOCK

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9)

Reporter expresses it, about the only thing to do for a four-footed victim "is to dig a grave, shoot the animal, and bury it in the hole, taking all precautions against contracting infection."

The disease is, among animals, something like scarlet fever among human beings. It attacks not only cattle, but hogs, sheep, goats, horses and even dogs, cats, poultry and deer.

### Milk Carries Disease

Human beings can get the malady from drinking the milk of affected cows, or handling diseased carcasses.

While the death rate is low, there is a heavy loss of milk for months among dairy animals, and other stock which recovers is severely injured by loss of vitality and flesh.

There have been a number of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the United States. It hit several sections hard in 1914, and a great deal of stock had to be slaughtered, while quarantines were enforced, and stockyards were closed and disinfected.

Foot and mouth disease has long been prevalent in South America, and for that reason the livestock associations of the United States stood out against a proposed trade treaty with a South American country, more than a year ago, under which meat from that country would have been freely admitted to this country's markets.

Of the European outbreak, the Livestock Reporter says:

"Origin of the European scourge has not been placed, except that it was introduced with imports. Since the United States stepped out of the exporting business, South America has furnished the bulk of the meats imported into Europe."

## MET ALL BILLS WITHOUT USING COTTON MÒNEY

"We just don't put all our eggs in one basket," said W. A. Robinson of Leachville, in explaining how he met all his last year's obligations without using any money from the sale of his cotton.

This record, made possible by what Mr. Robinson called a "perfect balance" of the enterprises on his 90-acre farm, is responsible for his family's being awarded one of the state live-at-home certificates, said D. V. Maloch, assistant county agent in north Mississippi county.

Mr. Robinson's livestock consists of eight milch cows, five brood sows, 50 hogs, 250 hens and four head of work stock. His cash crops included eight acres of watermelons and 34 acres of cotton.

From the 34 acres of cotton he harvested 35 bales, all of which was clear, since the other items paid the operating expenses of the year, and a $184 Federal Land Bank payment besides.

From the melons he got a gross return of $630.

From October 9 to January 9, Mr. Robinson sold $215.40 worth of cream from his cows. His hens returned $189. Sale of hogs brought $396.

Mr. Robinson produces enough hay for his needs. From 20 acres he produced slightly more than 700 bushels of corn, and his pastures of wheat and lespedeza cut his feed fill nearly one-third.

His two-acre home orchard has just come into bearing, and from it he expects to sell $75 worth of peaches this year.

He has bought no feed except a few sacks of bran and shorts to start off the brood sows and fresh cows.

The smoke-house is filled with sugar-cured meat, all raised on the farm. More than 500 quarts of canned fruit and vegetables were filled for the family of four.

In addition to these cash returns, Mr. Robinson estimates that he will receive $575 from the agricultural conservation program in benefits and subsidies.

## COUNTY FARMERS IN SESSION AT LOUISVILLE, GA.

Louisville, Ga.—Saturday, February 12th, The Negro farmers of Jefferson county met in their annual conference at Jefferson County Training School, Louisville, Ga., Saturday, February 12th.

The audience of eighty farmers and other rural workers, listened with rapt attention to the inspiring address, "The Way to a Better Farm Life," of Prof. O. S. Beasley, principal and teacher of vocational agriculture at Wrens High School. Mr. T. W. Brown, county agent, gave the "Agricultural Outlook of 1938." In addition, he conducted interesting demonstrations on pruning fruit trees, planting white potatoes, and treating and planting sweet potatoes.

After the meeting, the farmers unanimously agreed to organize the Jefferson County Colored Farmers' Association and elected the following officers: Mr. Jessie Hudson, president; Mr. L. A. Allen, vice-president, and Mr. F. D. Lockhart, secretary.

—J. E. Whitlow.

## HOME DEMONSTRATION IN RAPID GROWTH IN GEORGIA

### Force of 1937 Totalled 22 Full-Year Workers; Farm Program "Clicks"

The 1937 annual reports of the home demonstration agents in Georgia show that very excellent results were obtained last year in the home demonstration work for colored women and girls as well as in the farm demonstration work for men and boys.

The force of home demonstration agents increased to 22, all of whom are employed for twelve months in the year. These agents were:

Mrs. Mayme Wesley, Bibb County.

Miss Lottie O. Harris, Camden County.

Mrs. Tammy Thomas, Carroll County.

Mrs. Mary H. Jones, Chatham County.

Miss Lillain E. Williams, Decatur County.

Miss Pauline Riggs, Dodge County.

Miss Pauline Wilcher, Effingham County.

Miss Susie H. Greene, Emanuel County.

Miss Lottie Jordan, Grady-Thomas County.

Mrs. Mattie R. Torbert, Jackson County.

Mrs. Effie Lampkin, Laurens County.

Miss Mabel E. Wright, Liberty County.

Miss Ira Wylly, McIntosh County.

Miss Rubie O'Neal, Merriweather County.

Miss Ruth D. Perry, Mitchell County.

Miss Seabie Russell, Newton County.

Miss Margaret Toomer, Peach-Houston County.

Mrs. Lovie M. Lyles, Polk, County.

Miss Thelma Banks, Sumter County.

Miss Essie I. Hannah, Ware County.

Mrs. Janie B. Jordan, Washington County.

The number of women enrolled in home demonstration work has increased from 1200 in 1924 to more than 8100 in 1937. During the year home demonstration agents made 18,576 visits to the farms and homes of 6326 different club women and 4-H club girls.

Club women and girls existed with displaying 146 extension exhibits at various events; 2347 club women attended 146 leaders training meetings and 3520 club girls attended 257 leaders training meetings for 4-H club members; 78,174 women and girls attended 4631 method demonstration meetings; 7783 attended 679 meetings held at result demonstrations; 1186 adults took part in 39 countywide and community tours and 2422 Four-H club members took part in 63 tours conducted for them; 79 achievement days were held and 10,964 adults and 4-H club members attended them. Local leader club women and club girls hel da total of 1287 club mects themselves
club meeting themselves and these meetings were attended by 20,704 adults and 4-H club members. There were 20 county-wide Home Demonstration Council organizations for club women and 65 council meetings were held during 1937.

### Home Gardens

Each year farm families seem to realize more and more that fresh vegetables the year round are essential to a strong, healthy body, and there has been a remarkable increase in the number of home gardens planted. In 1930 club women reported 7072 home gardens and in 1937 they reported 18,996. Here is a letter written by Mrs. Edith Ragins, a Peach county club woman, to her home demonstration agent, Mrs. Margaret Toomer: "I just thought that I would write you about my demonstration garden. I had the best garden this year that I have ever had. I planted the vegetables you wrote to us about and I found that by following your letter I had vegetables in my garden every day this year. Just now I have 27 different vegetables growing in my garden. I cook at least three vegetable every day for my family.

"My garden certainly saved me money this year. I sold $42.25 worth of squash, string beans, butter beans, okra, cabbages, beets and tomatoes from my garden besides what we ate and canned."

This letter is typical of hundreds of other letters written to the home demonstration agents.

### Other Extension Work

275 farm families established lawns around the homes; farm familes erected 275 new buildings and remodeled 522 buildings, practically three-fourths of which were dwelling houses; hundreds of homes and out-buildings were painted; 57 homes installed better water systems, 50 installed improved heating systems, 156 installed lighting systems, 327 installed home appliances and machines and approximately 50 farms and homes of varying sizes were purchased by farm families. The federal aid has helped the farm families to accomplish much of this.

### Human Interest Story

Mrs. Nettie Smith who lives miles from Tennille on the Ball Ferry road, was influenced by her agents to remodel her home which was a small dilapidated building very close to the highway. The house was rolled back 300 feet, two rooms and two porches were added; new ceiling, flooring, doors and windows were put in; brick columns and steps were built and the home was screened and painted a lovely color. All lumber for this house was cut from Mrs. Smith's wood lot and the carpentry work was done by Mrs. Smith and her two sons with the aid of one first class carpenter. As a result of the improvement made on this home 65 other Washington county homes have been improved.

### Poultry

Poultry raising was very profitable to both club women and club girls and helped out in many ways both for food for the family and as means of increasing the family income. Women sold a total of $11,265.76 and girls sold a total of $12,879.49 made from poultry and egg sales in 1937.

### Home Dairying

Great progress was made in home dairying. Hundreds of families who never owned cows and who do not drink milk now own cows and are using milk in their daily diet. A few of these cows are pure bred. In addition to the dairy products used in the daily diet of the farm families, a total of $6,746.09 was reported by club women and girls from the sales of home dairy products.

### Home Marketing

In home marketing club women and girls reported a grand total of $33,686.86 as having been made from sales of vegetables, fruits, canned products, poultry products, dairy products, handicraft and other miscellaneous sales and from swing for others.

### Clothing

Ten years ago the great majority of rural women with whom we work had to pay others to sew for them. In 1937 ninety per cent of the 8128 women enrolled in home demonstration club work could make at least their common wearing apparel and the common house furnishings for their homes. Some do all of the sewing for their own families and sew for others.

### Child Development, Parent Education.

This work was conducted in 318 rural communities with 486 local leaders assisting; 1562 result demstrations were conducted; 3638 familes made efforts to improve the habits of their children; 1100 familes substituted positive methods for negative ones in disciplining their children; 550 families provided play equipment for their children and 940 attempted to supply furnishings adapted to children's needs. 10,087 children were involved in this program.

### Conserve Food Products

209,840 containers of food were saved and 14,128 pounds of fruits and vegetables were dried or stored.

### 4-H Club Work For Girls

14,136 girls enrolled in 763 Four-H clubs and 9661 girls completed the work they set out to do. 825 club girls attended 125 camps; 12,034 girls planted vegetable gardens and 8125 girls kept planted flowers and others beautified the home grounds. 955 girls took part in wild life activities; 4932 carried poultry products; 9996 girls enrolled in health projects and 6959 completed health projects. Mattie Sue Peace of Sumter county won the highest score in the health contest.

### Promotions, Certificates.

5000 club girls received promotion cards and 29 club girls were awarded 4-H club certificates of honor. These were the first certicates ever awarded to colored 4-H club members by the State Extension Service cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture.

## CAMPUS CREDIT UNION DECLARES .05 DIVIDEND

Tallahassee, Florida.—The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical Employees Credit union, which is the first Federal Credit union organized in a Race school, made its annual reports as of December 31, 1937, this week. The organization declared a five per cent dividend on investments of the members who are participating in the organization at the present time of 81 members.

The organization loaned to the faculty members of the college the sum of $9,381.00. The board of directors is headed by J. R. E. Lee, Jr., business manager.


# Colored Farmers, Organize

**YOUR ORGANIZATION IS THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS Inc.**

**Start the New Year by becoming a member of the only national organization of colored farmers in America.**

**You can now become a member of this organization at less cost than ever before. Join the local Unit in your community or Organize a Unit in your community.**

**For all information address**

**The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**
**2937 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.**

**OR**

**LEON R. HARRIS, Secretary**
**Box 285 Moline, Illinois.**

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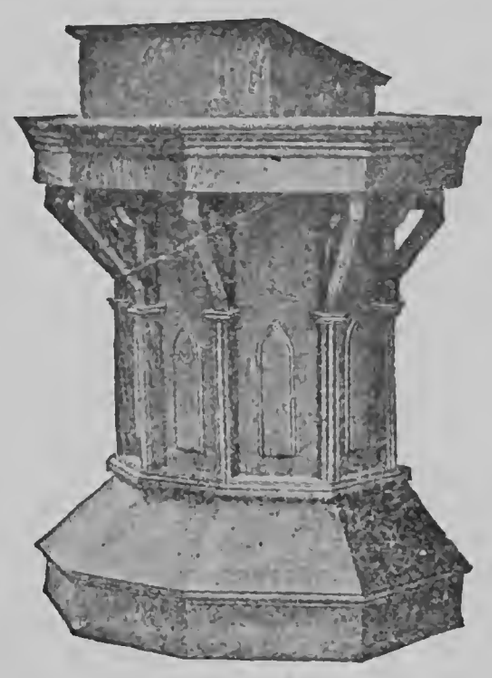

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## FARM PROGRAM INCLUDES CITY MAN AS WELL

### Secretary Wallace Would Build Security for Both Groups

In his annual report to the President, issued November 15, Secretary Wallace outlines a program for agriculture designed "to promote security for both farmer and consumer," and to encourage "balanced increasing production on farms and in factories." The report analyzes the community of interest that exists between farmers and city dwellers and declares that "on this foundation, with the tools of group unity used in truly democratic processes, we can begin to build security for farmer and consumer."

Secretary Wallace observes that the agricultural supply situation is very different now from what it was four or five years ago and declares the continued assent of consumers to farm programs designed to give farmers a fair and stable income will depend on the willingness of the farmers to keep the granaries full.

Maintenance of an ever-normal granary is the farmer's duty to the consumer, the report says. It adds that the consumer may repay the farmer "by helping to safeguard farmers from bad results when the granary overflows."

Secretary Wallace says the ever-normal granary will be most useful with corn and wheat, and that in a different way it may be applied also to cotton. Economic adjustment in the future, says the report, should promote "balanced expansion so that labor, capital, and natural resources can be employed and at the same time conserved."

## DOG SPORTS GOLD TOOTH

### ASIA

Australia's proudest dog is the pet of a dentist of Bendigo. He sports a gold tooth. Recently the animal, a trusty watch dog, developed toothache. His master took him to his surgery, drilled the tooth and capped it with gold. The pet accepted the treatment without a murmur.

Missing for three months, and given up for lost, a calf has been found roaming the hills with a herd of deer near Caithness, Scotland. How it had survived recent severe storms and how the deer had tolerated the presence of the stranger can not be explained by naturalists. The calf shows many wild tendencies of the deer.

## RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY IS OBSERVED

New York, Feb. 24—More than 4,000 meetings in hundreds of communities observed Race Relations Sunday with interracial meetings and church services stressing interracial brotherhood according to reports reaching the Federal Council of Churches, which established the day's observance sixteen years ago, Dr. George E. Haynes, said Monday. It now has the cooperative support of national boards and missionary societies of eight of the principal national denominational bodies, the National Y. M. C. A.'s the Y. W. C. A.'s in cities and colleges, and has grown to such an extent that this year the Day introduced a national interracial week.

In many cities pastors exchanged pulpits, choirs of one race visited churches of another race. Some of the distinctive features in several cities were as follows: At Hartford, Conn., meeting at Asylum Hall Congregational church heard the Reverend William Lloyd Imes, noted colored minister of New York. In Greater New York, the Madison Avenue Presbysterian church held its sixth annual interracial music festival with a choir of about 1,000 young people's voices from colored, Chinese, white and other groups throughout Manhattan. A celebration was held at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church with Lyman Beecher Stowe as principal speaker. The First Presbyterian church, Henry Street, in Brooklyn, conducted an afternoon musical program. Patterson, N. J., held its eighth annual meeting with an audience of more than six hundred people of both races at the First Baptist church with a choir of twenty male voices from a leading white church and two colored choirs of nearly one hundred voices from two of the leading colored churches.

In Illinois proclamations for interracial week were issued by Chicago's Mayor Kelly and Governor Horner, and nearly forty pastors exchanged pulpits. In Texas, Dr. Edward A. Steiner, sociologist, of Grinnell College, Iowa, gave the principal address at a Goodwill Assembly in Dallas, which is the first of a series of meeting to continue throughout interracial week, and mixed meetings were held at Fort Worth and Houston. In Hot Springs, Ark., several of the leading white ministers of that city, including the Rabbi of the House of Israel, gave special sermons and addresses on the topic of better race relations. Los Angeles, Cal., held a "race rally" of racial and national groups.

One of the striking features of the observance this year was the special program at the white and colored colleges in the North, West and South. Many of these colleges' exercises were carried out under the leadership of the presidents of the institutions. At Wilberforce University, Ohio, over 300 white and colored students from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia met Saturday for International Day.

## CLEAN PLANT LEAVES

Since plant pores perform much the same function for the house plant as skin pores do for the human body, it is important to keep the leaves clean. Water is harmful to leaves of certain plants. But these are exceptions. Ordinarily wide-leafed plants may be wiped gently off with a damp cloth or sponge taking special care not to bruise the leaves, and smaller leafed plants may be rinsed with a fine spray.

Inflammations caused by insect bites may be removed by covering the inflamed area with a paste made of equal parts of soda and salt, moistened with warm water. The paste should be held in place with a tight bandage.

## CONDITION OF FARM HOMES

Bulletin No. 3 by the housing division of PWA, entitled "Homes for Workers," shows that five out of six have no running water; six out of seven have no electric lights; one-half of our farm houses need major repairs; only one out of 20 comes up to the American standard.

**Cuba, with a commission to handle preparations for the 1939 World's Fair of the West, is planning to erect its own pavilion on Treasure Island.**

**Wyoming's World Fair commission, meeting with Governor Leslie A. Miller, listed dude ranches, national parks, highways, and the thrills of outdoor life in the mountains as probable themes of the state exhibit at the 1939 World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.**

## DIXIE COTTON SALES ABROAD SHOWING GAIN

### Ahead of Rival Staples in Past Five Months, Records Reveal.

By B. N. Timmons

Washington, D. C.—Experts of American cotton have been increased this season, although total world cotton exports have been in a decline, it is revealed in "Foreign Crops and Markets" weekly publication of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

For the five months ending with December, exports from the United States increased 13 per cent. For the same period, exports from the six leading exporting countries as a whole fell four per cent below the figure for the corresponding five months of last season.

Exports of American lint totaled 3,416.000 bales the last five months of 1937 and 3,305,000 bales for the months in 1936. However, this was slightly below the figure of 3,650,000 bales for 1935 but above the 2,517,000 of 1934. The 1923-32 average of exports for those months is 4,471,000 bales.

Exports of the leading countries, including the United States, British India, Egypt, Brazil, Peru and Argentine, amounted to 5,298,000 bales this season and 5,510,000 last, American cotton amounting to 64 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, of the totals.

The decline in world exports is attributed entirely to decrease purchases by Japan, according to the publication.

All other leading importers increased their purchases. Germany's increase was the largest, both in percentage and in absolute size."

Total German takings from the countries rose by 306,000 bales, or 54 per cent, between the periods compared.

"The rise in the United States share of world cotton exports was due mainly to a shift from Indian and Argentine cotton to American. The United Kingdom, especially, favored United States cotton in this season's purchases."

Europe as a whole took 3,002,000 bales of American cotton, a gain of a million bales over the volume purchased in the August-December period of 1936. Japan purchased 126,000 bales, falling from first place to seventh place among our foreign markets. In 1936, Japan took 814,000 bales during the five months.

England returned to her position as greatest purchaser of American cotton, taking 1,052,000 bales, or 31 per cent of our total exports.

## PURE BRED HOGS ADD TO HIS FARM INCOME

R. C. Krislor, Saline county farmer, sold five registered gilts from his herd of purebred Poland Chinas for $137.50, for breeding stock, and he told County Agent Kit Smith that the hogs would have brought only about $75 for pork.

"Mr. Krislor has a nice herd, which adds considerably to his farm income," the county agent said.

"He increases his hog profits by growing corn and oats for feed, and grinding these grains for their rations."

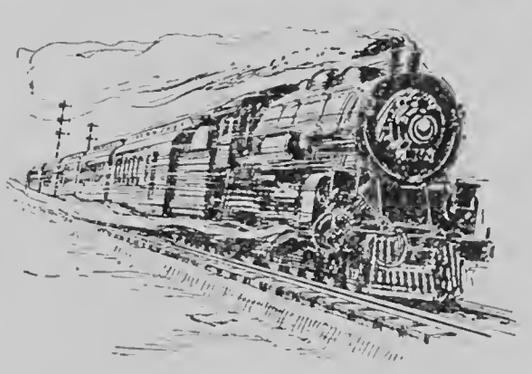
**Trees weighing as much as 20 tons each will be transplanted on Treasure Island as a part of the $1,500,000 horticultural beautification that will make the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition a 400-acre garden.**


# The Sunday School Congress

Will Meet This Year in

## KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## June 8-12, 1938



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*The Sunday Mass Meeting will be held in the CITY AUDITORIUM, Which cost the city $6,500,000.00*

This magnificent structure alone is worth the trip to Kansas City. Historic St. Stephens Baptist Church, formerly pastored by the late Rev. J. W. Hurse, is well adapted to the needs of the Sunday School Congress. Ministers of the Baptist Denomination are giving Rev. R. J. Jordan, pastor of St. Stephens and the Committee appointed every assistance, as are ministers of other denominations, to make the 34th Annual Session the greatest in the history of the Congress movement.

**May I Expect You and Other Workers from Your School?**

*For further Information Write*

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## HOME

Home is one of the most sacred words in the English language, and it is the one spot on earth nearest the heart of any rational human being, regardless of his nationality and regardless of whether or not his language contains an exact equivalent of the English word. The family is the unit upon which our civilization is built and home is the center of family life. It is the one place where a man may retreat from the work and worry of the world in the evening and refresh himself, mentally and physically, for the task of tomorrow. Home is the harbor, the family, the anchor.

What is more fitting then, than that a man should own his own home? No matter how humble, no matter how grand, the effect is the same. Home ownership brings a sense of deep contentment, a feeling of security, civic consciousness, and a stability of mind and character that can be acquired in no other way.

---

More than 300,000 bulbs, 450 perennials and 500,000 annuals will be planted on Treasure Island for the 1939 World's Fair of the West to make the most beautiful gardens in the world.

## VANDENBERG ON LINCOLN

(Nashville Globe-Independent)

If he could save the American System by changing all, some or none of the Republican Party's principles he would do either.

The above is in effect, if not the exact words, the central thought of the Lincoln Day address delivered by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, rated by many as the probable nominee of the Republican party for President in 1940.

Students of the addresses of Abraham Lincoln will recognize in the Vandenberg statement with regard to his preference for the maintenance of the American System, even to the extent that he will compromise the principles of the Republican party, a sort of parody on what Lincoln said with respect to his desire to make the saving of the Union paramount to the fate of Negro emancipation.

Senator Vandenberg, we are certain, realizes that Abraham Lincoln, in all his career never showed himself less of a statesman than in his expressed belief that the question of human slavery could be dismissed as of minor importance to saving the Union. Slavery, more than any other one thing, was the cause of the Civil War. The fate of this new nation, dedicated, as Lincoln later said, "to the proposition that all men are created equal," was to be determined upon whether or not it would chart its course toward the freedom and equality of all of its people. Incidentally, it is stated, with regard to the apparent compromising position which Lincoln took in the speech here referred to, that at the very time he uttered the words indicating that the emancipation of the slaves was a matter of minor importance with him, he already had prepared the draft of the Emancipation Proclamation which he issued September 22, 1862.

The point we are trying to make is that no great statesmanship was shown by Abraham Lincoln in trying to conceal the zeal for the emancipation of slavery he had possessed for a lifetime. Likewise, it can be believed that Senator Vandenberg is not likely to add to his unquestioned prestige as a statesman by the constant employment of words and phrases, calculated to make disgruntled Democrats see in him a man who is not so strongly wedded to the Republican Party but that he could be weened away from it in order to "save the American System."

Even though Senator Vandenberg does have such a passion for "saving the American System" as to believe that it is time to think less in terms of success of the Republican party than of saving the system, he will doubtless find that a great majority of those who favor him for the Presidency are men and women who look upon the Republican party as being an instrument fully capable of doing so. Merely because the Republican party has suffered reverses should not be considered a reflection upon the party's historic principles. The party's illness can be traced to another source.

That source, in the opinion of the party's followers, is in the kind of wobbly and faithless leaders who have maneuvered themselves into the control of this great organization and have proceeded to forget the interests of the masses of Americans to become the servants of special privilege. The party undoubtedly has been able to command the favor of the nation's wealth but this has been achieved while neglecting the welfare of the masses.

The indifference of latter day leaders of the Republican party caused it to lose a majority of its Negro supporters, the most loyal allies any political party has ever had. The party leadership was faithless in the matter of pressing for the passage of a federal law to curb lynching, notwithstanding they knew that lynching had become a brazen violation of Constitutional guarantees which the Republican party originated and enacted. The party leaders had every opportunity of knowing of the virtual conditions of slavery existing in the form of landlord oppression of sharecroppers of both races. That oppression was and is in direct violation of Constitutional guarantees which the early leaders of the Republican party sponsored.

As if these and other acts of faithlessness toward the historic principles of the party were not enough, we now find many of the present day leaders professing a fascination for States' Rights, and seeking to pretend that States' Rights is a tenet of Republicanism. Plainly this strategy is adopted with the belief that it will rally thousands of Democrats to the Republican fold. It will do no such thing.

The theory of Republicanism is that the Federal Government is the supreme authority in this nation. The party, when true to its professions, has held that the Federal Government was established to correct the national weakness which existed under the supremacy of states as vouchsafed under the Articles of Confederation. The theory of Republicanism is that rather than the states condescending to establish a Federal Union in order to be obliging to those who contended for it, the Union was established to insure the preservation of the states themselves.

President Roosevelt and the "New Deal" party which he has established have as their greatest asset their fervor for a "broad nationalism" in handling matters affecting the national welfare. This all along, supposedly, has been a Republican doctrine. Any attempt to deny it and to seek the defeat of the New Deal by professing that the Republican Party has gone States' Rights is too transparent a form of opportunism to win many Democratic supporters, while at the same time it disgusts all honest and enlightened Republicans. It would behoove Republicans to pledge their party to an increased devotion to nationalism with the assurance that such a course will find more support from progressive Democrats than any pretense of fealty for States' Rights will win from the ranks of the reactionaries.

If present day leaders of the Republican party will concentrate more upon rendering faithful service to the great masses of Americans than upon forms of strategy calculated to win a few disgruntled Democrats such a course will show that the party deserves the favor of American voters and soon or late victories in states and in the nation will be achieved. If these leaders will but ponder their sins of omission and commission and seek to profit by them they will find it timely to get "back to normalcy" with regard to the party's attitude toward the welfare of the masses and toward seeing the United States as a great Federal Union, rather than a cluster of states, any of which are free to do as they please, regardless of how it retards national progress.

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Maybe Joe Louis is a sucker for a right hand punch but we still contend that it is best to follow in the footsteps of Bob Pastor in order to go any distance with the Brown Bomber and not land in the hospital.

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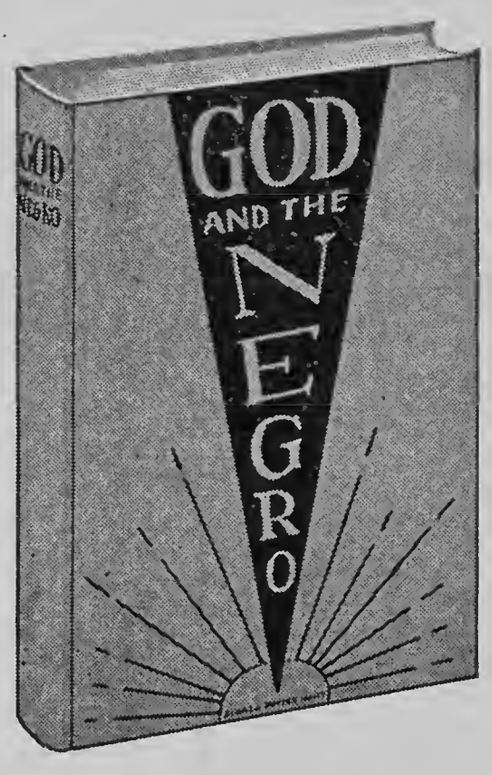
The Adam's Apple of every lyncher in the Differential Belt got plenty of exercise during the hectic 47 days when there was a threat that G-men would replace the home boys as the investigators of mob rule.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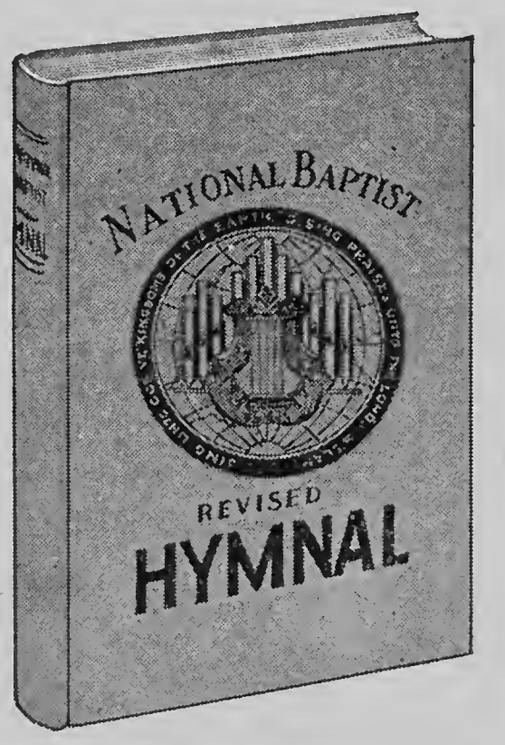



PRICE $1.00

# Young Colored Woman Stirs Program Committee With Recital Of Leadership's Betrayal Of Masses

Chicago, Mar 4 (ANP)—All nine Committee, Republican National colored members of the Program Committee, were present at the two-day conference called to order Monday by chairman Glenn Frank (dailies will give details). The members are Frdeerick M. Roberts, editor New Age Dispatch, Los Angeles, Calif.; William E. King, State Senator, Chicago; Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Ia.; Atty. Joseph S. Mitchell, Boston, Mass.; John O. Hopkins, Jr., theatrical producer, Detroit, Mich.; Atty. Francis E. Rivers, N. Y. C.; Atty Sara Pelham Speaks, N. Y. C.; Bishop David H. Sims, Philadelphia, and Atty. Thomas G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va., who was made a member of the organization committee.

At the banquet Monday night in an address which epitomized the combined views of the colored committee members and which brought tremendous applause from the numerous delegates, Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaker said in part:

"What caused the disaffection of Negro voters? Well, after the Republican party had an illustrious record as regards the Negro; won freedom for him, built for him the War amendments to secure that freedom, and recognized him as entitled to equality in American life, it began to worship strange gods; to play with that idea which now again rears its evil head; of merging the Bourbon Democrats of the South with intolerant Republicans in the North. They gained the general impression that the Republican party was concerned with property rights. With the advent of the New Deal, so suspicious had the Negro become of this unholy alliance that, as a protest, he supported the New Deal even though this Democratic Party introduced the principle of government-fostered segregation, and in its wage differentials and relief policies made of the Negro an indigent ward of the Nation.

"It has been erroneously stated by certain persons that the Negro vote is lost to the Republican party forever. That idea is shared by many of you present. That is definitely untrue. The Negro, like other disaffected Republican gronps, will readily return to the party the moment the party shows an understanding of the needs of his people.

"The idea that the Negro has become enslaved by the Franklin Roosevelt myth is wrong. Negro citizens are aware that the greatest betrayal perpetrated upon them in connection with the defeat of the Anti-lynching bill was the complete silence of Franklin Roosevelt. Also, they are aware that the New Deal seeks to perpetuate for them an inferior status in American life. Negroes would gladly abandon their historic enemy, the Democratic Party. But if we would have them return to the Republican Party which they once supported so loyally, the Republican party must make radical changes wherever needed to meet the desperate present day necessities of the Ngro.

"This Committe will have an opportunity to say whether the Republican party will correct this injustice and return to its historic and famed championship of the Negro's right to equal opportunity in American life.

"It is one of the great opportunities, I believe, of our Committee on Program to evolve the answers for our Party to these pressing problems. The Committee can make fateful recommendations as to these questions of grave import to the Negro:

(1) Isn't it the proper function of the United States government to prevent segregation and elimination of any minority race either by governmental or private agencies?

(2) Isn't it the proper function of the United States government to aid the integration of a minority race into all phases?

(3) Shouldn't the Republican party do all within its power to protect the life of the Negro against mob violence even at the cost of limiting debate in the United States Senate?

(4) If business leaders are going to substitute intelligent self-regulation for ignorant governmental regulation, shouldn't they hire Negroes as a means of correcting the present virtual barring of Negroes to careers in productive occupations?

"The Negro wants for himself and his family the very same thing that the other citizens of America want for themselves and their families. The burden of ill-health, old age and unemployment weigh as heavily upon him as upon the other working people of America. They want a safeguard from these dangers, and are unwilling to be satisfied with the present legislation in this direction as long as it excludes from its benefits those tremendously large groups of workers—the farmer and the worker in domestic and personal service.

"The Negro wants jobs and is not willing to accept the dole as synonomous with prosperity. He wants child labor to be abolished; an anti-lynching law enacted; discriminatory practices incivil service done away with. He wants an opportunity to live in decent quarters away from the disease infested slums.

"It is important that the Republican party recognize the fact that because of his most distressing social and economic situation, the Negro will no longer accept the sentimental appeal to reconstruction days as the basis for supporting a party. Negro Republicans urge the party to re-establish ideals that have made the Republican Party a great party in the past—to unequivocably and with complete courage dedicate itself to those principles. If the Republican party deserves to win, it will Win—with the Negro voters of America helping."

The planning committee divided the country into nine regions, and the colored representatives will serve with each of the regional organizations.

## THE ULTIMATE DEMOCRACY

**By Joy Elmer Morgan, Editor The Journal of the National Education Association**

1. Next to the free public schools, the consumers' cooperative movement is the greatest social invention of modern times; it is of the people, by the people, and for the people.

2. The cooperative movement serves every type of human need, both economic and cultural.

3. The cooperative movement thrives in every country where freedom is not entirely destroyed.

4. The cooperative movement removes the causes of war and of internal strife between classes.

5. To a world disheartened by unemployment and torn by war, the cooperative movement offers a peaceful pathway toward a better civilization.

6. As United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis points out in "Other People's Money," the cooperative movement overcomes corporation privilege, domination, monopoly, and excessive concentration of wealth by establishing a motive higher than greed and by performing a superior service.

8. For the development of the cooperative movement, conditions in the United States are especially favorable—abundant resources, a democratic tradiiton, a high level of general education, and a great area free from tariff barriers.

9. When studied and practiced in the school, the cooperative movement gives young people a new life and a sense of responsibility for their own destinies.

10. The cooperative movement is the most powerful form of education for both children and adults; people learn by doing; they develop faith in themselves and in each other.

11. When fostered by the church—as Kagawa has pointed out—the cooperative movement is an instrument of self-help to the impoverished and the desperate.

12. The cooperative movement is the practical application of the golden rule; it is the ultimate democracy.

## SCHOOL HEAD QUITS FOR U. S. POSITION

Millen, Ga.—Prof. Robert T. Church, since 1936 principal of Jenkins County Training school here began his duties as farm agent for the United States department of Africulture here Ferbuary 1.

The announcement of Prof. Church's resignation from the school staff on Friday, January 28 was received with regret because of the work he had done at the institution since his coming here.

A native Georgian, Prof. Church is a graduate of Hampton institute and before entering upon his duties as principal of the school here he taught at Washington high school, Washington, and at the colored high school in Athens.

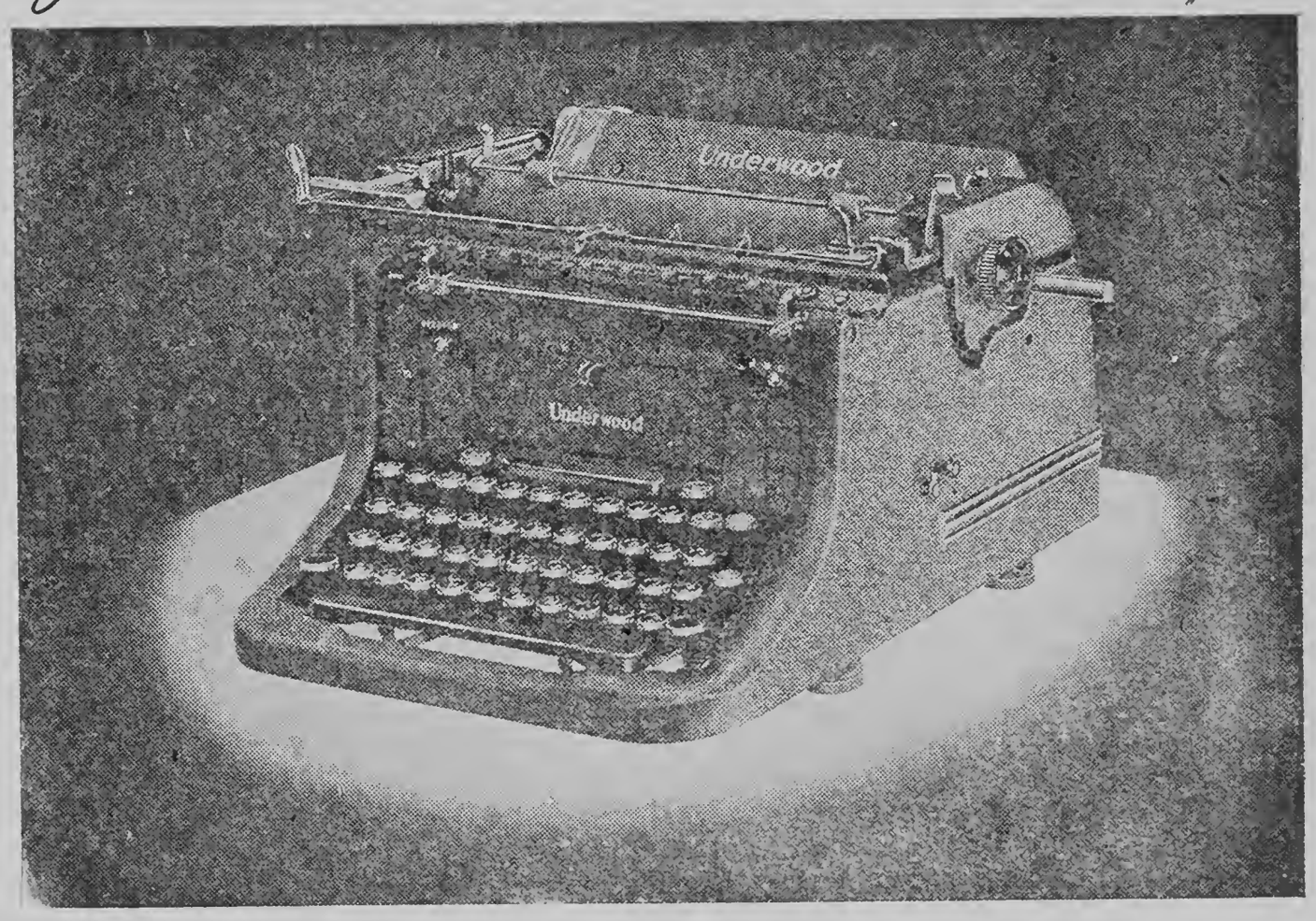
Though his new duties are expected to carry him to all parts of the country, Prof. Church stated in making public his resignation from the school staff that he will maintain headquarters here. He promised also to cooperate as far as possible with the program of the school in which he expressed a deep interest.

## PAYS TAXES WITH 46,750 PENNIES

Birmingham, Alabama.—(ANP)—As the final payment of his public improvement assessment, Alex Fairley, owner of a Lomb avenue grocery store, went to the city hall last Tuesday, planked down a sack containing 4,675 pennies before George Tidwell, public ibprovement assessment clerk in the city comptroller's office. Aided by several fellow clerks, Tidwell finally completed the count of the coppers, found them all there, to the last penny. He then called a police squad car to transport them to the bank.

Each year for the past ten, Fairley has paid his annual installment in pennies, a total of 46,750. His payment last week was the last due on his assessment. He gave no reason for his unusual method of paying his taxexs.


Another Triumph of Underwood Leadership

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## WHAT THE TILLERS OF THE

(Continued from page 1)

Georgia has passed a law allowing counties to decide against or for establishment of places in which intoxicants may be sold.

Atlanta University and affiliated colleges will join with friends all over the country and celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, internationally known Negro scholar, writer and speaker.

A mail order catalog advertises a wind-driven electric generator with a capacity to furnish all the 32-volt direct current electricity needed by the average farm family, which it claims will operate at a cost of less than fifty cents a year. The cost of the generator, tower and adequate storage batteries will be approximately $275. If this contraption proves of value the farmer may now obtain plenty of electricity cheaper than the city resident can get it.

In a speech against the anti-lynching measure in Congress, Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, stated that the South has been deserted by northern Democrats and that southerners could not depend on them for support when problems effecting the Negro arose. Said Sen. Burns, "The Negro not only has come into the Democratic party, but the Negro has come into control of the Democratic party."

Statistics relative to the ownership of automobiles in the United States declare that there is no country in the world in which the ownership of autos compares with that in our own country. Car ownership of native white families, excluding those on relief, ranged as high as 97 per cent in California, to sixty per cent among the white planters of the Southeast. Only among the colored sharecroppers of the South was the population left "afoot." Ownership of automobiles by our sharecroppers ran as low as fifteen per cent. It was also discovered that a majority of farmers purchase good used cars.

A cooperative of farmers have purchased a mill near Kansas City which they will run for their own benefit. The mill will make flour, meal, dairy and poultry feeds and breakfast foods. It will have a bakery in connection with it to bake bread for members and for sale.

Delegates representing the four Negro Methodist connections discussed merger plans at the meeting of the A. M. E. Bishops' Council in Montgomery, Ala., recently.

Georgia has taken steps looking toward abolition of the "chain gang" system of imprisonment.

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago's colored member of the House, asserted in an address delivered in Atlanta, Ga., that colored citizens of the South should pay poll tax, qualify and vote in all elections.

Lester J. Walton, U. S. Minister to Liberia, returned to the States recently for a visit with his family. Mr. Walton conferred with Pres. Roosevelt on conditions in the African Republic.

G. Candace, a black man representing Guadeloupe in the French Chamber of Deputies, presided over that body during the week of Feb. 11th. He was given the greatest ovation of his life. Candace has been a member of the French parliament for twenty-six years.

## WHITE PAPER CITES

(Continued from page 1)

tute and founder of the society, said it had a record of 25 years of service during which it had never made a single major blunder."

**Lauded For Activity**

"Mr. Cooper's work carried him into nearly every county of the state during 1937, and his influence has been exerted on the school and community life of Negroes. Much attention has been drawn to his technique for improving the teacher personnel and curricula in rural Negro schools.

"During the year 1937, Mr. Cooper served as chairman of the study committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation—a group of prominent white and Negro sociologists and laymen interested in social work which cooperated in the completion of a comprehensive report on ways and means for improving race relations in Virginia.

"In a field that has carried him far beyond the scope of his duties at Hampton, Mr. Cooper has worked faithfully and well. He is a graduate of Hampton institute and holds the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from Columbia university."

## 3 R's TO BE MAJOR

(Continued from Page 1)

ministrator, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Banks, president, Prairie View State college, Texas; Williard W. Beatty, director of education, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.; Horace Mann Bond, Fisk university, Nashville; J. E. Brewton, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; Doak S. Campbell, director of Surveys and Field Studies, George Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville.

## WORK CAMPS REPLACE GEORGIA CHAIN GANGS

Atlanta, Georgia, Feb. 25 (CNA)—Georgia's infamous chain gangs supposedly became a thing of the past this week under legislative action which will convert them into "public works camps" for "honor" prisoners with a promise that there will be "no more shackles, whipping or sweat boxes."

The name chain gang was changed to public works camp in a bill sent to the Governor for signature. Actual revision of the old chain gang set-up is promised under other parts of the eight measures comprising the reform plan.

These reforms include classification and segregation of prisoners with the new State penitentiary at Reidsville serving as a general clearing house, provision for rehabiliation through educational and vocational training, and employment of an adequate staff to make thorough physical and mental examination of prisoners.

Those designed as "honor" prisoners will go to the public works camps, while "incorrigibles" in which class Race prisoners usually are listed will be sent to the stone quarries at Elberton.

## ALABAMA'S NEW MOVABLE SCHOOL TRUCK FOR NEGRO FARMERS

(Continued from page 1)

donated money to put into operation the first "Movable School." This was known as the "Jesup Agricultural Wagon." Later on, the "movable school" idea, as projected by Tuskegee Institute, was found to be in harmony with those advocated by the Extension Service under the United States Dept. of Agriculture. The work of the Movable School is vividly described in a book recently published at Tuskegee Institute entitled, "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer," by T. M. Campbell, Field Agent.

Funds for the present truck, as well as for the three previous trucks, were raised by the Alabama Negro Extension Agents from the Negro farmers and their friends, white and colored, in honor of Booker T. Washington.

**Operation of the Truck**

This motorized school on wheels, now financed by the Alabama Extension Service carries a complete stock of farm implements and home conveniences, such as the average farmer will be able to purchase or construct and operate. The personnel of the school consists of four trained workers, a home demonstration agent, a farm demonstration agent, a trained nurse and a registered architect (part time).

The farm demonstration agent takes the boys and men of the community, organizes them into groups, and gives them practical instruction in certain designated demonstrations in season, and an effort is made also to give various groups as nearly as possible instruction in any other subject in which they are interested.

Simultaneously, the women and girls are organized into groups by the home demonstration agent and given instruction in renovating the house and its surroundings. Joint instruction is given to all in poultry raising, gardening and home dairying.

The architect inspects the homes in the community, gives advice as to remodeling where necessary, and draws plans for new homes for those who wish them, as well as making periodic visits to oversee the construction.

The rural nurse studies the community to be worked, looking into the various homes and gives first hand information on home sanitation. She gives special attention to child welfare, screening the homes, caring for the patient in the home, the eradication of vermin, and directing severe cases of illness to the community physician.

**Poor Housing**

In recent years there have been many studies of rural housing made by governmental agencies, manufacturers of building materials, architectural magazines, and individuals interested in the problem. In almost every case, however, these proposals did not provide for improving the homes of the vast southern rural population whose annual net income is less than three hundred dollars per family.

At the present time a large majority of these people are housed in dwellings that are unsafe, inconvenient, overcrowded and unsanitary. Such conditions foster immorality, lessen self-respect and menace the health of the community. It is believed that with the combination of intelligent planning, local materials and the farmers' own labor, better houses can be constructed than the ones in which they now live.

The country is becoming "building conscious" now, spurred on by the efforts of State and Federal governments, but this is largely in the urban areas. The rural people are still poorly housed, and as long as this situation exists, other efforts to rehabilitate the farmers will be hampered.

Probably no factor contributes more to the unrest of the average Negro family than unsightly, poorly arranged and uncomfortable farm homes. The housewife cannot be happy in such a home, and the children cannot be expected to develop normal bodies and minds under such environment. Many older boys and girls leave their homes because they become tired and ashamed of such conditions.

It is hoped through the system of Movable Schools to remedy this situation. L. E. Fry, Registered Architect, who is now making a study of rural housing on a General Education Board Fellowship, is attached to the Movable School during the period of his study. He has found a number of interesting situations, and has had varied success in his efforts to better the quality of the housing facilities of those rural people with whom he comes in contact.

For a long time to come it is going to be necessary to teach the average rural Negro the fundamentals of living in the matter not only of producing necessary food and feed for the family and livestock, but the "ABC" of the care of the family and livestock; (a) disease among the family; (b) disease among the livestock; (c) simple laws of sanitation and (d) the isolation of the sick from the well, etc.

The best way to do this, is to, wherever possible, give visual demonstrations. This is extremely necessary because of the high rate of illiteracy among the rural population. Especially is this true of the Negro. The majority of them cannot even read, and yet many of them under Extension practices have imitated demonstrations which they have seen with their own eyes and have therefore become very proficient and successful. Hence, the Movable School is a unique system of carrying education to a comparatively large group of the South's rural population who otherwise would not receive any educational benefits from the State and Federal governments.

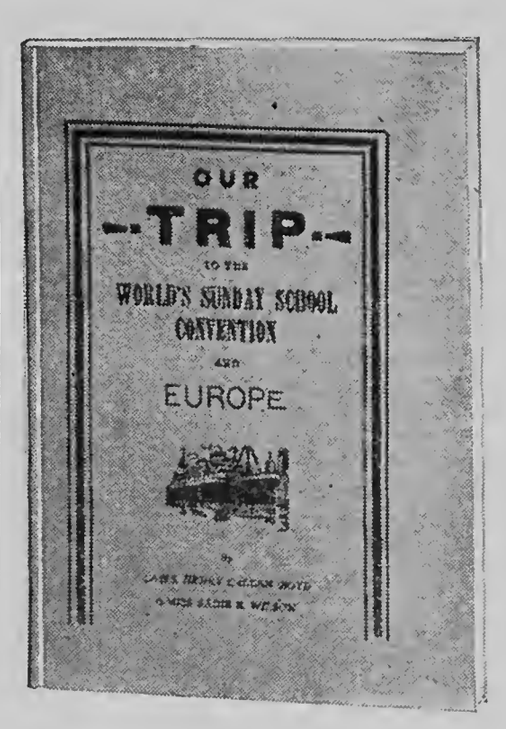
L. A. Green.

## WPA EMPLOYS OVER 5,000 RACE WORKERS IN INDIANA

**Washington,** D. C—More than 5,000 Race members are now employed by the Works Progress Administration in Indiana, according to a report sent to Washington officials recently by John K. Jennings, state administrator. In addition, Mr. Jennings said, over 250 Race youths are being aided in their efforts to go to school by NYA part-time jobs.

The largest number of Race workers is employed in Indianapolis and Marion county. Here 2,011 men and 272 women are working on WPA projects, according to Mr. Jennings' report. Those represent 24 per cent of the total employment of 6,952 workers in this district.

**Charles W. Merrill, president of the mining company bearing his name, is directing plans to show the process of cyaniding gold ores at the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939.**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# 900,000 Farmers Called to Prayer May 29th


# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 15, 1938 No. 3.


APR 23 1938

## National Farm Sunday Is May Twenty=ninth

## PRES. AND SEC'Y OF FEDERATION URGE OBSERVANCE

### Nearly One Million Tillers Of the Soil to Worship Under Own Vine and Fig Tree

Moline, Ill., (Special)— Sunday, May 29th has been named as National Farm Sunday by Mr. Leon Harris, the acting president and secretary of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. He has asked that on that day the nine hundred thousand colored farmers of the United States with their families and friends, gather at some church of their choice for the purpose of giving thanks to their Heavenly Father for the manifold blessings that He has bestowed upon them, and for guiding them in these days following the depression and in the present recession.

Mr. Harris says he is urging every farmer, every farm family, with their friends to ask some minister of their choice to bring them a gospel message, and to simplify the truths in this message as they have to do with their particular life and work.

This annual occasion was begun more than eight years ago when the former president of the Association felt that there should be a day set apart for farmers as well as any other group of red-blooded Americans who believe in a real Saviour, and who serve God according to the dictates of their own conscience. He therefore believes, and is so urging and requesting that these farmers continue these praise services where they can worship God at a time, in a place of their choice, under their own vine and fig tree. Whether it be in sunshine or rain, whether it is hot or cold, he urges that they go to church and that they report these services to him at his headquarters here in this city.

Mr. Harris further recommends that the Saturday preceding the fifth Sunday in May, which will be the 28th of the month, that day be given over to the young people for recreation, for outing, for enjoyment, and for innocent pasttimes, so that there will be two days where the farmers of the nation can not only show that they are the recipients of the many blessings of the Lord, but that they are not discouraged, in spite of many conditions existing in farm sections that they are not responsible for and have not been able to change.

## POVERTY IN SOUTH EXPLAINED

### South Carolina Farm Followers Hear Official

Orangeburg, S. C.—(ANP)—Fifteen hundred Negro farmers, agricultural leaders and rural school teachers from thirty counties in the state filled White Hall of the South Carolina State College to overflowing Thursday to hear I. W. Duggan, Acting Director Southern Division, Agricultnral Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., outline a program for the cotton states and explain the marketing quotas feature of the new Farm Bill.

According to Dr. Duggan, one reason for extreme poverty of the rural South is that although one-third of the nation's farm population is in the South they receive only one-tenth of the national farm income.

Citing the unprecedented 18,700,000 bale cotton crop for 1937 as an added reason for a crop control program. Dr. Duggan emphasized the fact that "our cotton programs must be on a sensible basis." "We cannot," he said, "adjust our cotton excess in one year or two years. We would have to cut acreage so much that it would upset our entire economy and drive thousands of farmers off the land. Nor can we continue to grow more cotton than can be sold at reasonable prices. That would only add to the difficulties of our present situation."

In support of his plea for more food and feed crops grown on

(Continued on page 16)

## FARM-TO-MARKET HIGHWAYS

"The future of the Missouri highways for many years to come is now being considered by the Citizen's Road Association," says an editorial in the Kansas City Star (Feb. 26). "A plan and, probably, a new constitutional amendment should be offered the voters next November along with the 3-cent gasoline tax proposition. Some 6,500 miles of farm-to-market roads have been constructed, with nearly a year to go for the completion of the plan.---- There are still gaps in the farm-to-market system that should be eliminated. A survey now completed by the Bureau of Public Roads is expected to show the need for additional building. However, the time seems to have come for considering the needs of the state in terms of travel instead of counties.----"

## 47TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

### Held at Tuskegee—Farmers Pass Resolutions

The Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference, in this its forty-seventh annual assembly, follows its usual policy of considering the welfare of rural Negro people of America.

Programs for human betterment are receiving serious consideration more than ever before in the history of our nation.

Thus, while the old world is confused and torn with conflict, America has the chance to show how one great nation can devote itself to higher ideas of service and ideals of right and justice.

In order to promote the best interests of the South and the Negro, we submit the following facts and recommendations:

1 **Unemployment**

There is a vast amount of unemployment in the country as well as in the towns and cities. We urge, therefore, the establishment of some broad-scale, rural works program which will afford employment for farm workers during off seasons. Such a program of work will greatly relieve the pressure of migration to the cities and tend to encourage self-help among rural people.

2. **Farm Tenacy**

At this time a year ago, the national conscience was aroused to the extent that the President appointed a Commission to study plans for improving tenant conditions. Since our last conference, the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act has been passed by Congress. This act is designed to aid landless tenants to become home owners.

We rejoice in the fact that the Farm Security Administration has been charged with the administration of this law and that these tenants will have the benefit of trained supervision. We commend the type of supervision which has been developed by the Resettlement Administration.

With a knowledge of the vast number of hand-to-mouth tenants in the United States and the miserable lives they live, we urge larger appropriations for carrying out the terms of this law and that provisions be made in the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act for improving housing conditions in rural areas as well. In the Southeast a farmer can be set up on a working farm unit with all equipment for about the same price a city dweller is provided a home.

3. **Live-at-Home Program**

We urge that the farmers continue the "Live-at-Home Program" and that the food and feed needs of the farm family and livestock be the

(Continued on page 16)

## Agricultural Adjustment Administration

## BUILT BARN FOR $60.00 CASH

### Wm. Donald of Perry Co., Shows What can be Done

By using pine logs and pine slabs. William McDonald of the Sweet Home community, Perry county, has built a barn valued at $300 for only $60, reports Price J. Young, county agent.

His neighbors helped place the logs at an old-fashioned raising, and Mr. McDonald did all the other work himself, spending the money for shingles, nails, hinges and a small amount of lumber, the county agent said, adding:

"The walls of the barn are 12-inch pine logs, and the open spaces between are filled with small pine poles. The rafters are pine poles, and one by four-inch lumber was used for laths. The shingles are cypress.

"The 22 by 24-foot barn has an 11-foot shed on one side with four six-foot stalls. The shed sidings are of pine slabs, the stall petitions of pine poles. The barn itself has a six by 12 foot crip, and the remainder of the building is used for storing hay. Around the barn is a pine pole fence enclosing a half-acre lot.

"Mr. McDonald is now planning to build a home of native materials."

## LIKES SWEET CLOVER FOR OVERFLOW LAND

J. D. McGehee, who operates the Co-al-co plantation near Reydell, in Jefferson county, likes biennial sweet clover as a hay crop, according to County Agent Arthur F. Lee.

While Mr. McGehee, is an enthusiastic alialfa grower, he found that certain of the poorer-drained parts of his farm would not successfully produce this crop. He was persuaded to try sweet clover there, and is well pleased with results, the county agent related.

Mr. McGehee said that even though the sweet clover at times is covered with water from Bayou Meto, or from heavy rainfall, it does not seem to damage his stand.

The clover is not allowed to get too rank and coarse before it is cut, but is made into hay while it is yet fairly fine-stemmed. Mowing it three or four times a year, Mr. McGehee told the county agent that his tonnage compares favorable with the yield of alfalfa.

**Some of the world's most distinguished women will be brought to the 1939 World's Fair of the West by the Exposition Women's Board.**

## ACT OF 1938 IN RELATION TO TOBACCO

### Flue-Cured Growers May Produce Nine Hundred Fifty Pounds

**The New Act And The Present Situation**

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is intended to aid farmers in adjusting their marketings of tobacco so as to protect their income from tobacco and provide adequate supplies in line with demand.

Flue-cured tobacco growers in the United States are now equipped to produce about 950 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco annually. They appear to be inclined to make even further increases as a result of the favorable prices in recent years. The level of consumption is now slightly above 700 million pounds. Domestic consumption is increasing, but the rate of increase has slowed down. Exports still are affected unfavorably by tariffs and other trade handicaps built up since the world war, and by increased production of flue-cured tobacco in foreign countries.

Over a period of years farmers can expect to receive a smaller total income for crops in excess of demand than they would receive for crops adjusted so as to keep supplies in line with demand. The past four crops of flue-cured tobacco have brought an average price of 23.1 cents per pound and an average total income to farmers of 165.5 million dollars. These incomes were realized while programs were in effect, or in prospect, which would tend to avoid production in future years in excess of market needs.

It is unlikely that any material increase in consumption of United States flue-cured tobacco would result from lower farm prices. The consumer pays about the same price for tobacco products regardless of the farm price. Taxes, tariff duties, manufacturing costs, and selling charges are relatively fixed and make up so large a part of the total cost that changes in prices paid to farmers generally do not cause changes in the prices for tobacco products.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**General Features of the Act**

1. Q. What is the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938?

A. An act of Congress approved by the President on February 16, 1938, which, among other things, continues, amends, and strengthens the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

## ATLANTA CONSTITUTION WILL BE FAIR

In a letter addressed to Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution says that Georgia Colored farmers will receive ample recognition in the LIVE-AT-HOME program fostered by his paper. The letter follows:

January 24, 1938

"Major Clark Howell,
Publisher Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Dear Major Howell:

In the Sunday edition of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION considerable space in the news section, and editorial page was given to the CONSTITUTION'S "Plant-to-Prosper" competitive program for farmers. A summary of the regulations and awards accompany the announcement that $3,500 would be awarded to the successful competitors in the LIVE-AT-HOME program fostered by the CONSTITUTION.

Tenants, sharecroppers, landowners, farm operators, home demonstration agents and persons engaged in agricultural extention service were among those who qualify for entering the contest.

Governor E. D. Rivers was joined by leading educators in the state in generous expressions of commendation for this praise-worthy enterprise.

No elcment in our population received the news with more joyousness than was true of the Negro citizens, of Georgia, especially those who fall in the category of those eligible to enter the contest. This enthusiasm of Negroes was dampened considerably when the following paragraph appearing on the front page of the CONSTITUTION, under the by line of Mr. Herman Hancock, was read:

"The Atlanta Constitution today launches a Plant-to-Prosper competition for Georgia's 200,000 white farmers, offering 32 cash awards totaling $3,500 and six silver loving cups and other honors, for the state's most progressive planters in 1938. The competition is basically a Live-At-Home Program.

The editorial in the CONSTITUTION makes it appear that you as publisher of the CONSTITUTION intend to limit the benefits of this "Plant-to-Prosper" campaign to white farmers. I am sure that both the CONSTITUTION and its publishers have been misunderstood and misrepresented in this publicity.

Of the 250,000 farm operators in the state, 73,285 are Negroes. These 73,285 farm operators cultivate more than five million acres of ground in the state of Georgia valued at $74,000,000.

As a journalistic descendant of the immortal Henry Grady and one who is thoroughly conversant with the Negro's contribution to the agricultural as well as industrial development of the commonwealth of Georgia, I am very sure it is not your wish or desire that so large an element of our agricultural population shall be denied the opportunity of participating in such an epoch-making institution.

On behalf of these 73,285 farm operators and the more than a million Negro citizens of the State of Georgia, a large percentage of whom are daily readers of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, we are appealing to you to correct what we are sure is an erroneous impression which has done a very great injury to the liberty-loving and justice-seeking Negro citizens of our state."

Very truly yours,
Jesse O. Thomas,
Southern Field Director.

January 26, 1938.

Jesse O. Thomas,
Southern Field Director
National Urban League,
250 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.
My dear Thomas:

You should by now know THE CONSTITUTION better than to think that we would put on a contest of this nature and not include the Negroes.

In planning our "Plant-to-Prosper" campaign, prizes were set up for the colored farmers, and these will be announced very shortly. We believe that, from your standpoint and from THE CONSTITUTION's, it would be better to make this announcement after the contest gets started.

Of course we appreciate what the Negro farmer means to this section, and THE CONSTITUTION has at all times had the interests of your people in mind. There is no exception in this case.

Thank you for your letter bringing this matter before us. You may rest assured that there will be no discrimination against the Negro farmer.

With best wishes."

Very truly yours,
Clark Howell.

We will have more to say relative to the project when the details of the plan have been formulated.

## VICTOR SIMON HAS OUTSTANDING NAME AS STOCK DEALER

Baton Rouge, La. (By James F. Bozeman for ANP)—Victor Simon was born June 28, 1874 at Pine Bluff, Ark., the son of an ex-slave. Eudora Vaughn, and Charles M. Simon, a Jew. Victor entered school at six years of age but was forced to come out when he was 10 and find bread for himself following a band of Gypsy horse traders over the country. He learned the art in horse trading and went in business for himself at 18 years of age. opening stables at Pine Bluff.

During the World War, Victor Simon was forced to sell his business and enlisted for service as a horse trader—only to be denied that position when authorities in Washington leadner of his racial identities. Nevertheless, the British government capitalized on his ability by appointing him to the same duties as those which the United States had refused.

After the war Mr. Simon reopened his stables at Pine Bluff but soon found it necessary to move to Baton Rouge to evade the boll weevil epidemic that retarded the progress of the farmer.

Sinve 1919, Victor Simon has gradually grown to the top in his field in the state of Louisiana, regardless of race, color or creed. With 64 years of service behind him, he carries on as if life just begins.

Railroad statistics show that his firm, the Union Stock Yards, did more business in 1937 than his two white competitors combined with gross receipts of $156,000 for mules and horses and $90,000 for cattle making a grand total of $246,000.

As a business man among men he reigns superior and as a Negro his achievements are almost unbelievable in Dixie.

The Union Stock Yards cover several acres, with a main barn and modern facilities shipping over 100 car loads of stock annually.

On interviewing Mr. Simon, the saddest words came last, "I only regret that I have been unable to interest any young Negro lad in my business to the extent of learning the art of cattle dealing. and when I die, it will no doubt go into the hands of the white race."

Mr. Simon's matrimonial score is one but he has no chlidren.

## IT IS BUT FAIR PLAY

(The Dallas Journal)

Texas has nothing approaching equal facilities for Negroes who seek education in the higher brackets. There is no need to pretend that the case is otherwise. It would be expensive in the extreme to provide a medical, dental, mining and general graduate curriculum for the comparativey few Texas Negroes who would want such education. Yet the Constitution guarantees like opportunity in education for black and white.

Intelligent leaders of both races have come together and formulated the suggestion that Texas follow the example of most other Southern states on this point and pass a modest appropriation annually to provide the tuition and railroad fare to the nearest institution outside of Texas offering the desired professional or advanced course not offered for Negroes in Texas. Not even all the tuition is asked. Instead the request is merely for whatever the amount by which the out-of-state tuition exceeds the tuition charged by our corresponding Texas institution to a Texas white student.

It is believe that $30,000 a year will cover the demands of this simple act of justice.

## Art Professor At State College Illustrates Book

As a token of esteem and appreciation, Prof. Vernon Winslow, head of the Art Department at Tennessee State College, presented President William J. Hale the first copy of Country Life Stories, a book which contains thirty illustrations by the celebrated artist. The publication, just issued by the E. P. Dutton Publishing Company of New York, contains an introduction by Prof. Mabel Carney of Columbia University. The work is the first of its kind to be written and illustrated by a Negro author and artist and represents the initial attempt of the Art Department of Tennessee State to give through the medium of a national publication a series of illustrations which will serve to inspire, rather than humiliate, the rural Negro.

Prof. Winslow, who assumed charge of the Art Department of A. and I. last year, is a graduate of the Art Institute of Chicago, a former student of Morehouse College and Atlanta University and was a special pupil of Dr. Hale Woodruff, head of the Art Department of Atlanta University.

Prior to the Jubilee last November, when the institution's twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated, Prof. Winslow installed four murals upon the campus. These murals, like the illustrations in "Country Life Stories" attest the sound racial attitude which the College observes toward the rural Negro.

Both Dr. Mabel Carney of Columbia University, and Mr. Macrae, president of the Dutton Publishing Company, have sent congratulatory comments upon this remarkable work. Prof. Winslow's current exhibit at Dury's, one of Nashville's most exclusive downtown stores, is creating a sensation among members of both racial groups.

**Harris D. H. Connick, chief executive of the 1939 World's Fair of the West, is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.**

# HISTORY FOUND TO BE IN ERROR ON WHEN FIRST SLAVES ARRIVED

### Scholar Points Out Group Which Came to America In 1619 Were "Indentured Servants" Like Whites

(Nashville Globe-Independent)

Richmond, Va., March 17 (ANP)—If the Virginia senate passes its bill for erection of a monument near Jamestown on the site "where the first Negroes were landed in 1619," it should not be reared as being to "the first slaves," the senate learned last week in a message sent them by Matthew Page Andrews of Baltimore, historian.

According to Dr. Andrews, recent investigations have revealed that, contrary to statements in most histories and articles, "these first Negroes were entitled to freedom." He declared records have been found showing "the release of at least some of these Negroes after a term of service" in payment for their transportation to the colony, "similar to that of white indentures."

Dr. Andrews cited the case of Anthony Johnson, a Negro who was brought here in 1619 or "certainly before 1622." In due course, he was freed, the historian said, became a landholder, and as sueh seeured the services of a Negro named John Castor, a later arrival. Johnson held Castor in service longer than the indenture called for, and "white persons intervened to get Castor's release." Castor was to have been indentured seven or eight years, but was kept "servant for seven years longer than he should or ought," the records show.

## SWEETS CURED IN HOUSE FOR CHICKS

"We have about 300 bushels of sweet potatoes like that at home in the brooder house," Mrs. John Moody of the Massard community, north Sebastian county, remarked to G. M. Measeles, county agent, indicating some cured sweet potatoes she was selling on the curb market.

When Mr. Measeles asked her if they used their brooder house for potato storage, she replied:

"We use it for a curing and storage house both. The large, brick furnace we use in brooding our chicks furnishes plenty of heat for curing our potatoes in the fall. We can close the windows and make the house tight enough to make a good curing house, and the brooder house ventilators are just what we need to ventilate the potatoes."

The sweet potatoes are generally sold by the middle of February, and the house is then available for brooding the spring flock of chickens. This arrangement has saved the Moody's the expense of a curing house for several years.

## DR. EMBREE SAYS PRESENT METHOD OF EDUCATION FAILS

Statesboro, Ga., Feb. 24—Although American education involves a national investment exceeding 10 billion dollars and has come to be almost a religion, it is "failing in its purpose," declared Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in an address Thursday night before the Council of University System of Georgia. The fund has contributed approximately $100,000 to the university system for improvement of the education of white rural teachers and for a study of the state's offerings in higher education for colored.

"We in America are devoted to education with a passion and a university unknown in any other country at any other period of human history," Mr. Embree declared. "Yet we are not getting an educated citizenship. The proof of failure is only too clear on every hand. To take but a few glaring evidences, the reason is a shocking lack of thoughtful reading—or reading of any sort throughout our poulation or even among college graduates our public actions are marked not by intelligence, but by prejudice, stupidity, even gross corruption, our school and college practices are themselves formal, scholastic and trivial rather than truly educational.

"The pupils and their parents have asked for educational bread and we have given them stones called courses and credits. They have asked to be prepared for life and we have prepared them to pass examinations."

Embree suggested a four-point program of redemdy: (1) greater emhpasis on the stimulation of thinking rather than education; (2) the working out of interplay between theory and practice, so that students may have realistic and guided experience; (3) more attention to social and economic problems of given communities; (4) larger expenditures for teachers colleges, providing them with support comparable to that given other professional schools.

## FAVORS CONSUMER CO-OPS

Herbert H. Lehman, governor of New York, in his annual message to the State Legislature, January 5, declared that consumer cooperatives should be definitely encouraged and urged their organization as "yardsticks for the measurement of fair and just distribution costs." Pointing to the failure of both state and industry control in attempting to provide fair prices for the consumer, Governor Lehman declared that "properly operated consumer cooperative can supply milk at better retail prices and yet not impair a fair return to the producer."

It is trinmph under certain material conditions to retain your self-respect and to keep on living without bitterness.—Eleanor Roosevelt.

# THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

### History

In 1922 this organization was founded by James P. Davis, the late Gilchrist Stewart, Cornelius R. Richardson and Leon R. Harris. Mr. Davis, a native of Georgia, had long been engaged in the commission business in his native state and was recognized as the leading authority of his race on the marketing of farm products. Mr. Stewart was a native of South Carolina, the son of a sharecropper, who had risen to eminence in his profession but had not forgotten the severe struggles of those who had nurtured him. Mr. Richardson, also a native son of Georgia, was and is a prominent lawyer. He has devoted much of his time and study to the legal phases of farm and co-operative organizations. Leon R. Harris, a native of Ohio, was reared on a hilly Kentucky farm eighteen miles from a railroad. And for six years he had been a North Carolina dirt farmer, rural school teacher and a leader in farm organization work in that state.

In 1929 Mr. Davis was chosen president and began devoting all his time and efforts for the welfare of the organization. Under his unselfish and inspiring leadership, growth was rapid and substantial.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1930 and the national office was established in Chicago, the agricultural capital of the nation.

### Purpose And Aims

Quoting briefly from the "foreword" of the N. F. C. F., published in 1928, "It is the hope of the founders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this nation a Negro group of organized, influential and satisfied producers."

To accomplish this purpose the N. F. C. F. has advocated (1) co-operative buying, production and marketing. Local Units have purchased more than a quarter million dollars worth of farm and farm home supplies co-operatively during the past eight years. Local Units have produced and marketed co-operatively, hay, watermelons, string beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and mixed cars of vegetables. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (2) land ownership. The Federation has assisted hundreds of its members in purchasing farms on reasonable terms. It has also been instrumental in securing better legal sharecrop contracts. It has helped its members by instruction and assistance to take advantage of farm relief legislation. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (3) better farming and better farm living, and through organization, assists in building better colored farm communities.

### Progress

The first local Unit of the N. F. C. F. was chartered at Howard, Miss., in 1929. Today it has a membership in 21 states. It admits to membership farmers, sharecroppers, tenants and farm hands, all members of the Race who are interested in any manner in the important business of farming. The organization has proven its worth. It has been a blessing to thousands of Negro farmers.

### HOW TO ORGANIZE A UNIT OF THE N. F. C. F. IN YOUR COMMUNITY

This is an age of GROUP ACTION. The INDIVIDUAL, working alone, can accomplish little. Colored farmers must ORGANIZE. Your organization is the N. F. C. F. YOU HAVE NO OTHER NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATION. To organize a Unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community:

1. Make a list of the names of all who can and who should be members of your Unit. This list should include the names of farm owners, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, farm-hands, rural teachers, rural preachers, colored owners of farms in your community who live elsewhere, and all others of our Group who are interested in the business of farming.

2. Appoint a time and a place for a meeting and invite all whose names are on your list to attend it. The farmer's wife is an equal partner in his business and should also attend your organization meeting.

3. Elect the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Market Agent, Chaplain, and Marshal. These and four others you elect constitute your Board of Directors.

4. Collect $3.00 annual dues from each member. Two dollars per member to be sent to the national office, one dollar per member to be put in the local Unit's treasury.

5. Appoint a standing Membership Committee of three members.

6. Appoint an Agent for "The Modern Farmer."

7. Name the time and place for your monthly or bi-monthly meetings.

8. Select a name for your local unit.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO AFTER YOU ORGANIZE

After your Unit has been organized and you have elected officers who are efficient and reliable, the first thing you should do is: MAKE A SURVEY OF YOUR COMMUNITY AND REPORT THE FOLLOWING FACTS TO YOUR NATIONAL OFFICE.

1. Number of colored farm owners in your community.
2. Number of colored tenant farmers and sharecroppers in your community.
3. Number of tenant farmers and sharecroppers who desire to purchase farms and who are able financially to make a down payment on a farm.
4. Number of farms or amount of farm acreage which can be purchased in your community.
5. Number of farmers in your community who desire to purchase farms in other communities.
6. Number of farm hands in your community and average daily, weekly monthly and annual wages they receive.
7. The money crops produced in your community and money crops which may be produced.
8. The money crops which may be produced co-operatively this season or next season.
9. The farm and home supplies used at which a saving may be made by cooperative buying.
10. Is your Unit prepared to engage in co-operative buying?
11. Home owner needs in your community—paint, fencing, household appliances, farm machinery, building, etc.
12. Government assistance desired, seed loans, farm loans, etc.
13. Does your county and community have, or does it need, the services of a Negro Farm Agent and a Negro Home Demonstration Agent.
14. Could a Farm Credit Union be organized in your community.

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### General Information

After your Unit is organized a Colored Farm Women's Club and Colored Farm Boys' and Farm Girls' Club should be organized under competent leadership.

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Your national office will send you a charter and individual membership cards when annual membership fees of two dollars per member is received.

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Local Units can make and adopt by-laws to govern their local organizations. The national office will advise but will not interfere in the set-up or government of a Local Unit.

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Local Units may assess and collect monthly payment of dues for the benefit of the Local Unit treasury. Local Units may also pay to the national office annual membership dues out of the local treasury. These dues may be raised by holding entertainments, picnics, or from crop or stock growing projects engaged in by the combined membership of the Local Unit.

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The "Modern Farmer" is the official organ of the N. F. C. F. All members should read, subscribe for, and support this monthly farm paper. It is the only paper published for colored farmers.

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All Units are required to report monthly to the national office.

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For further information address

**Leon R. Harris, Secretary, Box 285, Moline, Illinois**

**or**

**The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

**Care Modern Farmer Office,** 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville,

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

# EDITORIALS

FROM THE BIBLE:—

*"It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us."* Romans 8: 34.

"The cities grow old and vanish;
Their people faint and die,
But the grasses are green forever,
Forever blue is the sky."
—Author unknown.

### EASTER—BEGIN AGAIN

Someone has called Easter the 'Feast Of New Beginnings." It is well that we should be reminded yearly of the opportunity we have to begin over again, to forget the past and past failures, and with new courage strive to be better and do better.

Have you walked through the fields in the springtime and seen the new blossoms springing up from the leaf mold of past years? Just so, a new life and a new beginning may be made from the ruins of the old. And this life may be born again, lifted up to a higher plane, and may find a new usefulness.

As we observe Easter, let us too observe a resurrection of new hope and a new life. Let us fill ourselves up with cheerfulness. Let us determine not to lose faith in ourselves nor in our fellowmen. Let us feel the joy of living—the joy of doing right —the joy of rendering unselfish service to others.

### BIGGER, BETTER GEORGIA

This month Gov. Rivers, of Georgia, will address the 13th Annual Georgia Conference on Social Work. He will tell of the many social reforms that have been made during his administration,—about the enlarged health program and the revised penal system with its emphasis on probation. He will tell those interested in social work that Georgia has taken a progressive stand for right and justice,—that Georgia is going to walk out from the "backward class" of states and join the ranks of those progressive states that believe in more prevention and less "cure,' more reform and less punishment,—more love and less prejudice.

All honor to Georgia and to a governor of Georgia who has the courage to "do something about it." It is high time the thoughtful and educated citizens of all our "backward states" seize the reins of government and put men in office who are willing and able to lead them forward. Officials of state governments who can't see through the black clouds of the past, who think more of their own future than of the future and welfare of their fellow citizens, should be put out of office and kept out. This is a time of change, and changes must be made quickly.

Georgia is going to become bigger and better. Some of her sister states should follow her example.

### "NO QUICK FARM CURE"

So says Secretary Wallace. He is right. And colored farmers, as a group, are the sickliest of the lot. It will take many years of hard and patient effort to cure a half million or more colored farmers of illiteracy, poverty and low living standards in general. Progress is being made, slowly but surely. The federal government is assisting, so are the state governments, and thousands of unselfish, noble extension workers, teachers and rural preachers are carrying the light into the darkest corners of the Southland where most of our farmers live. But the harvest is so great and the laborers, they are few in number and often weak and powerless.

Those favored ones of our Group, who know more and have more,—could assist much in bringing the light to thousands of our farm families. For instance, the Negro city church might take under its wing one or two rural churches. It could send good literature to the country church, books, magazines and newspapers. The Sunday School children might correspond with each other. All this would help. Then too, our big insurance companies, of which we are so proud, and our banks, lodges, Greek letter societies, etc., —all should have departments of rural welfare. All of these favored groups should think about doing something worthwhile for the benefit of those of our group farthest down, —our farmers.

Let's think about doing some of this needed doctoring ourselves.

### OBSERVE FARMERS SUNDAY

Every rural and urban community should observe Farmers Sunday this year,—the fifth Sunday in May, May the 29th. Farmers should invite their city friends and have good church and community programs.

The farmer's real business is farming. He should boost his business and his organization. He should show his fellowmen how big a business it is,—how important it is,—how necessary it is. And he should prove his love for it by honoring it this one day especially.

Make Farmers Sunday the biggest day in your community this year.

### THE N. F. C. F. HAS HELPED

Recently the secretary of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., "counted up" the names of those whom our organization had aided in the matter of holding on to farms they had purchased. These members, and some not members, had been given instruction and advice, letters to proper government officials had been written for them or about their difficulties, and, in many instances, they had been able to hold their farms after all hope had been lost. For this service, not one penny other than regular membership dues has been received or accepted.

We are glad the N. F. C. F. has been able to help so many. Those aided are now seeing the light where all was darkness before. They are boosting the N. F. C. F. in the fourteen states in which they live. Some forgot the organization the moment they were able to hold up their heads again, but such ungrateful people exist and are to be pitied.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is a cooperative organization. It is a YOU—HELP—ME—AND—I—HELP—YOU organization. It is doing some mighty good work and merits the support of all who are trying to make our nation a better community and our people a better people.

There is no place like home. Many of your neighbors are repairing and remodeling now. It is a good time for you to begin. If it is only a cabin, there is something you can do to beautify it. Don't let the children grow up surrounded by dirt and ugliness. Repair and beautify your home.

Keep the idea of owning a home and farm of your own ever before you. The homeowner is independent. The renter or sharecropper is not. If you are chained to the sharecropping system of farming make every effort to get loose now. There is no time like today.

Don't expect to have good luck all the time. Misfortune comes to everyone. It usually comes suddenly. Prepare for the rainy day.

He is less than half-a-man who mistreats his wife.

Keep the children in school. Education is the chief defense of nations and of races. It will soon be a disgrace to be illiterate.

Subscribe for the MODERN FARMER.

The Modern Farmer will appreciate your support. Pay your subscription and tell your neighbor that he should be a subscriber.

### THE HOUSING BILL

The final passage of the administration housing bill will create a vast new market for small homes. Prospective purchases with a down payment of only $500 for a $5,000 house and $600 for a $6,000 house. The other 90 per cent will be taken care of by the FHA insurance on mortgage loans. Interest rates have been reduced from 6 to 5 cent, plus one-quarter of 1 per cent premium charge on smaller homes, thus reducing the payments over a twenty-year period.

Building of large scale projects by real estate owners, speculators, or building contractors is encouraged by provisions that a builder can get his mortgage insured, up to 80 per cent of the cost when he makes plans for ten or more houses or an apartment house. Heretofore he has had to have buyers before he could get federal insurance. The new act also applies to farm homes for the first time. Provision for modernization and repair loans have also been revived.

About all that appears to be left out of the next act is a provision for reducing the cost of building materials, which have been going up considerably the last year. One real estate authority warns that drastic reduction in replacement costs in the future may easily wipe out the home owner's small equity, bringing on a wave of foreclosures.

"The Cooperative Consumer"

## INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

A number of national Negro organizations are urging the Navy Department to recommend the manning of a first line battleship entirely with Negro officers and enlisted men.

Jesse Binga, formerly a prominent Chicago colored banker, has been paroled to the pastor of the Roman Catholic church of which he is a member and to which he gave at one time one thousand dollars for a new building. Binga says he will spend the remainder of his life in religious work.

A twelve year old colored girl near Gadsden, Ala., recently gave birth to twin sons.

State social workers of Georgia will convene in Macon in April. Gov. Rivers will address the meeting.

Sen. Bilbo, of Mississippi, says he will offer an amendment to the federal relief appropriation bill to provide an adequate sum for transportation of colored people to Liberia for colonization purposes. All colored people who desire to leave their native land and go to live in Africa are advised to get in touch with Senator Bilbo.

An African was one time a billionaire. His name was Tippoo Tib and he had a horde of ivory worth more than a billion dollars. He was half Negro and half Arab.

The Afghan hound is said to be the oldest breed of dog in the world. The Afghans think it is the kind of dog Noah took with him in the Ark.

The anti-lynching bill filibuster carried on in the Senate under the leadership of Southern senators, cost the taxpayers of the country approximately half a million dollars.

A total of 225,080 Negro workers were employed by WPA during the last quarter of 1937. This was a little over 15 per cent of all WPA employees. Over 73,000 were women.

Dr. I. W. Duggan has been appointed Director of the Southern Division of the AAA.

For the first time in history A colored man has served as foreman of a jury in Elizabeth City county, Virginia.

Clarence Darrow, America's famous lawyer for the defense, is dead. He fought for the poor, the oppressed, the captive and the weak.

Cotton and tobacco growers approved the Dept. of Agriculture's new crop control program by large majorities, in the referendum held March 12th. The vote for cotton marketing quotas was 1,189,828 against 98,144.

George Black, an Arcola, Ill., farmer, is feeding his hens dyes of various colors so the hens will lay colored eggs. The plan works. The dyes are harmless.

Minnesota has 1900 cooperative association, the largest of any state in the Union.

Before the depression the United States was selling about 150 million pounds of pork annually to Great Britain. The present trade with Great Britain is limited to 50 million pounds. This is one reason why a new trade treaty with the United Kingdom is believed to offer advantageous possibilties to the corn belt states.

The department of agriculture at Washington does not distribute free seeds. Each year about this time there are thousands of requests received by the department, asking for seed. The department has neither seeds nor plants to either give away or sell. Fifteen years ago and before, there was a practice of giving away seeds by the department, but the year 1923 was the last time that this has ever been done.

Child marriages and divorces are no novelty in the southern part of Yugoslavia, according to statistics just issued in Belgrade. There were 1508 marriages between children of 10 to 14 years during the years 1930 to 1934. In that period sixteen children under 14 became widows or widowers and there were 12 divorces among those under that age.

## NEW FARM LAY WILL AID SMALL COLORED FARMERS

Washington—The small farmer class, which embraces most colored agriculturists, will be aided by special provisions of the new Farm Bill which President Roosevelt signed last week, according to officials of the AAA.

One of the provisions specifies that conservation payments of less than $200 will be substantially increased. Most of the colored farmers are in this class.

The new act also stipulates that payments to be divided between landlords and tenants will be divided as the crop is divided. It also provides for two-thirds of the farmers to vote marketing quotas when surpluses threaten to pull down the price.

### THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS:

**Improved Milk Cooler**

"The demand for milk cooling steadily grows and likewise the improvement of mechanical coolers has been marked," says R. U. Blasingame, Pennsylvania State College, in Country Gentlemen (March). "---Now comes a new system, in which the water in the milk itself serves as refrigerant. Recent experiments at the Pennsylvania State College have taken this unusual direction, using a vacuum within the can to evaporate a small amount of the milk and thereby cool it. The warm milk was strained into a jacketed 10-gallon can, an airtight lid provided and a vacuum pump attached to reduce the pressure within. It took an electric motor five and one half hours, using 3.13 kilowatt hours' current, to cool the milk by this method from 88 to 51 degrees. Such methods are too slow and inefficient to compete with water-vat type of coolers, but hold enough promise to encourage further development.----"

A teacher asked for sentences using the word "Beans."

"My father grows beans," said the bright boy of the class.

"My mother cooks beans," came from another pupil.

Then a third piped up; "We are all human beans."

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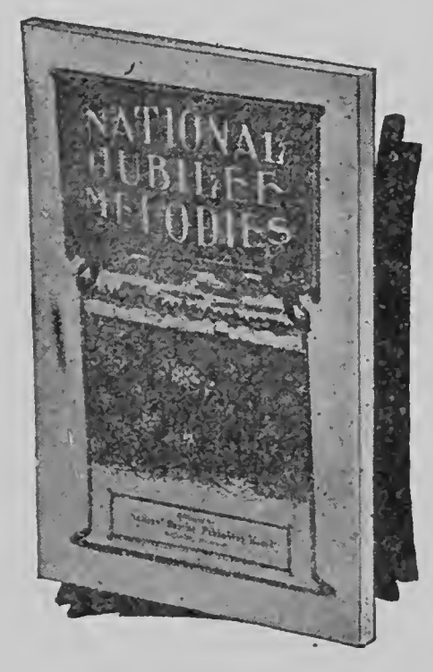


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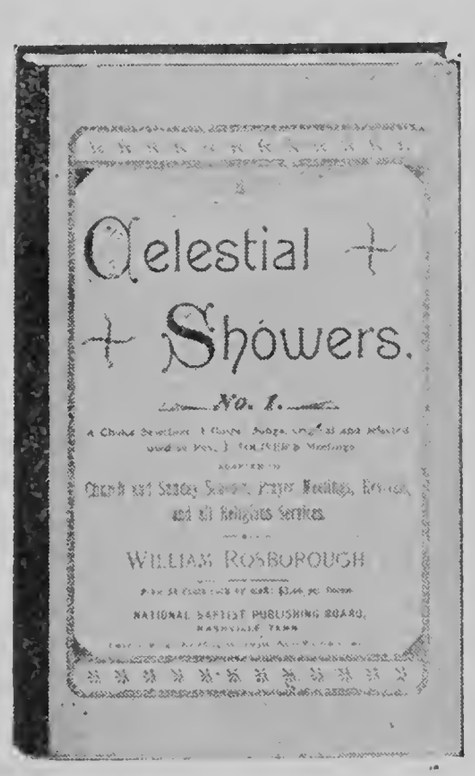


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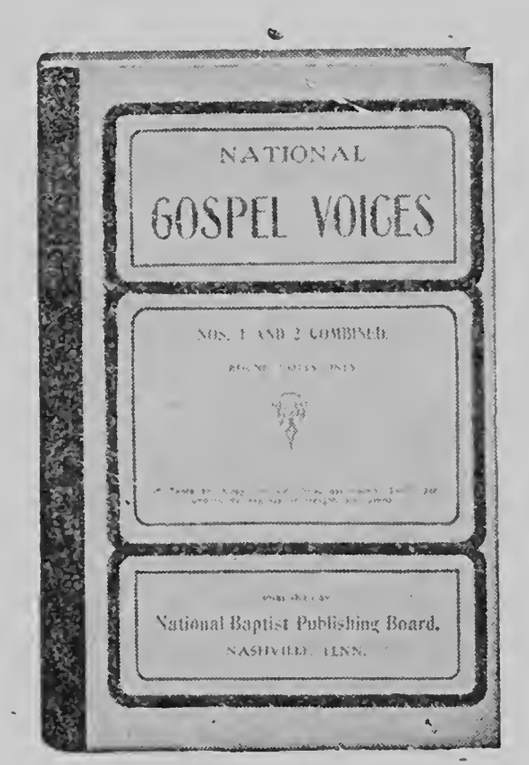


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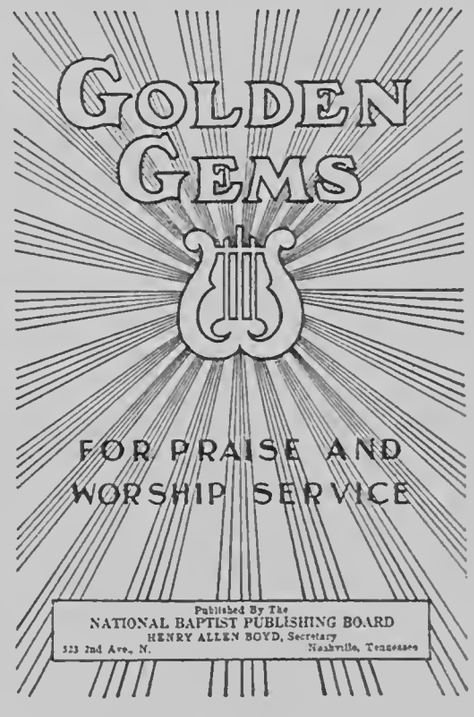


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He Understands
He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
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The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

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**523 Second Avenue, North** **Nashville, Tennessee**

**Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

(Continued from Page 1)

lotment Act and provides authority for the control of surpluses in the five commodities, cotton, tobacco, rice, corn and wheat.

2. Q. In what way does the act provide control of surpluses?

A. When supplies reach certain levels, marketing of the crops is regulated through the establishment of marketing quotas.

3. Q. Do the marketing quotas for tobacco apply to all kinds of tobacco or to each kind of tobacco separately?

A. The act defines different kinds of tobacco and the marketing quotas apply to each kind separately.

**Marketing Quotas For Flue-Cured Tobacco**

4. Q. When will flue-cured tobacco marketing quotas be put into effect?

A. They will be in effect in 1938, unless more than one-third of the producers voting in a referendum are opposed to such quotas.

5. Q. What determines when marketing quotas will be applicable?

A. The act provides that when the total supply exceeds the reserve supply level for flue-cured tobacco a national marketing quota will be in effect.

6. Q. What is the reserve supply level?

A. The reserve supply level is a quantity of tobacco 5 percent above the normal supply. The figure used in determining the 1938 marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco was 1,681 million pounds. Normal supply, as defined in the act, is the sum of a normal year's domestic consumption plus 175 percent of such consumption and a normal year's exports plus 65 percent of such exports.

7. Q. What is total supply?

A. Total supply is the quantity of tobacco on hand July 1, the beginning of the marketing year, plus the estimated crop for the year. The total supply of flue-cured tobacco on July 1, 1937, was 1,733 million pounds.

8. Q. What is a marketing quota?

A. A marketing quota is the quantity of tobacco which can be marketed without penalty.

9. Q. How much is the 1938 marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco?

A. The national marketing quota for 1938 is 705 million pounds.

10. Q. When is the Secretary required to announce the national marketing quota?

A. In 1938 the quota must be announced within 15 days after the approval of the act. In later years any quota must be announced not later than December 1.

**Referendum**

11. Q. When is the referendum required to be held?

A. In 1938 the referendum will be held March 12. In other years not later than December 31.

12. Q. Who is eligible to vote in the referendum?

A. Farmers engaged in the production of flue-cured tobacco in 1937. Each farmer will have one vote.

13. Q. How does the referendum affect the operation of the act?

A. If more than one-third of the growers voting in the referendum are opposed to the marketing quotas, the quota will not go into operation.

**Determination of State Quotas**

14. Q. How is the national marketing quota divided among States?

A. The national marketing quota is divided among the States on the basis of production in the past 5 years (including estimated production on diverted acres), with adjustments for abnormal weather and plant-bed diseases, for small farms, and for trends in production.

15. Q. Is all of the quota distributed on this basis?

A. Not less than 95 percent of the quota is distributed on this basis.

16. Q. How is the remaining part of the quota distributed?

A. The remaining part of the quota, not exceeding 5 percent, is used to provide allotments to new farms—farms on which tobacco is produced for the first time in 5 years—and for increases of quotas for small farms.

**Division of State Quotas Among Farms**

17. Q. How is the State quota divided among farms?

A. The State quota is divided among counties, and the local committeemen in each county recommend quotas for individual farms in accordance with uniform instructions.

18. Q. What are the local committees required to consider in recommending quotas for farms?

A. Past marketings of tobacco, adjusted for abnormal weather and plant-bed diseases; land, labor, and equipment available for production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting production of tobacco.

19. Q. What are the local committees required to consider in recommending quotas for new farms?

A. The same factors as for other farms, except past marketings of tobacco. The quota for any new farm cannot be more than 75 percent of the quotas for other farms in the locality which are similar with respect to land, labor, and equipment available for production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting production of tobacco.

20. Q. What consideration is given to small farms?

A. Small farms from which marketings have averaged less than 3,200 pounds will have a minimum poundage quota equal to their average marketings plus the normal production on any diverted acreage.

21. Q. Will all small farms be allowed to market up to 3,200 pounds, regardless of their past marketings?

A. No. A small farm will not have a marketing quota larger than its normal marketings, unless a specific adjustment should be made based upon recommendation by the local committee.

22. Q. Is it likely that new farms can obtain large quotas?

A. No. Quotas for new farms will consist of reasonable allotments for small farms. The maximum quota for any new farm propably will be 3,200 pounds.

23. Q. When will farmers be able to obtain information as to their marketing quotas?

A. Information as to farm marketing quotas will be available prior to the beginning of the marketing season. Acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program will be completed at an early date and they should serve as a guide to farmers in their plantings for the 1938 crop.

**Penalties**

24. Q. What is the penalty for marketing tobacco in excess of the quota?

A. The penalty will be 50 percent of the gross value of the tobacco, or 3 cents per pound, whichever is greater.

25. Q. Who will pay the penalty?

A. The penalty will be paid by the warehouseman or buyer who may deduct it from the price paid to the farmer.

**Transfer of Quotas**

26. Q. Can marketing quotas be transferred among farms?

A. The act empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to issue regulations under which marketing quotas may be transferred among farms.

**Marketing Quotas and the Agricultural Conservation Program**

27. Q. What is the relation between the marketing quotas and the Agricultural Conservation Program?

A. The marketing quotas are set up under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, while acreage allotments are set up under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

28. Q. Will the quotas affect the payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program?

A. No. Payments for acreage performance under the Agricultural Conservation Program will be made without regard to the marketing quotas. This payment will be at the rate of 1 cent per pound of the normal yield for each acre in the farm acreage allotment.

29. Q. How will the planting of an acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment affect payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program?

A. A deduction will be made from the payment at the rate of 10 cents per pound of the normal yield for each excess acre.

30. Q. What will be the adjustments of acreage under the Agricultural Conservation Program?

A. For farms having a normal acreage of more than 5 acres, approximately 30 percent from the normal acreage; for farms having 3.5 acres or less, 10 percent from the normal acreage; and for farms having between 3.5 and 5 acres, adjustments ranging from 10 percent up to 30 percent from the normal acreage.

31. Q. Will the acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program be likely with normal yields to result in production in line with the marketing quotas?

A. Yes.

32. Q. What is the normal yield for flue-cured tobacco?

A. At the present time a normal yield for flue-cured tobacco appears to be above 800 pounds per acre. For the 10 years prior to 1932 the average yield was 686 pounds; for the 5 years from 1933 to 1937 the average yield was 842 pounds. Yields during the past 5 years have been unusually favorable.

33. Q. Is the normal yield mentioned under question 32 higher than that used heretofore under Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs?

A. Yes. The yield used under previous Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs has been around 775 pounds per acre.

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
**Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

**AAA**
**THE NEW FARM ACT**
**A SHORT SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938.**

In the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, Congress declared the purposes of the new national farm legislation to be:

To conserve the Nation's soil resources and use them efficiently.

To assist in the marketing of farm products for domestic consumption and export:

To regulate interstate and foreign commerce in cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice, so as to—

Minimize violent fluctuations in supplies, marketings, and prices of farm commodities;

Protect consumers by maintaining adequate reserves of food and feed; and

Assure farmers a fair share in the national income.

These purposes are for the benefit of agriculture and for the welfare of the entire Nation.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, aproved February 16, provides for a farm program open to participation by all farmers in the United States.

One part of the Act strengthens and continues those provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act under which about 4 million farmers took part in the agricultural conservation programs of 1936 and 1937. These provisions will be available, as in the past 2 years, to every farmer. They authorize continued payments to farmers who take part in the agricultural conservation program.

Another part of the new Act supplements the conservation programs with provisions for regulating interstate and foreign commerce in the five commodities listed in the Act—cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice.

**GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE ACT**

Both parts of the Act are designed to safeguard the productiveness of agriculture. All payments are to be conditioned upon participation in measures for soil conservation. Both parts of the Act are designed to stabilize commerce in agricultural products and to give farmers a fair share of the national income.

Broadly summarized, the provisions of the Act are seen to give the basis for a 6-point program designed to assist farmers to produce abundantly year after year. They are designed to protect agriculture against the price collapses that heretofore have penalized heavy production. The Act provides actual methods such as acreage allotments, marketing quotas, and commodity loans, to help give the stability of income that farmers need in order to grow and to maintain ample reserves of farm commodities for the Nation's use. In effect, this means that an Ever-Normal Granary will be started. It is estimated that the Act's provisions affecting reserve supplies will result in about doubling the average annual carry-overs of corn and wheat.

This 6-point program may be outlined as follows:

1. The A. A. A. soil-conservation program is continued and its objectives established as a part of permanent farm policy in the interests of future abundance of food and fiber.

2. National acreage allotments are set at levels to give production ample for domestic consumption, for exports, and for reserve supplies, and payments are made to encourage farmers to produce up to these allotments.

3. Systematic storage of food and feed surpluses from big crop years for use in years of shortage is assisted by loans.

4. Marketing quotas for commercial producers of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice, backed by penalties on sales in excess of the quotas can be used, subject to approval of two-thirds of the producers voting, to obtain general participation of farmers in a program designed to hold surplus supplies of the five listed commodities off the market until they are needed.

5. Release of supplies withheld from market under marketing quotas is provided to meet any shortage.

6. Crop insurance for wheat, starting with the 1939 crop will give wheat producers and bread consumers better protection against crop failure. Gradual accumulations of wheat paid in by farmers as insurance premiums will contribute to the Ever-Normal Granary supplies.

**Referendum Provided**

An essential point in the new Farm Act is the fact that when excessive supplies pile up, producers themselves have the final say through a referendum as to whether marketing quotas for the five listed commodities are to be used or not.

In years when surpluses call for use of marketing quotas, the referendum must be held soon after the quotas are announced. If two-thirds of the producers voting favor the quota, it will be used, but if more than one-third of the voters oppose the quota, it will not go into actual operation.

The Act provides that the A. A. A. farm program in 1938 will be carried on locally through the existing community and county committees that have performed this function in the A. A. A. soil-conservation programs of 1936 and 1937. In the future slight changes will be made in the method by which farmers in county association choose the local and county committees. Local administrative areas are to be established within counties. Participating farmers in each area will elect local committeemen, and also choose a delegate to a county convention. The county convention will elect the county committee. The county agricultural extension agent will be, ex officio, a member of the county committee, without a vote and may be selected by the committee as its secretary.

In each State there is to be a State committee consisting of not more than five and not fewer than three farmer residents of the State, with the State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, ex officio, an additional member.

**Farm Income Protected**

Protection of farm income is a vital purpose of the new Farm Act. It seeks to give farmers a larger and steadier share in the National income. Specifically the Act affords farmers the following measures of income protection:

**Payments to farmers** who cooperate in the A. A. A. program.

**Additional "parity" payments,** if at some future time funds over and above the present authorization of $500,000,000 annually should be made available.

**National acreage allotments** that encourage plantings in line with domestic demand, foreign markets, and ample carrying-overs, and that avoid sudden and extreme acreage shifts.

**Storage loans** to enable farmers to carry over unusually large supplies until the market needs them and they can be sold at fair prices.

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

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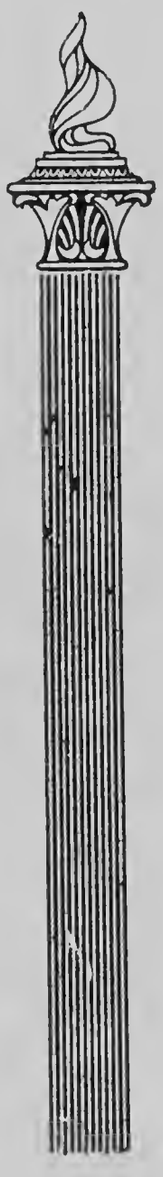

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# Flue-Cured Tobacco Facts

**United States Department of Agricultural Adjustment Administration.**

This statement presents the situation as regards flue-cured tobacco. It indicates the production needed for 1938 to maintain supply in line with demand. Acreage allotments which will be determined for individual farms under the 1933 Agricultural Conservation Program will take into account the amount of production needed. The information contained in this statement should prove useful to voters in connection with the referendum on marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

**Summary**

1. The 1937 flue-cured tobacco crop was approximately 850 million pounds. This was 25 percent more than the 1936 crop of 682 million pounds, and second only to the record crop of 865 million pounds in 1930
2. The total supply of flue-cured tobacco in the United States July 1, 1937 (including 1937 production and carry-over), climbed to 1,7333,000,000 pounds, the highest supply on record, 11.5 percent more than on July 1, 1936.
3. Although world consumption of United States flue-cured tobacco has increased above the low point of 1932, it is still below the 1929-30 level. Gains in domestic consumption have not been sufficient to offset the loss in foreign consumption in 1931 and 1932.
4. Exports to Great Britain have increased, but the rate of increase has been less than the rate of increase in use of Empire-grown tobacco. China and Japan are consuming less United States flue-cured tobacco and growing more of their own.
5. Domestic stocks of flue-cured tobacco increased from 676 million pounds in 1933 to 883 million pounds in 1937. The 1937 crop will add about 100 million pounds on these stocks. It will also increase foreign stocks.
6. Supply now appears to be somewhat large even in relation to the higher consumption level. Continued production above consumption will mean prices less favorable than those that have been received for the last four crops.
7. In order to keep production in 1938 from exceeding world consumption of United States flue-cured tobacco, it will be necessary for growers to reduce plantings below those of 1937.

**Domestic Consumption and Supply**

Estimated domestic consumption of flue-cured tobacco will reach a new high level of around 350 million pounds during the current year 1937-38—an increase of about 5 percent above domestic consumption in the preceding year. The increase of consumption has resulted from the increased use of cigarettes, and has been sufficient to more than offset losses in flue-cured tobacco used for domestic smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco. About four-fifths of the flue-cured tobacco consumed in the United States is used in cigarettes and the remaining one-fifth is used chiefly in smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco.

There has been an annual increase in consumption of flue-cured tobacco in the United States since 1932. It is anticipated that domestic consumption will continue to increase, but the rate of the increase is expected to be slower. It is significant that the consumption of cigarettes during the last 6 months increased only 5 percent over the same months a year earlier, compared with a rate of increase of 10 per cent during the 21year period beginning July 1, 1935. Domestic stocks of flue-cured tobacco have increased in recent years, but up until the present time the larger stocks were not more than sufficient to maintain a normal ratio between stocks and the increased consumption.

The total supply of flue-cured tobacco at the beginning of the present marketing year reached a new high level of 1,733 million pounds. This supply resulted from addition of the 1937 crop of 850 million pounds to the United States carry-over of 883 million pounds on July 1, 1937. With the large crop in 1937, stocks next year will be increased over the 1937 stocks by about 100 million pounds. This will be somewhat above normal even with the higher level of domestic consumption. Consequently, it does not appear that the market will absorb another large crop in 1938 without a drop in prices to farmers.

**Foreign Situation**

Although foreign consumption of United States flue-cured tobacco has recovered to some extent from the decline of recent years, most of which occurred from 1931 to 1932, it is still estimated to be about 100 million pounds below the levels which prevailed from 1929 to 1931.

In the United Kingdom, the most important foreign market for this tobacco, the consumption of cigarettes has increased as it has in the United States, but somewhat less rapidly. The rate of increase in consumption of Empire-grown flue-cured tobacco has been greater than the rate of increase in consumption of American-grown tobacco. The lower tariff on imports of Empire-grown tobacco has encouraged the use of this tobacco rather than United States tobacco. With the exception of Germany, consumption has increased in other European countries and in Australia.

Consumption of United States flue-cured tobacco in China has declined since 1930 and has shown no tendency to improve. Chinese production of flue-cured tobacco has been increasing for many years, the crop of 1937 being estimated at more than 200 million pounds, compared with an average of around 150 million pounds during the period from 1933 to 1935 and less than 100 million pounds prior to 1931. Production of flue-cured tobacco has also increased in Japan. The present conflict in the Orient has resulted in unstable and uncertain conditions, the effects of which are not predictable.

In Canada substantial quantities of United States flue-cured tobacco has been displaced by increases in Canadian production, the estimated consumption of American grown having decreased from around 16,000,000 pounds during the period from 1928 to 1930 to around 4,000,000 pounds at the present time.

Stocks of the United States flue-cured tobacco in foreign countries were relatively low at the beginning of the 1937 marketing year. The 1937 crop was generally considered a good crop for the export trade. For some countries in which increased consumption in recent years has been accompanied by comparatively small purchases, there has been a tendency to purchase enough tobacco from the 1937 crop to meet current consumption and replenish depleted stocks. It is estimated that the total volume of exports during the current marketing year may reach 400 million pounds, which is considered to be sufficiently above the level of foreign consumption to permit stocks in most countries to be restored to approximately normal levels. In view of the relatively large exports from 1937 crops, it is likely that purchases for export from the 1933 crop will be substantially smaller.

**Acreage, Production, and Yield**

In 1937 the harvested acreage of flue-cured tobacco mounted to 962,500 acres, the highest since 1931. This increase occurred notwithstanding the fact that about two-thirds of the acreage on which flue-cured tobacco is grown was covered by the Agricultural Conservation Program. The large acreage in 1937 was accompanied by a high yield per acre, estimated at 883 pounds, which compares with an average of 832 pounds for the 4 preceding years, and 748 pounds for the 10 preceding years. The 1937 crop of 850 million pounds was exceeded in size only by the crop of 865 million pounds in 1930, and was from 125 to 150 million pounds above present world consumption.

## HAIL DAMAGES PLANE

In a dash of 150 miles to save the life of a child an airplane was seriously damaged near Durban South Afriea. During the flight the pilot avoided several storms, but was caught on the fringe of one over Umzimkulu mountain. Hailstones took chips out of the fuselage. The 14-month-old daughter of George Cullen was flown from Matatiele to the Durban hospital and her life was saved.

## THE LAW OF LIBERTY

THE LAW OF LIBERTY—that sounds at first like a contradiction. What is law but a limiting of liberty? What is liberty but an escape from law? Law shuts you in: liberty lets you out. The law of the state restricts the liberty of the citizen; the laws of nature hamper the freedom of the will. How then can the Apostle say that the perfect law brings liberty? He means, I suppose, that the only real liberty of life is to be found not outside of law, but through it. A country without law—the country of the anarchist—is not necessarily a free country. It may be, on the contrary, a place of the most savage despotism. A world without law would not necessarily give greater play to the fredom of man. On the contary, it would simply be a chaos of disorder, where there would be no scope for liberty. What, then, is the relation of liberty to law? It is this—that while some laws shut in and enslave life, other laws broaden and enlarge life. One is set free as he passes from one kind of law to the other. Liberty is allegiance to the higher law.

We speak of a liberal education. What is a liberal or liberating education? It is not an education without law. On the contrary, the liberally educated man has submitted himself to diseipline and learned the scope and authority of law. Intelleetual liberty means freedom from sordid, eommercial or disingenuous views of life, and the transfer of interest and loyalty to permanent ideals of truth or goodness or beauty. In so far as one has thus transferred his allegianee from narrowing and shifting interests to broadening and ideal interests, he is liberally educated. He has found the law of liberty.

Sometimes we wonder precisely what our religion does for us. It does not answer all our questions: it does not feed us or support us or free us from trouble and care. Well then, what does it do? It gives us a law of liberty. It sets us free from the lower interests which threaten to master our lives. God comes to the human heart and says: "My child, give me thy heart;" and in that allegiance to the higher law the petty interests and cares which were dominating life let go their hold, and the soul enters into the law of liberty. What is the problem of life, but just this transfer of the heart's desire, from the shut-in sense of routine, from the basement of life, to the refreshment and strength of the clearer, higher air; and what is liberty except the exhilarating emancipation of that new ideal?

"The freer step the fuller breath,
The wide horizon's grander view,
The sense of life that knows no death,
The life that maketh all things new." —Francis G. Peabody

## Howard Dentistry Dean Honored

**Dental Deans**

Dr. Dixon, Dean of Howard University Dental School, was the guest of Dr. D. H. Turpin, Dean of Meharry Dental School at his residence 903 1st Ave., South. Others on the guest list were friends, local and out of town.

Dean Dixon was introduced to the assemblage by Dean Turpin. Following the introduction we were invited to the dining room by Mrs. Turpin, where we partook of the very delicious repass especially prepared by the de-lovely wife of the host, Mrs. D. H. Turpin.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Turpin (Host), Dr. W. B. Reed, Dr. E. B. Jefferson, Mr. E. B. Jefferson, Jr., Dr. R. F. Sandford, Dr. C. B. Steele, Dr. W. H. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway of Memphis, Tenn., Prof. and Mrs. Hemmingway of Fisk University Music School, Dr. and Mrs. Patterson of Memphis, Tenn., Dr. I. A. Watson of Memphis, Tenn., Prof. W. J. Hale, Jr., of A. and I. State College.

After dinner speeches and reminiscences of the past by various friends disclosed the fact that Dr. E. B. Cole and Dr. J. B. Singleton had been called, but found wanting. The Publicity Agent, Dr. J. M. Colston, made an effort to voice their sentiments, which are always good.

Before departing to our respective homes it was learned that Dr. D. H. Turpin and Dr. W. B. Reed will leave Friday morning for Chicago, to attend the Mid-Winter Session of the National Dental Association.

To the host, and guest; best wishes for a successful trip.

By J. M. Colston, Pub. Agt.
Capitol City Dental Society.

**United States Flue-Cured Tobacco: Acreage, Yield, Production, Price. Farm Value, Stocks' Supply, and Consumption by Years, 1920-37**

| Year | Acreage harvested | Yield per acre | Production | Season average farm price per pound | Farm Value | Stocks at beginning of marketing year (farm sales weight) | Supply at beginning of marketing year (production plus stocks) | Estimated consumption in the United States—1* | Estimated consumption in foreign countries—1* | Estimated world consumption—1* | Number of years' supply (supply divided by world consumption) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | Lbs. | Million pounds | Cents | Million dollars | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million Pounds | Number |
| 1920..... | 908.9 | 678 | 616.0 | 21.5 | 132.5 | 352.5 | 968.5 | 132 | 252 | 384 | 2.5 |
| 1921..... | 611.5 | 587 | 358.8 | 21.9 | 78.7 | 557.8 | 916.6 | 150 | 258 | 408 | 2.2 |
| 1922..... | 659.5 | 630 | 415.4 | 27.2 | 112.8 | 513.3 | 928.7 | 168 | 266 | 434 | 2.1 |
| 1923..... | 804.8 | 722 | 580.7 | 20.8 | 120.7 | 507.7 | 1,088.4 | 175 | 273 | 448 | 2.4 |
| 1924..... | 754.5 | 580 | 437.3 | 21.6 | 94.5 | 545.6 | 982.9 | 186 | 288 | 474 | 2.1 |
| 1925..... | 835.1 | 689 | 575.1 | 20.0 | 115.0 | 526.4 | 1,101.5 | 202 | 311 | 513 | 2.1 |
| 1926..... | 800.7 | 699 | 560.1 | 24.9 | 139.7 | 523.7 | 1,083.8 | 209 | 341 | 550 | 2.0 |
| 1927..... | 958.3 | 750 | 718.8 | 20.5 | 147.3 | 538.9 | 1,257.7 | 218 | 385 | 603 | 2.1 |
| 1928..... | 1,119.9 | 660 | 739.1 | 17.3 | 128.1 | 657.9 | 1,397.0 | 238 | 430 | 668 | 2.1 |
| 1929..... | 1,085.7 | 691 | 750.0 | 18.0 | 134.9 | 688.8 | 1,438.8 | 250 | 465 | 715 | 2.0 |
| 1930..... | 1,144.2 | 756 | 865.2 | 12.0 | 103.4 | 703.4 | 1,568.6 | 251 | 477 | 728 | 2.2 |
| 1931..... | 979.5 | 684 | 669.5 | 8.4 | 56.4 | 794.5 | 1,464.0 | 240 | 455 | 695 | 2.1 |
| 1932..... | 617.5 | 605 | 373.7 | 11.6 | 43.4 | 867.0 | 1,240.7 | 252 | 375 | 627 | 2.0 |
| 1933..... | 920.6 | 797 | 733.4 | 15.3 | 112.1 | 675.8 | 1,409.2 | 270 | 370 | 640 | 2.2 |
| 1934..... | 684.2 | 814 | 556.8 | 27.3 | 151.7 | 763.0 | 1,319.8 | 289 | 345 | 634 | 2.1 |
| 1935..... | 874.0 | 928 | 811.2 | 20.0 | 162.2 | 752.6 | 1,563.8 | 311 | 340 | 651 | 2.4 |
| 1936..... | 864.5 | 790 | 682.9 | 22.0 | 150.0 | 871.3 | 1,554.2 | 334 | 345 | 679 | 2.3 |
| 1937—2* | 962.5 | 883 | 850.2 | 23.3 | 198.0 | 883.2 | 1,733.4 | 350 | 360 | 710 | 2.4 |

1*—The estimates of annual world consumption, together with the estimates of consumption in the United States and in foreign countries, shown in the table are preliminary and subject to revision.
2*—Preliminary.

### Y'S IN TRIBUTE TO ROSENWALD

### PHILANTHROPIST HONORED ON RACE RELATIONS DAY

NEW YORK—The late Julius Rosenwald was called "the greatest benefactor of the Negro race since Abraham Lincoln" in a statement released here this week by Channing H. Tobias, senior national Y. M. C. A., secretary in connection with the Y's annual observance of Rosenwald Day and Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 13, In paying tribute to Mr. Rosenwald, wealthy Jewish philanthropist, Mr. Tobias extolled him as the finest example of a citizen who served humanity beyond racial lines.

"Today 5,000 rural schools in the South are giving a chance to over a half million Negro boys and girls to learn their 3 R's homemaking, simple farming and mechanical industries because of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in underprivileged Negroes. Modern Y. M. C. A.'s offering a recreational and cultural center for colored populations in 25 cities have been erected through his generosity. Through the Rosenwald Fund, schools, hospitals, clinics and colleges for white and colored and of all faiths have known, his benefactions.

"The colored department of the national Y. M. C. A.," Mr. Tobias continued, "is now launching a $125,000 campaign to conserve the investments in Y. M. C. A.'s made by such benefactors as Mr. Rosenwald; George Foster Peabody of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Matthews of Buffalo, Dr. J. W. Anderson, Dallas; and the late Norman Harris of Chicago, Cleveland H. Dodge and Lucien C. Warner of New York. The campaign which is being carried on in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the colored Y. M. C. A. work, also includes projects for establishing associations in southern states, where there are still 3,000,000 colored boys without Y. M. C. A. service.

"Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the State Teachers college at Cheyney, Pa., is chairman of the campaign, with Dr. John R. Mott, Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. J. E. Moorland, honorary chairman.

### SAYS SHE WAS FORCED TO WALK IN SOLDIERS' BLOOD

Mrs. Dora Burnside, 85 walked in the blood of Confederate soldiers.

It was not because she wanted to, but because she was a Negro slave child and behind her stood Green Grinston, union army sympathizer, who threatened to shoot her if she refused.

"Walk! Walk in it, I tell you. I want you to grow up and remember that you walked in rebel blood,' he said to me and my sisters," said Mrs. Burnside, who lives at 1020 Crocker St., Des Moines, Iowa.

MEMORY CLEAR

Mrs. Burnside, who came to Des Moines, from Kansas 14 years ago, was born and raised in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, just 13 miles from the childhood home of Jesse James.

Her memory of union and confederate army movements in Pulaski County—she was a child of 8—is clear. She has an unending lot of stories and tells them with interesting detail.

"I remember Green Grinston better than I'll ever remember you boys," said the old Negro woman. "He was tall and had long white hair like some of the men wore it then. He wore a big white hat.

"After the union and rebel armies had stopped fighting and had fallen back one day, I went with my father out onto the battlefield. There was Grinston on a pony—a fairly big pony—riding up and down the field trying to make his pony walk over the dead.

LAY DOWN

"Grinston was spitting into the faces of the dead rebels and cursing. The pony just wouldn't step on the dead. It finally just lay down and quit," she said.

Mrs. Burnside said her father, a former slave, had bought feedom for himself and his wife. His children, however, were too young for work as slaves.

RAN WILDLY

One day she, with a white girl, 13, and a baby, got lost among the union soldiers, she said. Frightened by a dispatch rider on a former slave, had bought freedom its nostrils, the girls had run wildly away. They ran right into a union picket who stopped them at point of a gun.

"'Dora, what shall we do?' Alice, the white girl, said to me. I said, 'We must pray!' and she said she didn't know how to pray. I said to her 'You ought to know. You're older and have been to Sunday School.'

"Well, we knelt right down and what we prayed I don't remember but it was something about not letting the rebels get us.

HAS WEAKNESS

'Then I looked up and the picket was standing right by and tears was a running from his eyes. I remember they dropped on his shoe. He said, "If I was as prepared to die as you are. I wouldn't mind going through this war.'".

The former slave, in good health has a weakness, she said.

'I'd be fine if I had glasses, but my eyes are going bad and I just can't get no glasses."

## NYA Projects Aiding Negro Youth, Mrs. Bethune Tells President

Washington, D. C.—One of the most significant accomplishments of the National Youth Administration in 1937 was the establishment of resident training projects for Negro youth in twenty-five Southern communities, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of the Division of Negro Affairs, told co-members of the NYA Advisory Committee at a meeting held here last Wednesday.

Mrs. Bethune later accompanied other members of the committee to the White House. The group was entertained at tea by Mrs. Roosevelt, and then spent over an hour with the President in a discussion of the future of the NYA.

In her report Mrs. Bethune said that over 1,100 young colored men and women are now enrolled in the twenty-five resident centers, located on or near the campuses of Negro educational institutions in thirteen states. These students, drawn from nearby rural communities, are taught farming techniques and home management, earning their "tuition" by part-time work on NYA projects

Types of training provided all students include soil conservation, care of plants and shrubbery, repair of farm tools equipment, dairying, poultry raising and personal hygiene. Girls are given special courses in the care of the home, canning, sewing, laundry work and foods. Boys are taught the fine points of gardening, marketing and animal husbandry.

The part-time work projects enable the young people to earn enough to pay for the training and subsistence, with about $5 a month left over for necessary personal expenditures.

The girls do such work as serving food in school cafeterias, cleaning and decorating school dormitories, making beds and gardening. The boys are employed at plastering, painting, repairing school buildings and constructing new dormitories and recreation centers.

The new emphasis given by the NYA in the past year to construction projects, Mrs. Bethune said, has made possible the improvement and extension of educational, recreational and other welfare facilities for Negro youth. Colored NYA workers have built several new school houses and community centers, and repaired the equipment of hundreds of existing structures. They have also constructed isolation huts for tuberculosis patients, graded vacant lots for playgrounds, and cleared away spaces for roadside parks.

The Special Negro Graduate Aid Fund of $70,000, in addition to providing financial assistance for 350 colored graduate students who could not obtain help from the regular NYA budget of their university, enabled a number of special projects to be carried out, Mrs. Bethune's report continued. Four groups of twenty-five students each were aided in studying library work at four centers. These 100 students are finding jobs in Negro high schools that up to now could not be accredited because they had no trained library worker on their staff.

Another project financed through this fund was the training course conducted by Tuskegee Institute for the purpose of preparing trained workers for hotel employment.

The NYA guidance and placement service, which since it was founded has placed thousands of Negro youth in jobs in all parts of the country, was particularly successful during the past year, Mrs. Bethune stated. To aid this work, a number of states printed bulletins and booklets designed to help Negro youth find work suited to their capabilities.

Concluding her report, Mrs. Bethune recommended an increase in the Negro Graduate Aid Fund; expansion of the Guidance and Placement Program; and extension of the resident and vocational training centers.

## FOR CONSUMER AGENCY

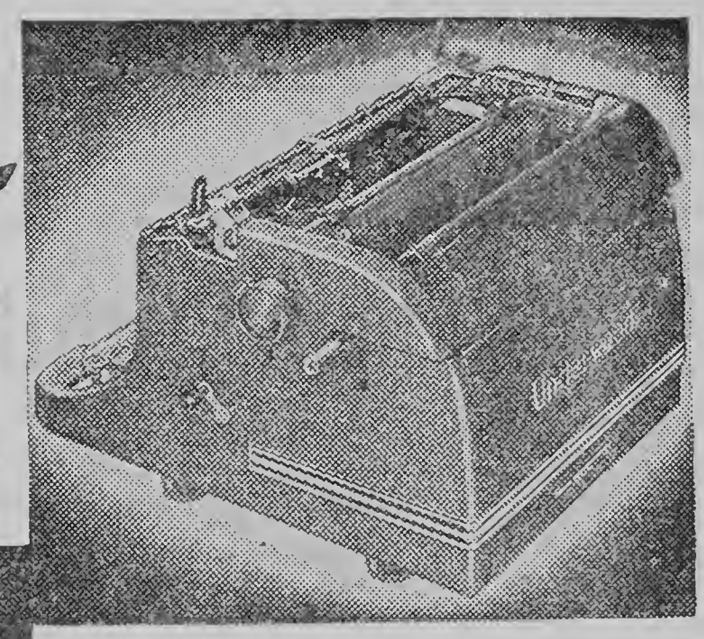
### Committee Would Coordinate and Extend U. S. Services

Creation of a central consumer agency in the federal government to give consumers equal status with labor, business and agriculture was recommended to President Roosevelt February 24 by a committee from the Consumers' National Federation. This federation is a coordinating agency for various consumer groups throughout the country and it is not to be confused with the chain-store-financed Consumers Foundation, Inc. The central agency proposed would initiate proceedings for the definition of standards of consumer goods, collect and publish information of value to consumers, represent consumers before regulatory bodies, and cooperate with an advisory interdepartmental committee for coordination and extension of consumer services now being performed in government departments.


TYPISTS & EXECUTIVES

Say O.K.

*FROM TWO DIFFERENT ANGLES



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## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

(Continued from Page 6)

**Marketing quotas,** together with the storage loans, to hold unusual surpluses out of glutted markets and to protect the value of commodities.

Provisions in the new Act are designed to give additional protection to small farmers, to define the basis for dividing payments between tenants and landlords, and to apportion funds among the different commodities.

They prescribe specific increases in all soil-conservation payments up to $200. The smaller the payment, the greater the increase provided. The effect of these provisions is to take sums sufficient to make possible the increases in small payments from the funds available for all payments, before the money available is distributed.

Beginnig in 1939, a limit of $10,000 will be placed on individual payments.

Payments are to be divided between landlord and tenant in proportion as they share in the crop, except that payments for soil-building practices are divided in the proportion in which landlord and tenant contribute to carrying out the practices.

Funds available for payments will be divided among crops on the general basis of their average acreages and average value in the past, and the extent of the adjustments being required.

The Act contains a specific provision designed to protect dairy, livestock, and poultry producers against increased competition arising from changes in land use under the program. In general, the Act is also expected to help these producers by decreasing the likelihood that low prices will drive producers of corn, wheat, cotton, etc., into competition with them.

**National Acreage Allotments** are established for corn, wheat, and rice, and, under the Soil-Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, for tobacco. The national allotments will be divided among the States producing these commodities. The State allotments will be divided among counties, and the county allotments among individual producers. The National cotton allotment (in bales) will be converted into acres and divided among States, counties, and individual farmers. All county allotments will be apportioned among individual farmers through the local and county committees.

**Marketing and Storage Quotas** for the five listed commodities can become effective only when supplies exceed normal by amounts definitely specified for each commodity, and then only when approved in a producers' referendum. The supply levels which must be exceeded before quotas can be put into use include reserves and carry-overs larger than the usual reserves and carry-overs. Sales in excess of marketing quotas are subject to a penalty per pound or per bushel. The penalty, together with loans on stored commodities, protects farmers who wish to hold products in storage when markets are becoming glutted and prices are threatened with collapse. The marketing-quota provisions apply to all producers.

Methods of using the marketing quotas vary among commodities. General procedure calls for determining, before the opening of the marketing year, whether the total supply of the commodity available for the coming year will exceed normal consumption and market requirements, plus carry-over.

The Act requires that all acreage allotments and marketing quotas be kept available for public inspection, and sets up a system of local committees for reviewing the quotas of any farmers who are dissatisfied and appeal for a review.

All quota provisions are subject to termination in a national emergency, and must be adjusted or suspended to meet shortage in domestic supplies or increases in exports.

**Commodity Loans** on any agricultural product (including dairy products), to be made through the Commodity Credit Corporation on the security of the commodities themselves, are authorized.

The Corporation is directed to make loans on corn, wheat, and cotton, when supplies rise above specified levels or prices fall below specified levels. Rates to cooperating farmers for loans on corn, cotton, and wheat range from 52 percent to 75 percent of parity. This range permits loans high enough to put a plank under prices to prevent their collapse, but not so high as to keep our products from competing for export markets. The rate to non-cooperators on that part of their crop that would be subject to penalty if marketed is 60 percent of the rate available to cooperators.

The Government's investments in the loans are protected by having marketing quotas available to prevent the dumping of surpluses and the wreckage prices. If the use of a marketing quota for any year is prevented by opposition of more than one-third of the producers voting in the referendum, no loan on that commodity can be made until the beginning of the next marketing year.

### NEW PROVISIONS FOR THE FIVE LISTED COMMODITIES

Following is a summary of the current situations and the way the new provisions of the Act apply to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice.

**Cotton**—The Act applies directly to problems that continually face cotton growers. Some 10 million farm people, on 2 million farms in the South, depend on cotton as their chief source of income. So do several million other workers on railroads, in cotton gins, and in the textile mills. From one-third to one-half of the United States cotton crop usually is exported. The 1937 cotton crop here and abroad was the largest in history, and the world supply for the marketing year 1937-38 is the greatest on record. The price of cotton is set in the world market and now is low.

Under the Act a national allotment is to be announced each year in terms of the number of bales needed to make a normal supply available during the next marketing year. The allotments for 1938 and 1939, however, must be between 10 and 11 1-2 million bales.

The Act specifies how the bale allotment is to be divided among the growers. In general, it is to be apportioned among the States according to past production. Each State allotment (converted into terms of acres) is then to be apportioned among the counties according to past acreage. The county allotments are to be given to farmers primarily on the basis of tilled acreage not used for tobacco, wheat, or rice. Provision is made for minimum allotments to small farms.

A marketing quota is to apply, subject to final veto in a referendum, during the next marketing year whenever the total supply of cotton is found to be more than 107 percent of the normal supply, a total of about 19 1-2 million bales. This year the referendum has been set for March 12. The marketing quota for any farm will allow the marketing of all cotton produced on the farm's acreage allotment.

A penalty of 2 or 3 cents a pound, depending on the year of production and the year of marketing, will apply to cotton marketed in excess of the quota, except that no penalty is to apply to long-staple cotton or to cotton from any farm with an acreage allotment which produces less than 1,000 pounds of lint cotton.

**Wheat.**—The new Farm Act recognizes that the wheat farmer faces two chronic dangers. One is the risk of crop failure. This overtook him with successive short crops from 1933 to 1936. The other is the danger of tremendous surplus. Accumulation of successive surpluses without export outlets buried the farmer in 1932 under a mountain of 35-cent wheat.

The present situation is this: Wheat production in 1937 totaled 874 million bushels. Domestic consumption, plus limited wheat exports, will probably leave a carry-over on July 1 of more than 200 million bushels. Wheat plantings for harvest in 1938 are expected to be close to record levels. Meanwhile, drought has been foreshadowed by dust storms in the Southwest. Right now the wheat farmer does not know whether this year he will be the victim of drought or of surplus, or whether he will escape both for another year.

Under the Act a national wheat acreage allotment is to be announced every year. It is to be such as will normally make available for market a supply equal to 130 percent of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, a total of about 910 million bushels. The allotment for 1938 is set by the Act at 62 1-2 million acres.

This national allotment is to be apportioned among the States chiefly according to past acreage, among the counties on a similar basis, and among producers on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

A marketing quota for wheat is to apply, unless disapproved in the referendum, during any marketing year when the estimated total supply is more than 135 percent of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports (a total of about 950 million bushels). The quota must make available for market 130 percent of normal needs, less the estimated carry-over and the wheat needed for seed and livestock feeding during the year. In general, the quota for any farm is to be the normal yield of a "marketing" percentage of the acreage allotment, plus any non-penalty wheat held over from previous years. No quota is to be applied in any year to a producer whose acreage that year, with normal yields, would produce less than 100 bushels.

The penalty for marketing in excess of a quota is 15 cents a bushel.

Under special provision in the Act, no quota is to apply in 1938 unless before May 15 provision has been made by law for payment in whole or in part in 1938 of parity payments on wheat.

**Crop Insurance for Wheat** is one of the most significant parts of the Act. It inaugurates the first Federal crop-insurance program in this country. It provides insurance for the wheat farmer against loss through crop failure and forecasts eventual extension of the plan to other commodities.

It creates the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to carry out the crop-insurance provisions. Commencing with the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1939, the Corporation is authorized to insure wheat producers against loss of yield. Since amounts of losses are calculated in terms of wheat, the protection is given against losses of yield rather than price declines. The insurance applies to losses of yield resulting from


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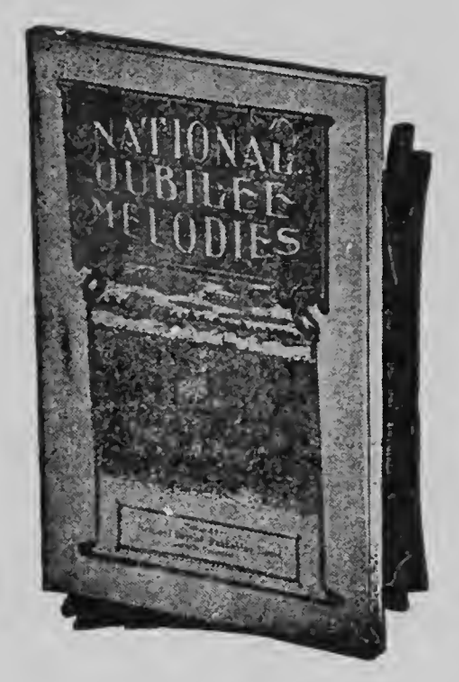


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drought, flood, hail, or other weather hazard, and from insect pests and plant diseases.

Such insurance will cover not less than 50 percent nor more than 75 percent of the average yield of wheat on insured farms. Insured farmers will be paid the amount of actual wheat, or its cash equivalent, by which their yields in short crop years fall below the insurance coverage.

The Corporation will fix premiums which, like claims, are payable either in wheat or in its cash equivalent on the date due. The rate of these premiums will be determined on the basis of the average losses in yield, over a representative period, on the insured farm and on all farms in the county.

The wheat premiums will gradually accumulate as a part of the Ever-Normal Granary supply of wheat. Under average conditions, such accumulations may in time total from 50 to 100 million bushels, if farmers participate generally in the crop-insurance plan.

**Corn.**—The new Farm Act treats corn as a basic source of food for the Nation. It recognizes the importance of corn as a feed crop. About 88 percent of the corn crop is fed to livestock and reaches the consumer in the form of livestock products. Extreme swings in corn production and marketing upset the balance between feed supplies and supplies of livestock, and lead, within a season or two, to extreme fluctuations in supplies and prices of livestock products.

The 1937 corn crop of more than 2,640,000,000 bushels was larger than average and nearly double the small crop of the drought year of 1936. Grain-consuming animals on farms at the beginning of 1938 were 10 percent fewer than average because of the small feed crops of the drought years.

Large supplies of corn and low corn prices tend to cause over-expansion of livestock production. When corn supplies are again reduced, excessive numbers of livestock are marketed at low prices. This depletes livestock on farms and later brings about sharp increases in retail prices for meat, poultry, and dairy products.

Under the Act, an annual corn acreage allotment will apply only to corn produced in the commercial corn-producing area, which lies principally in the Corn Belt. It must allow for such an acreage as, with average yields plus the amount of the corn carry-over, and of production outside the commercial area, will make available for market a supply equal to 110 percent of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports (a total of about 2,600,000,000 bushels). This allotment is to be apportioned among States and counties principally according to past acreages, and among farmers on the basis of tillable acres, crop-rotation practices, and nature of farm land.

A marketing quota is to apply in the commercial area, unless voted down in the referendum, during any marketing year when the estimated total supply exceeds 110 percent of the normal supply (a total of about 2,800,000,000 bushels). It must make a normal supply available for market. Most of the remaining ear-corn is to be stored and withheld from market until a need develops on the farm, in the county, or in the country, when provision is made for its release.

Corn marketed in excess of marketing quotas in effect for the farm is subject to a penalty of 15 cents a bushel.

When a referendum on corn-marketing quotas is held it will be in the latter part of August or in early September.

**Tobacco.**—The Act applies to six different kinds of tobacco, each divided into types, and each handled largely as a separate commodity because its problems differ from the problems of the other kinds. For example, the supply of flue-cured tobacco on hand in the United States July 1, 1937, was 1,733,000,000 pounds, the largest in history, and 180 million pounds above the level of the previous year. Despite favorable demand, continued production of flue-cured tobacco at a level above consumption would soon mean unfavorable prices for growers. Supplies of cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco, on the other hand, are not excessive, and present production does not appeal likely to result immediately in a bad price situation.

Quotas are provided for the quantity of any kind of tobacco marketed. The only acreage allotments will be those established under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

When the supply is more than 105 percent of the normal supply, a quota permitting the marketing of the normal supply is to be effective in the next year, subject to a referendum. In the case of burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco, quotas are to apply during any current marketing year as well as the next year when the supply is more than 105 percent of the reserve supply (approximately 110 percent of the normal supply). Referenda for producers of flue-cured, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco are to be held this year on March 12.

In general, the quotas are to be apportioned among the States according to past production and among farmers according to past marketing, production facilities, and crop-rotation practices.

The penalty for marketing in excess of a quota will be 50 percent of the market price but not less than 3 cents per pound for flue-cured tobacco and not less than 2 cents for other kinds of tobacco.

**Rice.**—The present supply of rice grown and on hand in the United States is the largest on record. Rice production in 1937 was 53 million bushels, more than 10 million bushels larger than the average in the 5-year period 1928-32. Rice farmers have been unable, without the help of the Federal Government, to organize effectively for orderly marketing to avoid recurrent glutting of markets.

An **acreage allotment** that, with average yields, will make available for market a normal supply, and a **domestic allotment** equal to the estimated amount needed for domestic consumption, are to be announced not later than December 31, of each year.

The acreage allotment is to be divided among States chiefly on the basis of past acreage, and among producers according to past production, production facilities, and crop-rotation practices. The domestic allotment is to be apportioned among both States and producers according to past production.

A quota permitting the marketing of a normal supply is to be applied, unless vetoed in a referendum of producers, when the total supply is more than 110 percent of a normal supply. The quota is to be apportioned among growers on the same basis as the domestic allotment.

The penalty for marketing in excess of a quota is 1-4 of a cent per pound.

The Act specifies that no quota is to be in effect during the marketing year beginning August 1, 1938.

### Other Provisions

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prosecute or participate in any freight-rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission that affects the public interest in the transportation of farm products.

It extends the time of operation of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to June 30, 1942.

It limits to 25 percent of the total the amounts of money that may be devoted to any one commodity under "section 32" of the Act of August 24, 1935, which appropriated 30 percent of annual customs receipts to be used for surplus purchases, and to stimulate domestic consumption and exports.

It authorizes the establishment and maintenance of four regional laboratories to develop new uses and markets for farm products, and allocates not over $4,000,000 annually for this purpose.

It requires a report to Congress each year giving the names of persons receiving total payments exceeding $1,000 for that year.

It defines the compliance with the 1938 farm program required to obtain price-adjustment payments on the 1937 cotton crop; it authorizes transfer to the Commodity Credit Corporation of title to cotton from the 1937 crop on which the Corporation has made or arranged for loans; it limits the amounts and sale price of the 1937 cotton to which the Corporation acquires title; and extends the maturity date of notes held by the Corporation and secured by 1937 cotton.

## BUSINESS GROUP GIVES ITS PRIZE TO BLIND GIRL

New York,—(Special)—A blind Negro girl yesterday won first place in the public high school group in the annual essay contest of the state chamber of commerce. About 300,000 pupils in parochial and public schools in the five boroughs competed in the contest, submitting essays on "What Are My Responsibilities in the Occupation Which I May Choose."?

The blind winner, who received $40 in prize money, is Miss Frances Berry, 23 years old, who lives in Brooklyn, and travels daily some twenty-five miles to and from Wadleigh High school in Manhattan because it has special facilities for teaching blind students.

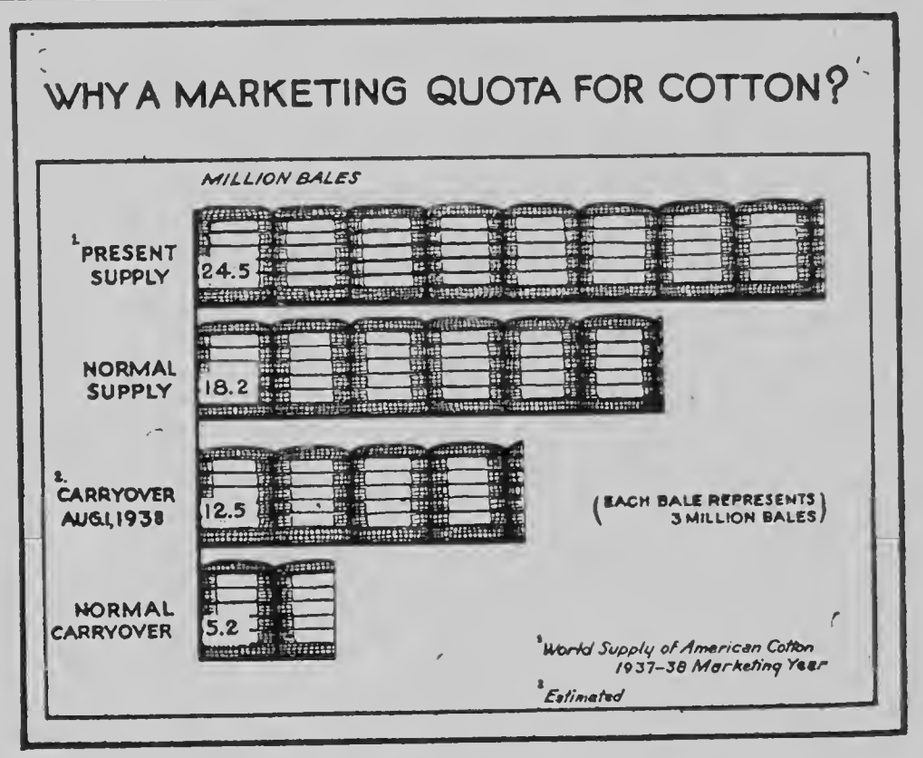
Miss Berry, who lost her sight in an accident six years ago, wrote that she had chosen as her profession, "The Rehabilitation of the Negro Blind." She was the first blind student, as well as the first Negro to win major honors in the annual contest.

Stern parent (to applicant for daughter's hand): "Young man, can you support a family?"

Young Man (meekly): "I only wanted Sarah."—Montreal Star.

Lawyer (irritated)—All right then, if you haven't any money you can pay for my services in kind.

Butcher :That's fine, I make baloney.




## Some Facts About The New Farm Act That Negro Farmers Should Know

The legislation provides marketing quotas on cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn and rice in those years when the supplies of these crops reach the point where they result in very low prices and consequently a low income for the farmer.

Each farmer will get his share of a quota. For example, the total cotton acreage quota for 1938 will be 26,300,000 acres. This will be alloted to the states, counties and finally to the individual farm.

But, before the cotton quota goes into effect for 1938, the farmers will vote on it. If one-third of the farmers who take part in the voting on March 12, vote against the quotas, there will be no quota on cotton this year. The same thing is true of proposed quotas on flue-cured and dark tobacco.

Any farmer who grew cotton, flue-cured tobacco, or dark tobacco in 1937 is eligible to vote in the referenda to be held March 12. The ballot will be secret—no one is entitled to know how an individual farmer votes. All Negro farmers who grew cotton, flue-cured tobacco or dark tobacco in 1937 should plan to vote. The ballot boxes will be placed in almost every cotton or tobacco growing community.

A farmer who receives his acreage allotment under the cotton or tobacco quotas—if they are in effect in 1938—is not forced to plant his acreage allotment and no more. For example, his acreage allotment may be ten acres. He may plant all the cotton he has land to plant and sell the cotton grown on the acres over 10 acres. But, he will have to pay a tax of two cents a pound on his excess cotton. And he will not be entitled to receive the AAA payments. Farmers generally will therefore, find it to their advantage to plant only their acreage allotment.

Tenants or sharecroppers are entitled to share in AAA payments as they share in the crop. For example, if the sharecropper got half the cotton on twenty acres of cotton, he is entitled to half the AAA payment made for diversion on that farm.

Negro farmers should visit their County Agents, or their County AAA committee, and where possible learn all they can about the program. If they wish further information, they may write the Southern Division, AAA, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. or to James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, Southern Division, AAA, 916 Gaines St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

The aim of the quotas is to keep the supply of cotton and commodities balanced so that farmers will get the largest possible return from their crops. Negro farmers should remember, however, that we have a lot of cotton on hand carried over from last year and they should not be disappointed if the price this Fall is not all they expect.

## CASEY JONES' FIREMAN RIDES "OLD RUN" AGAIN

Memphis, Tenn.—(SNS)—Casey Jones' fireman went on the run he and the famed engineer made immortal years ago in America's memory again Tuesday, but this time as a guest.

Sim Webb, now grizzled and gray, smiled and paraded his kindly feebleness, as the years rolled backward to April 30, 1900, the day Casey Jones, white famed of song and story took his farewell trip to the Promised Land.

It was the honored old man, who acted as fireman on that ill-fated run by Casey Jones 38 years ago. According to the legend, it was to him that Casey turned and said when he saw the gleaming lights of another train ahead: "You had better jump for the two locomotives are going to bump."

Tuesday, Sim Webb climber back into the cab of a locomotive for another run over the rails from Memphis to Canton, Miss., a run with which he was well acquainted years ago. He made the trip at the invitation of officials of the Illinois Central railroad to refresh his memory" of the wreck of Casey's speeding train near Vaughn, Miss.

Later this week the honored fireman will appear on a nation-wide radio hookup to tell once more of the heroic death of Casey Jones and the ill fated run.

Hardly an average-informed school child in America does not know the story in some version, of Casey Jones' run and how he stuck to the throttle of the engine that roared to his death. Webb jumped to safety.

## CARVER GETS SERVICE KEY

**Tuskegee**, Feb. 24—Dr. George W. Carver, celebrated research chemist of Tuskegee Institute was presented the Distinguished Service Key of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity on Sunday, February 20, at a special service in the Institute.

### "CHEESE" CLOTH

Another item in the news concerns is a new use for milk. In Italy a fabric called lanital has been developed from casein, the curd of milk. It was shown at a fashion display by an Italian princess in New York recently. She explained that the fabric would be imported here and later a subsidiary plant of the Italian firm Smia Viscose would be established. Lanital is a substitute for wool.

Perhaps instead of Bossy surrendering her function to a machine, as Henry Ford predicted, textile machinery will be dependent on her. The cotton belt may become the dairy belt and still produce textiles! And what about the old argument between the cattle men and the sheep ranchers!

### ELEPHANT REMEMBERS

As an elephant walked along a road near Rangpur, Bengal, a man in a garden shouted and made faces at it. The beast ambled into the garden, but the mahout restrained it while the mocker fled to safety. When the elephant returned along the road the same night it rushed at its tormentor's house and damaged it.

## Republicans Should Take Warning

(Nashville Globe-Independent)

Even though these are times when the average citizen wears political party robes very loosely, it is very probable that there are more Republicans in Tennessee now than at any other time. The seeming indifference of Republican leaders of the state toward building up local units of the party and toward taking a bold stand for the historic tenets of the party, has, in recent years, rendered Tennessee Republicanism a mere ghost of its former self. Leaders of the party as they have time and again been warned, consume too much time carrying on warfare over control of the State Executive Committee, the net accomplishment of which is the existence of a state organization of generals who largely are bbereft of any privates.

The charge has been made by many observers that the apparent ambition of the Tennessee Republican leaders has been to maintain only an organization big enough to elect delegates to national conventions and be prepared to control federal patronage when a Republican President was elected. These leaders, it is charged, have shunned any effort to carry the state when division within Democratic ranks has presented them with an opportunity to do so. They also, as in 1934 avoided an opportunity faithfully to support an alliance with Democrats which promised them a golden opportunity to retire Senator K. D. McKellar from the Senate.

In 1936 Tennessee Republicans were afforded a golden opportunity to take the lead in crystallizing sentiment of a judge of dishonest election methods in the state. They neglected it and this, the most popular issue in state politics, has been embraced by the progressive element of the Democratic party.

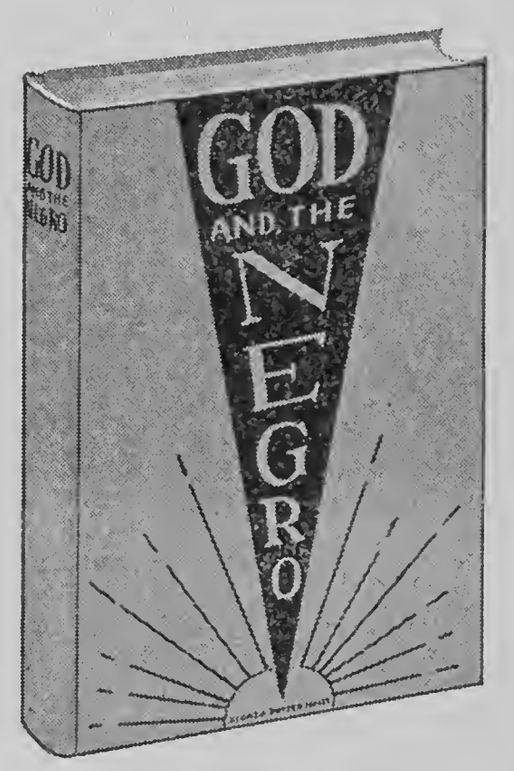
As Republican leaders gather in Nashville this week-end, there is talk of organization leaders being fascinated with a proposal to form an alliance with the ring leaders of election frauds in the state, believing that such an alliance will enable them to elect a Republican Governor this year.

Such an alliance, if formed, would drive the masses of voters farther away from the Republican party than they are at present. There is nothnig that the masses of voters of all parties in the state are more deeply concerned with than the protection of their franchise, and of their right to count for the full force of their mallots when they take the trouble to go to the polls and cast them.

The way the masses turned out in Nashville Thursday of last week to support Senator Thomas L. Cummings, a man who had fought to provide his home city with voting machines so that fair elections could be conducted should be a warning to Republican leaders as well as to Democrats that the people are ready to support men who are the advocates of popular rule in government as against the rule of political bosses.

In this connection it is quite creditable of Nashville Republicans, that upon receiving an invitation from those alligned with the slipping Democratic bosses of Tennessee to oppose the election of Senator Cummings as mayor of Nashville these Republicans promptly spurned the invitation and at the same time unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Senator Cummings.

If the Republicans of the state will consider the low estate of their party throughout the nation and ponder ways to revive it they will refuse to give ear to any of the pledges of support that a discredited regime makes to them. Just as Republican members of the Tennessee legislature rallied to the support of Gov. Browning's election reform measures and thereby put their party in a favorable light, it behooves all other leaders to become allied with the progressive forces in the state rather than with the forces which robbed Republicans and Democrats alike of the right freely to vote and have their votes honestly counted.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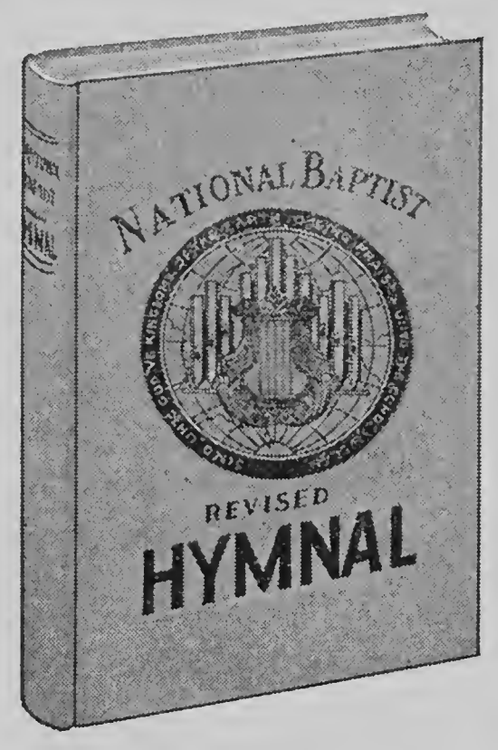


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## History Study Club Presents Novel Vesper Program Sunday Evening

A. and I. State College,
Nashville, Tennessee
Famous Characters of the Negro Race Depicted By Students

By Charles Satchell Morris, II.

A capacity crowd assembled in the Tennessee State College auditorium last Sunday evening at 6:30 p. m. to witness the annual program presented by the History Study Club under the direction of Prof. Merl R. Eppse. Famous figures of the Negro race dating back to Phyllis Wheatley and Crispus Attucks were ably depicted by students who were attired in the garb prevailing at the time the acts were enacted. Seldom has a vesper feature been more enthusiastically recived by faculty members, students and citizens of Nashville generally. The institution has placed much emphasis upon the black man's contribution to American civilization and stresses courses both in Negro history and Negro literature.

**Tuskegee Dean Chapel Speaker At Exercises Monday Morning**

Miss Ida Jackson, Dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute, and former Supreme Basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, was guest speaker at chapel exercises on Monday morning. She was introduced by Mrs. Geraldine Bennett Fort of the department of Home Economics who told of Miss Jackson's promotion of the Mississippi Health Project begun in 1935, which since has attracted national attention. Miss Jackson brought an inspirational message in which she urged the students to take what they had and make what they wanted. She paid tribute to Prof. D. A. Forbes of the department of Chemistry for the inspiration he had given her while she was a mere girl in New Orleans. Prof. Forbes responded briefly in a telling speech.

President William J. Hale, who is ever heard gladly by the student body, made some pertinent observations and contrasted the situation of the Negro in America with that of the Jew. He grew dramatic and eloquent as he recited the difficulties and hardships which Jews have overcome in their onward march and paid fervent homage to the late Julius Rosenwald. Negroes are inclined to beg too much for what they need, according to the Tennessee State executive. He pointed out that every student in the vast audience had talent and that everyone had certain handicaps. "It is the purpose of the institution to develop the talent and to eliminate the handicaps as far as possible. We insist that you do not major in your handicaps here," he said in closing.

Mr. Donald Officer thrilled the great audience by his rendition of 'Mandy Lou," which song previously won for Mr. Cephus Douglass, a former student of the institution, a

**Concert Singers Inaugurate Season With Monster Recital At Springfield**

The celebrated A. and I. Concert Singers under the direction of Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange, head of the department of Music, were heard in a concert, Thursday evening at Springfield, Tennessee, attended by hundreds of persons of both races. Mrs. Strange, who came to the institution from Chicago nine years ago, has developed one of the finest musical aggregations in the entire nation. In constant demand for appearances at white colleges, universities, forums, on the radio, and at public gatherings generally, President William J. Hale stated Friday that no phase of the institution's life had received greater general commendation than the magnificent singing of the concert group. During the early spring, appearances will be made in numerous cities throughout Tennessee.

**Vice-President National Baptist Convention Third Sunday Speaker**

Rev. Dr. J. M. Nabritt, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, and vice-president of the National Baptist Convention, will be guest minister at the regular monthly religious service in the College auditorium on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. For many years he served as president of the Georgia Baptist State Convention while he was pastoring in Atlanta. Dr Nabritt is one of the most eloquent orators and profoundest thinkers in the ranks of the clergy today. He is especially popular with college audiences. Music for the occasion will be furnished by the choir under the direction of Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange.

**Alabama A. and M. College Basketball Team To Play Here**

The highly-touted basketball aggregation will meet the Tennessee State Tigers in the local gymnasium on Friday and Saturday night. There will be staged as a preliminary on Friday evening, an inter-mural game, while Saturday night, volley ball will constitute the preliminary feature, followed by an exhibition of ping-pong played by the two "aces," Jones and Stockell. It is believed that capacity throngs will be in attendance both nights.

**A. and I. To Participate In Basketball Tournament At Kentucky State College**

On Friday and Saturday, February 25 and 26, A. and I. will participate in a monster annual basketball tournament to be held at Kentucky State Industrial College, Frankfort. Both male and female teams are expected to enter the fray.

**President Hale Departs For East**

President William J. Hale departs on Sunday, February 20, for an extended mid-western and eastern trip. He will attend Founder's Day exercises at Wilberforce University, and from that institution goes to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Yorkk, and then to Atlantic City, New Jersey, for the N. E. A. Convention, which he has twice addressed. He will stop off at Pittsburgh while returning home, to be the guest of Hon. Robert L. Vann and Mrs. Vann of the Courier.

### GETTING IT STRAIGHT

Officer—Judge—this man leads a double life. He's a lawyer in the daytime and a burglar at night.

Judge—Which was he arrested for?

A. L. Vollman, who produced the Cavalcade of the Americas at the Dallas Exposition in 1937, will produce a super spectacle—the Cavalcade of the Golden West—at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Twenty "Pacific Pageant Prints," fabrics decked with floral and architectural designs, have been created in honor of the 1939 Western World's Fair at San Francisco.

A company of CCC boys will act as guides at the Federal Building on Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

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## MRS. ROOSEVELT'S PHILOSOPHY

In an address recently delivered before a colored audience in Philadelphia. F. D. Roosevelt uttered some philosophy which should prove of timely interest to all her fellow Americans. Excerpts from her address follow:

"Sometime ago I visited a prison class in West Virginia, a women's federal prison. In fact there were three young women. They were reading aloud when I went in, I didn't pay much attention to it until the teacher said, "Ten months ago not one of these young women could read a word." In ten months they had learned to read.

I asked her whether they were foreign and for that reason were not able to read. She said, "No, they are native born Americans. They haven't had a chance to learn to read." They were not colored. They were white.

**From that time on I have told that story because we want to get into our minds and hearts the realization that there should be no place in this country and no people who have to go to prison to learn to read and write.**

And there are other injustices, other inequalities which touch your race very closely. Now, in many cases people do not recognize that inequalities of one race always hurt the entire community of people. It can be segregation.

### GROUPS INTERLOCK

If one group of people is to have a low standard of living because of low economic conditions, the rest of the group around are going to be affected too. So, that we have, if we can only get people to understand it, a neutral and cooperative interest of raising the standards for all of us. No one is going to suffer alone. No one group is going to be badly off without the rest of the people in the community suffering too.

If you live in houses that are not decent for habitation, something is going to happen. Your children are not going to be as strong and as well as if you had had proper educational and sanitary facilities, and they won't be desirable citizens.

### Not Just to Children

It is not just your children who are going to suffer, you are not going to suffer alone; the rest of the community is going to suffer, only by paying a little more in taxes. You constantly hear this said, "Oh, well, the rich people pay enough taxes to take care of the poor people in the community."

That is only one way of paying. They are going to pay in a great many other ways that they don't recognize so easily.

I remember very well in New York City, a woman, I knew. She had her children so beautifully brought up that they were not allowed near any germs or did they come in contact with them. I asked if her daughter could go to see what the tenements were like in New York City.

The daughter was eighteen and there were some younger children in the family. The mother was shocked. She feared the daughter might bring home some germs to her younger children.

**A month later there came into that house an epidemic. She had a maid who worked in the house and who lived in the tenement to which her daughter could not possibly go. That mother did everything to keep disease from her children, but she did nothing to keep it from the children who lived in the tenement. That is where you have to begin.**

### Do Best for Selves

You can do it best for yourselves. You have to do it for everybody. That is the first thing we are gradually learning, but it is something which is going to be the greatest help to the citizens of the United States, because in a democracy, and we are the most important democracy today, every individual citizen counts."

## SAYS BIG BUSINESS AND NOT CONSUMERS GETS TVA BENEFITS

### Senator Bridges Raps Authority's Methods And Calls for Probe

Washington, D. C.—In a recent address to the Senate, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire charged that the Tennessee Valley Authority, instead of benefiting the farmers, small business and home-owners in the Southeast, has in reality been of benefit principally to a group of very large manufacturing corporations—including some of the concerns that are now under attack for alleged monopolies.

Senator Bridges brings a wealth of irrefutable testimony to buttress this criticism. TVA power is largely sold, under contract, to big factories in the area. These contracts were closed, without competitive bidding, by the TVA directors. Inasmuch as the Authority's low electric rates are made possible only by tax subsidies, all the people of the United States are, in effect, helping pay the electric bills of the favored corporations! That may help bring the more abundant life to the lucky concerns who are getting electricity at less than its real cost—but it certainly means a less abundant life for the taxpayer.

Senator Bridges makes the telling observation that if the U. S. treasury were to make an ontright gift of U. S. government bonds to a group of favored businesses, the scandal would rock the country—yet, to all intents and purposes; that would be little different from what is happening now in the Southeast. The TVA has always been ballyhooed as a boon to the common people—and scores of millions of public funds have been spent in developing it. Now it appears that these funds have been largely used to provide a below-cost service to a few fortunate big businesses.

In concluding his address, Senator Bridges asked that the Senate anthorize an investigation of the Authority. In the light of his disclosure, this would seem to be an inescapable duty owed the public by our lawmakers.

### SOME GUN

New York,—When police halted Conrad Miller. 25 years old, colored, he carried a paper bag in his hand. In the bag the policemen found a mousetrap, altered to discharge .22 caliber cartridges. Miller said the gun worked and he was on his way to find some one to hold up. He went to jail instead.

### TREE SEED

More than a million pounds of tree seed have been collected by CCC members at six soil conservation camps, the regional headquarters reported recently. Camp groups in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia helped several hundred farmers put 30 types of erosion control work into effect. (A. P.)

### MINERALIZING FOR RACERS

In Veterinary Record (February 5) Dr. Robert Lee Humphrey, Montville, Va., reports his experience in taking charge of the E. B. McLean racing stable near Leesburg, from 1926 to 1928. The stable had not been making a satisfactory record in winnings, averaging about $36,000 in purses for 10 years. Dr. Humphrey reports analyzing the blood of colts which without exception were badly deficient in calcium and phosphorus. He instituted a program of liming pastures and fertilization with superphosphates, and supplemented by feeding with heavy oats of high mineral content and cod-liver oil emulsions. In 90 days the blood tests showed a radical increase in mineral content. In 1927 the stable won $46,000 and in 1928, the winnings were $234,000. Dr. Humphrey reports that when his contract ended he left the farm and "the practices I had adopted to assure an ample supply of minerals were not continued. It is interesting and perhaps significant that the winnings of the stable fell rather sharply to a point about the same as where they had been before the mineralizing program had been put into effect."

### ASKS RELIEF FOR FAMILY AND DOG

**Dog Must Eat Too, Defendant Tells Court.**

RALEIGH, N. C.,—(ANP)—When Willis Haywood told City Judge W. G. Barnes in court Friday that he had six children, the judge made a grab for Haywood's relief card.

"This card," said the court, "indicates you have seven dependents. How do you explain that?"

"Well," said Haywood, "you see, I've got a dog and he has to eat, too. So I put him down on the card."

The defendant, however, drew 60 days at the county house for selling whiskey.

Commenting editorially on the incident, the Raleigh News and Observer said:

"Sometimes it almost seems that the deeper the poverty the more numerous the dogs. Indeed, the probability is that there are a million dogs living on federal relief in the South at this moment. And their eating may explain why so many of their owners are on relief.

"The dog on the Southern land is too often not only a consumer but an incentive to idleness and an example of the anesthetic aspects of relaxation."

Straw alone failed as a feed for 1,000 dry cows last winter, according to E. T. Robbins, livestock extension speciallist College of Agriculture. University of Illinois. The cows had weak calves many of which died. The cause may have been lack of vitamins. On other farms where a little legume hay was fed each day, there was no such loss.

# Four Thousand Young Folk Trek To Washington With Plea For Chance To Work

### AYC Members Ask For Grant Of Half Billion Dollars To Provide Education And Jobs, 500 Colored Youth In Group

Washington, D. C.—"There are no racial prejudices among the progressive youth of America!" That is the only possible conclusion to draw from the events of "Youth's Piigrimage for Jobs and Education" which was held by the American Youth Congress in Washington last week. Four thousand young people, including five hundred Negro youth, came from all parts of the country to see their Congressmen, urging passage of the American Youth Act and other legistion.

The American Youth Act, introduced by Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, would appropriate $500,000,000 to establish a permanent National Youth Service Administrationviding vocational guidance, vocational training, and employment opportunities for high school, college, and post-graduate students. A section of the Bill provides that it be administered with regard for the race, color, or creed of the beneficiaries.

During the first five days of the week, hearings on the Bill were held before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Unlike most hearings at which "authorities" testify, this Committee heard American youth talk about itself. A West Virginia coal miner, an unemployed Negro from Alabama, a transient er-steelworker from Pennsylvania, a Minnesota farm youth, and dozens of others took the stand to describe their plight and that of their friends. There were experts, too: Professor Doxie Wilkerson of Howard; Homer P. Rainey of the American Youth Commission; Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator and others gave the figures which the young people translated in terms of human beings. But youth, not experts, held the center of the stage.

The summary was simple and convincing; all agreed on basic points. One-quarter of American Youth between the ages of 16 and 25 is both out of school and out of work. Since 1929 ten million Americans have come of working age, and at least a third of these have never known what it is like to hold a steady job at any salary. Millions of youth attend schools open for only six months, or less. each year. There is n working system of vocational training or apprenticeship. Of employed youth, at least a third are unable to establish homes of their own because they are the chief supports of their families. The conditions of the 5,000,000 Negro youth are infinitely worse.

The testimony suggested both the immediate and future results of the problem. Perhaps most frightening was the testimony of several experts that if left unsolved, the problem would multiply itself rapidly. Dr. Melvin, for example, showed that in ten years the numbers of urban youth had decreased by 600,000 while rural youth increased 2,000,000; at the same time the work opportunities on the farms were steadily and inevitably decreasing, forcing young people away from the farms into cities already overburdened with unemployed.

Youthful criminals have come to predominate in the police files, the crime experts said, nineteen being the age at which the most arrests occur. Warden Lawes reported that most of these young ciminals had never been able to obtain education beyond the sixth grade, and that a high proportion of them were unemployed at the time of their arrest. Speaking from personal experience, young people described the way in which sheer lack of food had forced their friends to turn to thievery.

"By the time the country has been victimized by, and has caught and jailed a young delinquent, it has run up a bill many times the amount that would have paid his way through Harvard!" declared Murrell Lank. ".....The half billion dollars provided by the youth act is economy, not extravagance."

**A survey introduced by the Maryland Youth Commission revealed sharply the relationship between poverty and moral delinquency. Significant of youth's despair was the tabulation showing that almost half of the young people with no means of support were willing to volunteer for military service at any time, in any war, wherever it might be fought.**

Others described the dropping marriage rate, the rise in moral delinquency, and the increase of venereal diseases.

Almost without exception, experts and youth joined in expressing their faith in democratic government and their deep concern for its fuutre. "If youth finds that democracy can offer neither education nor jobs, if democratic government cannot care for its youth, how can we expect youth to defend democracy?"

William Dodd, Jr., son of the former ambassador to Germany, described his observations as a student in the University of Berlin and the way in which the desperate youth of Germany turned to Hitler, who promised them things which the Republic denied them. "An unsolved youth problem," Dodd declared, "is an opened door to fascism"

The American youth Congress, sponsor of the American Youth Act, issued the call to the Pilgrimage. Headed by William W. Hinckley, native of St. Joseph, Missouri, the Youth Congress—a federation of national youth groups—represents some 12,000,000 young Americans. The four thousand delegates to the Pilgrimage came from thirty-four states, from every economic stratum, and from every kind of social background. No race, color, or creed was lacking.

During the hearings a Catholic priest, Father Vincent Mooney ventured the opinion that few Catholics could be found among the group; this brought a quick retort from James Carey, youthful president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machinists Workers Union, who said that sixty percent of the members of his union were Irish Catholics. In the parade the Youth Congress staged on Saturday, New York girls in mink coats marched beside Mexican pecan pickers; Jewish garment workers walked with Negroes from the cotton belt; and Harvard men were in the ranks with farm girls from Minnesota.

After a conference with President Roosevelt on Saturday, officers of the American Youth Congress, whose headquarters are at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, predicted that a revised Youth Act would be passed by this session of Congress. "The need is too urgent to be ignored by Congress," William Hinckley declared.

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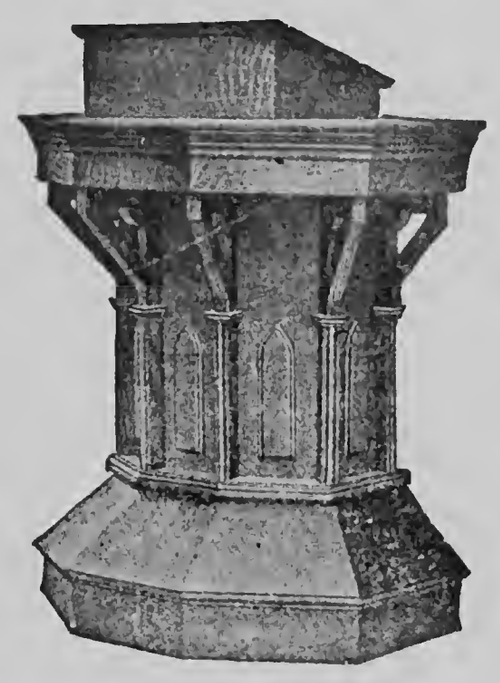

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## 47TH ANNUAL

(Continued from page 1)

first consideration in Farm Program Planning.

The decrease in the price of cotton which caused an increase of debts and cost of living to many farmers, makes it all the more important that agricultural leaders reemphasize the live-at-home program to all the farm folk. The reduction of cotton acreage under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program should serve as a stimulant to farmers to carry out a practical live-at-home program here in the South.

**4. Farm Organization**

Knowing the benefits to be derived from cooperative effort, Negro farmers are urged to secure representation in all local, county and state farm organizations and administrative agencies.

We earnestly recommend all Negro farmers to take part in community and county study and cooperative groups so that they may be fully informed and inspired for better farm life.

**5. Soil Conservation**

It has been estimated that 61 per cent of all eroded lands in the United States are located in the Southern states. This destruction of the productivity of our soil creates a serious problem which directly affects the farmer's income.

Therefore, we endorse the Agricultural Conservation Program which seeks to assist farmers to reclaim certain partially eroded lands, to conserve those already in use, and to stabilize the farmers' income, through the adjustment of production to demand.

Negro farmers are urged to co-operate with this program to conserve our greatest natural resource—the soil—and, with the assistance of extension workers and specialists from Land Grant Colleges, to study the soil on their own farms for a closer check on crop adaptation and land use.

**6. Federal Agencies**

The present Administration of our national government has provided a number of agencies whose functions supplement the long established extension service and vocational education activities. Among these agencies now available to the farmer are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which directs the Agricultural Conservation Program and the Farm Security Administration, through which loans to farmers under the Bankhead-Jones Act are made available and through which certain rural housing projects are devloped and small loans for the purchase of tools and equipment provided.

The Farm Credit Administration also provides loans for farm purchases and through the Production Credit Corporation, loans for crops and fertilizer. Through the establishment of Credit Unions, it seeks to promote thrift and community self-help.

Information concerning these and other government agencies are presented to the farmers through competent representatives. We recommend that the Negro personnel of these agencies be increased in order to further expand and extend the work and we respectfully petition the administrators of these agencies to provide Negro representation in local administrative offices, especially in those communities where Negroes represent the larger part of the community population.

**7. The Pending Farm Bill**

The Congress, now in session, is attempting to enact legislation which will seek to keep production of farm products more nearly in balance with foreign and domestic needs; protect the interests of the consumer by maintaining some form of an ever-normal granary and provide parity payments to insure parity income for all agricultural producers. This conference highly endorses these objective.

In order, however, for these objectives to be attained, certain items in the bill provide for crop control marketing quotas and other regulatory procedures. This Conference respectfully petitions the Congress to provide such safeguards in these regulations as will prevent unfair local interpretations of the law towards those small farmers who, through lack of education or local traditions, may not be able freely to speak in their own behalf.

**8. Farm and Home Makers Short Course**

This Conference desires to express its thanks to Tuskegee Institute for providing a one-week short course for farm folk. The return of many this year who attended the school last year is indicative of a realization that the effort is worthwhile. We recommend that this farmers' school be continued and expanded.

**9. Rural Leadership**

This Conference recognizes the great need for Negro rural leadership. It is felt that the best type of leadership is that which emerges from within the group. We recommend that rural leaders concentrate on training members of local groups to map and execute programs of social betterment. We further recommend that rural leaders spend all available time in such professional improvement as will enable them better to execute a desirable type of guidance to Negro farmers in search of practical farming information.

We deplore the vast world expenditures for implements of war and other deadly means of destruction. We recommend a "re-thinking" for American citizens; a steady continuous development of programs of upbuilding for the homes and farms, the school and the church; a spirit of cooperation, good will and mutual understanding of all races; greater employment and economic opportunities and prosperity for all.

## POVERTY IN SOUTH

(Continued from page 1)

Southern farms for home use, the speaker called attention to a recent report from the Bureau of Home Economics which estimates that an adequate diet for sharecroppers of the Southeastern States would mean 40 per cent more eggs, 60 per cent more milk and 25 per cent more fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Duggan praised Negro farmers for their cooperation with the Soil Conservation programs and added that the sooner the nation recognizes that "your well-being si irtertwined with the well-being of the community, the state and finally the nation, the sooner will we make some real and lasting progress. If many farmers are poor, the entire South suffers."

In closing, Dr. Dugan called attention to the fact that "some Negro farmers have not been benefitted by AAA and the other programs because they did not know the programs. They did not know how to take advantage of them. We are trying to give Negro Farmers a better opportunity to familiarize themselvs with these programs. We need your help and the help of all your leaders in that effort."

President M. F. Whittaker of the College presided and Dr. D. W. Watkins of Clemson College, State Extension Director, presented Dr. Duggan. Other speakers included A. F. Lever, Regional Director, Farm Credit Administration, who explained how the small farmer may qualify for assistance through the Administration, and Harry E. Daniels, Negro State extension Leader, who arranged the meeting.

## CHICKENS PAID COST OF CHEER FOR HER HOME

The $165 Mrs. Geter Miley of the Allendale home demonstration club. Monroe county, cleared from her poultry flock last year has paid for many improvements in the Miley home, said Miss Rose V. White, home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Miley placed first in the kitchen improvement contest.

She papered her kitchen, enameled the woodwork ivory, and turned over two linoleum rugs and painted them green and ivory.

A new built-in cabinet was constructed. A sink, a built-in closet for food storage, and a mop and broom closet were installed.

A new pressure cooker is the most important of the several new pieces of kitchen equipment Mrs. Miley bought.

Making use of all sorts of material is a hobby of Mrs. Miley's. Feed sacks drape her windows, serve as hand towels, dish towels, table cloths, napkins, pillow slips, and sheets and even have been turned into quilts the home demonstration agent cited.

Mrs. Miley's flock consists of 200 White Wyandotte hens hatched at home from eggs produced by a state accredited flock. During 1937 they laid 1,000 dozen eggs, and Mrs. Miley sold $50 worth of fryers from the flock.

She manages her birds and has built her brooder house according to University of Arkansas College of Agriculture plans, the demonstration agent said.

## ARE YOU PAYING THE OLD DEBTS SECOND TIME?

### Obligations Settled Under Concilliation Cannot Be Renewed.

Albert S Goss, land bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, warns farmers not to be intimidated into paying old debts already settled from refinaneing loans made by the feral land banks or the land bank commissioner.

Goss says many farmers have given new notes for eancelled debts, under "persuasion" of former ereditors who had agreed to scale down their claims and settle for what the farmer could borrow from the land bank and the commissioner. The courts have repeatedly held that such ereditors violate a legal contract when they attempt to collect more than the amount of the claim, as reduced by the "scale-down agreement."

"In 1933 and 1934 thousands of heavily indebted farmers whose obligations were frozen assets in the hands of their ereditors, applied to the federal land banks and the commissioner for refinaneing loans," Goss explained. "Often the amount which a farmer could borrow in this manner was much less than his total indebtedness and it was obvious that he could not earn enough from his farming operations to pay out.

"In such cases, ereditors had the choice of sealing-down their claims to amounts which could be paid from the refinaneing loans—or continuing to hold claims with no immediate prospect of collection. So thousands of ereditors chose to scale down their claims and voluntarily agreed to accept the amounts available from refinaneing loans as full and complete satisfaction of farmers' debts.

"These scale-down agreements are legal obligations," Commissioner Gross continued. "The courts generally have held that where a ereditor agrees to reduce his claim in order to get the benefit of a refinaneing loan he is bound by his agreement. Such a ereditor may not lawfully accept money from a refinaneing loan as full payment of a farmer's debt and at the same time take a new note from the farmer. Where a farmer is sued by his old ereditors on a note taken under such circumstances the courts refuse to grant judgment on the note."

## INDIAN ART COLLECTOR HAS ANTIQUE POTTERY

Amelia Elizabeth White has been making a collection of North American Indian art for the last twenty-five years. She is now displaying this collection in six museums of the United States, including the Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss White, of Florida and Santa Fe, N. M., has long been interested in the welfare of the American Indian and has established a gallery of American Indian art in New York to foster this interest.

It has been said that "the life of a Navaho begins and ends in beauty." The pottery in Miss White's collection ranges from prehistoric black-on-white ware, to recently developed black polished ware of the San Ildefonso and Santa Clara Pueblos.

To set the colors in spring wash material soak the material an hour in salt water, using a third of a cup of salt to each gallon of warm water. Hang the material up while it is dripping. Be sure to place it in the shade.

## IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACTS

Colored people lived in America thousands of years before Columbus. Central American monuments show numerous carvings of them as gods. When Columbus came to the New World, Negroes had been crossing from Africa to South America, a distance of 1600 miles. The first white men to reach the American mainland tell of seeing Negroes. Columbus who never touched the mainland says he had heard of them.

The present colored race of Africa did not originate there, but in Asia and Oceania. The earliest inhabitants of Africa were not black but brown.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 15, 1938 No4


# National Farmers Sunday is May 29th Says Pres. Harris

## AUTHORIZED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC., CHICAGO, ILL.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

*Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., I, Leon R. Harris, president of said organization, do designate Sunday, May* 29, 1938, *as annual "FARMERS' SUNDAY." All Units of our Federation are hereby ordered to have appropriate religious services on that day.*

Once more we are privileged to assemble together and give thanksgiving and praise to the God of our fathers and mothers, who has been so good to us, who has guided and helped us, whom we still know is the farmer's Best Friend.

Today let us be thankiul for life and opportunities. Let us be thankful that the shadows are disappearing, that a new day is dawning. Let us be thankful that, through our organization, we have a chance and a way to help others.

Let us pray for more knowledge, patience, faith and love. Let us pray for our Federation, for our officers and brethren, for the many thousands of our group and vocation. Let us pray for our native land and for those in authority, for peace and prosperity and for the coming of the day when every citizen may have an equal opportunity to live and prosper.

Therefore every Unit under the jurisdiction of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is instructed to assemble in some church on this day to render thanks unto Almighty God for the blessings we enjoy and to pray for Divine guidance and assistance. Every member is hereby instructed to take part in the exercises.

May the principles of cooperation, service and charity fill every mind and heart, and, united, may we go forward with renewed determination to advance the work and welfare of our organization.

Given under my hand, this, the 25th day of April, 1938.

(Signed) LEON R. HARRIS, President.

### OFFICIAL PROGRAM

SONG—"Bringing in the Sheaves."
PRAYER.
RESPONSIVE READING—(From The Psalms).

"Bless the Lord, O my soul."

"Thou visitest the earth and waterest it. Thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou blessest the springing thereof."

"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness."

"The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn.'"

"He causeth grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man."

"The earth is full of thy riches."

SONG—(Selected).
READING OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.
WELCOME ADDRESSES.
SONG—"The Farmers' Hymn" (Official Hymn, N. F. C. F., Inc., Tune: "My Faith Looks Up To Thee.")

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide;
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which Thou hast made;
Uphold us by Thy might,
Help us to know the right,
And ever, day and night,
Be Thou our aid.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Until the end;
That we may praise Thy name,
Of all men, Lord, the same;
Our God, whom we proclaim:
"The Farmer's Friend."

—(Copyright, by N. F. C. F.)

INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS.
SERMON. OFFERING. ANNOUNCEMENTS. BENEDICTION.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Officers and members should strive to make FARMERS' SUNDAY a great day for farmers throughout the nation. Appoint a special committee. Invite the public. Invite your city friends and relatives. Have special music. An all-day meeting would not be out of place. Let the world know you are proud of your vocation. If for any reason you are unable to hold your services May 29th, be sure and hold them as soon thereafter as possible. FARMERS' SUNDAY must be observed.

(Continued on Page 9)

## NEGRO AGRICULTURE PROGRESS

### Activities Reported From Various Sections

The 1937 4-H Club enrollment in Georgia was 14,136 girls and 9,182 boys; a total of 23,328. Typical of the several projects completed by these boys and girls was the production of 66,409 bushels of corn by 2,610 of the enrollees. Most of the girls made the Christmas presents which they gave to relatives and friends.

A series of 11 meetings in various sections of Florida brought together groups of farmers to hear various phases of the 1938 Agricultural outlook discussed by H. A. Hunt, Special Assistant, Farm Credit Administration, Joseph H. B. Evans, Administrative Assistant, Farm Security Administration and T. M. Campbell, Field Supervisor, U. S. Extension Service. The tour was arranged by A. A. Turner, Negro District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service.

Two additional counties in Georgia have added Negro Home Demonstration Agents. Mrs. Mamie A. Byrnes was assigned to Baker County and Miss Mary Blount to Hancock County.

Nineteen farm families from 12 communities exhibited 200 pounds of cured meats in the first annual Meat Show which was held last month in Osceola, Arkansas. Mayor A. S. Rogers of Osceola welcomed the farmers and congratulated William S. Barabin, Negro County Agent, who arranged the Exhibit.

Miles Hackney of Union Springs, Georgia who is the Soil Conservation Demonstration Farmer for his state under the AAA, reports suc-

(Continued on Page 9)

## FARM FEDERATION ELECTS NEW LEADERS

### Important Chances Made In By-Laws

**Chicago, Ill.**—At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., national officers were elected for three year terms and important changes were made in the by-laws of the organization.

Leon R. Harris, of Moline, Ill., who has served the organization as secretary for ten years and as acting president for the past three years, was elected president. Maj. R. A. Byrd, of Springfield, Ill., was re-elected vice-president. Miss S. B. Wilson, Nashville, Tenn., who has served as treasurer for ten years, will assume the duties of secretary-treasurer. National headquarters will be maintained at Vincennes Hotel, Chicago. The new Board of Directors include the officers and James

(Continued on Page 9)

## THE SOUTH'S NEW INDUSTRY POTATO STARCH

### CHEMISTS HAVE FOUND SWEET POTATO CONTAINS ENOUGH FOR COUNTRY

One of the newest industries in the South is the production of sweet potato starch. Chemists have found that sweet potatoes not only contain enough starch to process them, but that the starch is of a high quality and can be used in cotton mills, adhesive factories, commercial laundries, and indirectly in the manufacture of postage stamps. Manufacture of this sweet potato starch is on the eve of a great future that will not only help Southern industry but Southern Agriculture as well.

Starch has been used in the homes for centuries. One of its biggest uses is for sizing warp yarn in textile mills. Starch is used in manufacture of adhesives; home and commercial laundries; making tapioca pudding, vegetable glue, dextrin, candy, and many other things.

The United States consumes about 800,000,000 pounds of cereal starch and about 250,000,000 pounds of root starch a year. Millions of bushels of wheat, corn, and rice are used in manufacture of cereal starch. Most of this starch is made in the United States. With exception of a small amount of starch made in Maine, the bulk of imported starch comes from Cassava which is a tropical plant not produced commercially in the United States. In developing sweet potato starch, we are merely developing a new market for something for which we already have the raw material, and not trying to displace the cereal starch industry. A sweet potato starch will help the farmer of the South just as corn starch industry helps the farmer of the Middle West.

For many years Japan has been

(Continued on Page 9)

## SURPLUS RICE PURCHASES

### 33,610,000 Pounds Reported by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that up to February 1 a total of 33,610,000 pounds of rice had been purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in its program to remove surplus rice from commercial channels for distribution for relief purposes.

Purchases of surplus rice have been made in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas; the principal rice-producing area in the South, and the program has been extended to include purchases of milled rice in California.

Purchases to February 1 included 9,280,000 pounds in Louisiana; 8,430,000 pounds in Texas, and 15,900,000 pounds in Arkansas, at a cost of $787,177.50.

The rice obtained under the program has been allocated to nearly every State for relief distribution.

The Corporation's purchases are being made on the basis of offers

(Continued on Page 9)

## LEON HARRIS TO BROADCAST

### Acting President-Secretary National Federation of Colored Farmers To be on the Air

Moline, Ill. (Special)—An invitation has just reached here and been accepted by Mr. Leon Harris, to go on the air on Sunday, May 29th. The invitation was extended by Rev. Glenn T. Settle. the director of "WINGS OVER JORDAN" which is the National Negro Hour appearing at 9:00 o'clock, eastern standard time each Sunday over the Columbia hookup from Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Harris is the guest speaker representing the National Federation of Colored Farmers, who have set apart May 29th as Farm Sunday. He will be voicing the sentiment of and encouraging the efforts of the nine hundred thousand colored farmers in the United States.

This will be the first time that any interest has been given to Negro farmers in this broadcast and nation-wide hookup. Mr. Harris will leave this city for Cleveland in time to arrive for the "WINGS OVER JORDAN" program early on the morning of May 29th.

The person who finds that evil, sin, disease, and failure appear in his life believes in their power.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION TO MEET IN GEORGIA

**Chicago, Ill.**—The ninth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers will meet in Forsyth, Georgia, October 26-29, according to a statement released from the national offices of the federation here this week. The State Teachers and Agricultural College, Dr. W. M. Hubbard, President, will serve as host.

This will be the second meeting of the farmers in the state of Georgia. The cordial reception accorded the delegates last year and the desire of the leaders of the organization to render greater service to southeastern colored farmers influenced the board of directors in making their choice. Invitations were received from Louisiana, North Carolina and Missouri.

Leaders of the organization in fourteen states are planning on making this year's meeting the best ever and it is expected that the largest group of organized colored farmers ever assembled will be in Forsyth next October.

## LOSS OF HENS IS INCREASING

**Mounting Disease Toll Viewed as Serious Problem.**

The future of the poultry industry depends on the ability of poultrymen to control diseases, declares H. L. Kempster of the Missouri college of agriculture.

Pointing out that diseases increase as the numbers of poultry become larger, the specialist said:

"Two decades ago attention in poultry disease control was directed primarily to losses of baby chicks. It was not unusual for the poultry raiser to lose one-third of the chicks before the pullets were ready for the laying quarters.

"In a few years, by educational campaigns and new knowledge relative to disease control, it was possible to raise 90 per cent or more of the baby chicks, provided the poultryman followed a few simple sanitation and management practices.

"A study of adult mortality of poultry compiled from Missouri record keeping flocks for the period 1919 to 1925, revealed that losses from various causes among laying flocks was 11 per cent annually.

**Came With Heavier Laying.**

"Apparently with increased egg production has come an increased problem of disease. This condition has developed in spite of improved systems of management.

"Losses among baby chicks have been materially reduced, but there is no question but that mortality among adult hens is increasing.

"Cannibalism among laying flocks, and new diseases such as leukemia and range paralysis, are taking heavy toll in addition to the diseases which prevailed a decade ago."

The poultryman who has escaped these ravages is fortunate and should be cautious in introducing new stock until assured that the flock from which it came is free from disease, Mr. Kempster observed.

"Low egg production is bound to result when disease attacks the flock," the specialist said.

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"You remember when you cured my rheumatism, a year ago, don't you, Doc?" asked the patient, "and you told me I should avoid dampness?"

"Yes, that's right," replied the medico, approvingly.

"Well, I've just come back to ask if you think it would be safe for me to take a bath?"

## HIGHER PRICES SEEN FOR EGGS

**Chicken Market Likely to Drop, Say U. S. Economists.**

Egg prices apparently have reached the usual early year low point and will probably trend upward during the spring months, says the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Chicken prices, however, are tending downward and by mid-year may go below prices of 1937, the bureau predicts.

Pointing out that some small declines in egg prices may occur during the spring, the bureau believes, nevertheless, that unless consumer incomes fall more than is now believed likely, the general trend of egg prices will be upward.

Supplies of eggs probably will be smaller than in 1937 and August 1 storage stocks substantially smaller than a year earlier, it is stated, and the effect of the smaller holdings in the last half of the year will probably be to raise prices above those of 1937.

**Bigger Hatch Expected.**

"In contrast, chicken prices are declining compared with the average for corresponding months in other years, even though supplies of poultry are rather small, both on farms and in storage," the bureau says. The drop is attributed, at least in part, to declining consumer incomes.

"Chicken prices are likely to go below those of 1937, in the last half of the year, largely because of greater supplies of poultry expected from this year's larger hatch.

"The favorable feed situation and present low level in numbers of laying hens on farms are the major factors tending toward an increase in hatchings this spring.

"A five to ten per cent increase in the number of young chickens on hand June 1, as compared with a year ago, is reported as probable, because of the 26 per cent drop in the feed-egg ratio from October to March. This decline in the ratio means that fewer eggs are required to buy 100 pounds of feed, the bureau points out.

## DOES WELL ON THIN ACREAGE AT MARIANNA

**Value Proved by Farm Experience Throughout State.**

### EXAMPLE IS CITED

**Good Results on Cheap Land Told by Greene County Man.**

Thousands of Arkansas farmers have proved to their satisfaction that pasture grazed by good livestocks is a profitable use for land.

At the cotton branch experiment station at Marianna, they have been testing pasture as a crop for second-grade land for several years, and have got an average return of about 200 pounds of beef per acre from such land handled in that way. Even better results have been obtained at the Hope branch station.

It is pointed out that these grass-and-beef returns are better than could be got from the same kind of land by any other method of cropping.

The state extension service has recommended that a half-million acres already in pasture be given treatment to increase its yield of grazing, since much of it now produces very little feed, the extension service says.

Grass is generally recognized by livestock men as being the cheapest feed they can grow. Pasture doesn't have to be plowed every year, it needs no cultivating, and is harvested by the animals themselves. If given proper care, it yields a fair return, and at the same time builds up the soil, where constant row-cropping or grain growing wears it out.

**Cow to Acre**

How a pasture was made on cheap land, which the owner expects will carry a cow to the acre when it has become well established, was described by Everett Rogers, Greene county, in a letter which won first prize in a contest conducted by the Progressive Farmer. Mr. Rogers wrote:

Realizing that a good permanent pasture would be the source of the cheapest roughage for my newly established herd of registered Polled Herefords, and being unwilling to establish such a permanent pasture, the basis of which was to be Bermuda sod, on my fertile creek bottom land, I acquired in the summer of 1936, a wornout severely eroded field of red clay, consisting of 40 acres.

This field was overgrown to persimmon sprouts, sagebrush and weeds and was capable of carrying only one animal unit to each six acres.

In August, 1936, the sprouts were grubbed. Then I secured the assistance of an engineer of the Soil Conservation Service to establish lines for contour ridges, and in the fall of 1936 I constructed these ridges. Torrential rains occurred in January, 1937, but only one of the contour ridges gave way. This was immediately repaired.

In March, 1937, I flat-broke this field, breaking separately each area between the contour ridges; this broadened the base of my ridges. I then applied two tons of agricultural limestone and 200 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate to the acre, mixing the two together and applying with a manure spreader with lime attachment. Barnyard manure was applied to the gullies and the poorer slopes.

**Sodded With Bermuda.**

The field was then sodded with Bermuda sod, a part being applied as thin as possible with the manure spreader and the remainder thrown from the wagon. The sod was placed about four feet apart. Immediately after sodding, the field was double-disked and the seedbed finished by double-harrowing.

Bermuda sod check dams were constructed in all gullies and the banks were either spot-sodded or strip-sodded to Bermuda.

Realizing that I must provide water for my stock, I constructed a large storage reservoir, fencing it so that the stock would not have access to it. Just below the dam I built a large concrete trough and connected it to the reservoir with a two-inch pipe. I also equipped it with an automatic cut-off float valve to insure having a full trough at all times.

I seeded the following mixture:

| | Pounds | Pounds per acre |
|---|---|---|
| Dallis grass ..... | 100 | 2½ |
| White Dutch clover | 100 | 2½ |
| Redtop ..... | 200 | 5 |
| Kobe lespedeza .... | 200 | 5 |
| Korean lespedeza... | 150 | 3¾ |
| Yellow hop clover. | 75 | 1⅞ |
| Sweet clover ..... | 50 | 1¼ |

Both Kobe and Korean lespedezas were used, because they would give me about four week's additional pasture, the Korean coming on about two weeks earlier than the Kobe and the Kobe lasting about two weeks longer than the Korean. This seeding was completed in April.

**Much Feed First Year**

After fencing off the storage reservoir and a gullied area which I planted to black locust seedlings for fence posts, I had 35 acres of pasture. Last June I turned 18 head of cattle into this field. These cattle were pastured continuously, and seven head of horses a part of the time, until October, despite the six-week drouth we had during July and August.

I was over this pasture today, February 9. There is a solid carpet of yellow hop clover and White Dutch clover over the field. I am positive that I shall turn my cattle on this pasture by March 1 and allow them to remain until frost.

I confidently expect one acre of this improved permanent pasture to carry one cow after the third year. This has been done on land that can be bought for $10 to $15 per acre.

## NEW WAY TO SELL "SWEETS" IS DEVELOPED

**Opens Opportunity for Arkansas, Believes P. T. Ecton.**

An incident showing how Arkansas might sell more sweet potatoes, and more of other farm products as well, was related by P. T. Ecton, extension horticulturist.

Not long ago, he said, the Sunday night strollers along the main thoroughfare to Detroit, Mich., watched with mild interest a man who stood in front of a restaurant copying a brightly-painted window streamer, which read:

"Virginia Ham and Southern Yams." Illustrating the words was a picture of a tempting slice of ham flanked by two golden sweet potatoes.

The man was from the deep South, Mr. Ecton related, and he wanted to find out why his state's sales of sweet potatoes had suddenly leaped ahead of the sales by Virginia, which had always led before.

"He found the answer in that gay sign," Mr. Ecton explained. 'Advertising was the reason."

Some of the larger chain stores had launched a campaign to bring the tasty sweet potatoes to the attention of their customers, and other stores had followed their lead, the Arkansas specialist said.

In a number of cases recently, producers of fruits, vegetables and similar products have had surpluses cleared away by the help of groups of stores—chain store organizations, and a large association of independent stores. The latter group is now putting on a campaign to sell a big supply of Western fruit.

Mr. Ecton went on with his story:

That man from the deep South learned that Northen cooks had been shown a new delicacy in the golden-hued Porto Rico sweet potatoes from his section, a delicacy for puddings, pies and even bread, where before they had only baked or fried them, as they had always prepared the dry, pale-skinned Jersey sweet potato.

"Hotels, restaurants and cafeterias were featuring the rich yellow sweet potatoes from that man's state.

"The investigator visited Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and Pittsburgh, spending the midnight hours at the bustling produce markets hearing perspiring dealers praising the keeping qualities of the Southern Porto Rico, visiting the suburban retail stores in the afternoons, and eating sweet potatoes at restaurants between times.

In the retail stores, he found the hidden spring of this prosperity. Until recent years the meal barrel, kerosene and sweet potatoes were all kept under the counter or in the storeroom. Sweet potatoes were sold only on request, and eaten mostly as a filler.

"But now the retailers led by the larger chains that could distribute carloads, have placed the copper skinned Porto Rico before the public as a choice dish. A square crate or bin now meets Little Rock or Texarkana housewives, as it does millions elsewhere, just inside the grocer's door, and they are attracted by the burnished appearance of the potatoes, obtained by dusting with a burlap brush before packing.

"The recent entrance of the sweet potato into the vitamin field puts it in the social register of vegetables."

**Big Demand Is Seen**

And thus an enormous demand for Southern Porto Rico's has been created over the Eastern Jersey variety, Mr. Ecton continued. One or two Gulf states are selling more than 6,000 carloads of about 500 bushels each, he said, adding:

"The Arkansas sweet potato is of the same high quality, and needs only to be brushed and packed to satisfy Northern and Eastern dealers. The dreaded sweet potato weevil, which is reducing the Gulf states' commercial acreage, does not visit as far north as Arkansas.

"With this enormous demand created in the cities, natural growing sections of the South may benefit as North Carolina is moving to do on the seaboard.

"No central state has yet taken such a step. Only the original Gulf state of Louisiana supplies the trade while continuing the death fight against the weevil. And since the Porto Rico will not produce north of Arkansas, the possibilities are limited to Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma."

In the majority of cases, at least, where producers have got the help of the big chain stores in disposing of surpluses, the producers have been organized. They were thus in position to guarantee a plentiful supply for merchandising campaign.

Farmers in many sections believe that in this method they have found a big aid to getting better returns from a wide range of products, and reports are that they are building up their co-operative organizations, as a means of making the most of it.

## FERTILIZER ON PASTURE PAYS

**Stimulates Growth and Helps Check Weeds, Expert Says.**

Pastures ought to be fertilized for the following reasons, according to Martin Nelson, agronomist at the Arkansas college of agriculture:

The growth of the pasture plants is stimulated, which means not only more and better feed, but reduces the growth of weeds. This totals a return which far outweighs the cost of the fertilizer.

Every permanent pasture should include hop clover, white clover, bur clover and lespedeza, Mr. Nelson said. At least three of these can always be used to advantage in pastures, and the most important fertilizer for them is super-phosphate, he pointed out.

The addition of lime will help but it is not necessary to add lime in order to get good results, Mr. Nelson continued. Two hundred pounds per acre of 20 per cent super-phosphate will return profits from year to year if the pasture and the livestock are otherwise cared for.

It is not necessary, however, to fertilize every year, the agronomist advised. The direct effect is upon the legumes, and through their better growth an abundant supply of nitrogen is provided to carry the grasses in the pasture after the legumes have matured in June.

# *Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College Especially Interested in Farmers*

## President William J. Hale, Living Embodiment of Success Attending Efforts of a Former Farm Boy

**By Charles Satchell Morris, II.**

If one will examine closely the name of Tennessee State College, one will find that Agricultural is the very first word therein. Because this is largely a rural State where people must earn their living by the sweat of their brows, this is as it should be. President William J. Hale relishes nothing better than to recite the fact that he was for many years boy and man engaged in farming at his famous Retro. And, in spite of the attentions, distinctions, and honors which have been thrust upon him by members of both races, this writer happens to know that he is still a "dirt farmer" at heart.

PRESIDENT WM. J. HALE,

Living Embodiment of Success Attending Efforts of a Former Farm Boy

Almost any day one can see the president walking over the wide acres owned by the college, and engaging in earnest conversation with the students and other laborers who are working on the farm. He likes to get out and dig for himself in the rich soil and feel his kinship to Mother Nature. The spacious and magnificent barns on the campus, the large herd of cows, the great tracts of land under cultivation, all testify to the fact that the wonder-working State College is a believer in the soul—more than that—he is a lover of the soil.

It so happens that this very week, the Tennessee Chapter of the New Farmers of America is holding its annual meeting here. Prof. Walter S. Davis, a product of the farm himself and a native Mississippian, is coming home from Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, to direct this meeting, so great is his passion for the cause. He his been studying there on fellowship for the doctorate in Animal Husbandry. Prof. Davis is the head of the Department of Agrienlture at this institution and his made its influence felt throughout the entire nation. Repeatedly, the students under his direction have won prizes in national contests and have brought glory to Tennessee. No farm lad ever is at a disadvantage here, since the entire personnel conceive it to be their privilege to carry out the purpose for which the College was originally brought into being. Every effort has been made to enrich farm life, to encourage farm ownership among Negroes, to make available better and more scientific methods of tilling the soil to the end that the lot of the black man in this State might be more fruitful and happy.

The romance of the development and progress of A. and I. reads like a chapter from a fairy story. Just twenty-six years ago the then Principal William J. Hale of a Chattanooga high school came to Nashville to head the "baby" normal school provided for by legislative enactment and located on a high mound overlooking the historic Cumberland river. Much, very much, has happened since the day when the former farm boy came to this "Athens of the South" to begin the monumental work which brought him national acclaim at the Silver Jubilee last November. The Governor of Tennessee landed him from the platform, while the President of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt sent him personal messages of congratulation. Loving cups and silver services were presented him by admiring friends, both white and black. In the hour of his greatest triumph, with America saluting him, he referred to his days at Retro, when, under sun and sky, his was the blissful influence of seeing things grow. And ever since, not only has the grown tremendously himself, but everything which he has touched has likewise grown.

A rocky hillside has been transformed into a veritable paradise of beauty. To his aid, summoned Mr. David A. Williston, expert landscape gardner, whose services at Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, Howard University and for the United States Government had made him famous. Love for this spot has inspired the now Prof. Williston in the labors which he has undertaken in creating here one of the show places of the South. Perhaps in no other state institution has a president found a man who could render such magnificent services in carrying out his ideas and ideals as has President Hale in Professor Williston. Sought throughout the country — and even now occasionally loaned to the government—he has remained here to complete his glorious work.

PROF. MERL R. EPPSE

Born 10 miles from railroad station —also a "Dirt Farmer"

Prof. Reuben A. Munday, formerly of Tuskegee, has given painstaking thought and care to the expansion of the poultry farm and has introduced the latest methods of incubation and breeding. He is an authority on poultry and has appeared frequently throughout the State in pursuance of the College's extension program. He has a well-trained corps of assistants who are destined to revolutionize chicken cultivation in Tennessee.

Although A. and I. was the last State College to be born, it now ranks first in enrollment in the country, with a student body of more than twelve hundred. For many years, its summer session was the most largely attended in the nation. The value of its great plant here has been placed at more than three million dollars. Its new stadium and field house are the finest to be found in any Negro institution. Many of its teachers have become celebrated for their intellectual achievements. The Concert Singers under the direction of Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange, have sung themselves into the affections of the people of both races. Large groups are constantly visiting the college to study the methods employed. Prof. Merl R. Eppse has written "A Guide to the Study of Negro History," which has attracted widespread attention. Beautiful lakes, orchards, greenhouses, tennis courts, and quiet nooks dot the sloping hillsides. If one were to seek to give the background for all this, one would be forced to say that that background is fundamentally rural—the dream of a former farm boy to build an institution so clean, efficient, practical and inspiring that it never would be mistaken for one operated by Negroes. For it must be admitted, that to the nth degree A. and I. State College is William J. Hale, and that William J. Hale is A. and I. State College.

Scarcely a week passes but that delegations of farm boys and girls are entertained at this institution. The latchstring proverbially hangs out and hospitality is the watchword. We are happy to invite the readers of the Modern Farmer to be our guests whenever they happen to be in Nashville. We can assure them that Our Chief has never "lost the common touch" and that he never is so buoyant as when in the company of those who live close to the heart of nature.

It is the primary mission of A. and I. State College to make life more enjoyable and stimulating for the masses and particularly for the rural masses. Those in scattered sections may be denied many of the comforts and luxuries of our civilization. We are seeking to do away with this isolation and so far as is humanly possible, when people are unable to come to college to take the college to the people. The living epitome of this service and the outstanding representative of his race in Tennessee is William J. Hale, the former farm boy of Retro.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

# EDITORIALS

From the Bible:—

"Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.' Psalms 37:3.

God comes down in the rain,
And the crop grows tall—
This is the country faith,
And best of all!

—Norman Gale.

### SCHOOL'S OUT

School is out in the country. The children have left their books for the plow and hoe. For many, the brief happy life is over. The life of drudgery begins. Little reading or studying will be done while crops are growing. Recreation will be limited to rainy days and Sundays. And parents will now have a greater responsibility for the care and guidance of the children for the schoolhouse door is shut and the teacher has gone away.

The school is a very important institution in the country. It gives what no other can give,—knowledge, —yes,—but also it gives opportunity for neighbors to be neighborly,—for all the people of the community to meet on a common level, and work, all together, for the community welfare. The school helps the young folks become good citizens and it will also help the old folks become better citizens if they will but realize what it really is and what it represents in community and American lite.

The colored farmer has always been a loyal supporter of his school. And now, though school is out, he should remember that the doors will open again this fall and he should plan, with his neighbors, to make the next school-year the best his community has ever known.

### SOME ARE STILL BLIND

Congressman Taber, of New York, ranking minority member of the house appropriations committee, in answer to assertions of Democrats that critics of the administration have never presented any constructive plans or suggestions, has outlined a six-point recovery program. This Republican program recommends abolition of the Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, Housing Authority, Farm Security Administration, and all other "costly schemes."

If these agencies are abolished, as Mr. Taber suggests, many Republicans as well as Democrats will believe the country is taking a step backward instead of a step forward. It is as much the duty of government to add to the enjoyment and happiness of the people as it is to add to their security and protection. People may be satisfied to just exist in some parts of the world, but Americans want to live. We want to own our homes and our farms,—we want parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities,—we want our national resources conserved,—we want good roads and waterways. And if private enterprise has failed to give the people the things they should have, then the government must provide them, for the people are going to have them.

And we can see no sense in the argument that government should assist the people of a county to build and own a good highway but should not assist these same people in purchasing, owning and improving the farms on which they live. If it is a good thing and a right thing for government to loan money to a railroad, bank, or corporation when such institutions are in trouble,—then it is also a good and right thing for government to loan money to a poor black or white farmer when the individual is in trouble.

American citizens have long known what they wanted and needed to make their country a better country and themselves, a happier people. During the past few years they have learned there is a logical, sensible and right way to get these things. These things they are going to have and that statesman is indeed blind who cannot see the needs of the people he professes to serve.

### TALK FOR YOURSELF

The Negro farmer is engaged in the biggest business carried on by his racial group in America. We have three hundred and fifty million dollars invested in this business and it is high time we were doing more talking about it and letting our fellow-citizens know just how important it is.

We should tell the world that the ambitious and industrious Negro farmer is standing on his own feet, hoeing his own row, and is enjoying a standard of living many of his fellow citizens might envy. We should tell them that our vocation provides a contented way of life. We should tell them that we are not ashamed of ourselves or of our jobs, and we should hold up our heads, walk erect, feel our importance and act it.

When we meet FARMERS SUNDAY and observe the day, let there be no whining,—no complaining. Make it a day of rejoicing. Let us be glad and proud we are farmers,—engaged in such an important business,—doing our part well in promoting the civic and social as well as the economic progress of our group.

### OPPORTUNITY FOR ORGANIZATION

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Incorporated, important changes were made in the by-laws which will give all colored farmers a better opportunity to become members of the N. F. C. F. Groups of farmers may now unite with the organization at little cost and will have the chance to associate themselves with the most progressive farmers of our group and reap all the many benefits of organization.

The N. F. C. F. expects to double its membership this year and its officers are working toward this end. We are asking all colored farmers to rally to the support of this organization which has never failed to serve in the most needy times and which is recognized as the best organization of Negro farmers in the nation.

### TALLADEGA LIBRARY WILL BE NAMED FOR FAMOUS SLAVE

**William Savery, Bondaged Carpenter, Who Labored to Build School's First Building, to be Honored.**

Talladega, Ala.—The new library building now being erected is to be named in honor of William Savery, an original founder and incorporator of Talladega College. There will be two plaques in the entrance vestibule commemorating the founders of the college here in Talladega, while the name of Mr. Savery will be inscribed over the entrance door on the west side of the building.

In 1852-53 William Savery, a carpenter in bondage, labored to build Old Awayne Hall. In 1863 as a freedman, he together with others attended the conference in Mobile. This convention was made up of freedmen from all parts of Alabama; and its purpose was to lay plans for racial progress. Along with Thomas Tarrant, an ex-slave, William Savery returned to Talladega and immediately started a school in the residence of David White, Sr., another freedman. By rapidly outgrowing its first quarters, the school presented a problem of larger housing for its work. In 1867 Savery led the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association in the purchase of Old Swayne Hall and the founding of Talladega College.

This building still serves the college as a traditional landmark and as an admistration hall. In 1869, an incorporator of the college, Savery wrote into its charter a provision "to provide educational opportunities for all youth, from which no one shall be debarred because of race or color."

Thomas Tarrant, Harry Knox, and other freedmen, who worked with William Savery in the founding of Talladega, will be commemorated on one of the plaques in the entrance vestibule.

### Precious Youth

Visitor—"And how old are you, Bobbie?"

Bobbie—"I'm just at the awkward age."

Visitor—"Really? And what do you call the awkward age?"

Bobbie—"I'm too old to cry and too young to swear."

Visitor—"And what time do you have dinner, my little man?"

Little Man—"Soon as you've gone, I heard ma say."

"Willie,' said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported:

"Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."

The light of Christ within you is the light that illumines your way today.

# WIDE CHOICE OF VEGETABLES OFFERED STATE

## Varieties, Amount of Seed Suggested by Specialist

How much seed will you need for you garden? P. T. Ecton, horticulturist at the Arkansas college of agriculture, got out his pencil and a tab of paper, and worked up some guiding answers to the question. But first he advised:

"If all the slow-growing crops are placed together at one end of the garden with the asparagus and other perennials, then the beans and radishes may be replanted or replaced early in the summer.

"A garden large enough for four people should be 100 feet square, with the rows of the larger-growing vegetables four feet apart."

Then the specialist offered the following suggestions, as to the amount of seed required.

Two rows of Porto Rico sweet potatoes, 20 inches apart in the rows, will require 120 plants.

A row of white Spine or Davis Perfect cucumbers 30 inches apart in the row will require one-half ounce of seed.

A row of Early White Bush squash will need one-half ounce of seed planted 36 inches apart.

For early tomatoes, set 50 plants of Gulf State Market variety 18 inches apart. For later tomatoes set a row of the Marglobe variety.

**Early Start Necessary**

Tomato plants, as well as pepper and eggplant, must be started in late February in a hotbed or in a box in the house. They can be set after danger of a killing frost is past.

A half row of California Wonder or Worldbeater pepper, 35 plants set the same as tomatoes, and the remainder of the row set to Black Beauty or New York Purple eggplant, will be sufficient.

Rows for the following crops need be only three feet apart, Mr. Ecton said.

Two rows of Prizetaker or Yellow Globe Danvers onions will take two ounces of seed, spaced three inches apart.

One ounce of Danvers Half Long or Chantenay carrot seed for two rows will need the same spacing.

A half row of Detroit Dark Red or Crosby Egyptian beets will take one ounce of seed spaced three inches, with the row completed with one-fourth ounce of Purple Top Globe turnips for early use. Another full row of turnips should be sowed several weeks later.

A row of cabbage should be divided between the early Jersey Wakefield and the large Copenhagen Market with the plants 18 inches apart.

Fifteen pounds of Bliss Triumph or Irish Cobbler potato seed will plant three rows of potatoes, 14 inches between each hill.

**Beans Every Two Weeks**

Three rows of Stringless Greenpod or Bountiful Bush beans will require three pints of seed if planted from two to three inches apart. Plantings should be made at two-week intervals to provide a longer harvest period.

A row of Hunderson's or Burpee's bush lima beans may be added.

One quart of Yellow Globe Danvers onion sets will plant a row.

Two pounds of Alaska English peas will provide early peas and should be divided into two plantings in the row. Another row of Laxtonian peas will provide a later crop.

"On the end of the garden may be the fast-growing, leafy vegetables, such as mustard, collards, one row each, and one-half row of lettnce, each of which will require one-half ounce of seed," the specialist advised. "A half row of Scarlet Globe radishes will complete the garden, leaving a little room for any favorite vegetables that have not been mentioned.

"There are many other varieties than the above that will do well in Arkansas, but these are the most common and are usually in stock locally."

"As fast as the short season crops are harvested, they should be replaced to keep vegetabls available for the table. If the garden can be irrigated, many of these vegetables can be carried through the summer."

## COTTON CROPS COTTON STAPLE LENGTH

Manufacturers Record (April) says editorially: ". . . The contention of our cotton farmers that staple length and grade is largely depencent upon climatic, insect and soil conditions, is no longer entirely tenable. The United States Bureau of Plant Industry has conclusively proved its numerous cotton growing experiments at a variety of places thoroughout the South, that good quality long staple cotton can be grown under conditions virtually identical with those which produce poor quality short staple cotton. Over a period of years there has been a slight improvement in American cotton, but with certain exceptions this has been due almost exclusively to the work of plant breeders. . . The astonishing thing too is that growth of an uniform long staple crop will increase a cotton farmer's income from ten to twenty per cent for buyers pay as much as $20 per bale more for the long varieties. Furthermore, as the Bureau points out, 15-16 inch and lower cottons can, in the majority of cases, be made to produce virtually the same amount of lint per acre as do the shorter staple varieties."

## SHORTER STORAGE OF PORK ADVISED

Pork stored in freezer-locker compartments is at its best when removed and used within three or four months, advises the U. S. Department of Agriculture. When held longer the fat flavor tends to become strong, it is explained.

Reports to the department on storing various meats at low temperatures after sharp freezing, indicate that beef, lamb, and poultry can be held in excellent condition for six months or longer.

In the case of pork, it is advisable to fill lockers with smaller quantities of at more frequent intervals, rather than to slaughter on a large scale about twice a year, the department suggests.

This works out advantageously for the farm family, as it enables them to rent a smaller locker, and also, by rapid turnover of its contents, to store more pounds of meat in the course of a year, it is pointed out.

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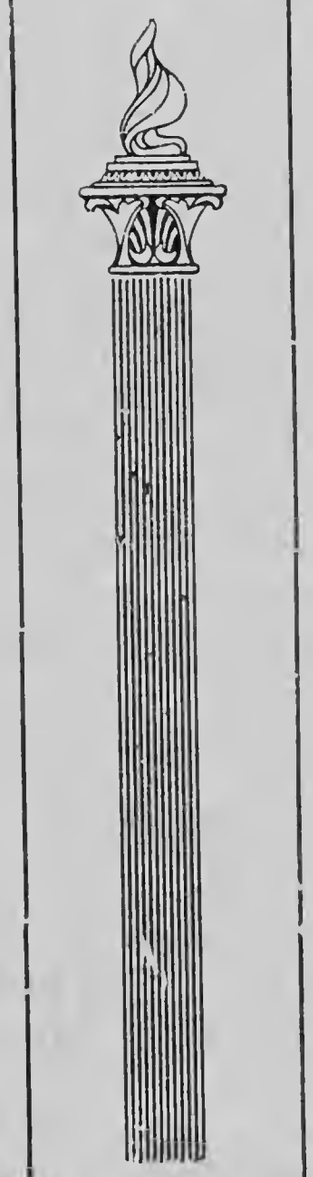

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## MISSISSIPPI HAY CROP A RECORD

A Clarksdale, Miss. report to the New Orleans Times-Picayune (Jan. 30) says: "The sale of hay by Mississippi farmers in 1937 amounted to $1,000,000 as compared to $600,000 in 1936, according to compilations of state extension officials, who state that the hay crop was the greatest in the state's history. The income from hay in 1937 ranks second in income for farmers, being exceeded only by cotton and cottonseed. Cash income in 1937 from the sale of corn was $1,540,000 as compared with $1,580 000 in 1936. The income from hay during 1937 was sufficient to provide for the feed costs for wintering stock in Delta counties. The Yazoo-Mississippi Delta levee board at Clarksdale, which maintains more than 100 miles of levees along the Mississippi river, harvested a crop valued at $100,000. The revenue was sufficient to maintain levee board work."

## TRANSPARENT CAN FOR FOOD

A large German canning establishment has succeeded in producing a satisfactory container for preserved foods from a transparent plastic material technically known as acetyl cellulose which is treated with oil lacquer, according to a report to the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce. A feature of the new container contrasted with tin is its transparency which enables purchasers to see what they are buying, the report states. The top and bottom of the new container is made of tin, which provides it with the necessary stability so that it may be handled in the same manner as cans made entirely of tin. As the German canning industry used 137,000,000 containers in packing last year's crop of fruits and vegetables, for which tin had to be imported, this new container is being encouraged by the government in furtherance of the Four Year Plan of economic self-sufficiency.

## VALUE OF SOY BEAN

### Came About Quickly

"Sixteen years ago, it was almost impossible to collect enough soybeans from all sections of the country to make a tankcar of soybean oil: but in 1935, 44,000,000 bushels were produced and about 25,000,000 bushels were processed in the United States, yielding roughly 25,000,000 gallons of oil and 60,000 tons of soybean oil meal."

Now, Mr. Bradley said (speaking early in 1937) after only 16 years of development, there are about 40 soybean oil mills in the country, 20 or more concerns making soybean food products, some 15 mills grinding soybean flour, and 50 factories turning out various industrial products from this "wonder crop."

A ton of soybeans (thirty-three and one-third bushels of 60 pounds each) yields around 250 pounds of oil and 1,600 pounds of meal, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Something like 150 pounds of the ton is waste, it is explained.

The oil yield of a ton of cottonseed is larger, averaging about 313 pounds, but it gives only a little over half as much meal or cake—around 890 pounds—as a ton of soybeans does. About one-fourth of the weight of cottonseed is hulls. There is, however, the linters from cottonseed, amounting to something like 120 pounds from a ton.

### Above Cotton Oil.

Soybean oil has been quoted higher than cottonseed oil in the New York market. It averaged nearly 11 cents a pound (10.9 cents) through 1937, compared with a little over nine cents (9.2 cents) for cottonseed oil, as reported in government figures—for the refined oil in both cases.

All oil prices have dropped in recent months. The latest quotations given in government reports, from the New York market, are for January, 1937, when cottonseed oil was 7.8 cents a pound and soybean oil 8.6 cents.

Some market observers believe soybean oil will bring better prices next fall and winter, along with cottonseed oil, because of a reduced supply of cottonseed this year to press oil from. They think result will be higher prices for both soybeans and cottonseed.

Soybean oil comes into competition with cottonseed oil in margarine and shortening, though a good deal of it goes to make varnishes and paints. Because of this competition, many Arkansans who have studied the matter believe the state should get into the soybean and soybean oil industry on an increasing scale, not only because of the bright industrial outlook for soybeans, but so we will have the oil to sell and manufacture if it becomes as profitable a rival to cottonseed oil as some think it will.

### Methods of Crushing.

According to the department of agriculture, "no marked changes in the equipment of the modern oil mill" is needed for crushing soybeans. It says further: "The methods used in the extraction of oil from soybeans are similar to those used with other oil seeds, as cottonseed, linseed and peanuts." And the same authority adds:

"Different processes are used in the manufacture of oil from soybeans. The oldest method is by expression, in which the hydraulic press or expeller is used. The hydraulic process is widely used in processing cottonseed in the South and linseed in the North, but the expeller process is coming into more general use, especially where mills are being equipped solely for soybeans."

Soybeans, an immigrant crop from the Far East, were "naturalized" in the Virginias and Carolinas, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the Far East, soybeans have provided human food and feed for animals for thousands of years.

As a feed crop, soybeans rank among the best. Hay made from soybeans is regarded as about equal to clover or alfalfa hay. The beans are a rich grain feed, high in the expensive element of protein, and the meal left after the oil is pressed from the beans is rated among the best of concentrated feeds.

For pasture, soybeans have proved to be an excellent forage for all kinds of stock.

And with all else, soybeans are recommended as among the most valuable crops for building up the soil.

## TREATING FENCE POSTS

Professor Woodbridge Metcalf, Extension Forester for the University of California, has been experimenting successfully in treating freshly cut fence posts of a number of species of zinc chloride solution as a preventive of decay. The formula requires 21 pounds of a 50 percent zinc chloride solution mixed with 10 gallons of water. Species of wood is not important as long as there is a good thickness of sapwood and the posts are treated promptly after cutting with the bark left on. The large end of the post is elevated at least two feet and the bark peeled for about 4 inches from the end. Cut an old inner tube and slip one end of it over the end of the post and fasten tightly to prevent leakage. Fill the tube with the preservative solution. The slight pressure of the liquid will force it through the post within 24 hours, entering only the sapwood."

## PROPERTY OWNER IS ACCUSED

**Clarskdale, Miss.** (Special)—Arraigned here Tuesday before Circuit Court Judge William A. Alcorn, on a charge of murdering John Henry Lightner, white, of Ratio, Ark., Henry Hardy entered a plea of not guilty.

Lighter was shot and killed when and his wife rowed across the river to the Mississippi bank to pick pecans. Negro owners of the property in the locality had previously warned Lighter, it is said, not to carry any pecans away with him.

His wife claims that a Negro man, after shooting her husband, forced her to carry pecans to his home some distance away, and that after that she escaped in the boat. Hardy maintains he did not shoot anyone, and knows nothing about the tragedy.

## BETTER LAYERS BY GOOD CARE

### Cleanliness Stressed as Essential to Success With Chicks

Pointing out that the first eight to 10 weeks of a chick's life are its most critical time, D. D. Moyer, of the Missouri college of agriculture, urges the importance of good care during this period.

Even if pullets survive poor care, they cannot be expected to make as good layers as those which were protected from parasites and disease during the tender weeks of their lives, Mr. Moyer said, adding:

"The sanitation program should be well planned and started before the chicks are placed in the brooder house.

"The brooder house, brooder stove, feeding and water equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Floors and walls should be scraped to remove all filth before disinfecting is attempted.

"After this has been done the floor and walls should be well soaked and scrubbed with a strong lye water solution, using one can of common household lye to each 12 gallons of cold water.

"The location of the brooder house should be where no chicks or mature stock have ranged for at least two years, and where no droppings have been spread on the ground during that time.

"The house should be located so that the drainage from the old poultry yards and previously-used ranges does not flow over this area.

### Disease Lives in Soil.

"This is very important because the small parasite which causes coccidiosis will live over in contaminated ground from one year to the next. The risk from this and other parasites is too great to attempt brooding on the same ground year after year.

"If the brooder house can not be moved to clean ground, a sun porch about the size of the brooder house should be constructed and placed in front of the house to keep the chicks off the contaminated ground.

"Many poultry raisers build the summer range shelter without the roof and use it as a sun porch during the brooding period. When the pullets are ready to go to range, straw is placed over the rafters, and this provides ample protection during the summer.

"If the brooder house is not in good condition the cracks in the walls and floors should be repaired. Scrap building paper, cardboard or pieces of packing boxes may be used on the inside walls to prevent drafts and make the house easier to keep warm.

"It is also desirable to bank dirt or place boards around the house to keep the cold air from sweeping under the floor."

## PERIL IN HOME CHARGED FENCES

A home-made device for charging a fence with electricity to turn stock may be a danger to life, advises M. M. Jones, of the Missouri Agricultural College. He said:

"For an electric fence to be safe and effective, it must be energized or 'charged' with a special controller designed and built for that purpose. Connecting a fence wire direct to a 110-volt lighting circuit, or even using lamp bulbs or resistances between the 110-volt source and the fence, is positively dangerous.

"An 11-year-old girl was recently killed near Moberly, Mo., by a fence which was reported to have been connected direct to a lighting circuit. There are other definite records of deaths, of both human beings and animals, caused by fences connected to lighting circuits, either direct or through home-made controllers.

"Although it is possible to make safe home-made controllers to be operated from batteries, it is difficult to make one that will be dependable and give trouble-free service over a long period and at the same time be economical of battery current.

"Regarding the safety of electric fences in general, it may be said that battery-operated controllers are generally considered quite safe. While there may be some slight danger connected with the use of 110-volt commercial controllers, this danger, if any, appears to be quite small, provided the controller is a good one made by a reputable manufacturer. The real danger is in the use of home-made 110-volt controllers."

## PET COBRA GUARDS LIFE OF MISTRESS

**Simla, India**—A pet cobra rescued its mistress by killing an Indian raider who broke into her house in the village of Gunpur, according to a story told here.

The cobra was at the door when the raiding Dacoit tried to enter the house. He slashed at it with a dagger and the snake slipped into a nearby rat hole.

A few minutes later, when the snake saw its mistress being bound and gagged by the Dacoit, the cobra slipped out of the hole again and bit the man's ankle. The robber died a few minutes later.

If your nose is close
To the grindstone rough,
And you hold it down
There long enough,
In time you'll say
There's no such thing
As brooks that babble
And birds that sing.
These three will all
Your world compose—
Just You, the Stone
And your darned old Nose.

## STATE FINDING LESPEDEZA IS VALUABLE CROP

Lespedeza is claiming increased interest in Arkansas, because of its value for feed, its moderate cost, its habit of volunteering, and its fairly high resistence to drouth, said Martin Nelson, crop specialist of the state college of agriculture. He added:

"The four annual varieties, common lespedeza, Tennessee 76, Kobe, and Korean, are fairly well known. Of these varieties Kobe and Korean make the larger growth.

"The growth of crops obtained from common lespedeza and Tennessee 76 are usually very similar; both can be grown advantageously on the lower rich lands of the central and southern part of the state.

"In pastures, common lespedeza succeeds in reseeding itself more effectively than other types.

"Korean lespedeza, the most popular variety, is showing more and more that it is adapted to the northern belt of the state, rather than to central and southern sections.

### Seeding Time Here

"The adaptation of Kobe lespedeza to the central and southern section of the state is beyond question.

"Seeding time of the annual varieties comes in the first half of March in the southern half of the state and the last half of March in the northern half of the state. Sowing on small grain is a good practice. Seed does not tolerate covering.

"Seeding lespedeza sericea continues to be problematical. Broadcast seeding is rarely successful. It still seems advisable to sow this variety in narrow rows and cultivate well the first season, allowing the seed to ripen and fall on the ground the second season to produce volunteer stands between the rows, in order to get a satisfactory meadow stand.

"Two or three pounds of seed per acre is sufficient when seeding sericea lespedeza is sown."

## Farm Federation Elects New Leaders

### Important Changes Made In By-Laws

(Continued from page 1)

P. Davis, Chicago, and Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.

Changes made in the by-laws include the appointment of an executive committee and the setting up of an advisory board of twenty regional vice-presidents. Legislation was also enacted which will permit organized state and regional groups of farmers to unite or affiliate with the Federation.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers was organized in 1922 and incorporated in 1930. James P. Davis, founder and for many years its president, is now head field officer, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It admits to membership farmers, tenants, share-croppers, farm laborers and all who are engaged in the business of agriculture or who are interested in rural progress. It is the pioneer organization of colored farmers and its work and ideals have been approved by agricultural leaders throughout the nation.

### LUCKY

First Prof.—"Do you believe a rabbits foot ever brought good luck?"

Second Prof.—"Yes, I do. My wife felt one in my pocket and thought it was a mouse."

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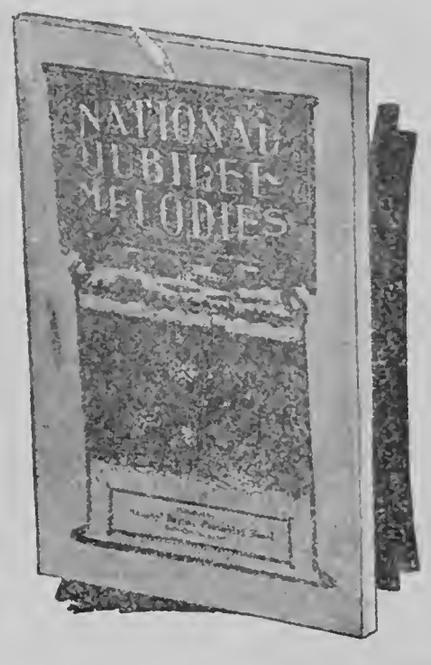
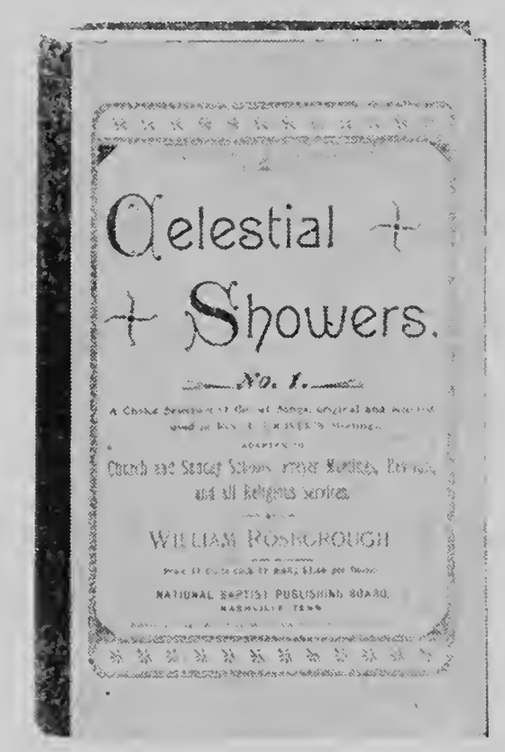
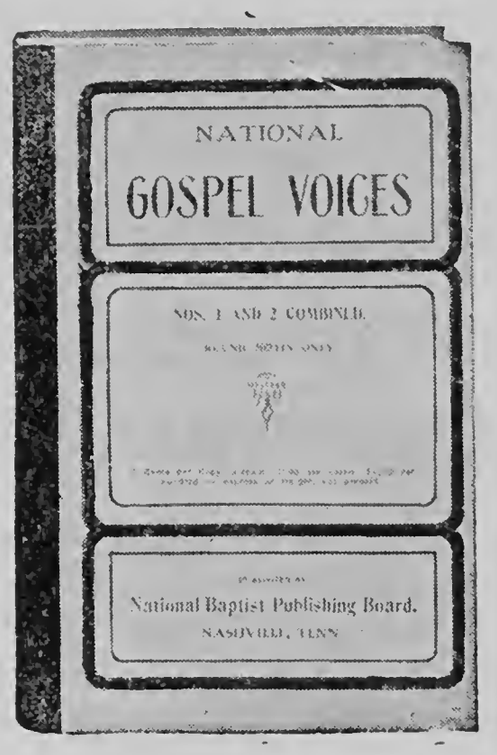



### Other Popular and Inspiring Songs Are to be found in these




Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

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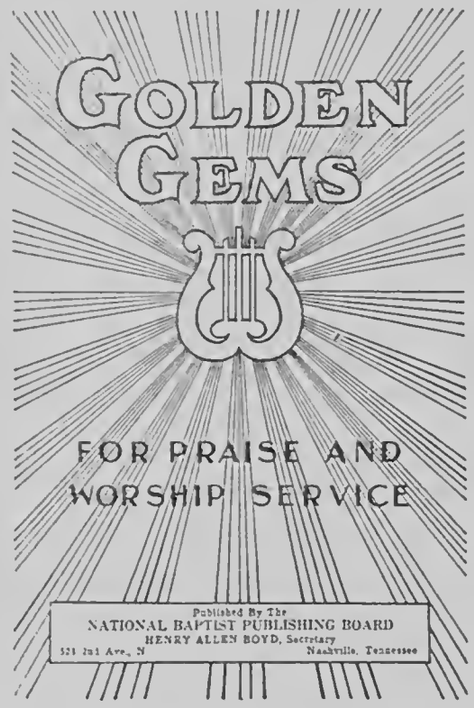


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He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

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### PASTOR RESIGNS PULPIT AND OLD CLOCK STOPS

When Rev. W. J. Smith, pastor of Bathhurst United church, in Toronto, Ont., tendered his resignation a 66-year-old clock stopped ticking and did not start again until nine years later, when he paid a brief visit to his former pulpit.

When the pastor left, all efforts to start the clock proved futile, and the ancient timepiece was relegated to the minister's vestry as a historic relic. That was in 1925.

When Smith entered the vestry in 1934 the familiar ticktock of the clock was heard, to the amazement of the sexton, and continued after he left. It still keeps time.

The clock was presented to the church by Benjamin "Old King" Cole, a Negro church member and a former slave.

### MENDING TORN DRESS

To mend a tear in a dress, I turn the dress inside out and smear the edges of the tear several times with raw egg white, a woman writes in Succesful Farming. Next, I cut a patch of strong material, press it to the wrong side of the tear so that it adheres to the egg, and finally press well with a warm iron. The mend will be invisible from the right side and will never come off, even when washed.

## NATION'S SCOUTS MET IN CLEVELAND, OHIO LAST WEEK

Cleveland, Ohio, (Special)—Their common interest in America's boyhood- brought together at Cleveland, Ohio, May 13 and 14 several hundred business men, educators, public officials, doctors, lawyers and churchmen for the 28th annual National Council meeting of the Boy Scouts of America. The theme chosen for the conclave was "Scouting for all boys wherever they are."

Most of the delegates representing the 537 Local Boy Scout Councils that administer the Scout Program in the United States and its possessions are leaders in the life of their home communities.

There are two main features of the Boy Scouts' national annual meetings. As the legislative meeting of the National Council, made up of more than 1,800 members who form a true cross-section of American life, they will elect officers, approve new policies and hear annual reports on the many phases and activities of the Boy Scouts.

The Cleveland meeting was also an inspirational gathering. Methods for promoting the Scout Program locally and for advancing the work of Scout Troops were discussed. The gathering gave opportunities for interchange of ideas and speakers portrayed trends in Scouting.

**Distinguished Speakers Scheduled**

Wheeler McMillen, editorial director of "The Country Home" magazine, will speak on the needs of the rural boy and what Scouting offers him. Mr. McMillen is President of the American Association of Agricultural Editors and a recognized authority of national agricultural economics and rural affairs. He is a forceful speaker and progressive leader in farming. He is chairman of the National Committee on Rural Scouting of the Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, another speaker, told of the needs of American youth from the viewpoint of the college president. Dr. Lewis, for many years a student of education in America and Europe, is a former President of the Association of American Colleges and the Association of Urban Universities. An outstanding educator, he is an active leader in the Church and in public and civic affairs.

**Scouts Participated**

Boy Scouts also had a share in the meeting. On Friday, May 13, the 6,751 Boy Scouts and 597 Cubs of the Greater Cleveland Council were hosts at a big Scout Circus that was hel in the Arena in Clevelan.

The next evening Scouts of Region Four, comprising Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, will put on several Scout demonstrations during the Annual Fellowship Banquet. At this occasion, there will be presented the Awards of the Silver Buffalo for "distinguished service to boyhood."

The meetings were held at the Hotel Cleveland where an unusual set of exhibits portraying the activities, growth and scope of the Movement was displayed. The annual banquet, May 14, was held in the Statler Hotel.

Walter W. Head of St. Louis, President of the Boy Scouts of America since 1926, presided. Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, made report for the National Court of Honor. Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, made report on the accomplishments of 1937, which proved to be the busiest of Scouting's 28 years in America with participation in the Fifth World Jamboree in The Netherlands last August and its own first National Jamboree in Washington, D. C., last June 30 to July 9.

**Coin Collecting Merit Badge Announced**

Coin collecting, a fascinating hobby through which one may learn a great deal concerning customs, architecture, plants and animals, Weapons, armour and clothing, religious and government, history and mythology and many other things pertaining to the ancients, will undoubtedly win many new adherents through the new Merit Badge in Coin Collecting which may be earned by Boy Scouts.

Coins have been a valuable help in historic research and at times have been the only source of information available about the customs of ancient peoples. The names of many kings, princes and other rulers were unknown until their portraits. dates and other legends were found on coins.

Coin collecting may be enjoyed by anyone. It is not necessary to own speciments of the very rare coins to be a successful numismatist, as coin collectors are known. Scouts are told they should be able to recognize a coin and know something about it, or where to find out about it.

The dividends from coin collecting combine fun, knowledge and entertainment which increase each year with the size of the collection. The greatest satisfaction is obtained when a boy finally locates and acquires some long-sought coin. A molt interesting part of this hobby is assembling information about each coin and labeling the collection. Initiative and design play a large part in making the collection interesting to others.

To earn the new Merit Badge in Coin Collecting a Scout of First Class rank must:

1. Own and exhibit at least 100 types of coins personally collected by him and mounted for display, including coins from at least 15 different countries, properly classified as to country, ruler (if any), denomination, date and any special reason for issuing. This collection shall also include five coins made of each of the following materials properly noted as part of the classification date—silver, nickel, copper and two other alloys.

2. Give a brief interesting history of; (a) the origin of the American dollar; and the derivation of its name; (b) U. S. coins since the first ones issued, giving all denominations of U. S. coins issued for circulation and the metals used in each.

3. Explain fully what is meant by the following terms, illustrating with examples from his own collection wherever possible: Pine Tree Shilling; Trade Dollar; Colonial Coins; Hard Times Token or Jackson Cents; Commemorative issue; Necessity Money of the United States; flying Eagle Cent, and fractional currency.

4 Explain the following terms, illustrating with examples from his own collection wherever possible: AU; AR; AE; Bust; Exergue; Flan; Head; Incuse; Inscription or Legend Obverse; Overstrike; Counterfeit; Counterstamp; Rounded Edge, Lettered Edge; Reverse; Struck Coin and Cast Coin.

5. Describe the condition of coins classified in the following ways: proof, uncirculated, fine, good, poor. Explain how the value of a coin is determined.

6. Classifv as to country, denomination and material, five coins furnished by his Merit Badge Counselor.

7. What is the purpose of mint marks on a coin. Name three United States mints and show a coin from each mint from his own collection.

**Scouts to Honor Beard on his 88th Birthday**

Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America, will be eighty-eight years old on June 21st. His fame as an outdoorsman and as a friend of boyhood extends beyond the bounds of his own country, and in his honor, several thousand Boy Scouts will make a pilgrimage to his home at Suffern, New York, on Saturday, June 18, to pay him honor.

On a special field near his home where exercises will be held with a minimum of speeches, Scouts will pitch their tents and each group will be given an opportunity to share in the outdoor pageants that will mark the day.

The National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America appointed Col. Theodore Roosevelt as Chairman of a special committee to arrange the celebration, and Walter W. Head, President of the National Council, hopes the gathering will be "the biggest thing of its kind which has ever taken place in Scouting."

Mr. Beard, or "Uncle Dan" as he is better known to millions of boys, was a leader in work among boys for many years, and he is still at it just as keenly and vigorously as ever. He is a regular contributor to "BOYS' LIFE," the magazine published by the Boy Scouts of America for all boys. As a pioneer in activities for boys he was a member of the first Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, elected in 1910, of which there are two other members still serving, namely, Colin H. Livingstone of Washington, D. C., who was President of the Boy Scouts from 1910 to 1925; and William D. Murray of Plainfield, N. J.

A Silver Buffalo, awarded by the Boy Scouts of America for "distinguished service to boyhood," was conferred upon "Uncle Dan" in 1926, the first year of this honor, the citation accompanying, read:

"Daniel Carter Beard, author, artist, outdoorsman, pioneer of outdoor movement for boys as founder of Boy Pioneers and Sons of Daniel Boone, Honorary Vice President, National Scout Commissioner, Chairman, National Court of Honor and Charter Member of the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, whose prestige, wisdom and experience have been pillars in the structure of the organization."

**Boy Scouts Add Fingerprinting Merit Badge**

Fingerprinting, which has become more interesting to the general public since 1933 when the Federal Bureau of Investigation established personal identification records for citizens who wished to have their fingerprints on record, has been added as a new subject in the Boy Scout Merit Badge program of over 100 hobby, craft, nature and voca-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)


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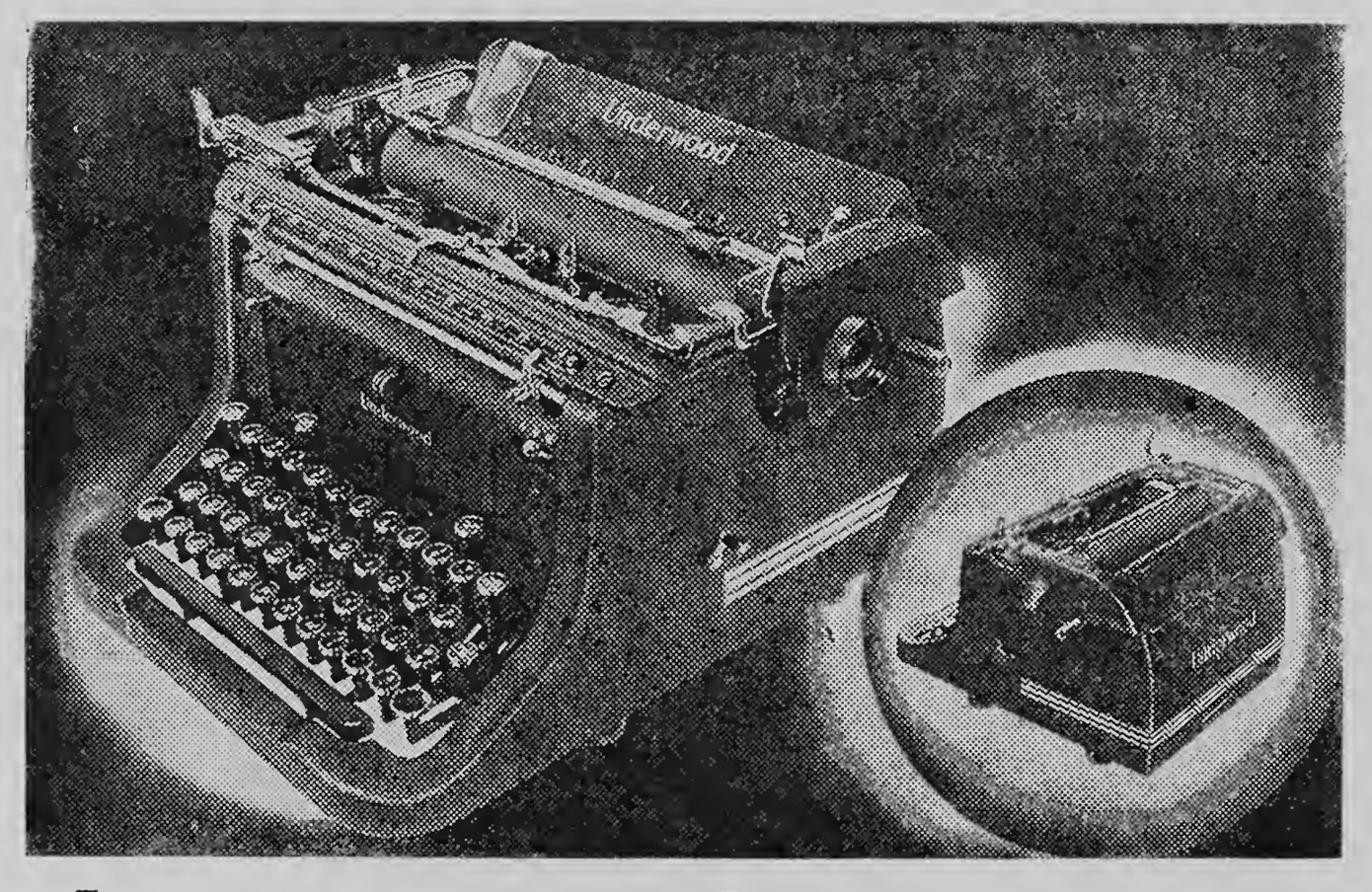


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## AUTHORIZED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 1)

### SPECIAL NOTICE

Leon R. Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, will be guest speaker on the "Wings Over Jordan program, from Radio Station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, and associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting Co., Farmers Sunday, May 29th. Time of broadcast, 9:30 Eastern Standard Time; 8:30 Central Standard Time.

This is one of the best national programs now being carried on the air. You will enjoy the music. Tune in and listen to "Wings Over Jordan," then wire, or write a card to Station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, or to the station from which you received the program, and let the Columbia Broadcasting Co. know that you apperciated it.

## NEGRO AGRICULTURE PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

cess in rebuilding some worn-out land by a systematic planting of Austrian winter peas. Corn produced on this experimental land averaged 40 bushels to the acre.

William Sanchions, Negro Vocational Agricultural teacher at Fitzgerald, Georgia, has initiated an intensive campaign for the production of string beans, tomatoes and corn in his county. His program includes the establishment of a canning plant to take care of the surplus not sold in fresh vegetable markets. Mr. Sanchious reports that 75 Negro farmers and 35 white farmers have enrolled with the project.

With unusual production of peanuts in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana this year, Mrs. Stazzie Hudson Haynes, Negro Home Demonstration Agent has encouraged 4-H Club girls to prepare novel and tasty lunches with various combinations of the peanut.

Mrs. Mary T. McKenzie, Home Demonstration Agent, Alachua County Florida reports a successful fruit-tree planting campagin among her Club women.

Eight hundred farmers and community leaders attended the Annual Negro Farmers Conference recently held at Utica Institute, Mississippi. The Live-at-Home Program and Soil Conservation were among the topics emphasized. T. M. Campbell, Negro Field Supervisor, U. S. Extention Service was the principal speaker. William H. Holtzclaw, Utica Principal, reports that a large group of white farmers were among those in attendance.

Negro farmers of Alachua County, Florida won first prizes for their hog, grain, forage and cured meat exhibits at the Florida State Fair held in Tampa, early this year. F. E. Pinder is the Negro County Agent.

The Memphis (Tennessee) Commercial-Appeal has announced that in 1938, Negro farmers may participate in their annual Plant-to-Prosper Campaign. The sum of $650 has been set aside for awards to Negro farmers who will be scored on "living at home, diversification, soil conservation and home improvement." Among those who discussed with Commercial-Appeal officials the plans for Negro participation was Dr. J. E. Walker, President Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis. Negro farmers in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee are being encouraged by Negro County Agents to enroll in the competition.

Negro strawberry growers were invited to participate in the Ninth Annual Florida Strawberry Festival which was held in Plant City on February 22nd. Negro County and Home Agents, who were in charge of the Negro section of the parade, were assited by Negro 4-H Club boys and girls and the W P A Negro Band of Tampa.

Texas Home Demonstration Agents report that in the 1937 Home Improvement Program 2,179 farm families improved walls, woodwork and floors in their homes and 325 homes were remodeled. Home furnishings made by the women included 688 mattresses and 667 rugs. For the yards and premises, 1492 shade trees were planted and 1533 lawns were started or improved.

## VITAMINS IN EGGS

Texas A. and M. College through its experiment station staff is working on the production of eggs high in vitamin content by special feeding of the hens. Tests now under way show that by applying special food it is possible to increase the vitamin content greatly and establish a specialized market for such eggs to fit particular dietary requirements. (Dallas Morning News, March 20.)

## THE SOUTH'S NEW INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

making sweet potato starch. It produces about 40,000,000 pounds a year. Little effort is made to remove the natural yellow color and the sale is greatly restricted because the market prefers white starch.

The first sweet potato starch in this country was erected near Thibodaux, La. in 1928, but Irish potato starch machinery was used and as there was no known method for eliminating the "off color" this pioneer attempt failed and the plant dismantled, and at this point the chemist entered the picture. As a result of continued search, chemists succeeded in solving the color problem, and the starch that is being made at the new plant is not only white but of an unusually high quality.

This process for making starch came to attention of FERA during the spring of 1934 when it was searching for an griculutral industry to aid the people of the Coast Plains section of southern Mississippi. The Administration being impressed allotted $150 000 for the construction, equipping, and operating of a plan that would not only provide emergency relief work, but a market for sweet potatoes produced in that section, and a plant where methods and equipment could be perfected on a commercial scale. The factory was located in an abandoned sawmill plant at Laurel, Mississippi, and operated for the first time in the fall of 1934. The Laurel plant, which has a capacity of 200,000 bushels of sweet potatoes and 2,000,000 pounds of starch per 100-day season, has been deeded to the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station and leased to a self-help cooperative organization of farmers, at least 51 percent of whom are being rehabilitated. Listed below are the results of the 3 season's operations:

1934 produced 140,000 pounds of starch
1935 produced 250,000 pounds of starch
1936 produced 420,000 pounds of starch

Cost of manufacturing the starch including cost of raw material was, roughly:

1934—13 cents a pound
1935—10 cents a pound
1936—3 cents a pound

Sweet potato starch keeps well and can be carried over from one season to the next. There is very little deterioration when the starch is stored under normal conditions.

The new industry not only provides a cash market for culls, cuts, and other unmarketable sweet potatoes, but a ready market for a few acres of potatoes produced as a sideline to the main crop.

The country produces about 75,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes per year, and a crop is grown on more than half the farms in the South. The most important vegetable crop produced in the Southern states is the sweet potato. North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee lead in production.

Following is a list of yield and starch content of 10 Southern varieties produced in test pilots at Laurel in 1936. These potatoes were produced under better than average conditions, but not better than progressive farmers can and are employing.

| Variety | Yield Bushel | Starch Content Per-Cent |
|---|---|---|
| Miss. Blue Stem | | |
| Triumph | 308 | 24 |
| Wennop (from Australia) | 303 | 27 |
| Pierson | 293 | 26 |
| U. S. 95984 | 279 | 21 |
| Miss. Green Stem | | |
| Triumph | 275 | 25 |
| U. S. 85985 | 275 | 21 |
| Norton | 267 | 28 |
| Nancy Hall | 252 | 22 |
| Porto Rico | 244 | 21 |
| Southern Queen | 212 | 23 |

A bushel of potatoes produces about 10 pounds of starch and close to five pounds of dried potato pulp which is about equal to sugar beet pulp in feeding. It takes about 48 hours to convert potatoes into market starch. It would take 150 plants the size of the one at Laurel, Mississippi to make as much root starch as we import.

The cost of building and equipping additional plants similar to the one at Laurel would run between $75,000 and $100,000 a plant. It requires 52 men working a three hour shift to operate the Laurel plant at full capacity.

## "STANDARDIZED" COTTON CROPS

An extra cash return of $8,500,000 was realized on the 1937 crop by growers in 781 communities who "standardized" good varieties of medium to long staple cotton. These growers produced about 1,500.000 bales ranging from an inch to 1 1-16 inch in staple length, said J. C. Ferguson, extension cotton gin specialist at North Carolina State College. The results secured in communities over the cotton belt are indicative of what growers in all cotton-growing communities can do if they cooperate in improving the quality of their product. In "standardizing" a community, growers get together and select a variety of medium staple cotton that is suited to their soil and climate. Then all or nearly all plant this one variety. Ferguson urges growers to secure good seed and wherever possible, cooperate with their neighbors in "standardizing" a good variety. "If you can't buy enough good seed to plant all your crop this year,' he said, "buy some good seed, raise it, keep it pure, and use the seed from this planting for next year's crop." —(Raleigh News Observer, March 21.)

## SURPLUS RICE PURCHASES

(Continued from Page 1)

to sell from millers, and acceptances by the Corporation, if the offers are regarded as in keeping with current market and surplus conditions. Opportunity has been given the millers for several months to submit offers under this program to the Corporation at Washington. It is expected that the program will continue for some time.

## TOWN GETS EARLY START ON SUMMER WAR WITH CRICKETS

Sundance, Wyo.—Warned that Mormon crickets would soon start their annual march across Wyoming, residents here today prepared to stop the invaders outside the city limits with hot oil and a wall.

Miles of shiny tin fence, erected last year only after the cricket hordes had crawled into homes, covering the walls with a brown and black creeping mass, will be thrown up earlier this year.

The defense was successful. Tons of the crickets piled up behind the strip of tin, a little more than a foot high. There they were saturated with oil and burned.

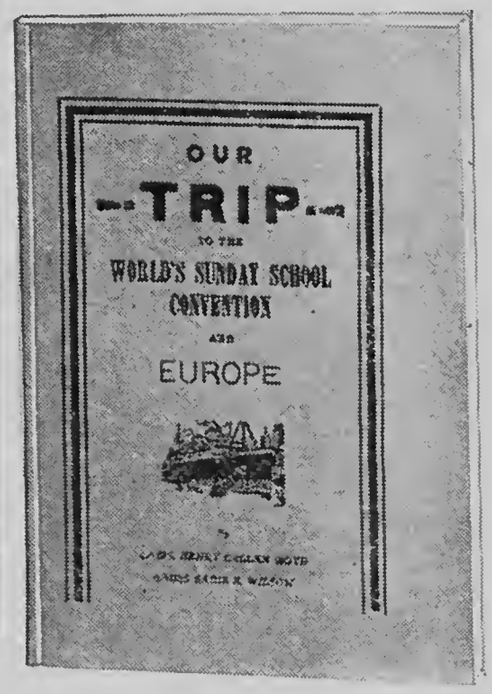
Last June and July so many crickets were killed in the streets by automobiles the Sundance fire department washed the streets daily.

Tourists visited Sundance to see the millions of crickets while residents joined in the belated battle against the invaders. This year, Sundancers say, it won't be a belated battle.

## NEW YORK REPORTS FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

Higher farm wages are not attracting workers to farms, and despite a business recession, the supply of farm labor available in New York State in January was actually less than a year earlier, it was recently reported by the New York Extension Service. Farmers were offering about 10 percent more pay for hired help, but fewer persons were available for farm work, it was stated.

The Service said that the type of agriculture in the State is such that considerable hired help is needed in winter.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## CONSUMERS SERVICE SEEKS TO POPULARIZE POPCORN

The Consumers Information Service of the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets each week issres a booklet on the preparation and uses of individual foods. Latest in the series is "Popcorn, Please" containing suggestions for popping corn and recipes for serving it in different ways.

"Revive the old custom of serving heaping dishes of hot buttered popcorn," the Department urges the housewives. "There are distinctive flavors in various kinds of popcorn, flavors as characteristic as those to be found in different varieties of apples.'

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reveled the scope of the popcorn industry in a report showing that commercial popcorn production in the 8 principal producing States totalled 92,664,000 pounds in 1937. This compared with the small crop of 36,721,000 pounds in 1936. Largest increases were reported for Iowa, Kansas and Texas.

## BEANS SHOULD RANK HIGH IN GARDEN FAVOR

For the space occupied, beans give more food than any other crop home gardeners can grow.

Only a "stringless" bush variety should be grown in the home garden. These are now available in four types: Round and flat green pods; round and flat wax pods.

As between these types, there is no definite difference in flavor and tenderness. Market buyers in recent years show a preference for green pods, but the home gardener may follow his own taste, or grow both for variety.

Flat pod beans give a heavier yield in some localities, but round pods are preferred by many good cooks, though not for any reason they can put in words. It would seem to be just a matter of taste.

Earliest bush beans will mature in 48 days. Pole beans take at least two weeks longer. Both the bush and pole beans may be eaten when half grown; indeed they are at their best at this stage.

Pole beans give a heavier yield than bush; but besides being later, most of them develop strings when they mature. A row of Kentucky Wonder on a fence will provide many delicious servings in the late summer, if one is careful to pick the long pods before they have gone too far.

All beans are tender plants and should never be planted until the ground is warm and frosts have ended. They need room to develop, at least six inches in the row and 18 inches between the rows.

In the home garden it is possible to gather beans from the first planting through the garden year, though the later yield will be smaller than the first. By successive plantings, heavy yields of bush beans may be had until killing frosts arrive.

Liberal feeding will repay well in growing beans. A balanced plant food should be applied to the bean patch at the rate of four pounds to 100 square feet, after the ground has been prepared and before the seed is planted. Rake it lightly into the top soil so that water will dissolve it and carry it down to the plant roots, making it immediately available to the young plants.

### IPECAC IN DEMAND

A Managua cable to the New York Times says the demand for Nicaraguan ipecac has become so great that to avoid its extinction President Anastasio Somoza has issued a decree forbidding digging up of the plant during March, April, and May. Heavy fines are provided for breaking of the law. The plant grows wild in some parts of Nicaragua. All attempts to cultivate it have failed. The United States and Germany are large purchasers of ipecac roots.

## FARM SOIL MAPPING

"Few farmers have their soils mapped," says an editorial in Better Crops With Plant Food (March). "Therefore additional credit should be given that already accorded Elmer Christenson of Fremont, Michigan, as being the first in Michigan to complete a 4-H club project in farm-soil mapping. He last summer mapped 13 fields totaling 160 acres, and became one of the best amateur soil-map makers that Michigan State College specialists have ever found. Through cooperation with the county agricultural agent and members of the soil-conservation department of the college, the boy set up maps showing lime requirements of each field, made an erosion-survey map, a soil-type map, and a base map of the farm. Each one shows accurate outlines, fence lines, and measured areas differing within fields. He found that lime requirements range from none on six fields to a demand for 20 tons of marl for a field containing 9.4 acres. He set down 1936 and 1937 crop yields of the various fields so that results of future cropping and management changes can be measured. Without doubt this young man has started a scientific as well as thoroughly practical understanding of the possibilities of increased profits from those 160 acres___ The completion of this project and the influence it may have on similar projects are contributions in keeping with those from many other important 4-H club projects which have attracted the nation's commendation."

## NATION'S SCOUTS

(Continued from page 8)

tional subjects through which Scouts are encouraged to discover their aptitudes.

At its annual meeting in 1936 the National Council of the Boy Scouts unanimously adopted a resolution to suggest "to any and all Scouts and Scouters, past, present and future, that they voluntarily send a copy of their fingerprints to the Department of Justice on the civilian cards which will be furnished by the Department."

The resolution pointed out that the filing of fingerprints by civilians is an infallible means of identification of law-abiding citizens who would benefit personally in cases of loss of money, accidental death and attacks upon their persons. Following the New London, Texas School disaster in March, 1937, many of the lifeless children were identified solely through the civilian files of the fingerprint records they had made while visiting the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas.

To earn the new Merit Badge for Fingerprinting as a Scout of First Class Rank must:

1. Take a clear and legible set of fingerprints, including rolled and plain impressions, on a standard 8 by 8 fingerprint card.

2. (a) Name the surfaces of the human body on which friction or papillary ridges are found. (b) Explain why plain impressions must necessarily be taken on a fingerprint card.

3. Show that he can identify the nine pattern types in which Sir Edward Henry groups fingerprint patterns; and collect a specimen of at least six of these types.

4. Give a brief history of identification by fingerprinting, and distinguish between civil identificaton and crminal identification, pointng out the useful purposes served by each.

5. Obtain the fingerprints of five persons and present evidence that these fingerprints, together with complete descriptive data, have been accepted for the civil identification file.

**Sea Scout Honored at Annapolis**

In an unprecedented ceremony at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., the Quartermaster Badge, highest in Sea Scouting, was presented by National Director of Sea Scouting Thomas J. Keane to Midshipman Paul E. Becker, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn.

Becker who graduates from Annapolis in June helped to organize Sea Scout Ship "Regnis" of Bridgeport five years ago. Quartermaster Sea Scout rank is so difficult to attain that only 1,100 young men have earned it.

**Blind Scoutmasters Are Honored**

Scoutmasters are civic-minded men whole volunteer service as leaders make possible the 34,201 Boy Scout Troops of the nation. Many of them lead the same Troops for many years.

Two unusual records of Scoutmasters' devotion to their boys were recognized with the presentation of Silver Beaver Awards to two blind Scoutmasters, one of Chicago and the other of Brooklyn, N. Y., for "distinguished service to boyhood."

Lewis Holden Smith became Scoutmaster of Troop 19, Brooklyn, N. Y., when it was organized in January 1919. In June 1920 he partially lost his sight, and feeling it would be impossible to carry on his responsibility as Scoutmaster he told of his feelings to his Scouts and the Troop Committee and presented his resiguation.

This, his associates flatly refused. They assured Mr. Smith that they would do the work if he told them how to do it.

Late in 1926 Mr. Smith's vision failed completely. By this time the Troop, under his guidance, was going along so well that he felt there was no reason for not going on. When he was honored at a testimonial dinner at the completion of his 19 years as Scoutmaster at which time he was succeeded by another Scoutmaster, Mr. Smith cheerfully said:

"Being a blind Scoutmaster is not really a hard job. With faith in boys, a vivid imagination, and by training oneself not to worry unnecessarily and putting the responsibility for the details of the work squarely up to the Scouts, it is just as much fun, if not more so, than to be a sighted leader with all sorts of technical training."

The second blind Scoutmaster is Fred F. Bolotin of Troop 300, Chicago, Ill., all of whose 18 Scouts are blind. In its 19 years this Troop has made an amazing record, having among its "graduates" a lawyer who uses a seeing-eye dog, a foreign language tutor, several chiropractors, college students and a piano tuner.

These boys wear Scout Uniforms and work in Scouting just like their brother Scouts. Their Scout Handbook is in Braille and they signal with morse code buzzers instead of flags. They make moccasins and belts of leather, book-ends of wood, Scout insignia of beads and needlework. Four Scouts play accordians and one sings very well.

"The most important thing we try to teach our blind Scouts," Scoutmaster Bolotin says, "is to be absolutely fearless. At camp near Whitehall, Mich., for two weeks each summer, each boy must climb a tree; it gives him courage. We haven't had an accident in twelve summers."

**Scout Heroes Rescue 24**

Since 1910, the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America, of which Daniel Carter Beard is Chairman, has recognized the deeds of 2,108 Scouts who saved the lives of others at great risk to themselves.

The seventeen Boy Scouts who were awarded Gold Honor Medals in 1937 rescued twenty-four persons.

Fifteen persons were saved from drowning; five who had broken through the ice owe their lives to Scouts skilled in ice rescues; one person was safely brought out of a burning building, the scene of a fireworks factory explosion. A middle aged couple was rescued from their blazing motor cruiser just in the nick of time, and one Scout who knew just what to do in such an emergency saved his friend from death by contact with a live wire.


The Sunday School Congress

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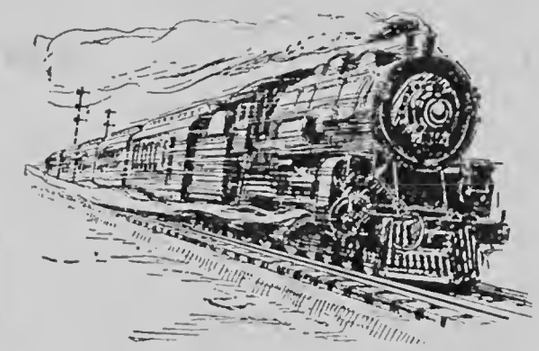

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This magnificent structure alone is worth the trip to Kansas City. Historic St. Stephens Baptist Church, formerly pastored by the late Rev. J. W. Hurse, is well adapted to the needs of the Sunday School Congress. Ministers of the Baptist Denomination are giving Rev. R. J. Jordan, pastor of St. Stephens and the Committee appointed every assistance, as are ministers of other denominations, to make the 34th Annual Session the greatest in the history of the Congress movement.

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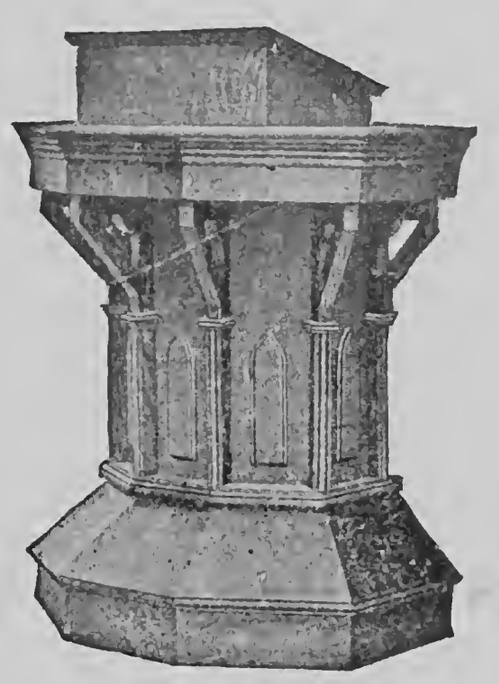

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# SIXTY-FIVE GET ON HONOR ROLL AT STATE COLLEGE

## Nashville Has 19 In Group Reported By Registrar For Winter Term

Miss Georgia L. Jenkins, Registrar at Tennessee State College, announced at special chapel exercises today the names of the honor students during the Winter Quarter. The sixty-five persons who attained this enviable distinction represent a big increase over the mere thirteen who were honored at the close of the Fall Quarter.

Miss Gwendolyn Claire Hale, the only daughter of President and Mrs. William J. Hale, again maintained her stellar performance of being first in scholarship in the entire institution. Miss Mary Forbes of Nashville, the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. D. A. Forbes of A. and I., and Miss Frances Chavers of Centerville, tied for second place; and Mrs. Rachel Patillo of Nashville and Mr. Louis Tolliver of Chattanooga tied for third. The complete list follows:

Gwendolyn Hale, Mary Forbes, Rachel Patillo, George Hardin, Lula Meredith, Katherine Morris, Mildred Johnson, Margaret Bays, Willye K. Harris. Ruth D. Sims, Harold Love, Don Q. Pullen, Louise Stinson, James Bailey, Edward Hale, Mabel Keemer, Everil Harwell, and John C. Hull of Nashville; Frances Chavers, Centerville; Louis Tolliver, Marguerite Gillespie, Lyzabeth Harrison, Mildred Clift, Clara Ghiden, and Elizabeth Douglas, Chattanooga; Thelma Lytle, and Erskine Lytle, Murfreesboro; Corinne Taylor, Vicksburg, Miss.; Anne Patton, Alcorn, Miss.; Vivian Weddington, Chicago, Ill.; Mayme Hubert, Savannah, Ga.; Charles D. Coleman, Halls, Tenn.; Annie G. Davis, Marion, Ala.; A. C. Searles, Albany, Ga.; Allie Kinley, and Bessie Johnson, South Pittsburgh; Mildred Fields, E. Chicago, Ind.; Oliver Ward, Theodore Lawson, Birmingham, Ala.; Glyndon Flynt, Fayetteville; Celeste McMahan, Knoxville; Frances McGuire, Memphis; Allie R. Odell, Paducah, Ky.; Anethia Barksdale, Baltimore, Md.; Jeanette Tuggle, Batavia, Ill.; William Fox, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lillie Bland, Bowling Green, Ky.; Beverly Bethel, Covington; Lemuel Lanier, Dickson; Mary Wickware, Franklin, Ky.; Mary Buckner, Clarksville; Ernestine Walker, Springfield; LaVerne Crawford, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Gilbert Pleasant, Middletown, Ohio; Mae Barbee, Springfield, Ohio; William Vantrease, Watertown, Tenn.; Charles Farmer, Franklin, Tenn.; Billy Jones, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Inez McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; James McGlothern, Maryville, Tenn.; Neal McAlpin, Dayton, Tenn.; Lillian Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Blanche Boone, Luxora, Ark.; and Samuel A. Walcott, New York City.

**Famous War Correspondent Visits Institution**

Mr. R. W. Merguson, famous war correspondent and special representative of the Pittsburgh Courier, was the honored guest of the College, Wednesday and Thursday. He was with the armies in Ethiopia during the invasion of that country and his cabled articles attracted world attention.

**Singers Return**

The celebrated A. and I. Concert Singers under the superb direction of Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange, have just returned to the institution from a whirlwind swing through East Tennessee. Hundreds greeted them at Chattanooga, Knoxville, Morristown, Johnson City and elsewhere. President Hale accompanied the group with a small party of his own. Everywhere the songsters were wildly acclaimed.

## WOMAN KILLS WHITE FARMER

Walterboro, S. C.—(ANP)—County officers last Monday arrested Mrs. Lottie Kensey on the charge of fatally shooting J. S. Padgett, 71 years old, a well known farmer and business man of Padgett's in upper Colleton county.

According to the story told police by Mrs. Kensey, the shooting occurred at her home at about 3 o'clock in the morning, following a dispute over some property. She said Padgett was trying to dispossess her. She fired her single-barreled shotgun, the charge entering Padgett's left side, killing him instantly.

She then reloaded the gun, went on a rampage of shooting, killing a bulldog and a pig, seriously wounding another farm dog, and a cow. She said she did not intend to let "them have anything off the place." After the shooting spree Mrs. Kensey said she went to the house of a neighbor to get him to drive her to the sheriff at Walterboro, but he refused. She was found later at the home of her uncle and placed under arrest by Sheriff Rhodes.

## ALL-NEGRO FARM TOWN IN ALABAMA PROPOSED

**Project Would be Model Community of Farms, With Stores, Parks, Theatres, Plan Centers**

Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama may be one of the first states in the nation to boast of an all-Negro farm town if plans initiated by the Southern Progress Association materialize.

The association is sponsoring the idea of farm towns within a radius of 30 miles of the Birmingham district, the towns to be owned, controlled by and peopled with Negroes. Representatives of the association report they have a tract of land half way between Gadsden and Birmingham, upon which it hopes to initiate the experiment.

The land will be sold in lots to Negroes in the Birmingham district, who will then be expected to place a relative or tenant on the farm to operate it on a partnership basis.

The association hopes the result will be a model community of farms, surrounding a business area containing modern stores, parks, theatres and play centers.

The Southern Progress Association will be a model community of farms, surrounding a business area containing modern stores, parks, theatres and play centers.

## Harry L. Hopkins Tells WPA Workers To Vote Sentiments

**Have No Fear of Losing Their Jobs if They Do, He Assures Them**

Washington, D. C.—Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, today wrote a letter which will be received by every WPA worker when he collects his pay check emphasizing the absolute political freedom of every person on the rolls of this agency.

No one will lose his job because of his vote in any election or his failure to contribute to any campaign funds," Administrator Hopkins wrote, underlining these words: "This has always been an absolute rule of WPA," he added, "and it is my responsibility and yours to see that there are no exceptions. What's more, I want you to let me know if anybody tries to tell you anything different."

Sufficient copies of the letter have been ordered so that each of the nearly 2,600,000 project workers and the supervisory and administrative employes will receive this message with the next payroll check distributed by the Treasury State Disbursing offices.

## QUESIONS AND ANSWERS

**Is Morehouse College accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools? Please tell me of its works since affiliating with Atlanta University.**

Ans. Yes, Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It received the "Class A" rating in 1932. On April 1, 1929, an arrangement was completed among Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College for the affiliation of these three institutions in a university plan, the graduate and professional work to be carried on by Atlanta University, the college work to be done by Morehouse College and Spelman College. Further information on this affiliation and the present-day offerings of Morehouse may be found in its catalogue. Write for one.

**Who is the editor of "Opportunity"?**

Ans.—Elmer Anderson Carter is editor of "Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life".

**What is the oldest book in the Negro Collection of the Fisk University Library?**

Ans.—Probably the oldest book in the Negro Collection at Fisk University is "A New History of Ethiopia" by Job Ludolphus and translated into English by J. P. Gent. It is two hundred and fifty-six years old, being published in London in 1682.

**What do you consider some of the greater needs of the native Africans of today?**

Ans.—I know of no better answer to give than to quote from a recent writer on this subject who lives in South Africa. I believe his points are well stated: "First and foremost among the present-day needs of the Africans is more land on which to farm. They are an agricultural and pastoral people. But their lack of rural holdings, due to the encroachment of white farmers who own twelve-thirteenths of the land, has forced large numbers of the Africans to go to the cities and towns to live. They constitute a baffling housing and employment situation in urban areas." Education should be made available. "Only twenty-six per cent of the native children in South Africa are within reach of a school." They also need special agencies of many kinds to aid them to make a satisfactory adjustment to an industrial order. Christianity constitutes a need which all of us realize and there confronts the Christian African this great present-day need, a unified church—a unification of the missionary agencies at work among them. In the final analysis the needs confronting the native African of today also confront the present-day American Negro.

## Howard University

Washington, D. C.—Mr. William Pierce Goodwin, who is registered in the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, has been selected as the recipient of the Medal and Junior Membership offered annually by the American Institute of Chemists for outstanding scholarship in Chemistry.

These awards are made annually in designated universities to the student majoring in Chemistry who excels in scholarship and in the personal qualities of integrity and leadership.

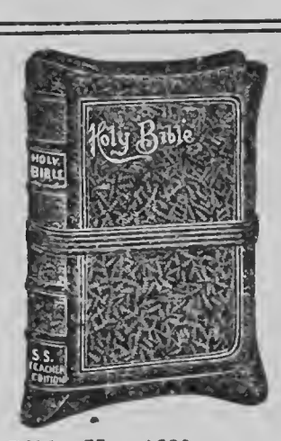
The award to the Howard University student last year went to Joseph Taylor Ligoure of New York City, who received a Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Liberal Arts at the annual commencement exercises held June 11, 1937.

We free ourselves from the habit of condemnation when we see that we have no right to condemn others.

There is nothing equal to new ideas to renew the mind.

When we find ourselves thinking of evil, change our thought.

When we are malicious toward another; we open the way for malice to appear in our own life.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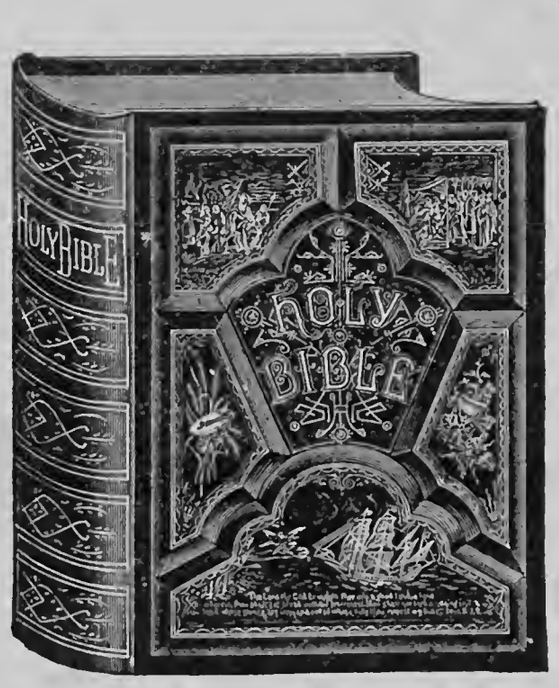


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# LOUISIANA LEADERS CHARGE CANE WORKERS INTIMIDATED

## Forced to Work Fourteen Hours a Day for $1 in Wages—Mrs. Margery Goldstone and Rev. W. T. Handy, Speak

New Orleans, La.—Meeting at the Association of Commerce under the auspices of the Department of Commerce with examiners from the Federal department in charge, leading Negroes of New Orleans and of other sections of Louisiana charged that the cane workers were intimidated, that bad sanitary conditions existed, that low wages and long hours obtained and many other unfair practices existed. Some white leaders also spoke.

Mrs. Margery Goldstone, representative of the Co-operative Union of America said that the Negroes on the fields were forced to work from sun-up to sun-down, some fourteen hours per day, and were paid a wage of approximately $1 per day. She urged the men who were unskilled to be given a $1.50 per day, and the women received $1.20 per day. She urged the establishment of a ten-hour day. The union also asked that a representative be present when the cane was weighed. It was brought out in the meeting that the cane was taken off the wagon and the man who brought it not permitted to see the weight. Any weight could be given him, and he would be forced to accept it.

The Rev. W. T. Handy, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, stated that many of the hands had left the cane farm because of these poor conditions and that if the conditions were bettered, they would return. "All they wanted," said he, "was fair wages and a decent living wage."

W. T. Meade Grant, head of the local Elks Lodge spoke about the deplorable conditions, and named specifically plantations where actual slavery conditions existed. About 75 persons attended the meeting.

## DISEASE FROM RAW MILK

'More than one half of the 123,000,000 people in the United States are still consuming potentially dangerous raw, or unpasteurized, market milk even though the public health importance of milk pasteurization has long been established, Dr. James A. Tobey, prominent New York health expert, recently told the annual convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers," says Scientific American (January). "Only about 4 percent of the fluid milk produced in this country is pasteurized. 'In 1936 there were 42 epidemics of milk-borne diseases in the United States, involving 1,547 cases of preventable diseases, and 28 unnecessary deaths, as reported by the U. S. Public Health Service,' said Mr. Tobey. 'In every instance these unfortunate outbreaks of typhoid fever, septic sore throat, scarlet fever and other communicable diseases were caused by infected raw milk of low grades. The only gratifying fact about these epidemics is the fact that the number is less than the country's average for the past 10 years, indicating a gradual improvement in the small town and rural milk supplies in which most of these outbreaks occur---'"

today?"

Dub: "Two motorists after the same pedestrian."

# RED CAP RETIRES AFTER 27 YEARS SERVICE; OWNS BUILDING, FARM

Chicago, May 5—(ANP)—William Pryor Bell, 67 years old, a well known Chicagoan and for years the chief usher at North Western station, last Thursday heard the "all aboard" shout of the train conductor officially for the last time, picked up his last piece of baggage for a hurrying passenger—and thus ended 27 years of active life as a Red Cap in the hustle and bustle of the train shed.

Owner of a six-apartment building on South Parkway and a 12-acre farm in Michigan, Retired Red Cap Bell anticipates a future active existence on the farm, whence he departed in 1890, to be a waiter on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said:

"I've had what I call a great career. I've been successful anyway, and I've enjoyed working. Now it's back to the farm for me. That's my first love and it won't be hard to return to it." His farm is located near a lake well stocked with fish. He plans to raise chickens and goats. Asked his recipe for success, Bell paid deserved tribute to his wife. "You can give all the credit to my wife. If it had been left in my hands, I'd have spent everything long ago."

## HOME-CANNED TOMATO JUICE

Hazel M. Hauck, of the New York State College of Home Economics, reports in the Journal of Home Economics (March) on the vitamin C content of home-canned tomato juice. In summarizing the work, she says: 'The observation that home-canned tomato juice may be a good source of vitamin C is confirmed by the study here reported. Tomato juice canned in tin was found to contain approximately twice as much reduced ascorbic acid as similar juice canned in glass and stored in the dark. Reduced ascorbic acid, which was the principal form found in freshly opened tomato juice, was more stable in the juice canned in tin than in samples of the same lot of juice canned in glass. Tomato juice canned in tin lost about one-fourth of its reduced ascorbic when held 4 days in the refrigerator after opening."

## FT. VALLEY'S HAM, EGG SHOW PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Ft. Valley, Ga. (SNS)—Thursday and Friday brought again Fort Valley's wonderful Ham and Egg Show which seemed the climax of all previous exhibitions. There were 250 hams besides whole sides of bacon, cured and attractively staged all across the auditorium and 100 dozen fine eggs. The 4-H boys and girls came in a swarm from Houston and Peach counties to the number of 600. In addition were 300 farmers and their wives who enlarged the exhibition which included cakes submitted by farmers' wives in contest for prizes. There was also a contest for the best hams for prizes of $25 offered by the Macon Telegraph.

The whole program was enlivened by music from the Fort Valley choir and by a heated debate on the subject, "Resolved: That Poultry is of More Value than Hog." The decision went to the speakers for poultry but the audience was in favor of those who argued for swine.

Among the prominent visitors were Bishop W. A. Fountain, of the African Methodist Episcopal church; Hon. W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph; Jones Purcell, state swine specialist; Eugene Anderson, Miss Camilla Weems, assistant State Agent for Negro Extension Workers in Georgia; Alexander Hurst, State Club Agent; A. Price, successful business man of Atlanta, and many others. All of the speakers gave glowing tributs to the Ham Show and to the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School.

## PICKED FORTY-SIX YEARS AGO

Two bales of cotton, 46 years old, were sold recently at Fayetteville, Ga., by B. B. Gilbert, of Fayette county, according to Farm Journal. They were ginned in 1891 and were wrapped in white Alliance cotton bagging. The cotton was a good staple. It brought nine cents.

# NASHVILLE WOMAN GIVEN PLACE ON NATL Y.W.C.A. BOARD

During the recent meeting of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Y. W. C. A. of America, the local Branch was signally honored by members of its organization. Mrs. W. J. Faulkner, Recording Secretary of the Committee of Management, was a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Convention, and Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson, Branch Chairman Committee on Colored Work, was elected to the 1940 Planning Committee for 16th National Convention of the Y. W. C. A. of America. Miss Rachel I. Taylor, Executive Secretary, was elected to speak for the Negro Secretaries of the United States at the banquet held in honor of Mrs. Cordelia A. Wynn, National Secretary who retires after 20 years of service. More than 3,000 women and girls from 45 states in the Union and from foreign countries were in attendance. The leading hotels and restaurants of Columbus, Ohio, were opened for Whites and Negroes, it being the policy of the Y. W. C. A. not to meet in any city where discrimination is made. Vital issues of the day were considered and the convention was felt to be the turning point for the Y. W. C. A. of the future. Delegates from Nashville included Mrs. S. S. Morris, former president; Mrs. Alta Mae Turpin, corresponding secretary; Miss Allene Williams, former president Co-op's Club; Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. W. J. Faulkner, and Miss Rachel I. Taylor.

## HE WHO KNOWS—

—How to work has laid the cornerstone of success.

—How to laugh has learned how to conquer worry.

—How to serve is on the highway to greatness.

—How to trust humanity has prepared for a happy old age.

—How to study has gone into partnership with the universe.

—How to forget has saved himself from a burden of grudges.

Flub: "What caused the collision

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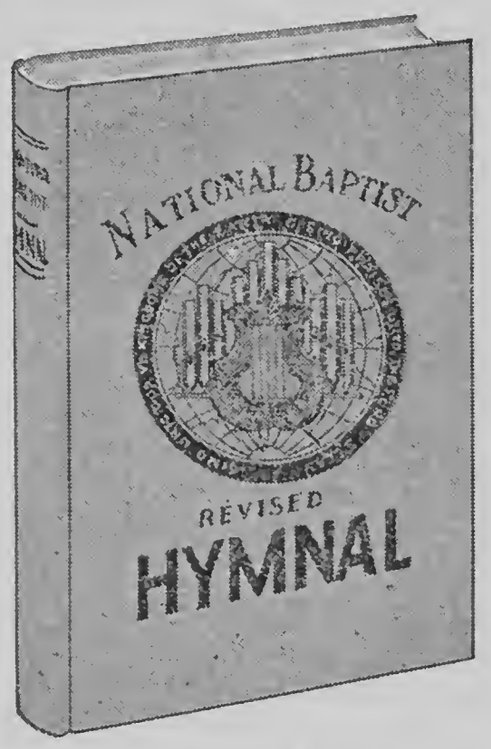


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## SWEET POTATO CHAMP'S CROP GETS A-1 CARE

Beginning as a 4-H club boy in 1933, Wilson Pratt, Union county, has been a consistent winner each year in the sweet potato project, the first three years with a record of more than 200 bushels per acre, and in 1936 and 1937 with a record of more than 300 bushels per acre.

This high yield has not been an accident, but was the result of good practices, said Roger C. Crum, county agent.

"Wilson thoroughly prepares his land, then puts up as high a hill as possible, using two furrows with an eight-inch turning plow," the county agent explained. "The balk is then run out with a large middle buster. Three hundred pounds of 4-8-6 fertilizer is used per acre.

"The plants are set 18 inches apart and cultivated as shallow as possible throughout the season. They are set as early as weather will permit.

"When the potatoes are harvested, a vine cutter made from an old cross-cut saw is used to cut the vines. Number 1 and Number 2 potatoes and seed potatoes are harvested. Jumbos, damaged, and other off-grade potatoes are left in the field to be harvested by hogs bought with money earned by 4-H club projects.

"The quality of the potatoes Wilson grows is indicated by the fact that in 1934 he exhibited at the National Club Congress in Chicago, and won first place in competition with entries from 10 other states."

With money made from five years of 4-H club work, Wilson has bought hogs, beef cattle, and a horse, and has money saved to attend college when he finishes high school this year, the county agent said.

## "PLATED" COTTON BALES INVESTIGATED IN LOUISIANA

An investigation of reports of the "plating" of cotton—the practice of placing low-grade cotton or metal in the center of a bale—was recently announced by Federal Attorney Harvey G. Fields, Shreveport, Louisiana. Fields explained that samples taken from bales surfaced with high-grade cotton and centered with low-grade cotton fail to reveal actual values. He said that the "plating" of cotton is against the Federal law, that persons guilty of the offense and ginners who press the bales are liable for prosecution.

### THE DAILY DIGEST SAYS: LAFORGE FARMS EXPERIMENT

One hundred men, a few months removed from their sharecropper status, urged 100 teams of newly acquired mules to greater speed recently as they plowed level acres of LaForge farms, the Farm Security Administration's latest experiment in rural rehabilitation, says an Associated Press report from New Madrid, Missouri. Each man has been set up as a diversified farmer, with a farm of from 55 to 70 acres, leased to him by FSA, a team of mules, new farming equipment, a milk cow, a hog and pigs, and 50 chickens, purchased with funds loaned by FSA. Each of the 60 white and 40 Negro families, numbering about 600 persons, has a large garden plot. Each of the farms will have new buildings, prefabricated and hauled knocked-down by truck to locations. Cost of the houses is figured at slightly under $1,000 and the barns at approximately $500 each. The houses have three bed-rooms, combination living and dining room and kitchen. In the middle of the 6,700-acre tract, purchased at an average cost of $41 an acre, is a cotton gin valued at $25,000. The farmers organized the LaForge Co-operative Association to operate the gin. The association also set up a co-operative store. The cotton crop is to be marketed co-operatively. Carl Puckett, president of the Co-operative Association, said purchase of implements through the store saved the farmers $12,000. The farmers are committed to repay their loans to FSA by turning over one-fourth of the cash from their cotton crops in addition to $50 rental this year. After the farmers have had opportunity to establish themselves, it is probable that a plan will be worked out whereby they can become land-owners. The farmers have agreed to plant only certified cotton seed from which they expect to produce staple of premium grade.

### COW NEARS 40TH YEAR SAYS INDIANA FARMER

Old Red, a cow that has had 37 calves, will celebrate her 40th birthday "some time this spring."

Her owner, John Hetrick, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., said she had given a good supply of milk until last fall —"that's why we never sold 'er. She's just a part of the family now."

Old Red hasn't any teeth and must be fed chopped feed. Hetrick said she shows "a strong strain of Hereford blood, but she might have a trace of the Scottish Highland breed in her."

## WILT-RESISTANT WATERMELON

"Farmers who have been forced to stop growing watermelons because their land is contaminated with the fungus that causes the wilt disease can now grow this crop successfully by using the new Hawkes Wilt Resistant watermelon that is being introduced by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station this year," says Dr. Harold T. Cook, of the Station, in the Southern Planter (March). "This new watermelon is not only resistant to wilt, but in the trials that have been conducted at Smithfield, it was of such excellent quality and type that many experienced watermelon growers who were not yet troubled with wilt expressed a desire to grow on their farms." Stating that the seed as obtained from Australia, he says the seed is available for trial___ So far none of these melons has been found affected with 'white heart'___"

## POSTERS TO PROMOTE POULTRY IMPROVEMENT

The United States Department of Agriculture announced last week that "to promote interest in well-bred, healthy chicks, posters featuring 'A Guide to Quality Poultry'" will be displayed during the 1938 hatching season in the 42 States using the National Poultry Improvement Plan in cooperation with the Department.

The posters carry the improvement-plan emblem with its alert baby chick, an already-familiar design to cooperating poultry breeders and hatchery operators and to chick buyers who have been purchasing N. P. I. P. chicks during the two hatching seasons the plan has been in operation.

One consolation about talking to yourself is that nobody's going to talk back.

## HOMEMAKER'S GUIDE

Especially prepared Recipes and Menus for the Readers of the Globe
By CHARLES W. FRANCIS

ROOT VEGETABLE LENDS ITSELF BEST TO COMBINATION WITH OTHER DISHES
PLEASING POTATO RECIPES FOR MEALS IN THE EARLY SPRING
POTATOES ARE AMONG THE CHEAPEST OF FUEL FOODS

### DINNER MENU

Baked Spareribs with Potatoes — Southern Cabbage
Vegetable Salad — Buttered Apples
Corn Sticks — Coffee
Pineapple Pie

### POTATO COOKERY NO. 1

Wash and peel potatoes and cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain and butter or mash. If mashed add butter and salt, mix thoroughly and add enough milk to make them light and fluffy. Keep potatoes in the top of a double boiler until they are to be served.

### POTATO COOKERY NO. 8
Fried

Wash and pare potatoes. Let stand in ice water for an hour. Cut in cubes, dry thoroughly in a clean towel. Have frying pan of fat, heating and a dripping pan with either wire rack or soft brown paper ready for draining. The salt should be added after the potatoes are done. Serve at once.

### CREAM SAUCE FOR POTATOES

½ cup butter — 2 cups milk
3 tablespoons flour — salt

Melt the fat, add flour and salt and stir until smooth, add milk. Cook until thick, stirring all the time to prevent burning.

### PAN SAUCE FOR POTATOES
(Brown Gravy)

2 tablespoons fat — 3 cups of hot water
1 tablespoon flour — Pepper and salt

Brown fat in which meat has been cooked, add flour and let it brown. Add the hot water. Stir, season. Cook until the starch flavor is lost.

POTATOES ARE EASILY AND QUICKLY REHEATED, LEFT OVER POTATOES HAVE MANY USES

### POTATO PUFFS

6 cups hot mashed Potatoes — 6 tablespoons milk
1½ teaspoons salt — 3 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon paprika — 3 eggs

Add the seasonings to the mashed potatoes and the well-beaten yolks of the eggs and beat well. Then, add whites of eggs which have been beaten stiff. Turn into a baking dish and bake until a golden brown. Cold potatoes may be used in place of hot potatoes if they are heated in a double boiler before using in the recipe.

### POTATO PATTIES

Whenever there is mashed potatoes left from supper, make into little cakes about two inches thick and two and half inches in diameter, roll in flour and fry in pan with a little fat. until a light brown. This makes a wonderful breakfast dish.

### POTATO SPOON BREAD

1 cup corn meal — 1 cup milk
2¼ teaspoons salt — 1 cup mashed potatoes
1¾ cups water — 1 tablespoon shortening
3 eggs — 1 teaspoon baking powder

Mix the cornmeal, salt and water, and boil seven minutes. Add milk, mashed potatoes, and shortening to well-beaten eggs. Combine these ingredients to the cornmeal mixture, and beat for five minutes. Bake in a greased baking dish in a moderate oven. Serve from the dish it is baked in with a spoon.

### MORE POTATO SUGGESTIONS

1. Use the water drained from potatoes in making yeast bread.
2. Use cold potatoes in meat balls.
3. Use mashed potatoes for thickening gravies.
4. Make potato salad from hot or cold potatoes.

POTATOES ARE HEALTHFUL, FILLING, EASILY DIGESTED. POTATOES WITH VEGETABLES ARE GOOD.

### POTATOES AND PEAS

1 cup Peas — 6 teaspoons butter
3 cups cubed potatoes — 4 teaspoons flour

Pare potatoes and cut in cubes. Cook, drain, dry out. Make sauce of the butter, flour, seasoning and milk. Combine all and heat thoroughly.

### POTATOES WITH ONIONS

6 cups diced cooked Potatoes — ½ cup fat
2 large onions — salt and pepper

Brown potatoes and onions in hot cooking fat. Season to taste.

### POTATO DESSERT
Mashed Potato Cake

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup butter, creamed well
1 cup sweet milk
½ cup mashed potatoes
1 cup raisins
1 cup chopped nuts
1 square of chocolate (melted)
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon clover
1 teaspoon nutmeg
4 eggs, beaten lightly

### POTATO PIE

1½ cups mashed potatoes
1 cup cream
1½ cups sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
2 eggs, slightly beaten
4 tablespoons butter

Combine ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Pour into pastry which has been baked and continue to bake the filling until an inserted knife comes out clean.

If you would like any special recipe, write—Charles W. Francis, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Enclose a stamped envelope.

## AYRSHIRE RECORD

The world's record Ayrshire producer in the senior three-year-old, 305-day division of the roll of honor, is Penshurst Charming Elma, owned by Richard Whitney of Far Hills, New Jersey. This heifer made a record of 15,857 pounds of butterfat, displacing her nearest rival by 79 pounds of butterfat. Characteristic of her record was the uniformity of production of this Ayrshire. In no month did she exceed an average of 60 pounds of milk per day, and she completed her lactation with a production of 40 pounds per day. During her record, Penshurst Charming Elma produced five pounds of milk for each pound of grain consumed. (Coastal Cattleman, April.)

## NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION ROUTED

### Dr. Wm. Jackson, Chairman Announces Scheduled

New Orleans, La., (Special)—One of the largest delegations in the history of the Sunday School Congress Movement will go from this Crescent City to Kansas City to attend the Thirty-fourth Annual Session of this Summer School of Methods. Assurance was given of this movement at a recent session of the transportation committee, which is headed by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, D. D., as chairman who is also president of the Louisiana Freedman Missionary Baptist State Association.

Dr. Jackson also announced that the committee had selected the Missouri-Pacific Lines out of New Orleans as their route. They are to leave the Missouri-Pacific Station at Thalia and Annunciation streets at ten o'clock Monday night, June 6th. They will arrive at the Union Station, Kansas City, at 7:15 Wednesday morning, June 8th, in time to meet the Sunday School Congress special with its officials, that will arrive at nine o'clock the same morning.

Rev. Mr. Jackson further announced that a coach rate for parties of twenty-five or more had been promised them by the Missouri-Pacific System of $26.55. He stated that the ministerial rate for those preachers who hold either the Southwestern or the Western Clergy Book would be $17.69.

Their special car, says Dr. Jackson, will be operated on the going trip, via St. Louis, Mo., that is, they will leave New Orleans and go directly to St. Louis; and after the adjournment of the Congress the return trip will bring the messengers home via Coffeyville and Fort Smith, Ark.

The following is the personnel of the committee on transportation whose report was read and accepted at their last meeting:

Rev. W. M. Jackson, chairman.
Rev. C. C. Taylor, vice chairman
Rev. Allen J. Carter, vice chairman.
Mr. James ' Townzal, president Sunday School Asso.
Mr. Thomas Haydem, president B. Y. P. U. Asso.
Mrs. Margaret B. Young, chairlady Boosters Club.
Mrs. A. D. Saulsbury, Mrs. S. Washington, Miss Thresa Boyd, Mrs Adele Andrews, Mrs. Viola Lee, Mrs. Ruby Green, Mrs. A. M. Hamiliton, Mrs. E. Porter, Miss Alberta Sherman, Miss Ruth Jackson, Mr. John Clark, Mr. Eugene C. Cannon, Mr. John S. Coleman, Mr. D. Roberts, Mr. Thomas Hedgman, Mr. Newton T. Hill, Rev. F. F. Johnson, Rev. Irby Jewel, Rev. Paul Jackson, Mr. Walter Strudie, Rev. R. D. Wright, Rev. B. F. Chester, Rev. J. H. Lenard, Rev. H. B. P. Johnson, Mrs. M. Gomez.

**Entries in the Name-The-Fun-Zone Contest of the 1938 Golden Gate International Exposition reached a total of 454,477— which gives the judges plenty to keep them busy.**

It is bad to believe everything that you hear—but it is worse to repeat it.

GET A

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## Walter White

Mr. White made a plain every day commonsense talk to his race, at the First Congregational Church in Atlanta May 1st, 1938. He made no effort at oratory, but made a commonsense statement of the facts constituting the social, economic and political plight of every Negro in America, that ought to appeal to every Negro who heard him talk.

If Walter White's talk didn't prick the conscience of every person, who heard him, and arouse in their breast a sense of racial consciousness, they never had before, our case is helpless; to the end that Negroes will think in terms of race solidarity, and fight for the free exercise of their constitutional rights.

Liberty comes only to those who strike first for liberty. Lincoln gave the Negro freedom but he did not give him liberty. He gave us freedom that we might fight for, and earn our liberty. Human liberty is a precious jewel not given to man, but earned by man through sacrifice and blood. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and no other price can buy it.

Somehow we believe in Forrester Washington, Director of School of Social Work. We do not know why, but we keep on thinking we have something "there" in Mr. Washington. We guess we believe in him, because he will fight, and we love a game fighter. In introducing Mr. White, Mr. Washington said, I do not know what to say and I am a little somewhat embarrassed. Right then we wanted to take over the job. We have some funny notions or ideas like Mr. Washington. We think degrees and titles detract from real men and add nothing to their personality. It is the background upon which the training is based, that stands out, and not the title and degrees. The only speech necessary in presenting Mr. White, is, "Gentlemen and ladies, I have the honor to present to you, Walter White our speaker today." You cannot introduce men like Walter White, Henry Allen Boyd, Forrester B. Washington, Jr., L. K. Williams, E. R. Carter, Mordecai Johnson to the people, any more than you could have introduced Teddy Roosevelt, Booker Washington, Abe Lincoln, Richard Boyd, Fred Douglas in their day to the public. The public knows more about men in these classes than an introducer can tell it.

Mr. Washington said that right was never defeated; and that Mr. White had won a greater victory for his people than he would have, if he had passed the Anti-Lynching Bill. Because he had put the Southern Senators on the naked spot and created a sentiment, that would eventually write the Anti-Lynch law bill on the Federal Law Book. He asked the public to give Mr. White more moral and financial support in his struggle to obtain an equality of rights and opportunities for his race. Walter White gave us a new sight into his efforts to serve his race and more faith and confidence in his sincerity.

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With Violet cuddling in his arms,
he drove his car—poor silly,
Where once he held his Violet, he
now just holds a lily.

---

"I suppose," said the lady to the bus operator, "If I pay the fare of my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat."

"Of course, madame," the operator replied politely. "He will be treated the same as other passengers and can occupy a seat provided he does not put his feet on it."

EARN MORE! SAVE MORE! HAVE MORE! BE MORE!

# NATIONAL FEDERATION of COLORED FARMERS, Inc.

FOUNDED BY JAMES P. DAVIS

FOR THE 900,000 NEGRO FARM OPERATORS IN THE UNITED STATES

LEON R. HARRIS, PRES.
MAJ. R. A. BYRD, VICE-PRES.
S. B. WILSON, SECY.-TREAS.

FOUNDED IN 1922
INCORPORATED IN 1930
MEMBERSHIP IN TWENTY-ONE STATES

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MOLINE, ILLINOIS
P. O. BOX 285

DEAR FRIEND:

FARMERS SUNDAY should be a national institution. This special day, set apart in honor of the farmer and for his benefit, should be observed throughout the nation.

For the past nine years the National Federation of Colored Farmers has proclaimed the second monthly fifth Sunday of the year as FARMERS SUNDAY. Members of our organization observe the day by holding appropriate religious services. It is also a day of family reunions; a day when city friends may visit the rural community; a day when the farmer has a special opportunity to pay due honor to his business and vocation.

Farmers have contributed more than any other group to the substantial progress of the nation. We are requesting that you join us in observing this, their day, Sunday, May 29th. See that FARMERS SUNDAY is observed in your community. Tell your farmer friends about it. Help us make this day a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Any consideration given this request will be greatly appreciated. We would like to know what you think about FARMERS SUNDAY as a national day for ALL AMERICAN FARMERS.

Sincerely,

LEON R. HARRIS, President.

# ATLANTA'S FAMED WILLIE DANIELS, CATERESS TO THOUSANDS, IS DEAD

### There Have Been But Few Outstanding Events That A Negro Didn't 'Fix for White Folks'; Peak was Luncheon for 16,000 at Agnes Scott

Willie Wimbish Daniel, a Negro girl who came to Atlanta with a gift of cookery that built a career of "fixing for white folks"—an institution among the city's socially-prominent families—died last week.

Willie, who was 66 years old, was Atlanta's first cateress. Not many outstanding social events, teas, dinners, luncheons, debutante parties, wedding receptions took place without Willie presiding in the kitchen, and few notables or dignitaries were feted at tables except under her supervision.

And she remained loyal and devoted to her Atlanta "white folks." When a luncheon was given October 27, 1921, for Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of President Harding, at the home of Mrs. Lee Ashcraft, the President's wife asked to meet the cook "who had prepared such beautiful food."

**Invited to the White House**

Willie came from behind the scenes, after the luncheon, and Mrs. Harding said to her, "Some day I would like you to see how we do things in the White House kitchen."

Willie answered, "All I am I owe to these, my people, and I will live and die with them."

Known to generations of prominent Atlantans, Willie supervised the serving of many of the city's largest banquets, including those for such distinguished guests as Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The peak of her catering career came when a luncheon was served for 16,000 persons on the campus of Agnes Scott College, at a meeting of the Northern and southern Presbyterians. She also catered a dinner for 5.000 Shriners in the city auditorium. Her business was known throughout Georgia, and in North Carolina and South Carolina.

**Succumbs to Pneumonia**

Pneumonia, following an attack of influenza a few days ago, resulted in her death at her home at 72 Fulton street.

Willie accumulated wealth and became a leader of her own race. She served as treasurer of th national Colored Parent-Teachers' Association, as treasurer of the state group, and as president of the E. P. Johnson Parent-Teacher Association.

She was active in civic, church and cultural affairs of her race.

Willie was born in Greenville, Ga., the daughter of slaves. When she was 17 she came to Atlanta, obtaining work as a nurse in the home of Captain and Mrs. William J. Garrett on Washington street.

**Mrs. Garrett's Advice**

Her cooking ability first came to light when she cooked a meal for the Garretts when the regular cook was ill. She soon supplanted the regular cook. A short time later, she married, but it ended unhappily and she sought advice and solace from Mrs. Garrett.

Mrs. Garrett advised her to enter the catering business, pointing out that there was no caterer here, that the city was growing, and that Willie's ability and reputation were well known. Thus she entered the business that grew rapidly.

She attended school in New York, and Boston to improve her work and methods.

Willie is survived by a nephew, Dr. J. W. Madison; a niece, Rosa Mae Collier, and three brothers, Mobil and Scott Wimbish and A. Heard.—Atlanta Constitution.

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Uncle Sam's newest weather station is on Treasure Island, site of the 1939 World's Fair on San Francisco Bay.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 15, 1938 No. 5

LIBRARY JUN 16 1938 U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

# Radio Address of President Leon R. Harris of National Association

## THE AMERICAN NEGRO FARMER EULOGIZED

### Accomplishments, Overcoming Obstacles Moving on to Success

*(This address was delivered by Leon R. Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, on the "Wings Over Jordan" program, Rev. Glenn T. Settle, Director, from Station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, May 29th. This program, a regular feature of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is presented over a nation-wide hookup, at 9:30 EST, every Sunday morning. The Modern Farmer and the N. F. C. F. have received many requests for copies of the address.)*

FRIENDS:

The kind Providence who will not let his fields lie fallow, does not forget the lover and the tiller of his fields. To the farmer he has given the most perfect reward,—the opportunity to live well a farmer's life. Tillage of the soil was man's first occupation and the farmer's job has always kept him close to his Creator,—close to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift." The difficulties of his job have made him a man. The responsibilities of his job have made him a good man. He prepares his soil for the planting and visions the harvest; he is filled with hope and faith and courage. He cultivates the tender, growing plants and is taught patience and humility. He gathers in his crops, and, whether bountiful or small, is thankful for the blessings received, and for the blessings he has, for there is no hunger or unemployment on the farm, and another springtime is always coming.

The biggest business carried on by our racial group in this nation is the business of farming. Almost a million of us are operators of farms. We own more than eleven million

(Continued on Page 16)

## HEMPSTEAD NETS $20 AN ACRE ON RADISHES

Hempstead county farmers received $13,920 for their 58-acre radish crop harvested during the last of March and the first of April, C. M. Lamkin, county agent reports.

About 1,400 acres of radishes were planted by 350 farmers. The average yield was 100 bushed per acre and the average price received was 40 cents per bushel. This gave an average gross income of $40 per acre.

The average expense for seed, fertilizer and and labor was $20 per acre, leaving a net profit of $20.

Several farmers who had radishes for the early market received 75 cents per bushel. Mr. Lamkin said. The majority report that 500 pounds of commercial truck fertilizer was used followed with a side dressing of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda. Most of the land will be planted to cotton, and a large percentage of the value of the fertilizer will be available for the crop.

## SOUTH TURNS TO LIVESTOCK

### Notable Farm Journal Shows Facts and Figures

The Progressive Farmer (May) says in an editorial: "As the writer noted on a recent trip through the South, interest in livestock production is increasing everywhere. Armour is preparing to spend $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 for a new plant at Houston, Texas. A $750,000 plant is being constructed by Swift at Lake Charles, La. Plants have already been established in Ocala, Fla., Memphis, Tenn., and Tifton and Albany, Ga.____How often we have heard it said, 'If you want to make a stockman, begin early!' Who knows what it can mean to the agricultural

(Continued on page 16)

## SHOWER BATH IS EASY TO HAVE

Farm people can have shower baths just as well as people in town, and at much less expense, even without any expense, believes Mrs. Virgil James, Lincoln county home demonstration club member. She proved this by building a shower bath, reports Miss Frances Rast, home demonstration agent.

Mrs. James is a member of the Crigler Farmstead, a Farm Security project, and their new house and outbuildings have recently been completed. When the smokehouse was built, a small porch, or permanent awning, was added, to be used as a wash-shed, part of which Mrs. James converted into a shower bath with material from the old building and some burlap bags.

She took four pieces of tin roofing from the old dwelling, putting two pieces on the end of the wash-shed and two pieces on the side, making a nook closed in on three sides. Burlap bags make a curtain for the fourth side of the room.

A tub is hung from the top of the room. Water is poured in the tub, and comes through small holes punched in the bottom.

Mrs. James did all the work except moving concrete slags, which was done by her husband the demonstration agent said.

## MADE BEDSPREAD OUT OF FERTILIZER SACKS

A bedspread was made from 24 fertilizer sacks by Mrs. Ruby Long of Hempstead county, Ark., said Miss Ella Posey, district home demonstration agent.

The sacks were sewed together with big seams; then the seam edges were raveled out, leaving a tufted effect.

An extra piece was sewed around the spring, raveled, and tied, to make a fringed effect.

## 150 TENANTS GET FARMS

### $487,556 Program In State Of Arkansas

Thomas B. Fatherree, regional tenant purchase chief of the Farm Security Administration, said yesterday that 39 Bankhead-Jones loan dockets have been processed by committeemen and field workers in Arkansas and have been submitted for final approval of the regional and Washington offices. Legal review of land titles must be made before checks can be delivered, he said.

The Bankhead-Jones farm tenant purchase program provides for the expenditure of $487,556 in making loans to approximately 150 capable and carefully selected farm tenant families in Arkansas to enable them to purchase family-size farms.

Fatherree said that funds appropriated for the present program must be loaned by the end of the current fiscal year, June 30. County committeemen, rural FSA supervisors, land appraisers and others responsible for the program have been spending their efforts to complete the work.

Selection of families, appraisal and optioning of land and similar details have been completed in most of the 21 counties.

Scarcity of suitable farming lands that can be purchased at the appraised price is handicapping the progress of the program in a few counties. Mr. Fatherree said committees are still making every effort to obtain the necessary land in these counties but if they are not successful loans will be transferred to other counties in the state where acquisition of suitable farms is not a problem.—Ark. Democrat.

## POETRY IN REAL ESTATE

Bill bought a car with his money
And Joe bought a piece of ground;
Bill was swell for a year or two,
As he traveled the country around,
But the car grew old and the paint came off
And often the tires went flat,
But Joe's land did not depreciate
In any such way as that.

Joe had little to show at first
For the money he had spent,
For a piece of ground couldn't follow him around
On pleasure and business bent.
Bill was a swell for a year or two,
But the worth of a car goes down
While a bit of earth increases its worth
If it is close to a thriving town.

Today Joe rides in a modern car,
For a bit of his land he sold.
He has no fear for the coming year,
No terror of growing old,
For he bought land with his little sum,
While Bill bought a shining car.
Now Joe has a first class modern home,
And Bill has a worn-out car.

## FARM BUILDING LOANS

### Federal Housing Administration's Plans

Deputy Administrator, Charles C. McGhee, says; restoration of the property improvement credit plan and other changes in the recently amended National Housing Act should prove particularly interesting and helpful to farmers desiring to finance the cost of repairing, rebuilding or modernizing their homes, barns and other service buildings.

New dwellings, garages, barns, silos, hogs, poultry and milk houses and other such structures may also be built with loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration, this feature of the National Housing Administration being a special opportunity for farmers desiring to improve their living conditions or increase the efficiency of their farm

(Continued on page 16)

## GLOVES NOW EASILY WASHED AS YOUR HANDS

Washable leather gloves have been improved until they are almost as easy to wash as your own hands. There are just a few rules for the novice to remember. Don't wait until they become badly soiled. Use plenty of soapsuds. Avoid harsh rubbing and squeezing, and keep both washing and rinsing waters at an even lukewarm temperature.

As chamois and doeskin gloves become slippery and soft in water, it is best to wash them off the hands. Otherwise, the seams may weaken and split. Suede, kid and other washable leather gloves may be washed on the hands with ease and safety. Finger tips and other badly soiled spots may be gently scrubbed with a nail brush well lathered with soap.

Be careful in removing the gloves from your hands, otherwise the stitching may break. Turn them gently inside out, and wash the inner surface. Use one soapy rinse followed by three clear rinses.

Roll the gloves in a towel for a moment to absorb as much of the moisture as possible. Use a wire glove form for drying or blow into the fingers and stuff a piece of tissue into each glove to hold it open. Lay out flat or hang on a rack near a current of air but away from direct heat or freezing outdoor temperatures.

Before the gloves are entirely dry, work them with the fingers to soften. This makes them easy to put on again.

## NINE IN FAMILY DROWN

Manchester, Ky.—A colored mother, and eight of her children were drowned yesterday when their home was washed away in flooded Tobey Creek.

## OWNERSHIP AIDS BALANCED

### Dr. J. T. Sanders Submits Data on One-Crop Ideas

"Surveys prove that tenantry and one-crop farming go together and that owner-operating encourages a balanced farming system," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (May). "Dr. J. T. Sanders, former head of the Agricultural Economics Department of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, states that 86 percent of tenants are one-crop farmers while only 56 percent of owner-operators are one-crop specialists. It is our observation that owners, either retired farmers or those who have come into possession of farms, either in satisfaction of debt, or purchased as an investment, are too busy with other matters to give the necessary attention to the management of a farm with balanced production with livestock____Many owners lack the necessary knowledge and managerial ability to work with a tenant in any other kind of farming but cotton. They are not farmers to begin with, and they do not have the time or inclination to know what should be done to build up their lands to a profitable basis. Cotton is a major project in the Southwest. It should be produced on most farms in reasonable amount on land that is suited to it. It should be rotated, however, with other crops in order that acre yields of better cotton can be increased. This is not possible when one-crop farming is practiced. The greatest handicap to making agriculture in the South a paying industry is the absentee landlord whose time is taken up with other lines of business. That is one of the reasons why more owner-operated farms are needed."

(Continued on Page 16)

## CASH FROM ACRE OF SORGHUM EQUAL TO TWO ACRES OF COTTON

One acre of syrup sorghum brings in as much cash as two acres of cotton on the Prairie county farm of F. O. Norman.

From one acre of sorghum grown on his hill farm, Mr. Norman made $57, in addition to having plenty of sorghum for home use, he told H. E. Maxwell, county agent.

The acre planted to sorghum was along a small ditch and was a little above the average fertility of the farm. It took no more labor to grow the sorghum than it would cotton, and a ready market was found because of the syrup's exceptional quality.

Mr. Norman makes syrup for his neighbors on shares and markets his share. The price of this has varied with the quality of syrup from 50 to 75 cents. His own syrup always brings 75 cents, Mr. Maxwell said.

# High Praise Accorded "Wings Over Jordan" By Veteran Educator

## Columbia Radio Program, Originated By Rev. Glenn T. Settle, Given Rating Of Finest Religious Treat On Airways By Dr. Miller

By Kelley Miller

"Wings Over Jordan" is the title of a Sunday morning broadcast of jubilee melodies originated by Rev. Settle, a Negro Baptist clergyman of Cleveland, Ohio, and maintained by the Columbia Broadcasting Company for the Negroes of America.

My only knowledge of Dr. Settle is derived from his relation to this broadcast. I am thoroughly convinced, however, that he is man of sound intelligence, deep piety and of earnest consecration and devotion to the welfare of his race. His conduct of the Sunday morning program is characterized by a reverent and devout spirit which is deeper than the requirement of a broadcast program. One must also admire his resourcefulness in devising such a spiritual enterprise as well as his persuasiveness in introducing the Columbia Broadcasting System to support and maintain it and the executive aptness with which he directs the proceedings.

The radio is being universally utilized as a Sunday morning medium of worship before the regular church services begin later on. The air is made resonant with the radio matinee proclaiming "Lord in the Morning Thou Shalt Hear My Voice Ascending High." Had the psalmist been acquainted with the mysteries of modern science he doubtless would have added another instrument to his orchestra, and we would have been called upon to include the radio as an instrument of praise along with the sound of the trumpet, the psaltery and the harp, the timbrel and dance, the stringed instruments, and the loud sounding cymbals and high sounding cymbals.

We are thus reminded of the original broadcast by the Angelic Choir announcing upon the happy air, "Peace on earth; good will among men."

Of all the Sunday morning broadcasts which bombard the throne of heaven, none is more intense with spiritual meaning and power than those conveyed in the pubilee melodies which sprung out of the soul of unsophisticated black folk. Of the numerous jubilee broadcast, none is more spiritually reverent or appealing than "Wings Over Jordan" sponsored by Dr. Settle.

The announcer of this broadcast states each Sunday morning that it is maintained by the Columbia broadcasting System for the Negroes of America. A friend of mine who has always been on the alert against racial discrimination remarked, "Why to the Negroes of America?" I have no doubt that there are ten white to every Negro listener to "Wings over Jordan." The spirituals sprung spontaneously from the Negro soul exposed to the peculiar environment of American slavery. They did not originate in Africa nor yet in Latin America where the Negro has had longer exposure to slavery under the Spanish regime than in the United States. Just why the peculiar circumstances and situation of slave contact with the Anglo-Saxon race evoked this peculiar plaintive lugubrious moanful melody would furnish an engaging theme for an ambitious candidate for the doctorate. These spirituals furnish the chief contribution which the Negro race in the New World has yet made to the general culture of the human spirit. Like all genuine spiritual utterances these spirituals are expressed in the first person, singular number: "When I went down in the valley to pray," "Nobody knows the trouble I see."

There was no assignable personal authorship, they are a social product. Some unknown Negro voice a little louder than the rest caught the refrain and gave it vogue. Some white eaves-dropper overheard these strange melodies and made them a part of the musical repertoire of the nation. They now contribute an essential part to the musical literature of the world. These spirituals come directly from th heart of the Negro and appeal directly to the heart of mankind.

They have a special mission and meaning to the would-be sophisticated Negro of this day and generation and discover him to himself, reminding him that the chief contribution of his race to the culture of the world may not spring from the head, but from the heart. Nothing yet written in America surpasses the Spiritual and Lyric appeal of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" or "Steal Away to Jesus."

The Negro intelligentsia, ambitious to reveal to his white competitors in abstract, scientific and philanthropic disquisition was at one time disposed to spurn the jubilee melodies becausc of their lowly origin. I can distinctly remember when the choir of a great Negro University disdained jubilee melodies in its musical repetoire. Shakespeare somewhere tells of the toad ashamed of the jewel in his head. But the white race evinced the disposition to take these melodies up where the Negro leaves off. Until today the jubilee melodies hold an important place in the spiritual ritual.

Negro voices alone can render these spirituals with their original intent and meaning. Jubilee Singers are universally endowed by white sponsor to delight and uplift the soul of white listeners.

I want to urge my readers to tune in to the Columbia Broadcast each Sunday morning to hear "Wings Over Jordan." Nowhere can the half hour be more profitably devoted to the worship of God in purity o spirit and beauty of holiness.

## HOGS PAID HIM PLEASANT PROFIT

Floyd—How one farmer doubled his money in an investment the first year, is shown by an experience of George W. Hallett's of the McRae community.

Mr. Hallett, leading dewberry producer and general farmer, said that during the last week of last September he picked up seven O. I. C. pigs at a cost of $26. Shortly thereafter he bought 100 bushels of corn for —.

A few weeks ago he sold four of the hogs at $21 each. He now has about 25 bushels of the corn left, and the three remaining hogs weighing approximately 300 pounds each, are profit.

These hogs, Mr. Hallett observed, would have been heavier had he pushed them.

In addition to the corn, Mr. Hallett fed slop and scraps from the table which he does not value, as it would have gone to waste otherwise.

He believes he stands a fine chance of making upwards of $100 on the hogs by fall killing time.

## Sale Of Five Million Poppies Aids Injured War Vets

New York City, June 9 (ANP)—Each year during the week of Memorial Day the Veterans of Foreign Wars conduct their annual national sale of Buddy Poppies, as a tribute of memory to America's soldier-dead, a renewed pledge "that we will keep the faith for which they died." A total of more than 5,000,000 Buddy Poppies were used for the 1938 sale which, as usual, was endorsed by the President of the United States.

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator, points out that he considers 1938 a "critical" year for former soldiers. "The average age of World War veterans already is between 45 and 46," he said. "Increasing age with natural physical handicaps and resultant unemployment constitutes a serious and progressive problem, especially because of commercial and industrial reluctance to employ older men."

## C. M. E. Church Raised $375,510.28 In Four Years

Jackson, Tenn.—(C)— According to the fourth quadrennial report of the financial department of the C. M. E. Church at the general conference, Hot Springs, Ark., recently, the church raised a total of $375,510.28 during the past four years, and after disbursements on seventeen items, had $42,355.99 cash balance. Prof. George F. Porter is financial secretary, and the auditing committee, composed of J. B. Boyd, M. C. Jackson and A. T. Clark, certified the report, saying the Secretary "has conserved the resources of the Church, practiced economy and faithfully administered every interest and obligation entrusted to him." The committee found the records of the Secretary "in perfect shape.

Chief items of expense were: paid bishops $115,150; Department of Education, $60,750.40; Superannuated Preachers, Widows and Orphans, $54,778.40; Kingdom Extension, $26,790.71; Colleges for "Special Education," $20,176.93; and Religious Education, $18,563.18.

**"Visits" to the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition will be on sale at 17,000 railroad agencies next year, under an American Express Company plan that will include railway passage, sightseeing trips, hotel accommodations—everything but meals—in a single ticket.**

## BIGGER COTTON YIELD BY PLANTING VETCH

Planting hairy vetch each fall in his cotton middles is a regular practice with I. J. Hooten, Quitman, said Lovard Davis, Cleburne county agent.

Usually, Mr. Hooten grows 50 acres of cotton on his 300-acre farm, and he has been planting vetch in the middles for five years.

The result is an increase of the cotton yield from an average lint production of 178 pounds to the acre to 293 pounds, he told the county agent.

## RARE BOOKS WANTED FOR LIBRARY OF U. S. CONGRESS

Washington, D. C.—If you own first editions of any of the authors listed below, communicate at once with Gustav Davidson, Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Davidson is preparing a bibliography of the more important series writers of American juveniles of the latter hali of the 19th Century, and will welcome your interest and co-operation in helping him build, for the national library, as complete a collection as possible.

Here are the authors:

**Louisa May Alcott, Horatio Alger, Jr., T. S. Arthur, Capt. Ralph Bonta Cheney, Paul Creyton, Edward S. Ellis, Martha Finley, Francis chill, Harry Castlemon, O. Augus- Forrester, Lucy Ellen Guernsey, Samuel Goodrich (Peter Parley), Lieut. R. H. Jayne, Elijah Kellogg, Colonel H. R. Gordon, Lawrence Lancewood, Madeline Leslie, Brooks McCormick, Sophie May, May Mannering, Joanna Matthews, James Otis, Oliver Optic (Wm. T. Adams), Pansy, Arthur Lee Putnam, Margaret Sidney, C. A. Stephens, Edward Stratemeyer, J. T. Trowbridge, Anna Warner, Elizabeth Wetherell, Susan Warner, Arthur M. Winfield, Daniel Wise, Francis Woodworth, Jacob Abbott.**

Our enemies are ever seeking to find fault with us. They desire to have something to condemn us for; likewise they want some excuse to justify their own guilty selves.

# SCOTTSBORO BOY IS SENTENCED TO ELECTRIC CHAIR

## Clarence Norris Must Die On Word Of Victoria Price, Says Alabama Supreme Court

Montgomery, Ala., June 23—Clarence Norris, one of the nine innocent Scottsboro Boys, for the second time in the past three years faces death in the Alabama electric chair, if the murder verdict handed down against him last Thursday is not halted within the next 60 days.

The Alabama State Supreme Court last week affirmed the death sentence imposed on young Norris in Decatur, Ala., in July, 1937, and ordered his execution for Aug. 19. The court refused the plea for a new trial, holding that the "record discloses no reversible errors and the judgment of the trial court must be affirmed."

Norris was the first to be tried in the last series of Scottsboro trials and was convicted on the same evidence upon which four of the nine Scottsboro Boys were unconditionally released. Two of the others tried at that same time, Andy Wright and Charlie Weems were given sentences of 99 years and 75 years respectively on the same lie-ridden testimony of Victoria Price who maintained all of the boys were equally guilty of having attacked her.

In freeing four of the boys, Olen Montgomery, Willie Roberson, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, Alabama authorities admitted that Victoria Price's testimony and identification were 'mistaken." It was the same testimony which was used to sentence Norris to the electric chair.

## BUSINESS LEAGUE PLANS MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON

Houston, Tex.—(ANP)—One of the highlight of the August 18th session of the National Negro Business League Convention to be held in Houston August 17-19, will be special memorial services in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, eminent founder of Tuskegee Institute and organizer of the Business League.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, will deliver the principal address and other speakers of state and national repute will be on program. In Prairie View last week it was announced that the program for that day will also include a feast of barbecue and Texas watermelons all produced in or near the campus of the school.

The pre-convention smoker will be held on Tuesday night before the opening of the League at Harlem Grill, arrangements for which are in the hands of Prof. James D. Ryan.

## BEES ARE PROFITABLE SIDELINE, HE FINDS

Claude Rider, Hempstead county, has kept from six to 150 stands of bees for the past 15 years, placed all over his farm, and finds they pay him well, said C. M. Lampkin, assistant county agent.

Mr. Rider pointed out that this is one type of business that requires only a very small capital on which to operate. Last fall he had 100 stands, and sold 100 gallons of honey receiving $100 net profit, he told Mr. Lamkin.

Next year he hopes to have 150 stands of bees.

# WHO BELIEVES NEW DEAL STRONGER NOW THAN IN 1936?—HAMILTON

## G. O. P. Chairman Sees Roosevelt Slipping Following Rebuff by His Party in Iowa

Washington, D. C.,—Statement by John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

Those whose faith in the future of American democracy has been gravely disturbed by recent events should take comfort and encouragement out of the results of the Iowa primary returns. Even though Senator Gillette is a New Dealer, his overwhelming victory can only be interpreted as a slap by the Democrats of Iowa at White House interference in purely local contests. Had the President's lefthand adviser Thomas Corcoram, his son James and his relief administrator, Harry Hopkins, remained out of the Iowa fight, Mr. Wearin might have made a better showing. His crushing defeat is a well-merited rebuke to the Roosevelt Administration for its shameless attempt to play politics with relief. The voice that comes out of Iowa today will become a national shout of disapprovai if this Administration continues to use relief as a part of its political machine.

Most significant is the fact that almost twice as many votes were cast in the Republican Senatorial contest as in the Democratic primary fight, even though there was incentive for Republicans to vote. I ask those who say this is without significance, because the same thing happened in 1936, to remember that Senator Herring was elected over Senator Dickinson by a margin of only 35,000 votes out of more than 1,000,000 cast in that year of great Democratic victory. The Democratic Governor Kraschel was elected only by a margin of 2400 votes. In view of the Roosevelt depression, who believes the New Deal is stronger this year than it was in 1936?

## AMERICAN FARMING

The history of American agriculture is in many respects a travelogue. It is a story of a steady movement westward by land seeking families until the Pacific coast was reached.

The American revolution opened lands formerly owned by England to colonization and settlement; the Louisiana purchase in 1803 opened more to the settlers; the treaty with Mexico in 1848 gave the United States California, New Mexico, and Arizona, and resulted in annexation of Texas. The homestead act of 1862 sent thousands of settlers into the west and did more to populate the new lands than any other single factor.

By 1890 the American farmer faced a new situaton. Almost all of the desirable western lands which had seemed inexhaustible, were fenced in and used for grazing or were under cultivation. No longer could a man, after running his farm by careless cultivation, move on to new soil. The farmer then turned to the task of conserving and rebuilding the soil upon which he had settled.

## A NEW CROP NEEDED

Ten years ago, when Dr. Sam W. Small was writing from Washington for The Constitution, he not infrequently bemoaned the passing of the older type of southern statesmen and often stressed the need of "growing a new crop.'" A constant visitor in the halls of congress, he was not only in a position to judge, at first hand, the behavior and abilities of the then current crop, but to compare them with the statesmen of past eras through which he had lived. His judgment was not favorable.

"There is a strong call to the young men of the south," he emphasized, "to become seriously concerned for the safety and welfare of our political institutions; to prepare themselves as thoroughly as possible to take the leadership that may be available to them. We have plenty of peanut politicians, to yap and scrap over the spoils, but where are the successors to the statesmen of the generation before the war; and those who lapped over that conflict, redeemed their states from the era of reconstruction and later represented them so brilliantly in the national councils?

"Just now, in this booming era of political expansion," he went on, as if speaking of the present extravaganza, "young men have the finest, fullest opportunity to master the elements of statesmanship and ultimately write their names on the same roll with Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Calhoun, Stephens, Lamar and Ben Hill."

Perhaps the observant correspondent would have suffered doubly if he could have seen today's practice of elevating patronage above principle, of political expediency over statesmanship.

Sacrifice for the safety of American institutions is no less necessary now than 10 to 50 years ago. The patronage-seeking politician of today is all too likely to become the political rubber-stamp of tomorrow.

**Sam Small's' vision came true.**

He named the young white men of the south, of their opportunity to become constructive statesmen and fill the shoes of Ben Hill, Alex Stephens, John Calhoun, Lamar, Clay and Jefferson; but they passed the buck and elected to be politicians for revenue only and the result is, the south has no statesmen in Congress, and the men as a rule, who announce for office, do not announce for office on their own merit, but on the president's coat tail. Their one plank in the platform is I am 100 per cent for the president—just spineless syco phant, without conscience or conviction—just rubber stamps to be used by the president when he needs votes to put over his program.

These rubber stamps are willing to turn over to the president the Judicial and Legislative powers of the government for patronage.

## Bishop W. T. Vernon At The Sunday School Congress

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special)—Religious leaders, irrespective of denomination, seemed to have vied with each other in the recent session of the Sunday School Congress which convened in this city at the municipal auditorium last week. Outstanding among the Methodists who graced the Congress with their presence was Rt. Rev. Bishop W. T. Vernon of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Vernon was presented to the Congress by Secretary Henry Allen Boyd, who told the messengers assembled that this guest at this hour was a personal friend and acquaintance of the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, and that they had worked together for years prior to Dr. Boyd's passing. Bishop Vernon was former president of Western University at Quindara, Kansas, a registrar of the United States Treasury, and for years has been one of the towering figures in the entire race.

He brought greetings to the Congress messengers. He paid a high tribute to Henry Allen Boyd, saying he is the worthy son of an illustrious sire, and that he could point to but few boys or men of today who were so ably carrying on where their father had left off as is Henry Allen Boyd. The Congress heard the Bishop at length.

## Tid Bits

**Tarry at the promise till God meets you there: He always returns by way of His promise.**

**Have faith that whatever you ask for in prayer, is already granted you, and you will find that it will be. Faith that goes forward triumphs.**

**Men may misjudge thy aim,**
**Think they have cause to blame,**
**Say thou art wrong;**
**Keep on thy ouiet way,**
**Christ is the Judge,**
**Not they, fear not, be strong.**

**God is in every tomorrow,**
**Therefore I live for today,**
**Certain of finding at sunrise,**
**Guidance and strength for the way;**
**Power for each moment of weakness,**
**Hope for each moment of pain,**
**Comfort for every sorrow,**
**Sunshine and joy after rain.**

**Others may do a greater work,**
**But you have your part to do;**
**And no one in all God's heritage**
**Can do it so well as you.**

**Too low they build, who build beneath the stars.**
**The little cares that fretted me, I lost them yesterday**
**Out in the field with God.**
**God will not look you over for medals,**
**Degrees or diplomas,**
**But for scars.**

If I have spoken or acted unadvisedly, it will help, rather than hinder to humbly acknowledge it.

## It's Our Leaders Who Need Lesson On Race Pride

**Year in and year out we hear orators and the "leaders" harping on that much overworked term, "Race Pride." We are told day in and day out that we must have race pride and stick by this leader or that leader for the sake of it. We are advised that we cannot permit this institution to fail because of race pride. We are exhorted to give support to this individual or that individual because we must keep our race pride. In almost every instance we have responded in some sort of fashion and rallied almost to a man on the theory that race pride demanded it.**

**While the rank and file of us have been giving our best to these leaders on the policy of race pride, these same leaders, with very few exceptions, have failed to remember us and have thrown aside race pride themselves and for us after they have gotten what they want. These leaders in state, church, business and political activities are elevated to the high places on our shoulders and virtue of our support on the theory of "pride of race" and then shut the door in our faces and forget all about race pride. When they have obtained the goal these praters on race pride then buy from the other man, ride by us in fine cars, convert everything to their own use, and stay in the spotlight, still singing their song of "racial uplift" at so much per lift.**

**The time has come when we have got to teach these race pride orators that they too must show some pride of race and that it goes for them as well as or those who make them possible. If we elevate them on the theory of race pride and they lose it, then we must learn enough race pride to tear them down when they fail to practice what they preach. Let's begin now.**

**—Chicago Defender.**

"My God, I have never thanked Thee for my thorn, I have thanked Thee a thousand times for my roses, but not once for my thorn."

When the better self decides to do the right thing, the other self must retreat.

## Fireside Philosophy

By Jones H. Hinton

### CHRISTIANITY WILL ULTIMATELY WIN

It is said that during the battle of Waterloo, as Napoleon was fighting vainly to extend his dominion and tyranny across the English channel, in the thickest of the conflict, when smoke from the battlefield had almost blackened the sky, Great Britain waited anxious for a dispatch announcing the outcome of the struggle.

Suddenly there went up a message in the smoky sky that read: "Wellington Conquered." This message was immediately flashed to England. Banks of this great nation closed their doors, the stock market crashed, men and women walked the streets of cities lamenting their downfall.

But when the smoke had cleared away from the battlefield, the message was read in full, "Wellington Conquered Napoleon."

In this world of chaos, sin and evil, when the satanic forces are snorting out their threats against the army of God, it may appear to the unspiritual mind that the cause of Christ has gone down in an inglorious defeat. But just stand and wait until the smoke has cleared away, and we will behold the message in the clear, blue sky that can be read by all men: "Christianity Conquered Sin and Evil."

Let us stand like Spartan soldiers and strike until the last armed foe expires. Though we fall we will not utterly be cast down. There can be but one flag, and that must be the banner of Christianity; there can be but one song, and that must be "Onward Christian Soldiers." There can be but one battle cry and that must be, "All the world for Christ." Christianity has won, but the news hasn't reached the foe.

## WATERMELON CONTROL COMMITTEE NAMED FOR SOUTHEASTERN STATES

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced the selection of members and alternates of the 1938 control committee which will administer the watermelon program under a marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of watermelons grown in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The Watermelon marketing program for these States has been in operation since August, 1934. Since May, 1936, the program has operated under a federal marketing agreement and order. Previously it was under a license.

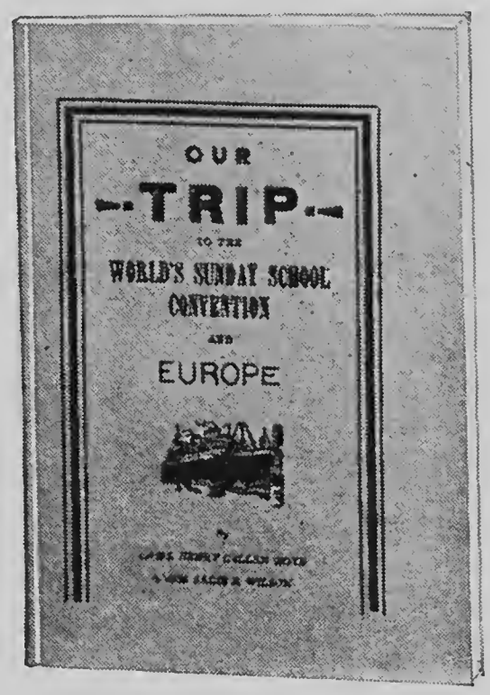
The control committee in these Southeastern States comprises 6 grower and 6 handler members who are chosen annually by the Secretary of Agriculture, from nominations submitted by the groups entitled to representation within the industry.

## COLORED WAR VETS ORGANIZATION SEEKING TO GET 100,000 MEMBERS

Boston—(AN P)—An organization meeting of the executive committee, National Colored War Veterans of America, was held last week to draft a public statement on Veteran affairs as they affect colored veterans of the nation. A new plan of organization was adopted in order to secure a membership of 100,000 by October 1, 1938, to be known as a "Colored Veterans Join-Up." The vets will hold a two-day session here July 31—August 1.

Explaining the organization's program, Monroe Mason, temporary organizer, said. "100,000 Colored War Veterans being unemployed, a serious study must be made to find jobs for them and their dependents, who are employables.

"20,000 totally disabled Colored War veterans because of pre-war laborer status have been denied the privilege of total disability compensation. An estimate of $30,000,000 retroactive payments is the sum that the Veterans' Administration has unjustly withheld from these ex-soldiers."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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## EDITORIALS

From The Bible:—

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Proverbs 22:1.

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;—
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.
—Alfred Tennyson.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE END

The Supreme Court of the state of Mississippi has at last heard the cry of a sharecropper for justice and has rendered a judgment in favor of Les Taylor, sharecropper, against J. W. Copeland, landlord. The court decided that the landlord charged his tenant more than twenty per cent per year interest on "advances" and that such interest was usury. Therefore the tenant was entitled to recover the interest and also the principal he had paid.

No wonder this particular decision by Mississippi's highest court has created a flurry of excitement throughout the length and breadth of the land. At last the truth is known. There is such a thing as debt-slavery and the tenants and sharecroppers on many plantations in the South are the debt-slaves.

This unusual decision will not end debt-slavery by any means. But may we all hope and pray that it is the beginning of the end.

### ORGANIZE CREDIT UNIONS

Farm leaders in colored farm communities should investigate the possibilities of credit unions. These financial institutions have been a boon to many low-income groups and should prove to be of value to farmers. They are easy to organize and it requires little capital to begin operation.

Write to Dr. H. A. Hunt, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. and ask for information about farm credit unions.

### PRAY FOR HIS RECOVERY

Reports that Dr. Carver, of Tuskegee, is ill and confined in the hospital there, will be of great concern to every colored farmer in the nation. No man of any race has done more for the farmers of our group. He has been a great benefactor of his fellowmen.

We hope and pray that he may soon be restored to health and be able to carry on his work as usual.

## Interesting News and Notes

The Tri-States Livestock Association of Pine Bluff, Ark., sold to farmers during the first month of its organization 200 Hereford cows, 128 Jersey cows and 600 baby chicks. More pure bred stock will be distributed to farmers of its territory.

In a recent address to a Negro audience in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. I. W. Duggan, Director Southern Division, AAA, said the "South cannot progress until all its people progress, whether they be landlords or tenants, white or colored." He also said, "the need for conservation of human resources is just as great as the need for conservation of soil resources."

The new queen of the dairy world is Femco Alma, a pure bred Holstein of outstanding butter producing ability. This cow produced 1,252 pounds of butter during a year's test. Milk produced was 20,582 pounds, averaging 4.9 per cent butterfat. One cow like this one would get most any colored farmer out of debt in a year's time.

One of the best crops to plant to prevent soil erosion is hairy vetch.

Freeman Hill, of Lonoke county, Ark., realized a profit of $100 an acre from seven acres of okra. Mr. Hill believes in diversified farming. He raises truck crops, feed crops, eight to twelve acres of cotton, dairy cows and hogs. And he makes money every year.

The southern Illinois peach crop is reported promising in spite of a late freeze. Little damage was caused to peaches on high ground.

The American Farm Bureau Federation will hold its annual convention in New Orleans, La., the week of December 5th. The National Federation of Colored Farmers will hold its annual convention in Forsyth, Ga., the week of October 24th.

A Guernsey cow was a special guest at the Congress Hotel in Chicago recently. The occasion was the sixty-first annual luncheon of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. 200 Guernsey breeders from all parts of the United States attended.

LeRoy Tappen of Franklin Park, New Jersey, a student in the vocational agriculture course at New Brunswick high school has a winning flock of 150 New Hampshire Pullets. LeRoy's birds were awarded first prize for the North Jersey group and second place in the sweepstake. He started his project with 300 chicks, and by culling and selecting, entered 150 ideal type New Hampshires in the contest. The others he sold as meat. Along with this project he has grown and combined six acres of wheat, and worked out as a farm laborer.

A White Leghorn hen broke the record of 20 years for consecutive daily lay of producing her 213th egg. On Saturday afternoon she laid her 214th egg without a stop.

A total production of 113,649.3 pounds of milk and 3,831.1 pounds of fat during seven lactation periods is the record of Ormsby Spofford Gila King, a purebred Holstein cow in the University of Arizona herd. The 113,649 pounds of milk contained 13,581 pounds of food constituents of the best quality. Total dry matter in this milk was equivalent to more than contained in the carcass of twenty-eight 1,000 pound steers. During the month of January she produced 2,574 pounds of milk containing 87.5 pounds of fat equal to 109 pounds of butter. This cow is 11 years old and still in the very best of physical condition.

The North Dakota Agricultural College agricultural engineering department has developed plans where you can have electric lights, hot and cold running water in a farm home for less than $30.00.

Thru use of a wind driven generator, electricity can be had in every farm home at a cost of from $5.00 to $15.00. A running water system can be made at home for as little as $10.00. Detailed plans for these and other farm home improvements are being made available to North Dakota farmers by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Is it safe to leave food in a tin can after it is opened? Food spoils no faster and no slower in an opened tin can than in any other type of container, provided it is kept cool and covered. Acid foods may take on a metallic flavor after standing in a can, but the food becomes no less wholesome. The metallic taste is due to particles of iron, not tin, dissolved in the food. Some canning concerns now line cans with enamel so that canned fruit will not lose its color.

### BETSY HAS TWINS TWICE ON FARM IN MICHIGAN

Ogden Center, Mich.—On June 24, 1937, Betsy, a Holstein cow owned by Henry Knisel, gave birth to twin calves. Yesterday she did it again.

## Agricultural Shorts

By Albon L. Holsey, Field Officer Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

During the past four years the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has bought and distributed to people on relief approximately 3,000,000,000 pounds of surplus foodstuff. This has helped to prevent market gluts of farm products.

Under our trade agreement with Canada, the amount of farm grown products exported to Canada during 1937 was $14,000,000 or 27 per cent more than in 1936.

A vegetable breeding laboratory to serve the Southeastern States was recently established by the United States Department of Agriculture at Charleston, South Carolina. At present the scientists are studying string beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage and watermelons with a view to making these products more resistant to bacterial blights.

Because of the devolopent of paper making from Southern pines, many farmers are turning to private forestry for a supplementary income of the future.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Assistant Chief, Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor said recently that from 60 to 75 per cent of maternity deaths are preventable. Conditions in rural areas where there are few public health nurses are deplorable according to Dr. Eliot. Figures released by Charles E. Hall, Negro Statistician of the U. S. Bureau of Census show that in some Southern States there is only one Negro trained nurse for every 5000 Negroes.

"Mix a handful of pumpkin seed with each gallon of seed corn planted in bottom lands," says Henry Land, Negro farmer of Bibb County, Georgia. Mr. Land rises from 40 to 50 tons of pumpkins each year and recommends them as an excellent feed for livestock.

A Government report says that "if a producer does not sell his cotton prior to July 1, 1938, he may receive a cotton price adjustment payment at the rate applicable on June 30, 1938, regardless of whether or not the cotton was under a loan."

"Due to the heavy crops of 1937," says a report from the AAA, "wholesale prices for agricultural products are 5 per cent lower than they were a year ago while prices for many manufactured products are higher." "Farmers are hit harder than city consumers by these price trends," the report continues, "because farmers must sell at the lowered prices and buy manufactured goods at the higher prices."

Figures compiled by Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the census show that in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, only 71 per cent of the farms have a dairy cow. This is far below the average for the country and is "held responsible, in a large measure, for the inadequate diet of the farm families in these states." Since the AAA programs were started there has been a 6 per cent increase in dairy cow ownership in these Southern States.

"Those who argue that the diversion of cotton land into soil-conserving uses will increase greatly the commercial dairy production of the South may well pause to consider whether the competition from the cotton seed oil production on these lands when in cotton may not be more significant than the competition from a few dairy cows," says Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

## For The Housewife

Wash flour sieves with water to which a little soda has been added. Never wash them in soap suds, as the soap is likely to adhere to the fine meshes.

One-fourth teaspoon of vanilla added to each four cups of milk improves the flavor of hot cocoa or chocolate.

Heating raisins in a wire sieve over a steaming kettle makes the raisins plump.

Minced parsley and onion added to cream soups improve the flavor. Dried celery leaves may also be used to flavor soups.

To make baked potatoes dry and mealy, put a fork at least twice into each when they are tender and let the steam escape.

Pancakes baked on a large frying pan over the campfire are a rather hearty food when served with fruit sauce or maple sirup. Ingredients can be carried and quickly combined at the picnic.

If rhubarb is cut in one-inch pieces and placed in an open casserole and baked for 15 minutes in a moderate oven, the color and shape will be retained. Add sugar to taste before putting into the oven.

A little vinegar added to the water in which corned beef is cooked will make the corned beef more tender.

### MICHIGAN BLOSSOM PARADE VIEWED BY 350,000 CROWD

Benton Harbor, Mich.— St. Joseph and Benton Harbor entertained the largest crowd in their history—estimated at 350,000 spectators—for the sixteenth annual blossom festival floral parade here this afternoon. Perfect parade weather prevailed as thirty-seven floats and twenty-three bands and drum corps marched over a five mile route between the two cities.

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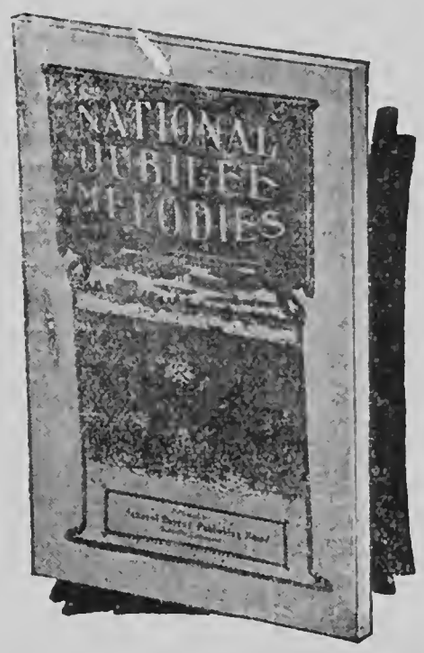


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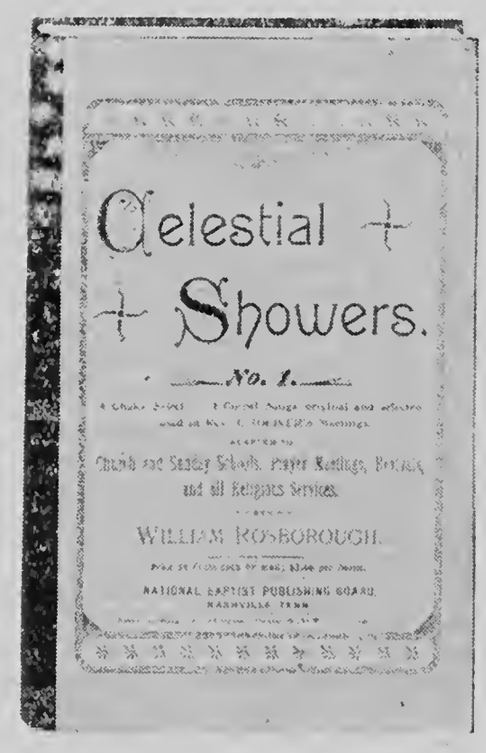


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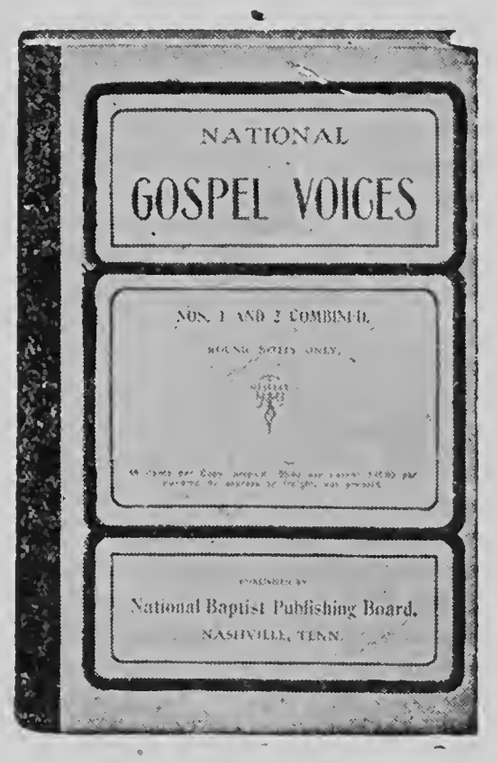


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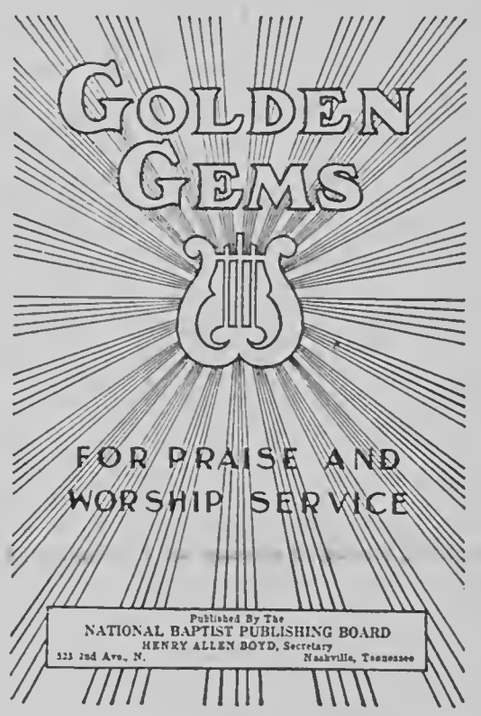


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## FSCC TO PURCHASE SURPLUS WHITE FLOUR

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will buy upward of 125,000 barrels of surplus wheat flour under a purchase program authorized for the remainder of this fiscal year, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today. Distribution of the flour purchased will be made to needy people through State relief agencies.

About 575,000 bushels of wheat will be required for the manufacture of the total quantity of flour authorized for purchase under the program.

Purchase of the entire quantity authorized would divert a substantial supply of surplus wheat from normal trade channels and increase consumption of flour by distribution to needy people unable to buy flour in adequate quantities, AAA officials point out.

Purchases will be made from millers in all sections of the United States where distribution needs make it feasible. Delivery of the flour to the Corporation is to be made during each of the four weeks beginning June 4, 11, 18 and 25.

Under a recent program, the Corporation purchased about 10,000 barrels of flour, at the request of Illinois and Ohio State authorities, to meet emergency relief needs. Distribution of the flour was made, through State agencies, to relief clients in Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo and in other sections of both states.

## RELIGIOUS LITERATURE CIRCULATION INCREASES SAYS SECRETARY

### Millions of Copies of Denominational Tracts And Publications Distributed Last Quarter

During the past quarter which embraces the months of April, May and June, the circulation of the literature from the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant in Nashville, Tenn., attained a high water mark. The secretary of the Publishing Board declared that the circulation in periodicals had passed again the million mark for each month, and that he had been able in tabulating the report, to show that more than eighteen thousand orders had come in, been filled and sent to the churches, Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U.'s, Organized Classes and Missionary Circles.

He stated that it was gratifying to see how the religious forces of the United States, Canada, Mexico, the West Indies Islands, Stations in Africa, in India, in the Hawaiian Islands as well as in the Philippine Islands are receiving, accepting and being helped by the publications from the institution operated in this city under the auspices of the National Baptist Convention of America.

"These millions of people could not all be wrong. They have shown that they have been helped, they have proven to be satisfied patrons, and that the lessons, the preachments, the instructions and the pronouncements contained in these publications that have to do with their religious life, and meet with their approval, so they are constantly coming back with their repeat orders each quarter.

"We have just now begun a new quarter to supply the literature for July, August and September. The plant is in full operation, working morning, noon and night, leaving no stone unturned to keep up the recognized service that this plant, established by the late Dr. R. H. Boyd more than forty-five years ago, has specialized in giving to the constituency as well as the people, irrespective of denomination.

## THE DEBT WE OWE CBS

As a race of people we could, with profit to ourselves in many ways offer praise to our benefactors in as big a volume as we utter protests against our detractors. This thought is suggested by the current release from Dr. Kelly Miller being wide ly published in our newspapers in which the eminent Washington writer eloquently praises "Wings Over Jordan," that superb religious and educational program which the Columbia Broadcasting System provides for its listeners every Sunday morning.

While the Columbia System represents this program as being for the Negroes of America, we are confident, as Dr. Miller says, that, "there are ten white for every Negro listener to 'Wings Over Jordan'."

White listeners undoubtedly are fascinated by the splendid rendition of the spirituals by the program's great choir. We have never had on the airways a group of singers that was superior to this choir, and the introduction to each song as made by the Rev. Glenn T. Settle, the accomplished sponsor of the program, enhances the appreciation for each number rendered.

But we have no doubt that millions of white people listen to the splendid short talks delivered by Negro speakers and are astounded to know that the Negro race has produced such talent for speaking as is demonstrated in these addresses by our leading men and women. To many millions of white Americans the opportunity of hearing competent Negroes state their case "before the bar of public opinion" is something new under the sun. It would be difficult to estimate the power for good these addresses are doing as they mold for the Negro race public sentiment of a most desirable kind.

It is by no means too much to say that "Wings Over Jordan" has ushered in a new epoch in the forward march of the race. It is for this reason that we need to become more vocal in our show of appreciation for this program. One form of these expressions of thanks and appreciation should be by resolutions proposed and adopted at the great religious, fraternal and educational gatherings we shall be holding this summer. We should let the thoughtful and generous owners of the Columbia system know that we consider them benefactors of the Negro race and that their act in sending "Wings Over Jordan" out upon the airways has been a great contribution to interracial good will in the United States and the world. Nor should we forget to give praise to the Rev. Settle and his asscciates in having given to the world this program that for a while was confined only to the limited area covered by Columbia's Cleveland, Ohio, station.

Let us give praise to him who deserves it, while he is alive and can hear what we say. For, as the poet tells us, he "can not read his tombstone when he's dead."

—Nashville Globe.

## Mrs. Mattie B. Watkins Looking For Her Brother

**Any one knowing the present address and whereabouts of Willie Williams, or better known as Willie Buck, is requested to notify Mrs. Mattie Watkins, 903 13th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tenn. She writes that she is trying to locate her brother, who at tne time of his birth was named Willie Buck, but later on he was known as Willie Williams.**

**He was drafted in 1917 to the U. S. Army. but because of his not being old enough he did not report and was not enlisted. Mrs. Watkins is his oldest sister. She is sometimes known as Mrs. Mattie Mulligan. She lived at one time in Louisville, Ky.**

**Anv information concerning Willie Buck or Willie Watkins should be sent to Mrs. Mattie Watkins, 903 13th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tenn.**

**Nearly 3,000 miniature trees grace the new $10,000 model of the Golden Gate International Exposition. showing Treasure Island as it will appear eleven months from now on opening day, February 18. It is on display in Los Angeles.**

## Military Order Of Cootie

Chicago, June 9 (ANP)—A large number of ex-service men as well as the general public are expected to attend installation of officers of the Military Order of the Cootie of the U. S., to be held June 4, at the 8th Regiment Armory. The MOC was organized in 1920, in Washington, D. C., promotes social and re-union features among its members. Stanley B. Norvell is Hungry Cootie and Joseph W. Rollins the Seam Squirrel. Pup Tent No. 20, is the designation of the Chicago branch and similar branches are being organized throughout the country.

## Fete Doctor For 34 Years Work In Rural Area

Little Rock, Ark.—(ANP)—More than 1,000 residents of the Scott, Ark., community and surrounding cities and towns assembled at Scott Sunday to observe the 34th anniversary of Dr. Arthur Hicks as a practicing physician in that thriving rural center. Dr. Hicks is a native son and excepting the years he was away in college, has never resided in any other locality.

**Governor R. L. Cochran of Nebraska has named twenty prominent Nebraskans on his state's World's Fair Commission, to plan the state display at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.**

## DOG PAYS OWN BILL

Seward, Neb.—"Skippy," Boston terrier belonging to Florence Mayland, appeared at the city clerk's office with a dollar bill in his mouth.

He paid for his dog license, took the receipt in his mouth, and returned home.

The city clerk wasn't surprised, because Skippy did the same thing last year and the year before.

## WPA Teaches 101-Year Old Mother To Write Her Name

**Cleveland,** O.—(ANP) Last Monday morning when the WPA elementary school opened classes for the day on the 2nd floor of a branch library, "Mother" Carrie Kirk, 101 years old, trudged slowly up the stairs to the classroom, followed an instructress to a table and was handed a pencil, something she had never before tried to use.

At the teacher's instruction, the aged woman put her pencil to paper, followed the copy laid before her, and scrawled "Carrie Kirk." She had written her name for the first time in her life.

## NAT'L ASSOCIATION OF UNDERTAKERS MEETS NEXT WEEK

### All Sections of Country To Send Delegates to To Philadelphia

**Philadelphia,** June 23—(ANP) The undertakers of Philadelphia are waiting with open arms for their professional comrades from every section of the country who are to attend the annual convention of the Independent National Association of Funeral Directors, which is to be held here June 26-30. Entertainment which is to be in the hands of the local and state associations of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania is headed by the following officers: Thomas Powell, president, Walter C. Beckett, general chairman, Mrs. Jennie Morris, vice president, Edward M. Baker, secretary, Handy Beckett, financial secretary, and Miss Anna C. Swan, convention secretary. Among the committee heads who have been appointed and who are functioning effectively are W. Stanley Jackson, housing, Mrs. J. E. Morris, reception, Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, arrival, Damie R. Yancey, smoker and ball, and Paul F. Kenn, finance.

From points as far west as Texas, where the state association of funeral directors, headed by Secretary L. H. Latson of Taylor, Tex., is to be represented in numbers; to Florida, where Lawton L. Pratt, Kelsey Pharr of Miami are active in promoting attendance; and Chicago where National president William Morsell, local president Alvin Poole and Charles Crook are leading a large delegation; Alabama, where A L. Welch of the Welch Embalming school, W. E. Shortridge and Smith and Gaston of Birmingham have assumed leadership; Arkansas, W A. Rowell of Ft. Smith and J. W. Releford of Stuttgart; Kansas City, where T. B. Watkins, Benjamin Moore and Julius Fickland are leaders; in fact, the attendance records at this convention promise to outstrip those of any previous gathering of morticians.

Some members are coming, it is said, with the avowed intention of demanding a change in the business affairs of the organization, which is one of the heaviest dues paying groups among Negro trade bodies; others are inquiring why they have not been notified properly by the national office of convention preparations and activities. That there may be something of an upheaval in the official family of the I. W. F. D. is admitted by many within the inner circle.

Here in Philadelphia the chief concern is to see that the reputation of the "City of Brotherly Love" as one of the best convention centers in the country is upheld and the activity of the committees seems to point at least to the fact that the morticians of the country are going to have one grand time both professionally and socially.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

**All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.**

**Is Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune's school in Florida denominational?**

Ans.—Yes, the Bethune-Cookman College of Daytona, Florida, is under the auspices of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**How old is Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson?**

Ans.—Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard University, is 48 years old. He was born at Paris, Tennessee, January 12, 1890.

**From what schools is Countee Cullen a graduate?**

Ans.—Countee Cullen, the poet who has often been referred to as the leader in the present-day renaissance of Negro literature, was educated in the public schools of New York City. He graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School in 1922, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from New York University in 1925. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1926.

**Please tell me of David Walker, the writer of the "Appeal."**

Ans.—David Walker was born in Wilmington, North Carolina in 1785. His mother was a free woman but his father was a slave. His father died when Walker was very young. Having realized the lack of opportunity in the South at the time when Walker was a young man, he set out for the North and Boston. In 1827 he opened a clothat length succeeded in reaching ing store and the next year married. In 1829 he published his famous "Appeal." The governors of Virginia and North Carolina sent messages to their legislature about it and the governor of Georgia wrote to the mayor of Boston to ask that it be suppressed. A reward of a thousand dollars was placed on Walker's head, the amount to be ten times as much if he was taken alive. His wife and friends urged that he go to Canada, but he refused to leave Boston. He died in 1830.

—Nashville, Globe.

## HALF OF 1,427,000 WHO DIED IN U. S. IN 1937 INSURED

A little less than half the persons who died in 1937 in the United States owned life insurance, A. E. McKeough, president of the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters, said yesterday. The association in a campaign this week is presenting the "Annual Message of Life Insurance."

Death totaled 1,427,000 in 1937, McKeough said, and this number 651,600 persons were insured. They carried 1,086,000 policies, he said, and the average amount of insurance per policy holder was $1,473.

In 1937 life insurance companies paid to the beneficiaries of the 651,600 policy holders 960 million dollars, McKeough said.

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# FINE FRATERNAL SPIRIT SHOWN BY BAPTISTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

**Rock Hill**, S. C.—(ANP) The Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina met here last week. Rev. Henry H. Butler of Hartsville was re-elected president. Other officers are Rev. C. G. Daniels, Georgetown, vice president; Lincoln C. Jenkins, Columbia, recording secretary; S. C. Campbell, corresponding secretary, and J. W. Coleman of Spartanburg, treasurer.

President Butler appointed delegates to both the National Baptist Convention Inc. of which L. K. Williams is president, and the unincorporated National Baptist Convention, known as the Boyd Convention. He said South Carolina was "with all the conventions which were Baptist and that there would be no strife in that state because of differences in questions regarding Baptist conventions." Rev. J. P. Reeder of Columbia, secretary of the Foreign missions of the Boyd group, introduced Rev. J. M. Nabritt, secretary of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., who attended as a visitor and speaker. Rev. Rowland Smith of Atlanta also spoke.

## CHOPPING ALFALFA

"A new trend is coming into hay storage, where the alfalfa is to be fed on the farm where produced," says Kansas Farmer (May 7). "It is chopped directly from the windrow, by transportation with sweep rake or hay wagon. A fine-cutting ensilage cutter, or coarse-set roughage mill will handle the job. In Eastern Kansas and Missouri the common method may be to blow the chopped hay into the barn, as long as storage space lasts. Farther west in Kansas, farmers can chop the hay right in the field, by pitching it from the sweep rake and blow it into cirular corn cribbing. Later the cribbing may be removed, unless it is needed as protection against stock. One advantage of this method is its saving in time, not altogether at haying, but when feeding time comes. The feed may be handled with a silage or cob fork. There is much less waste in feeding, and the hay may be placed in silage bunks wherever the farmer likes. This makes feeding in the open fields particularly easy. . . ."

# A.F.L. SEEKING TO WIN COLORED MEN FROM RANKS OF CIO

## Strategy Seen in Big Strike of Colored Teamsters in New Orleans

**New Orleans**, (By Leon Lewis for ANP) Motives behind the causes of the Jahncke Service, Inc., teamsters' strike leaked out this week as American Federation of Labor officials announced a drive for 150,000 members. The strike of truck drivers for the Jahncke company was called by the Teamsters' local, an A. F. of L. affiliate, demonstrative of their rights to be recognized as bargaining agents.

The striking teamsters are practically all Negroes. Many substitute drivers and strikers were injured, molested and arrested during the flare of violence as the strike broke out last week. Publicized reasons for the strike led many to express a degree of surprise at the efforts of American Federation of Labor to directly concern themselves with "perking up' the effects of local labor conditions, so far as Negroes are concerned.

Those who have kept in close touch with the labor activities of the country related the policies of A. F. of L. regarding Negroes, which in no way have shown any "just' consideration to them. They say, due to the fact that Negroes have been discriminated against and in all instances excluded from A. F. of L. craft unions, it was doubtful as to A. F. of L.'s sincerity of purpose in concerning themselves with Negro Labor effects at the Jahncke yards. They believe it is a threat to offset progress being made by the CIO in organizing laborers on a mass scale.

Since CIO's policies of labor organization are especially attracting Negroes and because so great a number of Negroes are in the labor circles of New Orleans, and anticipated reason for A. F. of L. recent efforts to "take in" Negroes is taken as a matter of fact. Announcement came immediately following the strike that A. F. of L. was entering into a city-wide mobilization drive in order that their forty or fifty thousand roles might be swelled to 150,000 in six months. To reach this quota, Negroes must be included.

# DEWEY'S DRAGNET CATCHES BIGGEST NUMBERS BARONS

## New York D. A. Lands Tammany Hall Big Fish Who is Supposed to be "Too Big"

**New York** (ANP)—Bearding the lion in his den, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey brought to a head the ultimate end of his bitter fight against New York and its rackets when last week he caused the arrest of Jimmy Hines, most powerful leader in the Tammany Hall councils, destroying with one fell swoop, the maxim that Hines could never be brought before a bar of justice, for his alleged participation in the Numbers Empire of the late Dutch Schultz.

And thereby hangs a strange tale, involving hundreds of colored policy people in greater New York whose names have made history over a period of 7 or 8 years. Beginning with the time Caspar Holstein was kidnapped by the Schultz gang and shorn of his power and authority in the numbers world, the story has more ramifications than a Nick Carter mystery novel.

Schultz is alleged to have enjoyed the protection of Hines, and because of this rose to dizzy heights in the numbers world. Included in the list of henchmen of Schultz are the well known names of Henry Miro, the Porto Rican who came to the United States penniless and in less time than it takes to write had organized a numbers game that made him a millionaire and sent him to Federal Prison in Atlanta for evasion of income taxes.

District Attorney Dewey wants to know why Miro in his heyday sent Mr. Hines a dozen silk shirts costing $14.50 each, and why he also sent similar gifts to Schultz and other district leaders. Ironically enough, Miro sent Caspar Holstein a dozen suits of underwear!

**Japan's exhibit at the 1939 World's Fair of the West, opening next February 18, will cost approximately $330,000.**

## FERTILIZER DOLLAR

"A fertilizer dollar can be stretched," says an editorial in Better Crops With Plant Food (April). "More and more evidence of the economies to be effected in the careful choosing of plant food is coming to light. Important in these investigations is the practicability of using higher analysis fertilizers, and an article by J. J. Skinner, Senior Biochemist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, published in the April issue of the Progressive Farmer, well points out and geographically illustrates instances where substantial savings were obtained from increasing the units of plant food in fertilizers purchased. 'We need to recognize first of all that distribution costs, which include cost of bags, labor, taxes, freight, sales costs, dealer's profits, trucking to the farm, mixing, and a few other items, are practically the same per ton (about $12) regardless of the fertilizer bought,' Dr. Skinner says. He then goes on to compare prices of low analysis fertilizers with those of higher analysis mixtures, as well as costs of fertilizers made from various sources of plant food, and shows how millions of dollars might be saved on the fertilizer bill of the South. . . . Research and educational work on methods of application of fertilizers together with the possibility of now making high analysis fertilizers with a total concentration of salts no higher than formerly are dispelling the fear of burning. Through experiments conducted by Skinner, Mann Collins, Batten and Bledsoe in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, reported in Soil Science, have shown that if the psysiological acidity is properly corrected, high analysis fertilizers formulated from high grade chemicals give as good or better yields than the lower analysis. The trend to the use of higher analyses is definitely upward. . . ."

## Missionary From Liberia

**Philadelphia**—(ANP)—Miss Emma F. Butler of the Bendoe Mission in the Republic of Liberia where she has been working under the National Baptist Convention, Inc., of which Dr. L. K. Williams is president, has returned to America on a furlough.

Miss Butler is now resting at Hampton, Va., where she will remain until Secretary J. H. Jackson prepares a lecture tour for he.

Several Baptist missionaries are due furloughs but owing to the present depression it has been impossible to grant them. As soon as possible the most urgent cases are to be looked after, Secretary Jackson stated here this week.

## Political Use Of Race Issue Is Boomerang

**Johannesburg**, South Africa (ANP)—The sex-race issue, involving white women and black men, was injected in the recent general election by Dr. Malan, leader of the Nationalist party, who bears the title of "Little Hitler." But instead of creating votes for his party, it aroused opposition.

In the closing stages of the race, Malan had posters plastered showing white women holding colored babies talking to smart-looking young native men. Europeans resented these posters as "a slur on their racial purity."

# Memory of Late Dr. R. H. Boyd, Founder of Organization, Is Extolled by His Followers Who End Historic Meeting In Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special)—With the music hall filled almost to over-flowing here in the municipal auditorium, the closing session of the Thirty-fourth Annual Sunday School Congress was a scene which almost beggars description. As the long line of enthusiastic Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. workers, citizens, ministers, and visitors filed into the auditorium following the mammoth street parade, the Sunday School Congress band from Nashville played many pleasing airs, among which were "Hail The Baptist Congress!" "On, On, Metokas And Galedas," "Christian Soldiers Marching," with many other spiritual and religious selections.

The secretary of the Congress acted as master of ceremonies. He delighted his audience with what he termed brutal frankness, on this Summer School of Methods, and why it came into being. He paid a high tribute to his father, the late R. H. Boyd, out of whose fertile brains he said came this mammoth national training school of religious workers.

There were many dignitaries occupying seats upon the platform and in the audience. Notable among them were Dr. G. L. Prince and wife, of Galveston, Texas, Dr. G. B. Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., Rev. J. L. Harding of Nashville, Dr. W. S. Bacote, Kansas City, Rev. H. W. Owens, New Orleans, La., Dr. J. B. Ridley, Nashville, Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, Austin, Texas, Rev. and Mrs. Holland of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Rev. Ernest Hall of Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. A. Lively, Los Angeles, Cal., Dr. E. R. Carter, Atlanta, Ga., Mr. B. J. Davis, editor of The National Baptist Union-Review, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. R. J. Jordan, pastor of St. Stephens Baptist Church, this city, the entertaining pastor, Mr. J. W. Welch, Ensley, Ala., Prof. W. T. McDaniel, Tupelo, Miss., Dr. D. M. Miller, an eminent physician of this city, with a large group of others, augmented by the huge Sunday School Congress chorus and the participants on the program.

It was an evening given over to the interpretation of Negro music, most of which is found in some of the twenty different song books published by the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant in the capital city of the Volunteer State. Some of the song books used were the National Baptist Anthem, from which they sang "The Lord's Prayer' by Carter; "Princes Awake" by Roseborough and Isaac; the Jubilee Melody Song Book, from which they sang "Train Is Acoming," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," 'Wings Of A Dove," and others. The Victory Song Book and the Golden Gems were two other books used.

The inspired address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. G. L. Prince, D. D., President of the National Baptist Convention of America, who emphasized the Three-point Program of his Convention and denomination. He was followed by a spicy talk made by Mr. B. J. Davis.

The meeting began promptly at 3:00 P. M. and closed at 5:30. This however, was hard to do, as the master of ceremonies had difficulty in keeping down the encores that came after practically every rendition. The first selection sung by the chorus was "The Lord's Prayer," then Rev. J. B. Ridley, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn., and a member of the National Baptist Publishing Board, offered prayer. The vice chairman, Rev. G. B. Taylor, pastor of Second Baptist Church, Nashville, who was presiding over the session of the Congress, in the absence of the chairman, the venerable Dr. J. P. Robinson, pastor emeritus of the First Baptist Church, Little Rock, Ark., announced then that the program would go on, and that Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the Congress, would continue to serve through the afternoon as master of ceremonies.

Miss Ruby King of Lexington, Ky., was the first to stir the vast audience with her solo. She was followed by Mrs. Alice Simms, of New Orleans, La., another sweet gospel singer; the chorus then sang "Wings Of A Dove." Mr. Russell Turner, of Nashville, Tenn., member of the Sunday School Congress Band, rendered a saxophone solo; after which there was a solo by Mrs. Gladys Boykins of this city; selection by the chorus "Daniel Saw The Stone." At this time there were repeated calls for Mrs. Lula Mae Hurse, the sweet gospel singer, who rendered two solos, which were her original compositions. The chorus sang "I Feel Like My Time Ain't Long;" then Rev. H. H. Owens of New Orleans, La., rendered a solo dedicated to Henry Allen Boyd. Then there was a trio by three small children, who were compelled to respond to an encore. Solo by Miss Ruby N. Parks of this city. Selection by the chorus "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot;" Rev. R. J. Jordan, yielding to the importuning of members of St. Stephens, friends and visitors, thrilled the audience when he sang "Something Within Me," responding to an encore with "He's My Everything." The chorus sang "I Can Tell The World;" benediction by Rev. G. B. Taylor.

## HE FINDS COW, SOW AND HENS BANISH DEBTS

"The cow, hen and sow are the farmer's mortgage lifters," declared W. H. Edwards, Beebe, in submitting his 1937 record to W. B. Proctor, White country agent.

Mr. Edwards' cream checks averaged $52 a month last year. He said:

"We milk 12 dairy cows, sell cream and feed our skim milk to two brood sows and their litters of pigs and our laying hens.

"We sold last year over $100 worth of pork after supplying our home needs, and $107.50 worth of eggs from our laying flock. We culled one cow that we sold for $35, and marketed seven veal calves for a total of $40."

Mr. Edwards' record shows a total 1937 income from the 12 dairy cows, two brood sows, and 100 laying hens of $768.32, the county agent related. Only $131 was spent for winter feed to supplement home grown feeds.

"We grow all the feed possible for our cows, poultry and hogs," Mr. Edwards pointed out. Forty acres of good Bermuda pasture furnish grazing eight to nine months in the year.

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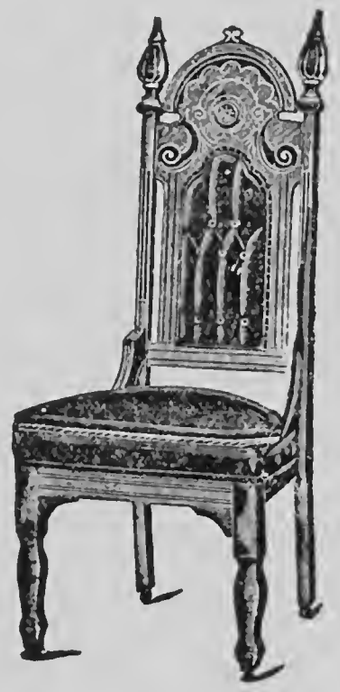

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**Balance in 3 monthly payments**

# National Baptist Publishing Board

**Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary**

**523 Second Avenue, N.** **Nashville, Tennessee**

# HUNDREDS OF BOYS WERE GUESTS OF SECRETARY BOYD

## Several Scout Masters in Attendance, With a Scout Troup From the Police Department of Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special)—Carrying out his promise and fulfilling his word to the boys of this city, Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary of the Sunday School Congress, was host to hundreds of boys Saturday afternoon, June 11th. He had announced each day that he wanted the boys to be his guests. He sent letters to every pastor of Baptist Church in the twin cities and to the superintendent of each of the Schools, notifying them that he had extended an invitation to the boys of Kansas City. He brought with him Scout Master Chas. M. Vaught of Jacksonville, Fla. and a Boy Man, T. L. Hayden of New Orleans, La. These two were augmented by several special police officers who directed the Boy Scout Division that is under the police department of this city.

They were busy all the week, and by Saturday afternoon there were so many boys at the St. Stephens Baptist Church that it took more than a dozen men to handle them. Secretary Boyd sent the Sunday School Congress Band out to the church to serve these future men of this great city of the plains. The band paraded, the boys marched, the scout leaders and masters directed, the boy man drilled them. Hundreds of people were attracted to this section of Kansas City and vicinity of Fifteenth and Paseo while the boys were being carried through military tactics and executing scout maneuvers.

At three o'clock they were assembled around the big fountain in the Paseo where they were photographed. Hundreds of individual cartons of cream and cakes were on hand, and Mrs. Frances Batson, the president of the Woman's State Convention of Tennessee, had charge of the refreshments. While they were preparing for this the boys yelled, they turned hand spring, they played leap frog, and they were carried through all kinds of actions that could be performed without a trapese and without gymnasium appliances. When Secretary Boyd arrived at St. Stephens Church they began their yells. This continued for more than fifteen minutes, all of them yelling "What's the matter with Henry Allen Boyd?" then they would say "He's all right;" their leader would say "Who said so," then they would say "The Kansas City boys."

When the repast was ready to be served they were marched across the Paseo, where every boy was given his special carton of cream, a spoon and two cup cakes. Some of the boys, like boys they are, stole marches upon Mrs. Batson and were served twice, but this only increased the interest and caused more pleasure and enjoyment.

# FINDS PEANUTS ARE PAYING UPLAND CROP

W. H. Clemmens, Havanna, Yell county, recently sold 35 bushels of peanuts at $1.35 per bushel, a total of $36.75 from three-quarters of an acre, said E. A. Hansen, county agent.

In addition to the cash from the nuts Mr. Clemmens got 1 1-2 tons of hay, which was enough to feed his milk cow throughout the winter.

The peanuts were produced on ordinary upland, fine, sandy soil, with little effort, Mr. Clemmens told the country agent, adding:

"Feed crops can be produced in our uplands. It is a matter of selecting crops to suit the soil. While corn may not do well in some cases, the grain sorghums, peanuts, and legume hays can usually be depended on to produce fair yields."

Uncle Sam's newest weather station is on Treasure Island, site of the 1939 World's Fair on San Francisco Bay.

# HYPOCRITICAL CRUSADES

If and when daily newspapers decide to begin a crusade against gambling and vice of all kinds they will be able to enlist the sympathy and support of all righteous people in their communities. A majority of people are opposed to these evils and know that their communities would be better places in which to live if vice were completely eliminated from them.

But a majority of even righteous people look with suspicion and disgust upon these crusades that are started by people with no higher motive than that of being sensational and who pick as the victims of their crusades the easiest people to "pick on."

There are very few cities in which gambling of all kinds is not carried on. The biggest form being stock-market gambling in which the "big shots" engage in a form of "gaming" which virtually enjoys the sanction of law. Nevertheless by any fair appreciation of the teachings of morality, stock-market playing is as sinful and unworthy of the participation of professed Christians as is this other form of following the stock market pages called "playing the numbers."

But whereas one of these forms of gambling is a special privilege of the high and mighty among us, the other is a diversion of the masses. But the latter are no lower in the sight of the Lord than the former, nor is their form of gambling calculated to bring misery to innocent people as that which the trustees of other peoples' money often visit upon their unsuspecting clients, such as bank depositors and insurance policyholders.

Again, in many communities gambling in the form of big poker games, big dice games and big bridge games are carried on right "under the nose of the law" yet seldom if ever do we hear our eminent judges delivering instructions to grand juries, urging that the gambling lairs of big as well as little folks be broken up. Also with their unlimited sources of information about where "big gambling" is going on, there is seldom if ever an exposure of these conditions made by our crusading newspapers.

When the law is recreant in its duty of going after all gamblers, big as well as little, it thereby plays its part in encouraging the masses to have a disrespect for law, and to look upon it as a net devised and operated solely to catch "little fish."

When newspapers begin a high and holy crusade against vice and wind up with only a few "little fellows" as the only participants in vice, these newspapers prove that they primarily are interested in building a circulation, and deserve to lose the confidence of all persons who hate hypocrisy.

—Nashville, Globe.

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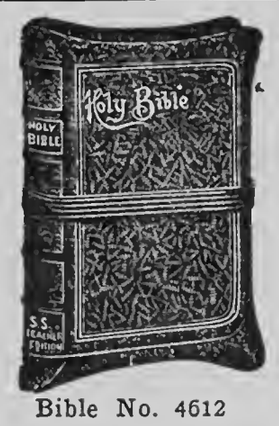


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# APPOINTED TO COMMITTEE ON COURTESIES

## Rev. Roy G. Ross, Gen'l Sec'y of International Council of Religious Education Names Henry Allen Boyd

Chicago—(Special)—Coming from the International Council of Religious Education headquarters in this city, located at 203 N. Wabash Avenue, is the personnel of the Committee On Courtesies that will honor Mr. Russell Colgate, the president, during the meeting of the Quadrennial Convention in session next week in Columbus, Ohio.

The announcement of this committee was made by Rev. Roy G. Ross, D. D., General Secretary, from the headquarters here in this city last week. The committee consists of:

Mr. T. T. Swearingen, Chairman, Missions Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Allan Watson, Staff Representative, I. C. R. N. Office, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. N. E. Barnes, 148 S. Grant Street, Denver, Colorado

Rev. Henry A. Boyd, 523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Emerson O. Bradshaw, 77 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois

Hon. Thomas J. Davis, Harrisville, West Virginia

Dr. O. T. Deever, 1441 U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio

Mr. John D. Duff, 5819 Howe Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dr. Errol T. Elliott, 1241 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Indiana

Rev. F. L. Gibbs, 3267 W. Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh (16), Pennsylvania

Dr. William Ralph Hall, 1125 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Herbert Hendricks, 1169 Citizens' Bank Building, Decatur, Illinois

Dr. Ray M. Johnson, Euron, South Dakota

Dr. Frank Langford, 299 Queen Street, W., Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Dr. Frank M. McKibbon, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Rev. J. Quinter Miller, 18 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut

Mr. Walter E. Myers, 1511 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Charles Elmer Rosser, 2805 35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. John Q. Schisler, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Roy Schreiner, 13th and Walnut St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Rev. Myron C. Settle, 1421 Western Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Rev. Frank A. Shults, 22-24 Davies Building, Dayton, Ohio

Rev. B. Julian Smith, Box 467, Jackson, Tennessee

Rev. John C. White, 1540 S. 23rd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

Rev. J. B. Whiteman, Winona Lake, Indiana.

**J. Hormel, president of the Hormel Packing Company, is chairman of the Minnesota World's Fair Commission named by Governor Elmer Benson to take charge of the state's exhibit at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. The Commission is made up of 31 business and civic leaders.**

## FARMER HARNESSES BAD BULL TO PLOW TRYING TO TAME HIM

Goshen, Ind.—Chieftain, a registered 3 year old Holstein bull, is being worked on a plow owned by Daniel Yoder, a farmer near Shipshewana, in order to tame the animal after it tried to attack Mrs. Yoder, who escaped injury when the family dog came to the rescue.

The bull was hitched to a plow with a team of mules. Some trouble was experienced at first, when the bull tried to gore the mules. But now the bull walks along the furrow as patiently as his teammates.

Ordinary horse harness is used on the bull, except that the collar is turned upside down.

## Translation Of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Easter Message, "Why Believe In Jesus?"

On Good Friday of last year at the Methodist Episcopal Asia Central Conference I spoke on the theme, "No man can live without a religious faith." The need of faith is a conviction formed from my study of an meditation upon the Bible during the past ten years. Tonight I have the privilege of continuing further my testimony of last year on Good Friday and I have chosen for my topic, "Why Believe in Jesus."

**Jesus, the Leader of a National Revolution**

First, Jesus was the leader of a national revolution. He was born in Judea when the Jewish nation was being oppressed by the Roman Empire. According to the historical records the Jews suffered injustice and cruelty under their enemies to such an extent that they were leading lives of slaves. Their enemies held over them the power of life and death. The Jews that day not only offered no active resistance but even their will to resist had vanished. Fortunately a leader of national revolution was born in the person of Jesus Christ.

All of us know that Jesus did not come from the aristocracy of that day. He had no power or prestige. He was not of a wealthy family and did not receive what was then considered a higher education. He was of a laborer's family, the son of a carpenter. When He saw the nation in a perishing condition the sons of Abraham about to be destroyed, He, with determination and courage, took upon His own shoulders the responsibility of reviving the race. With the spirit of an all-consuming love He determined to struggle and sacrifice in the effort to save His nation and ultimately to save the whole world. He, leading His disciples, travelled all about Judea. With His gift of speech and through His work or preaching and healing, He proclaimed the three principles of justice, truth and life, thus beginning the work of national revolution.

**Jesus, the Leader of a Social Revolution**

Secondly, Jesus was the leader of a social revolution. There may be many causes for the deterioation of a nation but a stagnant and irrational economic order and life is the chief one. The leader of a national revolution must do away with ignorance, corruption, confusion, selfishness and covetousness and then promote a new life through the inculcation of a new spirit which will develop and grow until the emancipation of the whole nation is accomplished.

Jesus clearly saw that to revive the nation He must begin with the reformation of society. Therefore He vigorously attacked the forces of evil and endeavored to break up wicked practices and customs. His aim was by means of His leadership and teaching to rescue from darkness the perishing multitudes, so creating a new nation and laying the foundation of a social revolution. So I say Jesus was the leader of a social revolution.

**Jesus, the Leader of a Religious Revolution**

Third, Jesus was the leader of a religious revolution. He perceived the religious corruption of the day, the prevalence of harmful superstition, the ruling elders exploiting the people and using superstititious means to deceive them. Their motives were wholly selfish. Jesus was aggrived and indignant at the tyranny of the Jewish church of His day and the hypocrisy of its worship. He was convinced that unless this superstition and hypocrisy was thoroughly purged away there would be no hope for the awakening of the people and for the manifestation and development of the true religious spirit.

He, therefore, rebuked those who prayed on the corners of the streets to be seen of men and denounced vested interests, religious and social, which misled and oppressed the people. He overthrew the tables of the money changers in the temple. Through His parables he denounced cruel landlords, rebuked the corrupt and held up to scorn the stingy capitalists. Through all this His purpose was to lead the church from darkness to light, from deterioation to regeneration, from confusion to order and from avarice to integrity. The task of the purifying of religion was never so important and onerous but Jesus unalterably determined to rescue religion and society from all those evils which beset them and arouse the people of that time out of their lethargy. And so I assert that Jesus was the leader of a religious revolution.

**Jesus' Spirit of Love**

I have long sought to know the source of the revolutionary spirit of Jesus. From whence did it spring? I have come to realize that it came entirely from His spirit of live. He would, through the spirit of love, drive from the minds of men all evil thinking and break up systems of inequality that all men might exercise the heaven-given right to enjoy liberty and equality. He considered that "all within the four seas are brothers." So He taught that men should love one another, help each other in trouble and calamity and serve each other in sickness. In international relations, peace and justice should be exalted.

Thus all through His life, Jesus opposed the use of might without right, but unheld the cause of justice. Through His words and works He manifested the reality of His love and His sacrificial spirit. In order to accomplish His heaven-appointed task of saving the individual and the world, He, with an unalterable purpose, an immovable faith, and a spirit of fearlessness, willing to sacrifice his very life and all things else for the cause of righteousness, struggled to the end, when He was nailed to the cross. He suffered the utmost pain and agony without resentment or complaint. The instances of His faithfulness to His work and His loyalty to His friends and disciples are innumerable. How rare and noble were His virtues of fidelity and forgiveness! When He was hanging upon the cross, He even prayed for His enemies, asking the heavenly Father to be merciful toward their ignorance. What an all comprehending love!

## A BOOK ON ORTHODOX

### Compilation by Rev. E. R. Carter, D. D., and Rev. E. H. Borden, D. D., For the Baptists of the Nation

There has just appeared from the presses of the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant at Nashville, a book on Orthodoxy of the Missionary Baptist Churches. It is the report of the committee that was adopted by the National Baptist Convention of America in session in Birmingham last September. The report was ordered put into book form by the president of the National Baptist Convention of America, so that it could be distributed among the Baptist leaders, whether they be in the pulpit or in the pew.

The first twenty-four pages of the book were written by the Rev. E. H. Borden, D. D., editorial secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board s plant, pastor of a Baptist Church in Beaumont, Texas and moderator of one of the Associations in Texas. The second part of the book from page twenty-five to forty-four, was written by Rev. E. R. Carter, D. D., member of the International Lesson Committee, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga., for the past fifty-six years, who has travelled extensively, and who is one of the few of the older rank and file of Baptist preachers who have always been regarded as fundamentalists.

The National Baptist Publishing Board announced that this publication can be had for twenty-five cents a copy, postage paid, sent to any address in the United States.

**A herd of Mexican longhorns is among the "props" sought by A. L. Vollman, who will produce the gigantic spectacle, "Cavalcade of the Golden West" at the 1930 World's Fair of the West on Treasure Island.**

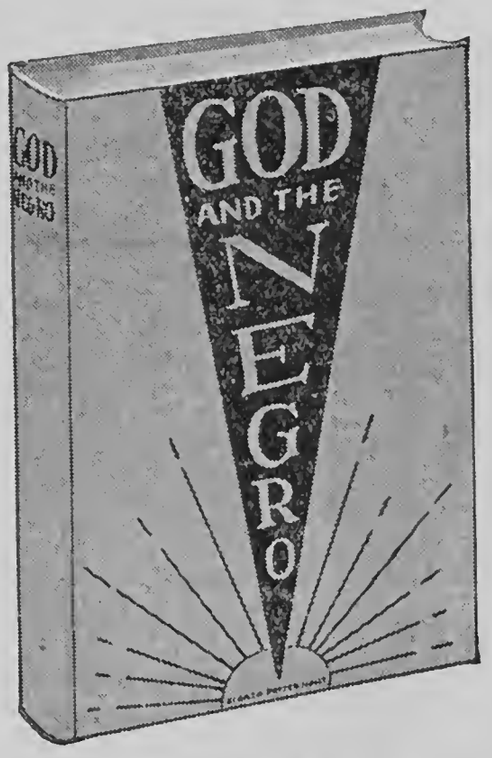
## Ethiopian Runs Amuck In Rome, Slashes Four With Sword

Rome, Italy—(ANP)—Four persons, an army officer, a butcher's boy and two Fascist militiamen, were wounded here last Wednesday when an Ethiopian ran amuck with a sword, slashing furiously at all who came within striking distance.

The incident occurred before the monument commemorating the Italian soldiers who were slaughtered by Ethiopians at Dogali in 1887. A gilded lion of Judah, taken in Addis Ababa during the recent Ethiopian campaign, is at the base of the monument. The Ethiopian was observed praying aloud before the lion of Judah when an army captain stepped up. The kneeling man suddenly sprang to his feet, pulled for the scimitar and wounded the captain severely.

A butcher's delivery boy, nearby, hurled his bicycle at the Ethiopian, was in turn slashed by the man. Two Fascist militiamen were also cut, but in the melee one of them fired four shots which felled the sword wielder.

**Let me learn to value people according to what they are, and not according to what they have or the position they hold.**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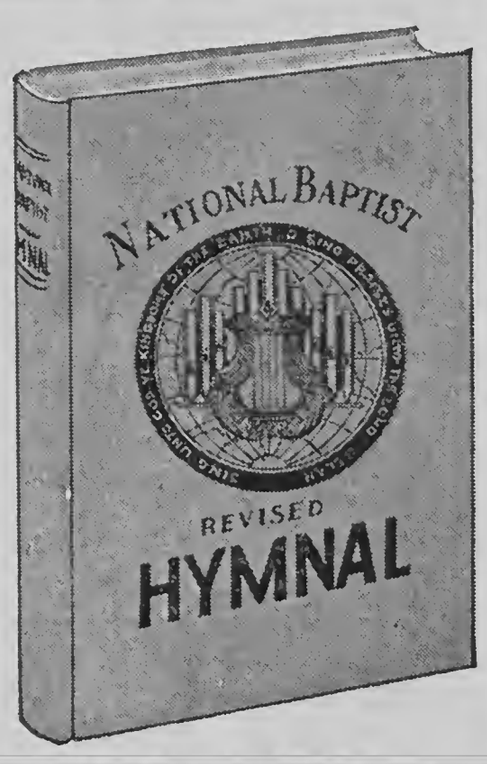


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## MEDICINAL ROOT GATHERING SEASON UNDER WAY

Sylamore, Ark.—The medicinal root gathering season is in full swing in the Arkansas Ozarks. Hundreds of pounds of roots are being gathered, dried and marketed. Most of the produce houses in the hills buy them, and ship them to the larger markets. There is a root or herb in the Ozarks that is sold as a panacea for most every human ill. The early settlers of the country were acquainted with them, and at that time they constituted the family medicine chest almost entirely. Now they are gathered and sold for conversion into a refined state as prescription or proprietary medicine.

Some of the roots bring high prices, others are cheap. The price depends a great deal on the scarcity of the particular kind. Ginseng roots are bringing the highest price this season. Buyers are giving $8 a pound for them in the cured state. Most of these finally find their way to China, where they are used as a general cure all.

May apple roots are the most plentiful and among the lowest priced. These grow in large patches in the deep woods, with broad leaves and white flowers. They produce a pear-shaped fruit. They bring five and six cents a pound and derivatives from them are used as a liver stimulant.

The red pocoon or blood root is also cheap, bringing from five to six cents a pound, and is utilized for different kinds of tonic.

Yellow pocoon or golden seal is much scarcer and brings a much higher price. The roots, when cured, bring $2.50 a pound. The dried tops too, are valuable, bringing 60 cents a pound. Golden seal and its deviv-atives are used as a stomach and intestinal antiseptic. One pharmacist said that it was also used in some mouth washes.

Pink Root, a rather rare herb, is used in the elimination of worms. Little of it is being marketed this year.

Lady slipper, another herb that is not so plentiful, is used as a tonic, and brings 20 cents per pound.

Wild ginger is one of the few wild roots and herbs that does not go into medicine. It is used as a spice, and brings 12 cents a pound. —Arkansas Democrat.

## Tuskegee Grads Insure Lives For "Dear Alma Mater"

Tuskegee, Ala—(ANP)— Breaking precedents and combining a gift to their alma mater, while supporting a program of Negro business, the graduating class of Tuskegee Institute on Commencement Day, May 26, 1938, presented to the president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, a gift of $10,400 in insurance planned on the 20-year endowment basis. One hundred and four graduates participated in the plan and this group is the first graduating class of any Negro institution to initiate and support such a plan.

Each of these persons was insured for $100 and presented the insurance as a gift to Tuskegee Institute. Every individual has assumed the responsibility of paying the premium from year to year which amounts to approximately $5.00 annually, or about 10 cents per week. The contract is the standard endowment policy with all non-forfeiture provisions beginning in the third year. In addition, it carries double and triple indemnity features: (1) It pays twice the face value of the policy for accidental death; (2) it pays three times the face value of the policy in case of accidental death sustained while on a common carrier, according to the terms and conditions of the policy; (3) accidental benefits are given for certain losses without reducing the face value of the policy. These accidental death and dismemberment that the class knew no better method of expressing appreciation for indemnities are automatically increased 10 per cent annually for three years, according to the terms and conditions of the policy.

The president of the class, Mr. Nathaniel Montgomery of Ft. Worth, Texas, in presenting this gift to Tuskegee Institute, stated its Alma Mater in a tangible way than through this gift endowment plan. He stated that the contracts were purposely broken down to the small unit of $100 in order that the premium might remain within the reach of all. The policies were taken in a well known colored company.


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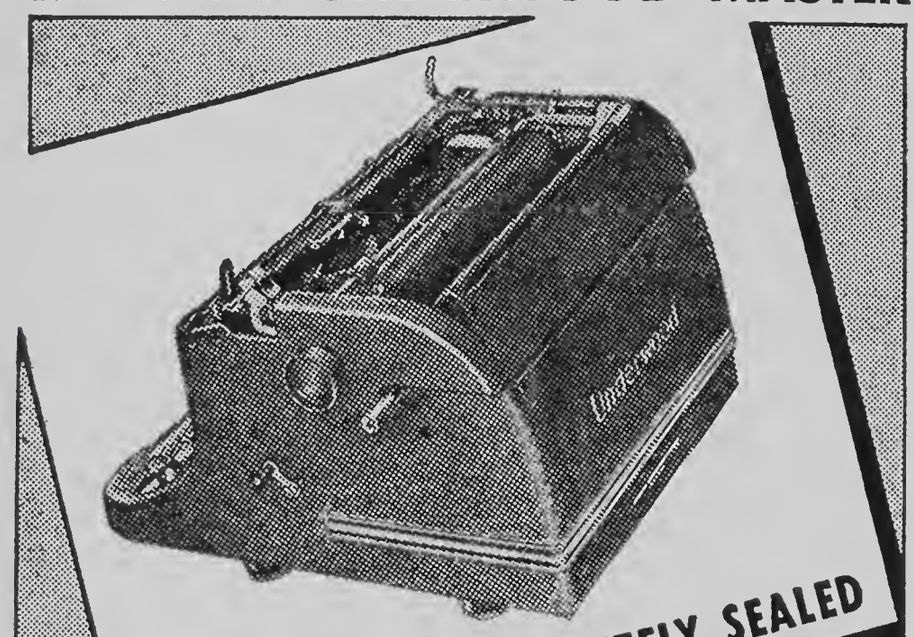


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## 26 SUPERVISORS HOLD CONVENTION AT STATE COLLEGE

### Prof. R. E. Clay, Host To Group, To Hold Seminar At Hampton Institute

The twenty-six Jeanes Teachers from throughout Tennessee assembled on Thursday morning in their annual gathering at A. and I. State College. These supervisors who are directly responsible for much of the effectiveness of the public school system especially in the rural counties were welcomed to the institution by President William J. Hale. Brief addresses were made by Dudley E. Tanner and Mr. E. Turner of the State Department of Education and by Mr. C. J. Ijams, superintendent of schools at Jackson. Mr. Robert E. Clay, veteran State Developer of Negro Education is host to the group. A very practical and thorough-going program was presented during the two day session the closing event of which was a dinner Friday evening tendered by President and Mrs. Hale in the Woman's Building. The guest list included the following persons: Mrs. Katherine L. Allen; Mrs. Gertrude L. Stewart; Mrs. C. M. Denney; Mrs. Frankie J. Davis, Mrs. Georgia Cash Frierson, Mrs. M. R. Campbell, Mrs. Mary R. Hardy, Mrs. W. P. Ware,, Mrs. Johnnie Baker, Mrs. Albura H. Fagala, Mr. J. H. White, Mrs. Lucille Williams. Mrs. Laura Clay, Mrs. Ernestine Jackson, Mrs. L. Seet Hampton, Mrs. Fannie Dobbins. Mrs. Stella H. Smith, Mrs. Susie B. Brown, Mrs. Vivian C. Baskerville, Mrs. Evelyn Hall, Miss Katye Bogan, Miss Picola Smith, Mrs. Mamie Starnes, Mrs. Cordelia Norris, Mr. Kurtys L. Clay, Miss Algee Currie, Mrs. Kathleen M. Brooks, Mrs. Pearl O. Nichols.

#### OFF TO HAMPTON

Prof. Robert E. Clay, State Developer of Education and Mrs. Clay accompanied by two Jeanes Supervisors departed by automobile for Hampton Institute early Saturday morning. They will attend a conference of Jeanes teachers which will last for six weeks. He is to direct the work of the Tennessee group. Recently he was at the University of Georgia for an important seminar attended by important officials from various sections of the South.

## HANDICRAFT MARKETS

"Roadside markets where Florida farm families, especially the women, have increased outlets for their traditional handicrafts and home products are an innovation which it is hoped will not only offer a subsidiary source of family income but result in revival of many near-lost native handicrafts," says Julia May Sampley, Assistant to Director of State Markets, in Florida Grower (May). ". . . A trial market, the first producers' handicraft market in the state, opened in Melbourne last November, on the Rixie highway . . . This market has been the source of revenue not only for citizens of Brevard county, but statewide as well, during the three months of its operation. Miss Eunice F. Gay, home demonstration agent for Brevard county, is an active member of this market committee, assisting in establishing and mainitaining standards of excellence . . . In Holly Hill an elaborate market is under way. When completed it will be the first market to be erected in Florida especially for this purpose. Here it is hoped not only to have home products for sale, but also to set up work rooms where visitors may see Florida's native products made into attractive articles . . . The present operating system of these markets is based on yearly membership at a nominal fee. Products are placed in the markets on a consignment basis, and a commission of 20 per cent is charged for actual expense of operation. A standards committee passes upon the quality of all products placed on the market and also assists producers to bring their products up to the required standard. The market managers are under bond, and fire and burglary insurance protect the products and market equipment . . ."

## CLARENCE KENNEDY OF KNOXVILLE IS SLAIN BY OFFICER

### Billiard Hall Operator Meets Tragic Death in Gun Duel

**Knoxville,** Tenn.—(ANP By Dr. O. B. Taylor- Clarence Kennedy, a well known resident here, who has been in the restaurant and billiard parlor business on Vine street for more than 20 years, was shot to death early last Saturday morning during a pistol duel with Policeman Guy Vance. Both men are colored.

Earlier Saturday night, according to reports, Vance, with several other police, raided Kennedy's place, alleging that liquor was sold there. Kennedy was arrested, but later released on bond. Vance is then said to have gone back to Kennedy's place of business and arrested a waiter, and Kennedy, angered, is said to have threatened to thrash the policeman.

A short time later, the men met near the entrance to a hall where a dance was in progress. Vance claims Kennedy threatened him and both men began firing. Kennedy fell dead instantly, a bullet through his heart, four others in his body. Vance was hit by one bullet, which bored through his side near the spine, partially paralyzing him. He is at City hospital in a serious condition. An unidentified young woman was shot in the head by a stray missive. Kennedy had a host of friends here, many of whom are outspoken in criticism of the policeman's action, which they term unjustified.

## COLORED MAN RUNS FOR CONGRESS IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

### Republican Leaders Taking on New Life in Far West State

**Los Angeles** (ANP)—With the Negro Republicans of the city attempting to take on new life, a surprising and unusual number of men will seek the Republican nomination from the 62nd Assembly district this year. Fred Roberts who held it for 14 years until defeated by the present incumbent, Augustus Hawkins, will not run again according to reports but instead will run for U. S. congressman from the 14th district.

Among those who plan to take place in a battle royal for the nomination are A. Hartley Jones, exalted ruler of the Golden West Elks lodge and former secretary of the Liberty Loan association; Amos Black, well known politician; Spurgeon J. Jones, assistant manager of the Eastern Outfitting Co.; James Jones, president of American Advancement league; Carl Johnson, musician, and W. C. Anstin, real estate broker and politician.

On the Democratic side no dangerous opposition has arisen as yet, although it is rumored that Samuel Baumann, druggist who ran a good race in the last election, will again oppose Hawkins.

## COOKSVILLE, ILL., MAN IS FIRST TO BUY LAND BY FARM TENANT ACT

Bloomington, Ill.—James Herman of Cooksville, east of Bloomington, is the first man in Illinois to buy a farm by means of a tenant purchase loan authorized by the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act. He received a federal check for $10,284 today.

After 18 years of tenant farming, Herman is realizing his ambition to own a farm. The place contains 80 acres of fertile land.

Of the total loan, $8,000 will go to purchase the farm, $1,752 for building improvements, $428 for land improvement, and $50 for abstracting fees and recording. The sale price, $100 an acre, is considerably below the appraisal value.

Herman has 40 years in which to repay the loan at 3 per cent interest annual payments including interest having been set at $444.88.

## HARTSVILLE BOY WINS PRIZE FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Hartsville, Tenn. (Special)—Henry Lee Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Hall, received a check last Friday and a letter informing him that he had won one of the cash prizes in the nation wide contest which was conducted by the Chicago Tribune newspaper.

This is considered quite a distinction in view of the fact that practically all of the contestants were of the white race and that there were only three southern states represented on the winning list.

The contest closed Easter Sunday and was based on the most artistic arrangement of a set of twelve Easter Bunnies. Henry Lee is one of the Hall Brothers, who are agents for the Nashville Globe and other race publications. He has not cashed his check yet but he has been seen casting wishful glances at a bicycle in the display window of a local store.

# HARLEMITES PICKET STORES OF SECTION IN CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS

**New York,** (ANP)—The widely publicized "job-campaign being waged in Harlem against merchants of 125th street and other stores in upper Harlem's shopping district, is finding the going slow and tedious. Faced with an ultimatum from the embattled merchants, the units engaged in this struggle are balking at the terms as laid down by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, the organization through which negotiations are being conducted. Among the terms dictated by this group are the following: "That the insiduous campaign that 125th street stores sell inferior merchandise must be stopped; that picketing be confined only to stores violating the agreement; that 40 per cent of the employes of the stores shall be colored, although this is not compulsory in that stores which have more than this number will not be required to reduce their personnel to meet the percentage; and that co-operation between the agencies demanding the employment of colored workers must be exerted to bring more business to the stores and that a central employment bureau be established whereby the needs when they arise, shall be suitably filled for the stores."

# LOUIS C. BLOUNT HEADS INSURANCE MEN OF NATION

## NNIA Closes Splendid Meeting In Cleveland, O.; 200 Delegates From 18 States Attend

**Cleveland,** June 23—(By M. C. Clarke for ANP) At its 18th annual meeting here Wednesday through Friday, the National Negro Insurance association elected Louis C. Blount president. Other officers elected were Dr. P. P. Creuzot, 1st vice president; C. R. Alexander, 2nd vice president; J. E. Smith, 3rd vice president; Dr. Julian Kelso, 4th vice president; C. L. Townes, secretary; A. M. Carter, assistant secretary; H. L. Street, treasurer; Howard W Russell, chaplain; Asa T. Spaulding, actuary; Mamie Hickerson, statistician; J. Leonard Lewis, general counsel; and M. S. Stuart, historian.

Attendance this year at the convention of the association, the only national organization of Negro insurance men, set a new record. Approximately 200 delegates from 18 states and the District of Columbia were in attendance, representing 35 companies.

A production slightly in excess of $14,000,000 was reported for the week from May 9-14 by the Committee on National Negro Insurance Week, and special certificates were awarded by the association to the agencies and agents producing specified amounts of insurance.

One of the highlights of the convention was the annual message of the retiring president, G. D. Rodgers. In his address he outlined and recommended a constructive program of operation for the association.

The public meeting was held at Antioch Baptist church Wednesday evening. J. F. Morning, Cleveland manager of the Supreme Liberty Life, was master of ceremonies. The principal address was delivered by Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, on "The Progress of Negro Business Financed by Negro Capital." Mr. Vann was introduced by Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago.

Others on the program were Fred W. Ramsey, welfare director of Cleveland; L. B. Blakemore, deputy superintendent of insurance of Ohio; the Rev. Oliver B. Quick, pastor of Cory M. E. church; Harry Davis, M. C. Clarke, president of Dunbar Mutual of Cleveland, and W. O. Walker, editor of Cleveland Call and Post. The response on behalf of the association was made by Thomas J. Walker, vice president of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance company.

The business sessions were held in the auditorium of the Phillis Wheatley association. Among those who delivered addresses were George W. Cox, chairman of the "National Negro Insurance Week committee. Asa T. Spaulding, A. Maceo Walker, Attorney B. V. Lawson, Jr., L. C. Blount, Miss Esther O. Tibbs, and Miss Bernice Sanders.

The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company of Chicago and the Dunbar Mutual Insurance society of Cleveland were hosts to the convention.

Of the new officers elected, L. C. Blount is vice president-secretary of the Great Lakes Mutual of Detroit; Dr. Creuzot is secretary of the Louisiana Industrial Life of New Orleans; C. R. Alexander is a member of the Underwriters Association of Maryland, J. E. Smith is vice president and agency director of the Domestic Life of Louisville; Dr Kelso is medical director of the Louisiana Industrial Life, C. L. Townes is secretary of the Virginia Mutual Benefit Life of Richmond; A. M. Carter is comptrolier of the Pilgrim Health and Life of Augusta, Ga.; H. L. Street is secretary of the Mammoth Life of Louisville; H. W. Russell is assistant agency director of the Atlanta Life of Atlanta; Asa T. Spaulding is assistant secretary-actuary of the North Carolina Mutual Life of Durham, N. C.; Mamie Hickerson is statistician of the Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago; J. Leonard Lewis is general counsel of the Afro-American Life of Jacksonville, Fla.; and M. S. Stuart is vice president of the Universal Life of Memphis.

Those elected to the executive committee of the association were W. Ellis Stewart, chairman, president-secretary of the Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago; G. D. Rodgers, president of the Central Life of Tampa, Fla.; E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life; C. B. Gilpin, secretary of the Richmond Beneficial Life of Richmond, Va., and J. E. Mitchem, secretary of the Victory Mutual of Chicago.

## TRY

**The Lord is in his holy temple, the Lord's throne is in heaven: his eyes behold, his eyelids try, the children of men.—Psalm 11:4.**

**Try: To put to a trial or test; to determine the character of by comparison with a standard.—New Standard Dictionary.**

This short, biting word is peculiarly rich in meaning and force for the Christian youth and adult in today's world. Asked whether we are Christians, we answer that we are trying to be as good Christians as we are able. When we think about it, we realize that God is trying us every day, in ways we may or may not be aware of. Actually the sort of lives we live form the test of the sort of Christianity we live by. Christ himself is the standard for all Christian lives; we should try our own life, that is, determine its character, by strict and frequent comparison with the Christ-standard.

It has been well observed that "you are the only Christian some one knows." Granting the truth of that, we realize that we are being tried by that person; that he is trying the worth of our Christianity by the standard of what sort of person that Christianity makes us, what it makes us do with our words, thoughts, acts, time.

# PICKENS SUGGESTS FAIR DEAL PLAN ON HOUSING UNIT

## Wants Government to Let Negroes Pay Same Rent Whites Pay

**Columbia,** S. C.,—(ANP) Dean William Pickens, director of branches, NAACP, and Federal Forum leader who has been delivering lectures in Columbia and vicinity for more than nine weeks, is cooperating with local residents in an effort to reetify alleged inequalities and inferior accomodations given Negroes at University Terrace, WPA low-cost housing project.

In University Terrace, houses for whites and Negroes are arranged on the same square but face different streets. Negro tenants complain that they are required to pay rent and furnish heat, while the rent paid by whites includes steam heat, refrigeration and other conveniences. A colored assistant who manages the Negro houses says that while the colored families pay extra for heat, they are furnished refrigeration and that they pay extra for electricity only when they use more than a certain maximum.

In a letter to the U. S. Housing Authority, Department of the Interior in Washington, Dean Pickens suggested a solution to the present difficulty and a guard against similar problems in the future. Dean Pickens' letter in part was as follows:

"Seeing that you are planning to finance new housing projects for the two races in Columbia, I want to call certain things to your attention—and the suggestions which I make to you would be supported by the leading colored people of Columbia.

"1. That since the Negro project is to be always separate from the white, the management be also distinct; and that the Negro project be managed by a Negro, through their own project office. Your new projects, for white and colored, are to be, we are told, on separate lots, perhaps in separate parts of the city.

"2. That you build the same type of housing with the same equipment and for the same rental, for colored as for white. Your University Terrace has a serious illusion: that the Negroes are being charged a cheaper housing cost—whereas they are paying as much or more than the whites, for inferior accomodations to the conveniences of the whites."

You are in life today—you may be numbered among the dead tomorrow.

I need not be weak so long as God is strong.

## PURCHASES AUTHORIZED UNDER BANKHEAD-JONES TENANT ACT

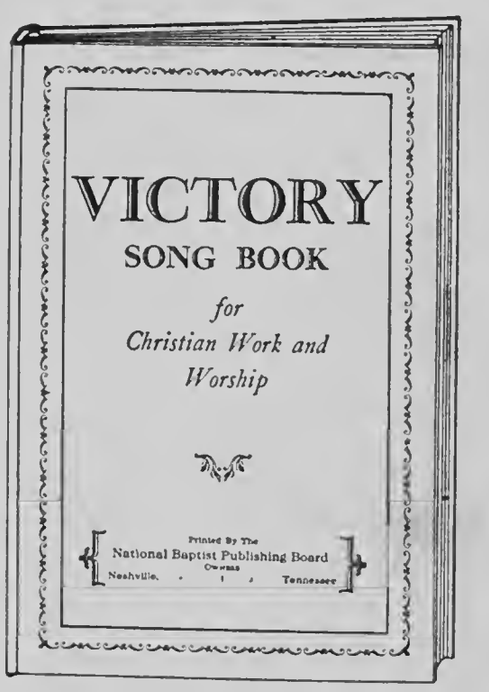
Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace approved plans for the expenditure of $786,896 for the purchase of approximately 60,000 acres of submarginal lands which are to be converted into forest, pastures, recreation centers and wild life refuges.

The purchases were authorized under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act, which appropriated $10,000,000 for this year. This authorization covers projects in 11 states, which includes Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

This movement on the part of the Department of Agriculture should mean much to the Negro farmer throughout the cotton belt.

### LOTS OF LUCK ON SMALL SCALE

Palestine, Ill.—In a patch of ground about a foot square, Mrs. Charles Connett says she picked 55 four leaf clovers.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# RACE HAS 58,350 MORE BIRTHS THAN DEATHS IN 1936

Washington, D. C., Aril — There were 251,098 Negro births reported in the United States during the year 1936 as compared with 192,748 deaths, or an excess of 58,350 births over deaths, according to W. L. Austin, Director of the Census. In 1935 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 77,601. This decrease in the excess of births over deaths was mainly the result of an increase of 15,225 in the number of deaths. At the same time, there was a decrease of 4,026 in the number of births.

In the South the excess of births over deaths in 1936 was 61,455. Outside the South there were 3,105 more deaths than births. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Oklahoma were the only southern states in which the deaths exceed the births. In the North the only states in which the births of Negroes exceed the deaths were Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan.

In the state of New York the excess of births over deaths decreased from 1,473 in 1933 to 293 in 1936; in New Jersey, from 1,048 to 615; in Pennsylvania, from 1,170 to 661; in Maryland, from 1,386 to 392; in Michigan, from 369 to 167. Other Midwest industrial states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, reported increases of Negro deaths over births from 1933 to 1936. Increases in the excess of births over deaths in 1936 as compared with 1933 were reported for Massachusetts, Connecticut, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia. Massachusetts was the only state with a Negro population of 50,000 or more that reported fewer deaths in 1936 than in 1935.

Commenting on these figures, Director Austin said, "We have reason to believe that in many states, especially in the South, the registration of Negro births is deficient although every effort is being made to correct that situation. If the records were complete, the actual excess of births shown would probably be larger than the above figures indicate. It is to be hoped that Negroes everywhere will take pains to see that the births occurring in their families or in the communities in which they live are duly registered according to the law which requires that a certificate of birth be filled out by the attendant physician or midwife and filed with the local registrar."

# CRITICAL CHRISTINE

Christine was not very capable and tried to make up for this by continually finding fault with others. Since this was not only unpleasant for the class but was making the child unpopular, the teacher decided to try to correct the habit. Taking Christine for a ride one day, she purposely passed the place where an old mansion was being wrecked.

"How long," she asked the foreman, "will it take to tear this down?"

"About ten days."

"And do you know how long it took to build it?"

"Nearly five months, they say."

After Christine and her teacher had driven a short distance farther, the teacher said thoughtfully, "There's quite a difference, isn't there, between the time it took to build that house and to wreck it? Several months were needed in which to put it up, but only a few days to tear it down."

Christine nodded.

"And I've been thinking," continued the other, "how much less time and effort it takes to tear down some one else's work or character than it takes to build it. How careful we should be about criticizing—"

"I never thought of that," came slowly.

But the teacher knew from Christine's tone that she would think of it in the future.

---

Almost a century ago, Ralph Waldo Emerson said: "What is civilization? I answer, the power of good women. What they say and think is the shadow of coming events——Woman moulds the law-giver and writes the law. You may proceed in the faith that whatever the woman's heart is prompted to desire, the man's mind is simulanteously prompted to accomplish——Women, who always carry the conscience of a people—They are the best index of the coming hour!"

# MR. AND MRS. HOLLAND ATTEND S. S. CONGRESS

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special)—While there were messengers here attending the Sunday School Congress from many states in the Union, the honor of having come the farthest distance is reputed to have been given to the Rev. Shepherd K. Holland and his wife, who were here from Edmonton Alberta, Canada. Rev. Mr. Holland and his better half arrived the morning before the Congress opened. They were on hand when the special train arrived and when the big demonstaration was made at the Union Station on the morning of Wednesday, June 8th. They remained throughout the week of the Congress.

Rev. Holland attended the Ministerial Department, the Bible Lectures and the four principal Lectures in the main auditorium of the Music Hall every day, while Mrs. Holland busied herself in the Missionary Department, the Superintendent's Department and the Organized Classes Section. She too, was presented to the main body at one of its general sessions.

Rev. Holland has often been referred to as the "Church Extension Globe Trotter." It is said that he has traveled extensively, having crossed the Atlantic ten times into Europe, visiting the Holy Land, twice across the Pacific into the Orient, twice across both the Berean Sea and the Berean Strait, visiting Alaska and North Siberia, thence across the Gulf of Mexico. His friends say he has been heard by hundreds of thousands in the varions countries and different lands in which he has travelled.

Many tracts have been printed and distributed by him in his missionary work; one entitled "Tonight and Tomorrow;" another one "Today and Tomorrow;' and a third one "God Is No Respecter of Persons." He was reported to be returning to his Edmonton. Canada headquarters via Portland. Oregon, Seattle, Washnigton, thence into the Canadian Northwest, stopping at Vancouver before going on to Edmonton.

# WE, LABORING

Elaine V. Emans

We, laboring in field and laboratory,
On wings into the sun, and dizzy story
Above the street, in schoolroom, studio,
And humming mill, and darknesses below
The sunlight, we in home and church and shop,
And conference and fishing schooner, stop
An interval and stand apart from doing.
With one accord we think of work, renewing
Our pride in it, our reverence, our sure
Conviction work is honorable and pure.
We, laboring, now pause and think how very
Dear labor is to man, and necessary

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A good neighbor in the home is one who provides something more than food and clean surroundings. God's highest will for me is better than health and all blessings.

# SUPREME SERVICE COMPANY IS UNIQUE BUSINESS IN CHICAGO

Something new and unique in Negro business is the recent organization and incorporation of the Supreme Service Company of Chicago, Illinois. The company, which is located in the Supreme Liberty Life Building, 3507 South Parkway, will Specialize in Funeral Financing.

Funeral financing, according to the organizers of the Company, has grown to major proportions on the South Side where most of Chicago's colored population lives. Its possibilities first became eminent during the early days of the depression when credit conditions grew tighter and practically non-existent. Chicago's 63 Negro undertakers found themselves in a predicament where they had to finance with cash most of the funerals of the estimated 7,000 of our people who die annually in Chicago. In addition they had to wait for their money until the insurance company paid off their clients.

It is estimated that over $250,000.00 is paid out annually to financing funerals for Chicago's colored citizens. In the past all of these finance charges have gone into the hands of members of the other race.

The personnel of the Supreme Service Company is made up of men who have many years of experience in the field of Insurance and are therefore qualified to pass on the merits of any kind of policy.

The officers are H. L. Thompson, president; T. K. Gibson, Jr., secretary; W. Ellis Stewart, treasurer; E. W. Beasley, vice president; M. C. Atkins, vice president and J. G. Ish, Jr., vice president.

Aside from financing funerals the company will also operate a currency exchange as an auxiliary activity where checks will be cashed and money orders issued to pay gas, light, water and other bills.

# ARMY-NAVY UNION ENDORSES BERRY FOR U. S. SENATOR

## Says More Men like Noted Tennessean Needed in Present Crisis

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., organized in 1886, and today the oldest active veterans organization in the United States, in a statement issued by John J. Crim, National Legislative Chairman, endorsed the candidacy of Senator George L. Berry for return to the Senate.

"In these troublesome days that we are now experiencing we need such men as Major Berry in our United States Senate. His past record of service to his fellowmen is ample proof of his ability and integrity, and if we had more men in the United States Senate like George Berry, we would have no fear of the future of this county," said Crim.

"We, as veterans of the armed forces of our country, know of the unselfish services of Senator Berry not only during the period of the World War, but ever since those days of 1918 he has been an active and ardent worker for our disabled comrades," stated Crim.

"Senator Berry's stand on the principles of Americanism is one that should win the commendation of all true Americans who believe in our present day Democracy, and I feel certain that not only the veterans of Tennessee but every true citizen of this great State of ours will rally to the support of Senator Berry and send him back to the United States Senate with the greatest plurality ever given a distinguished son of Tennessee," continued Crim.

"We, as members of the Army and Navy Union, whose rolls have carried such illustrious names as Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, General Funston, and every President of the United States since McKinley, are proud to have such a man as Senator Berry in our organization," added Crim.

# INGRAM IN NEW FILM, "LET MY PEOPLE LIVE"

New York, May—(ANP) Rex Ingram, who played the part of "De Lawd" in the film "Green Pastures," plays a leading role in the National Tuberculosis association's new moving picture, "Let My People Live." The picture, which will be released this summer, has an all-Negro cast. It dramatizes facts of tuberculosis as it affects the colored race.

"Let My People Live" was filmed entirely at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and among its features is the Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices, under the direction of William L. Dawson. The Federal Theater Project granted Ingram leave of absence from the W. P. A. stage production, "Haiti," to make "Let My People Live." Other persons in the cast include Peggy Howard, Erostine Coles and Earl Brown.

The picture, which lasts 20 minutes, will be shown in theatres throughout the South and in large cities in the North. State and local tuberculosis associations, also will show the picture at meetings of Negro fraternal, educational, church and civic groups.

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If we had only the present, life would be drear for some of us, for today doesn't end all; there's another glad tomorrow just ahead!

# CEDAR TREE, WALNUT POSTS FURNISH HOME

Attractive furniture for little money makes the home of Mrs. Tula Mae Miller, member of the Walnut Springs home demonstration club in Sevier county, a more comfortable place to live, said Miss Ella Posey, district home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Miller's father took lumber from an old cedar tree that had blown down several years ago, and some walnut fence posts, and made a book case, a cook table, a kitchen stool, a clock shelf, some picture frames, and a radio table.

The expense was $2, which included varnish, enamel, glue, screws, corner braces, and pine lumber for the kitchen table, Miss Posey added.

# I AM SAFE

N. Florence Leech

Mother taught me a Bible verse,
And I say it when wind and rain
Are beating against the roof at night,
And shaking my window-pane.

"Lo, I am with you always,"
Jesus promised, and so I know
That I am safe, for He is near,
Though stormy winds may blow.

---

**A special commission to represent him in organizing Brazil's exhibit at the 1939 World's Fair of the West on Treasure Island, has been appointed bv President Getulio Vargas.**

# THE OTHER SCOTTSBORO BOYS

**These United States of America are assuming the role of the Pharisee who stood in the temple and thanked God that he was not like other sinners.**

**We should, the rather, take our place along side of the poor Publican who was honest enough to smite upon his breast and say, "Lord have mercy upon me a sinner."**

**We are undertaking to lecture other nations of the world for atrocities committed within their borders. Our hearts are bleeding for the Chinese who have been outraged by Japanese aggressors. It is a fine spirit, but one wonders why it was not in evidence when equally as bad atrocities were visited upon the Ethiopians, by the Italian bandits..**

**Our hate for Hitler is terrific and we are virtually ready to launch a war against this new menace to world peace in line with the way we mobilized our men and other resources twenty years ago to make the world safe for democracy.**

**But like so many other people who are prone to meddle into the affairs of another, we are doing so in ridiculous disregard of our own shameless inhumanity to man.**

**As proof, note the latest news from Alabama. The supreme court of that state has solemnly reviewed the evidence in the case of the Scottsboro boys and, on the unsupported word of one scarlet woman, has given the word that one of these boys must die in the electric chair.**

**That the evidence against these boys is a pure invention, a cock and bull story of a woman whose word is undeserving of belief in a just court of law, the whole world now knows.**

**Victoria Price has been ruled as unworthy of belief in the case of four of the Scottsboro boys who have been set free. The freed youths are just as guilty of the crime for which Clarence Norris is scheduled to die in the electric chair on August 9 as is Norris himself.**

**But Alabama has made a cowardly surrender to race prejudice in this instance. Its leaders refuse to rise to the dignity and statesmanship as did Judge Horton, who set aside the conviction of the boys in one trial because he could not countenance the misuse of judicial power to persecute plainly innocent human beings.**

**The United States of America stands stained and shamed by the Scottsboro persecutions. The crime is upon the head of the whole nation, not just the state of Alabama.**

**We can not, without qualifying in advance as being top flight Pharisees, condemn persecutions in Germany, China or any other part of the world until we have preserved for Alabama its constitutionally required "Republican Form of Government," which, in this instance, requires that the state set the other innocent Scottsboro boys free.** —Nashville, Globe.

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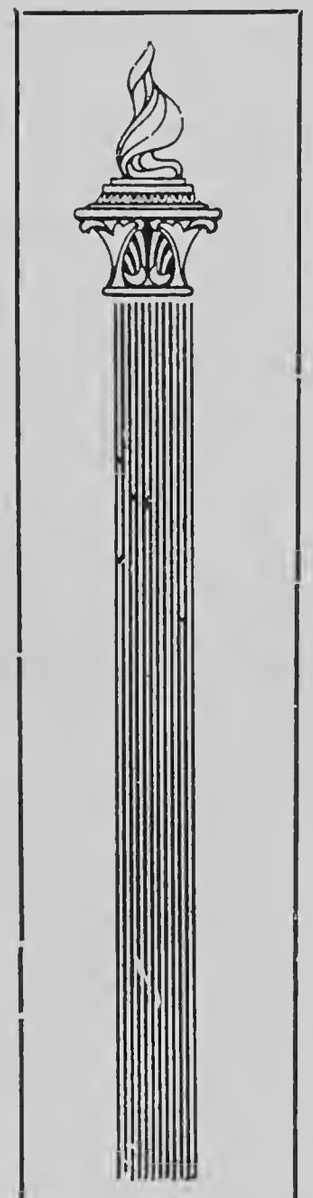

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### THE AMERICAN NEGRO FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

acres of American soil. We cultivate about thirty-eight million acres. The value of land and farm buildings we own is approximately three hundred and fifty million dollars.

Our rural population is more than six and a half millions. Over fifty per cent of our group live on farms. We reside in every state. There are one hundred and eighty-one thousand Negro farmers in Mississippi. There are three Negro farmers in the state of Nevada.

We engage in all kinds and types of farming. Farmers of our group produce 40 per cent of the nation's cotton; four per cent of our grain crops; ten per cent of our rice crops; ten per cent of our tobacco crops; 25 per cent of our sweet potato crops; 40 per cent of our watermelons. Some of us are fruit-growers, in all the fruit producing sections of the country; some are stock-raisers on the western plains; some are dairymen, poultrymen, gardeners, floriculturists. Like the poet-king, David, son of Jesse, the Bethlehem farmer, we know the earth is full of God's riches. And with Dr. Carver, our famous farmer-scientist, we have asked God to teach us why so many of his blessings are secreted in the common soil, and to help us find, develop and distribute these blessings for the welfare of our fellowmen.

The Negro farmer has not been a failure as a farmer, neither has he been a failure as a man or as an American citizen. When he heard the bells of freedom sounding o'er his cotton fields he loved those fields too well to leave them. He was too thoughtful to rush to the bustling city, and there seek wealth, fame and honors. He shunned the allurements of fashion, of pleasure, yea, the allurements of seemingly necessary happiness, and was content to continue to delve into the good earth, side-by-side with those who had held him in bondage, but who have never forgotten and who never will forget what they owe to his brawny arm and faithful heart. By the paths his slave-parents trod he has erected the rural church and the rural school house. His sons and daughters, nurtured in that strict farm discipline so essential to the substantial progress of any race, have become the business and professional leaders of our group.

The Negro farmer is not ashamed of his vocation. He is not ashamed of himself. He is proud of the progress of his Race. He has faith in his Race. And he still has plenty of love in his heart for all his fellowmen. For the old-time farm, Friend, —the American-mothers sang: "It makes me love everybody,"—and we are thankful indeed that the old time farm provides a contented way of life and a happy way of living for several millions of us yet.

Today, on Farmers' Sunday, which was first proclaimed by the National Federation of Colored Farmers nine years ago, and which we observe annually, we felicitate all who are interested in the progress and welfare of the American farmer. Greetings to our contemporary organizations, The Farm Bureau, The Farmers Union, and the National Grange. Greetings to our faithful rural ministers and teachers,—to our farm and home demonstration agents, whose work has been so efficient, so courageous, so honorable, so helpful. Greetings to you, our boys and girls —our future farmers, and to you who have left the old farm home. Our prayer will ever follow you.

The day is at hand when no American farmer, anywhere in America,—shall be the "man farthest down." No longer "bowed by the weight of centuries," but exalted, by the wisdom and justice of his day and age, he shall march on in the vanguard of civilization. And the Negro farmer, a good farmer and a good man, will never destroy his heritage. He will love the land he lives upon. He will give it a square-deal. Where weeds are growing, he will produce grass. When trees are felled, he will plant more. The barren acres he will make fertile. The stony acres, he will make smooth. He will fill his soil with humus and leave it to his children better than he found it. As a man,—as a farmer,—as a citizen, may he ever merit from his countrymen this tribute by a poet of his Race, who says:—

Just as your droughty corn will upward start,
When kissed by rain,—God's potent elixir,—
And rise, absorbing life, to life impart,—
So in the future will your Race aver
Your faith and courage true, and then shall it
Arise, possessing power you did transmit.

Arise to flourish and to bless the world;
To render you all homage willingly;
Who, bruised by trials which man and Nature hurled,
Yet overcoming, weak but faithfully,
Humbly and nobly sweat and toiled to found
Our future glory on your well-tilled ground.

From this group of American farmers to you, Friends, comes the message first given the farmer-shepherds on those silent Judean hills: "Peace—peace on earth, goodwill to all."

## OWNERSHIP AIDS

(Continued from Page 1)

### FINDING NEW CROPS

"If you keep your eyes open as you go about the farm you may find an improved strain of some crop that can be developed into an excellent money maker," says Capper's Farmer (May). 'Earl Clari, Sedgwick county, Kansas, found three superior heads of wheat in his father's field. He saved them, increased the amount of seed, and found the new wheat would outyield every other variety in his county. Now Clark's Blackhull is grown over a wide area from northern Texas to central Kansas, and increases production of the area by millions of bushels annually. Clark's eyes were opened to the possibility of improved selections, and he has developed a number of other new varieties. Two men in Hennepin county, Minnesota, found a strawberry plant blooming and bearing in fall in a field of June bearing plants. Fred W. Barden, brother of one of the men, isolated the plant, increased it, and found he had a distinct new variety of everbearer. His first plants were sold in 1932, but demand has been so great for the new berry, named Wayzata, that plants still sell abnormally high. Braden not only is profiting by plant sales but by fruit sales as well. Last fall he was picking $80 to $90 worth a day from 2 3-4 acres. The year before he sold $2,400 worth of fruit from 2 1-2 acres_____John Brown, White county, Illinois, found a vine that produced watermelons different from those on other vines in his patch. The melons seemed superior to any others he grew. He saved seed from the melon, which proved to be a cross, worked with the variety until he had a distinctive improved melon that has been his best paying crop for years. These are but a few of the new crops developed from outstanding individual plants. Though many are developed by plant breeders, it is possible that more than half are the increase of superior plants discovered by growers who kept their eyes open___"

## SOUTH TURNS

(Continued from Page 1)

progress of the South if year after year (as in 1936) through 4-H club work alone 85,000 boys and girls are becoming better acquainted with poultry, 28,000 have a calf or a cow or a steer of their own (maybe colts will be included after this year), and 56,000 are learning how to make profits from hogs."

### ANCIENT LOTUS SEEDS

Oriental lotus plants are being grown from seeds estimated to be from 300 to 500 years old, at the Field Museum of Natural History. The seeds were obtained from soil that had once been a lake bottom in southern Manchuria, near Port Arthur. Records show that the lake was drained some time between 160 and 250 years ago, and since then large willow trees have grown up on the ancient lake bed. The seeds, which were presented to the museum by the University of Chicago, are believed to be the oldest seeds ever made to sprout. (Science Service.)

### FOIL-WRAPPED LETTUCE

Top-quality head lettuce, marked for shipment to big city luxury shops, is going to town in costumes of gold and silver. Wrapped in metallic foil veneered with wax, these swanky heads hit the buyer harder, fetch higher prices. And they're worth more. Tests conducted recently in California show that naked lettuce loses 28.6 percent of moisture after twenty-one days of storage, while heads wrapped in foil lose less than one percent. (Country Home Magazine, April.)

## FARM BUILDING

(Continued from Page 1)

business.

"How to Modernize Your Farm Home," a booklet describing the National Housing Act, as it applies to farmers, is now available and free copies may be had by writing the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Under the property improvement credit plan, owners of farms or tenants having leases which will expire not less than six months after the maturity date of the loan, may borrow up to $10,000 to be used exclusively for property improvements of a permanent character. Installation and purchase of equipment and machinery, such as cream separators, churns and poultry batteries, are no longer eligible for insurance under Title 1, but such permanent improvements as barn pens, feed bins, stalls, troughs, ventilating systems, water systems, electric wiring and silos, for example, are eligible.

Property improvement credit loans to farmers are repayable in monthly or seasonal payments from the sale of crops or livestock; but there must be at least one payment a year. Interest and other charges depend upon what arrangement can be made with the bank or other private lending agencies granting the loan which is repaid in equal monthly installments.

For the first time under the Property Improvement Credit Plan new construction loans of two types may be insured up to $25000. These are called Class 2 loans, and apply to the building of new structures such as barns, garages, service buildings of various kinds—poultry, hog and milk houses—roadside markets, tourist cabins, gasoline stations and various other industrial and commercial buildings. These loans may run for five years and are payable in equal monthly installments.

Class 3 loans, under Title 1, apply to such new construction used wholly or in part for residential purposes. Certain property construction requirements as established by the Federal Housing Administration, must be complied with. These loans are also limited to $2500 in amount, but may run for a period of 10 years and are payable in equal monthly installments.

Whether or not security will be required for loans up to $2500 is a matter to be decided by the lending institution. Where loans exceed $2500 the taking of Security is strongly urged by the Administration. And in the case of loans for the erection of Class 3 structures, Collateral mortgage security must be furnished.

## WATCH CHILD'S EYES

Approximately 5 million of the 29 million school children in this country have some form of defective vision requiring corrective lenses, it is estimated by scientists.

Studies made of the problem indicate further, they added, that poor eyesight is probably responsible for a large proportion of present-day school failures.

Every parent should observe carefully to note whether the child takes extra effort to read or observe; if any doubt exists regarding the child's visual acuity, have his eyes examined, they advise.

Prisoner—"Everything I do, I do fast."

Judge—"Better do sixty days; see how fast you can do that."

### BANTAM ROOSTER HELPS HEN WITH HATCHING OF TWELVE EGGS

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Butch, a bantam rooster owned by Mrs. Carrie Fike, is sharing domestic duties and occupies the nest side by side with a bantam hen sitting on a hatching of eggs. Six of the dozen eggs have been alloted him by Minnie, the hen. The pair have occupied the nest together for two weeks. The eggs are due to hatch in a week.

**Marion Davies, movie star, is a member of the Fine Arts committee under the chairmanship of Herbert Fleishhacker, San Francisco financier, in charge of assembling the $20,000,000 fine arts exhibit at the World's Fair of the West opening next February 18.**

# COLORED OFFICIAL OF DETROIT IS HONORED FOR 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

## Benjamin B. Pelham Presented Oil Portrait Painted By White Artist; Judge Presides

Detroit, Mich.—(ANP)—In appreciation of his 40 years of excellent service as head of the most important department in the Wayne county set up, that of chief accountant in the auditor's office, Benjamin B. Pelham was signally honored by the department heads and employes of Wayne county through the presentation of an oil portrait at the Y. W. C. A. here Friday aiternoon.

The portrait was done by Miss Eloise Meyers, a white artist, but the thought behind it was that of Pelham's friends and co-workers. Every department head was present and the presentation was made by Presiding Judge Ira W. Jayne of the circuit court, who said "Pelham started out as a newspaper man. Some men never get over it, but Ben left the newspaper business for politics and soon-graduated into public service.'

Regardless of what political party held the administration hand in the setup, Mr. Pelham has always remained as he has been for 40 years the hub around which the entire county administration revolved.

In response Mr. Pelham said: "To those who have thus shown their appreciation for what little I might have done in the past I hope in the years to come they will never have occasion to regret it."

# SEE CHURCH FIGHT BACK OF ROBBERY OF PRESIDING ELDER

Little Rock, Ark.—(ANP)—A factional fight between friends supporting Dr. A. O. Wilson in his candidacy for the A. M. E. bishopric and those backing Dr. J. H. Clayborn, editor of the Southern Recorder, in his candidacy for the same position, was seen last week as the probable cause of the shooting and robbery of the Rev. O. Sherman, 44, presiding elder of the Camden district, at his home a week ago. Two ministers have been arrested and quizzed as his assailants.

Rev. Sherman had attended a meeting of the finance committe of the board of trustees of Shorter College, an A. M. E. institution, and was given a satchel containing $2,319 raised for the college to take home and keep overnight. Two men followed him in their car and as he drove in his driveway, one shot Rev. Camden through the mouth and snatched the money bag. He chased them in his machine until he collapsed from loss of blood and shock.

It has since been pointed out that turning the funds over to Rev. Sherman was "irregular" inasmuch as Dr. Clayborn is treasurer of Shorter, and that the presiding elder's assailants were thoroughly aware of the circumstances surrounding the committee meeting.

Rev. Sherman has identified one of his assailants to police as the Rev. Harold Nelson, an Oklahoma pastor whose father is one of Arkansas' leading ministers. Rev. Nelson, about 27, is a former student at Shorter. He was arrested and is being held without bond in Pulaski county jail.

Police also arrested the Rev. A. A. Cooper, pastor of the Second A. M. E. Church in Camden, but he was released when officers were convinced he was not involved.

Rev. Sherman, who is slowly recovering from the gunshot wound, is a Wilson supporter, while Rev. Nelson is understood to be backing Dr. Clayburn.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

AUG 23 1938

Vol. XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY 15, 1938 No. 3

# Nation's Negro Farmers Will Meet in Forsyth, Georgia. Oct. 26-29, 1938

## Official Call Issued to All Workers and All Friends

Moline, Ill.,—The National Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will meet in Forsyth, Georgia, at the State Teachers And Agricultural College, October 26-29. All Units of the Federation are requested to elect delegates at the earliest opportunity. All state and regional farm groups affiliated with our Federation are requested to appoint their representatives and send the names of those who will attend to our office. Visitors and officials of State and Federal Agricultural Departments who plan to attend the Convention should communicate with us not later than September 1st. Suitable arrangements will be made to entertain all delegates and visitors and all farmers of our group and all interested in the welfare and progress of colored farmers are cordially invited.

Arrange to attend the greatest Convention of organized Negro farmers in America.

Sincerely,

LEON R. HARRIS, President
Box 285, Moline, Illinois.

## INTERESTING SLEEP FACTS

The first written record of beds is probably found in the "Book of Esther." Stuffed cushions were piled in a corner of a room to be used as beds at night, and as seats in daytime.

Some early Egyptian beds had special head rests to protect the coiffure.

Solomon's bed was made of Cedar of Lebanon.

Cleopatra's bed was made of Ivory and Gold.

Louis XIV had 413 beds. Some of them were ornamented by pearls on a background of silver and gold.

The "Bed of Ware" made for Edward IV accommodated 68 sleepers. The trundle bed under it provided space for 34 others. On exhibit at Roxbury, England.

Charles Dickens always carried a compass with him when traveling, which he used to place his bed so that his heaad would be towards the north as he slept.

An ancient form of Chinese torture was to keep prisoners awake. They rarely kept their reason after the fifth or sixth day.

In normal, healthy sleep, a person changes position from 20 to 45 times during the night.

**Marion Davies, movie star, is a member of the Fine Arts committee under the chairmanship of Herbert Fleishhacker, San Francisco financier, in charge of assembling the $20,000,000 fine arts exhibit at the World's Fair of the West opening next February 18.**

More than 200 wells were sunk in Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay, to unsalt the man-made island for a $1,500,000 planting program.

## GRAZING CONDITIONS IN AREAS

### 80 Per Cent of Pasture Lands in Two States

Eighty per cent of the pasture lands of the Kansas Flint hills and the Osage range of Oklahoma are filled with cattle, and from all indications this will be the greatest grazing season in years. D L. Mullendore, Howard rancher and president of the Wichita Production Credit corporation, said yesterday.

Subsoil on both ranges is soaked The blue stem grass is growing rapidly. Springs that have been dry for several seasons are running again, filling streams and ponds, assuring the landowners of a plentiful supply of water for the summer.

"Taking everything into consideration, this year looks like a great one in both states," Mullendore said. "There may be a few of the pastures that have not been leased, but they are the poorer ones."

Broomweed, which took a large area of the pasture land in recent years, thus far has shown little inclination to outdo the blue stem this year, although it still is too early to predict what it will do. Mullendore said. "My guess is, through, it will not get far," he added.

Cultivated land throughout pasture areas in both Kansas and Oklahoma is being planted to corn and kafir, since prospects for a bumper crop are unusually bright. The feed will go a long way toward feed lot feeding in the fall and winter. In recent years it has been necessary to plant other row crops to take care of the livestock which had barely enough grass to get by on.

## WARN FARMERS CORN BORER OUT FOR A BIG YEAR

Washington, D. C., April 24.—The agriculture department warned corn-belt and northeastern states today that they will face perhaps the most widespread outbreak of the destructive European corn borer in their history this spring and summer.

Department entomologists said last summer's plentiful moisture and last winter's mild weather encouraged development of borer eggs in greater number than usual. Only dry weather in June, they said, would prevent general hatching of the eggs and a serious infestation.

The insect feeds on corn, potatoes, and truck crops, as well as flowers and numerous other plants. In recent years it had become increasingly destructive to market sweet corn in the Great Lakes and the eastern states, where it caused losses last year estimated by the department at $2,000,000.

## OWNING OF A HOME

### Backbone of America Is In These People

THE MOST important step in the acquisition of a home is the making up of your mind that you intend to have one. The very fact that you can afford to pay rent proves that you can afford to own your own home.

There is no better way to emphasize the fact that every family should own its own home than to quote the words of John Howard Payne, written many years ago and sung all over this broad land, and translated and sung in almost every known lanuage, commonly known as "Home, Sweet Home:"

"Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

The wide and general acceptance of the sentiment expressed in those lines prove conclusively the truth of the statement there is no place like home, and there is no reason why every up-standing citizen should not own his own home. The trouble with too many is, that they do not stop to think, do not realize the importance, do not have the moral courage or the backbone to shoulder the responsibility of this important step. Too many indulge in wasteful extravagance, live away beyond themselves, thundering along at a speed that is hard to stop. Too many think only of present pleasures and do not consider future happiness.

Permit me to suggest to you, that at once you step on the brakes, hesitate for a moment's serious reflection, take an inventory of yourself, think of the possibilities of a home of your own—then away deep down in your heart, pass a resolution to save and accumulate funds, so that in the near future you, too, can invest and be the owner of a part of Mother Earth. It has been said that the best investment on earth is the earth itself.

"The home owner has a constructive aim in life; he spends his leisure more profitably and he and his family live a finer life and enjoy more of the comforts and cultivating influences of our modern civilization.

"A husband and wife who own their home are more likely to save. They have an interest in the advancement of a social system that permits the individual to store up the fruits of his labor. As direct taxpayers, they take a more active part in local government. Above all, the love of home is one of the finest instincts and greatest inspirations of our people."

Grandpa: When I was young, my big ambition was to have a gig and a gal.

Dad: We'l, when I was a boy, I wanted a flivver and a flapper.

Son: Hey, Pop, how about me having a 'plane and a jane?

## WIDE INTEREST SHOWN

### 100 Acres Near Van Buren, Ark., Used for Seed

Fort Smith, Ark.,—Growing of flax for its seed may become a real industry of the state if a trial made in Crawford County proves as successful as expected.

A 100-acre field of flax on the Whiteside farms near Van Buren is ready to harvest and is expected to yield an average of 20 bushels of seed to the acre. The experiment is the first in the history of the Southern and Southwestern states and has attracted attention.

The latter part of April and the first few days of May, when the flax was in full bloom the 100-acre tract presented the appearance of a billowing blue sea. Garden club women forsook their own small gardens and their club activities to visit the flax field and revel in its beauty. The flowers are a deep violet blue.

Planting of the flax started February 24 and was finished March 3 under the supervision of Mike Meyer, manager of the Whiteside plantation. Preparation of the ground was completed soon after the floods in February and the planting was completed in a seven-day period.

Seed flax can be produced in this section for about $6 per acre, including production and harvesting of the crop, Meyers estimates, and when the short period needed for production is considered there's an excellent financial return.

Red Wing, a blight resistant variety of flax, was used in planting the tract, and a fine stand was obtained, Meyer said. The flax, practically ready for harvesting now, is from 28 to 32 inches in height, and

(Continued on Page 8)

## QUEEN BESS' NECK RUFF COLLAPSED IN THE WASH

We who keep our neckwear in a state of perpetual freshness by washing after every wearing can sympathize with the laundry man whom Queen Elizabeth ordered beheaded because one of her favorite neck ruffs went to pieces in the wash. The trembling benchman, the legend has it, was saved only at the zero hour when Sir Walter Raleigh intervened and convinced his irate ruler that it had been necessary to use strong chemicals to get the royal neckwear clean.

The queen's cleanliness standards might provoke raised eyebrows if we didn't know that all this happened some 400 years ago. If good soaps were available at that time the royal ruff would have been put in the wash long before strenuous cleaning methods were called for, thus preserving it for the queen's adornment and for the interest of posterity.

## ONE HUNDRED FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS

### Cotton Growers of the South may get Large Payments

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Payments approximating $130,000,000 will go to farmers in the cotton growing States within the next few months. These payments will help to offset the comparatively low price for cotton which seems likely this fall. The payments are cotton price adjustment payments and will be made to farmers who comply with the 1938 AAA Farm Program. Thousands of Negro farmers will share in these payments.

The application for a cotton price adjustment payment will be made by the operator of the farm and those who have tenants will list them. The application will be checked with the data given by the operator of the farm in connection, with his 1937 application for payment. This procedure will give protection to tenants since an investigation will be made if the two applications do not tally. Checks due tenants will be made in the name of the tenant.

Although payments will be made in 1938, they are based on cotton grown in 1937 and no payments will be made to farmers who overplanted their 1938 cotton acreage allotments.

Some tenants who grew cotton in

(Continued on Page 8)

## SURRENDERING TO THE MOSQUITO

Once in a while some one does something about the mosquito, but in these climes it is never enough. Over a period of years the mosquito comes out on top. People may not feel the full humiliation of their losing fight, but the licking they take is about complete. They are chased inside the house or behind the porch screens, abandoning the outside premises to the enemy. They can look at the lawn and the gardens from behind tiny bars, but they cannot use them.

As a restriction of property use this is a tyranny. The cool of evening falls. The wood thrush sings. The nicotiana opens its petals and sends abroad its perfumes. The fireflies sparkle in the brush and thru the vistas. The moonlight floods the scene and man flails the air two or three times and runs for the protection of his screens, surrendering his premises to a hostile possessor.

The mosquito does not even need the householder for meat and drink It can get along without him. The householder is merely a luxury. His only protection is in flight and hiding. The surrender is about as abject as anything in history.

—Chicago Tribune

## SOIL POISONING IN ORCHARDS

The problem of soil poisoning has become an acute one in many apple orchards where the accumulation of the spray materials of 20 years or more is making land toxic to many kinds of plant life. The State College of Washington has been devoting research effort toward the discovery of some treatment that will overcome this ill effect of arsenic spray residues in the soil. A report has been issued by Dr. S. C. Vandecaveye of the soils department and Dr. E. L. Overholser of the horticultural department. "A number of chemical compounds and organic materials tried on these soils by the agricultural experiment station, State College of Washington, have given beneficial effects," the report states. "So far, however, none has proven capable of completely counteracting the toxic condition developed in the soil where this has been sufficiently pronounced to inhibit or seriously damage the growth of the common field and vegetable crops." Several unknown factors yet remain in connection with the problem of soil toxicity. "Our investigation of this problem," concludes the report, "is being continued with the hope that an effective as well as practical solution will be found for all the affected soils." (Washington Farmer, April 14.)

## NOT A FABLE, BUT IT HAS A MORAL

(CHICAGO TRIBUNE)

Revised estimates of the 1939 federal budget indicate that the deficit will be 3 billions more than the anticipation in the budget message of last January. Expenditures have gone up 2 billions more than the amount provided and revenue has dropped 919 millions below what was expected.

The new depression was coming, but the budget makers didn't see it. The story now is that the planned society would have been all right if somebody hadn't deliberately tripped it. Capitalism, so the planners say, saw that the government had actually brought about a recovery and then refused to accept or tolerate it. Therefore, to prevent a return to thriving industries, full time reemployment, reduction of government expenditures, the closing up of Mr. Hopkins' department of alms, and the reduction of public works to a small time business, along with the restoration of stock values, the resumption of dividends, and all the other nice things that go along with humming industry and confident trade, the capitalists, who are supposed to thrive on good business, went on a sitdown strike.

For reasons which would be understandable if they prevailed in Bedlam the capitalists and industrialists stopped recovery in its tracks. They are supposed to have closed their plants, turned their employes out on the street, locked their desks, refused to make goods, just to prove to the planners that they couldn't get the American people out of the hole they're in. Therefore everything that was so rosy in January, when the original budget estimates were made, has been changed. The deficit will be much greater than was anticipated, the revenue will be much lower.

If such a story were presented to the people of the United States outside of politics, if it were something they had to consider in the light of their ordinary dealings with men and human affairs in which their common sense and experience were employed they would probably come to some pretty sensible conclusions.

Suppose the chief actor were a man they had been watching for some six years in charge of an enterprise in which they were deeply interested, depending on him and it to make good in order that they could pay up some bills and buy things they had been needing some time. The gentleman starts off with a great deal of confidence in himself, and what he tells the people makes them believe that he is the man for the job. He has a great many plans and he persuades himself they will work. He promises to get the enterprise on its feet again and they can trust him because he knows just how to do it.

A number of the practices he adopts are new, but he says the times demand decided changes in Methods, some of which will be unnecessary in a year or two, after he has put the business back on its feet. He is given authority to do anything he wants to and if he needs money he's to have it. Time goes by, and although things do not change for the better he needs more money. He gets it. He needs more authority and he gets that. When doubts arise he quiets them by his persuasive explanations that he is quite right. He is on the right road and, although he is meeting some unreasonable opposition from selfish people, he can, if supported, carry the thing through to its successful outcome, but he will need more money.

Each year of operation produces more debt and gets no increased return. The expenses of the enterprise go up and he must borrow more money. Among the people dependent upon him in his efforts, those who have been able to keep going and make any money themselves, are required to give him an increasing amount of what they can save, and the people who are wholly dependent on him have to be given larger and larger sums to keep going. Nevertheless he says he is right, and after four years of this people are still persuaded they can trust him to put that enterprise on its feet.

In the sixth year he is again before his trusting people, saying that he is right but that selfish men have thrown more obstacles in his way. He has lost still more money, he is again borrowing, nobody's any better off, most of them are in worse shape, but still he is right. All he needs is more money.

The debts now plastered all over the enterprise do not bother him if only the people will give him larger sums. True, he expects that by the end of the year there will be a 40 billion dollar debt and his operating expenses will be at least 2 billion dollars more than he thought at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless, as he paints them, prospects are all bright. He has the only plan which will put this enterprise on its feet, but he must insist that there be no further criticism of what he is doing and the people who are asking embarrassing questions and saying discouraging things must be fired out. He will deal only with the people who in the sixth year of this experiment trust him implicitly and have no counter suggestions to annoy him.

If that record and that story were given to the people in their ordinary conduct of business they would pull their hats down on their heads, put their hands in their pockets to hold on to what was left of their resources, if they had any, and they would walk out, having had enough of explanations telling them why everything which had been so confidently promised them year after year had not been realized. In their ordinary affairs they couldn't possibly be so imposed upon for half the length of time they have been duped in politics.

They might find among their number some who had done very well indeed and wanted to continue the management, but that discovery would only make the majority madder and they would think it was a reflection on their good sense for any one to assume they could be so wheedled into throwing good money after bad, and they would find somebody else to run the enterprise whose explanations might not be so constantly persuasive but whose performance would be a little closer to his promises.

**Nearly 3,000 miniature trees grace the new $10,000 model of the Golden Gate International Exposition, showing Treasure Island as it will appear eleven months from now on opening day, February 18. It is on display in Los Angeles.**

## "COUNTY AGENT AT LARGE

A staff writer of the American Cotton Grower (June) says: "Uncle Tom' Marks, who saw the Agricultural Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture born and who helped to bring it up, is putting his three decades of rich experience at the service of the younger county farm agents of Oklahoma, as 'county agent at large.' Uncle Tom—Thomas Meriwether Marks—has been county agent at Hollis since 1923. From his new headquarters at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Uncle Tom visits county farm and home demonstration agents, particularly the younger ones who have entered the service. Having Uncle Tom work with them for a few days enables these agents to learn from him some of the philosophy of service to farm people. From Uncle Tom they get a lot of practical helps. Born in Arkansas, in the last year of the Civil War, Tom Marks took an A. B. degree at Weatherford College in 1884. He was farmer, editor, school teacher, railroad construction engineer, and in 1904 started a country newspaper, the Jacksboro, Texas, News. The country editor's interest in agricultural development led Uncle Tom into contact with the cooperative farm demonstration work then being established by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the Extension Service, and W. D. Bentley, then in charge of the work in Texas, who later, as first director of extension in Oklahoma, became known as 'Daddy' Bentley, father of extension work in Oklahoma."

## HEAT AND EGG LAYING

Tests by Dr. E. C. Warren, of Kansas State College's poultry department, show that where birds do not encounter maximum temperatures higher than 70 degrees, the maximum egg size is reached in July and August. Those birds subjected to big summer temperatures never reach the potential maximum egg size during the pullet year, except when they keep on laying very late in fall when temperatures drop. These Kansas results point to the need of protecting hens as far as possible from high summer temperatures. Not only do hens lay smaller eggs during heat waves, but the number of eggs goes down, too. Doesn't this emphasize the need for insulation of houses for summer layers? (Farm Journal, May.)

## RURAL POWER AIDS INDUSTRY

John J. Carmody, rural electrification administrator, told farmers at the energizing of a new "yardstick" electrification system at Brownstown, Indiana, recently, benefits of such projects were not confined to rural districts. "Rural-line building means vast new markets for industry and increased opportunity for labor," he said, declaring farmers usually matched every REA dollar in electrical equipment purchases. The system is the first of three United States experiments in cheap farm lighting. Instead of paying a private contractor to build lines, the Jackson County Rural Electric Membership Corporation hired labor, got its own materials and bought poles off nearby farms. Government engineers oversaw the work. Seventy-three miles of line were energized. Eventually there will be 300 miles serving 1,300 consumers in three counties. (Washington Post, June 27).

# PYTHIAN RIVALRY IN UNITED STATES COMES TO AN END

## 50-Year Old Schism Of Knights Brought To Close At Lynn, Massachusetts

Lynn, Mass., July—(ANP)—Ending a schism in Knights of Pythias ranks that dates back 50 years, Pythians of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres last week merged with the Pythians of North America, and both organizations ratified the unification as did Supreme Chancellor S. A. T. Watkins of Chicago, who was in Lynn in connection with Grand Lodge visitations.

Outstanding feature of the long-awaited merger was the presence at the conference of Lewis Williams and Jessie Hayes of Boston, who, 50 years ago, advocated that the Order remain as Knights of Pythias of North America, etc., and C. W. Gustus, Hartford, Conn., who withdrew from the parent body and helped form the Eastern and Western Hemisphere division. All three of the aged Pythians were given a rousing ovation as the hatchet was buried and unification effected.

### Depression Hits Fraternal Bodies

It has long been known that Negro fraternal bodies have been hard hit since the 1929 depression decimated the membership in all lodges, Pythians included, and many members present at the merger freely predicted immediate increases in Pythian membership as a result of the consolidation.

The unification, it was explained, included all male and female branches and departments of the Eastern and Western branch was branch and the K. of P., of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. K. of P. grand chancellor of North America is Theophilus N. Nunes and the vice grand chancellor is Frederick W. Riggs. Further adjustment of officers will be made in the near future.

In the Courts of Calanthe, Mrs. Josephine Hayes is grand worthy counsellor and Mrs. Alfreda Whitley is vice grand worthy inspectrix. The full corps of officers will be announced when completed. The Easteern and Western branch was formerly headed by Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore.

### To Take Inventory of Order's Assets

Assets of the combined order will not be known until a complete inventory has been made. The next place of meeting will be Hartford, Conn. The Courts of Calanthe were represented by Alfreda K. Whitley, Bessie Simmons, Sarah Stratman, Winefred Williams, Cora Alden, Catherine Manning, supreme protector.

The joint committee effecting the merger was composed of Grand Chancellor Nunes; George W. Williams, grand keeper of records and seals and supreme out gourd; Dr. Walter O. Taylor, supreme representative; Johnson W. Will. John B. Scott, Freeman A. Perkins, brigadier general; J. S. Bourne, Dr. Luke M. Holmes, grand medical register; James G. Wolf and Roy F. Teixreia of Massachusetts of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia and Fred W. Riggs, Elmer J. Puello of Massachusetts; C. W. Custus of Connecticut; Sir Carty and Thomas H. Brown of Rhode Island of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

## COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

"Trucks loaded with home-canned food and an occasional milk cow, sharing space with prospective students, have been rolling to Texas A. and M. College at the opening of each session of the past six years," says John Caulfield in the American Cotton Grower (June). "Each year, more boys have brought their own food, until there were 700 of them last year living on as little actual cash as $1.86 a month. College trustees this year voted $100,000 to build 14 houses in which 1,000 such 'feed yourself' students can make their homes during the session. Dan Russell was the man who started it in 1931. Dr. Russell is head of the college's department of rural sociology—By 1935, 40 houses were filled with 540 boys, and in the fall of 1936, 700 boys brought their cans, cows and chickens and occupied 50 houses——The Rotary Club of Brenham, a community made up largely of Germans, financed construction of a house for 'fed yourself' students from their county ——Even at home on the farm, and with the most efficient procedure, a farm family seldom lives entirely on what their farm produces. They spend some cash. The cooperative groups at Texas A. and M. were unable to bring everything that they would require for the nine months term. But they have worked out a system of cooperative buying at wholesale that helps fit this expense to their small means—Dr. Russell estimates that his boys are living for about $17 per month less than their room and board would cost in dormitories."

## LONG-TIME MILK RECORD

What is believed to be the greatest long-time milk production record in the history of American dairy farming was established by the Holstein cow, Steilacoom Prilly Ormsby Blossom, at the Western State hospital, Washington. The cow died in June, two and one-half months under 17 years of age. During her 14 lactation periods, including only 32 days of the fourteenth, she produced according to testing association records, 258,209.5 pounds of milk containing 9557.48 pounds of butterfat. This was enough butterfat to have produced 11,946 pounds of 80 percent butter, and an average of nearly 10 tons of milk per year. During practically all her life as a producer this cow's production has been under the supervision of the Pierce County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The first three lactation records were Advanced Registry records. (Washington Farmer, July 7.)

## TABLE TOPS WILL BE MADE FROM SOYBEANS

Soybeans will be made into a new type of table top for use in a number of the state institutions of Illinois, according to news item in the Prairie Farmer.

The table tops will be manufactured from a plastic made of soybean meal. A great many molded articles from this plastic are now on the market.

Tests of the table tops have been made by a large restaurant chain, with satisfactory results, it is said. The material stands hard usage, does not show scratches, and is not damaged by hot dishes, according to the test report.

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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

# EDITORIALS

From the Bible:—

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?'—Romans 8:35.

"The foolish fears of what might happen,
I cast them all away,
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod
Where ill thoughts die and good are born—
Out in the fields with God."

—Louise Imogen Guiney.

## JOHN BROWN'S SOUL

An American writer, Stephen Vincent Benet, wrote a long, grand poem and named it "John Brown's Body.' It is about the North and the South, about states rights, about slaves and plantations and the time when cotton was king sure enough. It was written by a man who knows and loves the South, who has southern blood in his veins,—and those who read "John Brown's Body" love it. It is a poem worth loving.

Another John Brown died the other day. He was an aged Negro farmer. Six sons carried the body from the muddy road to the burying ground and left it there beside many of his relatives, friends and neighbors. The nation, and the world at large had never heard of John Brown. He was just an ordinary farmer. Even his relatives, friends and neighbors will soon forget that his old worn-out body is lying there in the weedy burying-ground.

An ordinary Negro farmer! A young man with his child-wife, he started sharecropping in the late 70's. He had little education and had always known poverty. He was happy—Then the children began to come to his humble home. He discovered that he had to work a little harder. Somehow or other, he began to think about the future and the future of his children. He was a stern father, as his own father had been before him. He took his children to church and Sunday School and made them attend the three months' rural school. And the children began to thirst for knowledge—more knowledge.

And John Brown began to want more than he was used to having. In course of time he purchased a few acres and erected a cabin thereon. It was his own home. Then he purchased a few more acres. By the time his seventh child was grown, he was the owner of a good plantation and was called the best hog raiser in his county.

The children,—well, they were just ordinary too. One is a doctor, two are preachers, two are teachers, some of them are farmers or the wives of farmers. The grandchildren, just ordinary too,—but most of them have finished high school or college.

John Brown's body was buried the other day. The good minster said his soul was with the angels. We doubt it. Yes, he was a very good man. But John Brown set a good example. His descendants are contributing much to the prorgess of our Race. And perhaps his good soul is walking around somewhere telling the discouraged young farmer to hold up his head,—telling the toil-worn teacher that she is instructing some future Booker T. Washington or George W. Carver,—somewhere telling the Negro father to work harder and think harder for the welfare of his amily,—somewhere telling the persecuted to be patient and smile,—somewhere telling the poverty stricken there is still in this nation, Opportunity.

We wish Mr. Benet would write a long poem about John Brown's soul.

## PIG OR PUP

A New York boy is telling other boys that if they really want a college education they may earn it by taking up "summer truck gardening.' Five thousand strawberry plants and a plot of English peas have paid the major share of this boy's college expenses at the University of Michigan during the past five years. He says that the average college boy nowadays can find little to do in industrial fields during the summer but that he can find plenty to do in a truck garden, and earn a better wage than most of his friends earn who have jobs in factories.

We are inclined to believe that the New York boy is giving some pretty good advice. Too many young men have stopped rooting for an education and a living and have begun whining for these. The "Gimme" habit is a bad habit, and especially so when you begin to beg the government for everything you need and want. It is better to be a pig and do a little rooting for yourself, then to be a puppy, constantly whining.

## 8,000 WASHINGTON BROILERS SOLD; RECORD SALE.

Rogers, Ark.—The largest sale of broilers in the history of Northwest Arkansas was believed consummated when H. W. Greathouse, Washington county poultryman, sold 8,200 broilers for approximately $5,000. The broilers, weighing an average of 1 1-2 pounds, brought 22 cents a pound.

Greathouse recently sold 6,000 broilers. Three large trailer trucks will be required to transport the shipment to the Springdale buyer. Greathouse, who began raising chickens on a small scale 10 years ago, now has a plant which includes 17 houses, one with a 400-chicken capacity. The houses, arranged side by side, extend a quarter-mile.

Benton county will produce about 6,000,000 broilers this year. More than 4,000,000 were raised last year.

## PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION CALLS FOR JUST SPENDING OF DIVIDED MONEY

Washington—(ANP)—In all states maintaining separate schools for Negroes, federal grants should be conditioned on an equitable distribution of the funds between white and colored schools, without reducing the proportion of state and local funds spent on Negro schools, the President's Advisory Committee on Education recommended in its report which has just been sent by Roosevelt to congress.

Leading white and colored educators took part in a year's survey of the national school system which resulted in this and other recommendations, particularly for the South where a just distribution of funds between the races has long been a sore spot. Congress is expected to take definite action on the report, which has just been released to the press.

Many of these suggestions incorporated in the committee's report were the result of suggestions by Negro leaders who led the fight for amendments to the Harrison-Fletcher bills last spring. Definite statutory guarantees for a fair distribution of funds are asked, with provisions for withholding money from states that do not meet the provisions.

Federal grants of $70,000,000 for 1939-40, to be increased to $199,000,000 for 1944-45, are asked. In addition to vocational grants, which should be expanded for added types of vocational work, the committee recommends new aid for public elementary and secondary schools, a fund for preparation of teachers and other educational personnel, construction of school buildings, improved administration of state departments of education, adult education and rural library service. It was also suggested that congress provide a special fund for educational research, planning and demonstrations. After six years, the program might be revised.

Discussing how the money should be divided within each state, the report says it "is of the opinion that the distribution of federal aid funds within a state is not a matter that should be left exclusively to state officials." State and federal officials should be required to make the allottments to local districts on an objective basis, in the manner that will "most effectively lessen inequalities of opportunity" for schooling.

Although joint planning is necessary in connection with such problems as the allocation of funds, the committee points out, cooperative planning should be carefully restricted by law to matters of direct federal concern.

Special attention should be given to rural schools of both races, since "the least satisfactory schools in the United States are to be found for the most part in rural areas." Urban schools spend almost twice as much per capita as did rural institutions which, according to the committee, means that country areas should receive the largest amount of federal aid.

The committee was assisted by a large temporary staff of specialists in education, public administration and economics. Included among them were Doxey A. Wilkerson, of the Department of Education at Howard university, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Adviser on Negro Affairs to the Administration of the U. S. Housing Authority.

## BOY SAVES 500 SHEEP

Presence of mind on the part of 16-year-old Victor Lazarey saved 500 sheep when a snow storm swept down the Crimean steppe. Moscow reports say the sheep became frightened and refused to move to the Budyonny collective farm, where they belonged, and the shepherds had to spend the night with the flock. A crowd of farmers summoned by the boy were unable to budge the animals, until the young shepherd thought of walking in front of them and ringing a bell. The sheep promptly followed the boy and the bell.

Bake and serve spoon or corn bread in well buttered, individual baking dishes, custard cups or casseroles. This keeps the bread hotter, requires less baking time and makes it easier to serve.

Andy—"Amos, ah bet you wuz relieved when you found out there wuz no spook followin' you."

Amos—"Say, ah wuz so relieved ah done slowed right down to a gallop."

## COFFIN WEIGHS SIXTY TONS

Cairo, Egypt—The biggest coffin ever made by man was dragged through the street of Cairo Sunday. It is made of hard limestone and is 12 feet six inches long, seven feet six inches wide, and four feet deep. It weighs 60 tons.

The outsize in coffins was found in a Cairo tomb this year, but inside was a mummy of only the normal size. The coffin was taken to the museum early in the morning before there was any traffic about.

## PREACHES FROM HIS PORCH IN HOT WEATHER SERVICE

Hopking, Mo.,—The Rev. Paul Barton, Methodist minister, has inaugurated a hot weather type Sunday evening service. He preaches from the front porch of his parsonage, the congregation sits in their cars. A eold drink and wafers are served afterward.

## PEARS ON HALF OF TREE AND BLOSSOMS ON OTHER

Belvidere, Ill.,—Half of a pear tree at the home of Herman Drovsen is loaded with pears about the size of a walnut while the other half has just begun to bloom.

## CHEST FACTORY WHEY FOUND GOOD FOR HOGS

Whey from cheese factories is much used for hog feed in the dairy regions of the North, says the Live Stock Reporter, quoting a Wisconsin dairyman, as follows:

"We sell our milk to the factories and bring back a load of whey for the hogs. This product of the cheese industry is not an extremely valuable hog feed, but when fed along with corn or other grains, it is an exeellent conditioner and it provides a good supply of protein.

"By following this system, we consider that hog raising goes hand in hand with dairying, so most of the farmers in his area have a herd of hogs."

### Air-Cooled Potatoes

The weather was so hot when potatoes were dug on the farm of T. O. Rye, and Sons, Worth County, Ia., that the tubers came out of the ground warm, and it was feared they would not keep. But, says Capper's Farmer, the problem was solved by blowing air through the storage house with a silage blower, in the cooler hours of the early morning.

## HOPKINS ANNOUNCES WPA PURCHASE OF $10,000,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING FOR RELIEF DISTRIBUTION

### ASK FOR CLOTHES

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, announced today the purchase of $10,000,000 worth of men's women's and children's clothing, for distribution to people otherwise unable to buy such clothing.

The clothing will be bought from manufacturers in all parts of the country, on the basis of immediate delivery. The distribution will be handled by State Departments of Public Welfare

Mr. Hopkins stated that this would make possible immediate resumption of employment in clothing-making industries through the absorption of existing inventories.

The purchase by WPA of surplus clothing stocks was proposed to Administrator Hopkins recently by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He estimated that about 160,000 employees in the industry would be directly or indirectly benefited by the plan.

Once the present surplus has been eliminated, he informed Mr. Hopkins, manufacturers would gain confidence, aequire new stocks and put people to work. He estimated that an outlay of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 would dispose of the present surplus.

## FARM PHILOSOPHY

A stranger said to the farmer's boy across the fence: "Young man, your corn looks kind of yellow."

"Yes, that's the kind we planted."

"Don't look as if you'd get more than half a crop."

"Don't expect to. The landlord gets the other half."

"Boy," said the stranger, after a pause, "there isn't much difference between you and a fool."

"No," replied the boy, "only the fence."

**Governor R. L. Cochran of Nebraska has named twenty prominent Nebraskans on his state's World's Fair Commission, to plan the state display at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.**

## PURCHASE OF SURPLUS VEGETABLES AUTHORIZED

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized to buy surplus fresh vegetables during periods of market gluts to aid growers in 12 northeastern and middle Atlantic States. Purchases when made would be in markets where vegetable growers are engaged in organized efforts to improve marketing conditions for their products. All surplus vegetables bought are to be turned over to State agencies for distribution to people on relief.

Under the program the area in which purchases of price-depressing surplus vegetables would be possible, includes: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.

Purchases would be made from growers or through associations of growers. The program was developed at the request of the Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council to safeguard the interests of both producers and consummers against the effects which glutted market conditions have on supplies and prices.

## POVERTY HELD A DISEASE—BREEDER

**Permanent Disabling Sickness Among Two-Fifths of People Results from Lack of Care, Says Dr. Parran.**

The administration this week brought up new ammunition for use in its fight to obtain adequate medical care for the under-privileged.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, released a preliminary report of a nation-wide survey showing that the burden of chronic diseases rests largely on the two-fifths of the population in the lower-income groups.

The reason for this shocking condition, it was explained, is that lack of medical treatment frequently converts what may have been a simple disorder into a permanent disease.

The investigation also disclosed that, in addition to the human waste, there is also an appalling economic loss. It was found that workers in non-relief families with $1,000 or less incomes lost twice as much time from sickness as those in the group earning $3,000 or more.

Persons in families on relief, the report said, lose three times as much time as members of families more fortunately situated.

Among the relief population, investigators learned, chronic illness occurs 87 per cent more often than in the upper income groups. In the lower in come groups the percentage of excess is 42.

"The amount of medical care received by the sick in the various economic groups differs widely throughout the country," said Dr. Parran. "For example, between 25 and 35 per cent of the cases of sickness among relief groups in large cities were given hospital care, while only 10 per cent enjoyed this advantage in smaller cities.

"As a matter of fact, 37 per cent of disabling illness among the relief and low-income groups in small cities failed to receive any medical attention."

## MARRIAGES GAIN AS RESULT OF CHINA INCIDENT, SURVEY SHOWS

TOKYO—Sudden and very determined animation on Tokyo's matrimonial front was a result caused at home by the outbreak of hostilities in China, a glance at city statistics released here show. Details are lacking unfortunately to reveal whether the rush was a rush for brides, a husband-rush, or just a mutual rush to get married.

Marriages last year in the Tokyo area totaled 48,785, an average of roughly 134 a day, and "because of the China incident," the Asahi says, 43,014 of the weddings were registered in the latter half of the year. The total marriages represents an increase of 9,072 unions compared with 1937.

Divorces totaled 3,633, or an average of 10 a day, representing an increase of 165 over the previous 12 months.

There were 132,652 births (67,585 boys and 65,067 girls) at a daily average of 363 babies, which increased the city's population by 49,600. The birth raate, which averaged above the 130,000 mark each year between 1928-33, dropped to 120,000 in 1934, went over 140,000 in 1935 and has dropped to 130,000 since 1936.

A total of 83,052 deaths were registered, showing an average of 13.24 deaths to 1,000 population. The largest proportion of deaths occurred in December and the fewest in October.

## BUSINESS UPTURN IN AUTUMN SEEN BY W. S. KNUDSEN

**Motor Maker Points to Farm Crop Prospects**

A sharp upturn in business conditions by early fall was predicted yesterday by William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors corporation. He stopped briefly in Chicago on his way from Valley, Neb., to his home in Detroit, Mich.

"I sincerely believe that there will be a very definite improvement in all types of industry, business, and professions," said Knudsen, whose company and companion automotive industries have been among those hit the hardest by the present recession. Automobile production is 75 per cent lower than a year ago.

**Expects Good Harvests**

Knudsen said in a recent statement that improved conditions would result from good harvests and increased purchasing power among the farmers.

"The farming and crop situation looks particularly bright," he said yesterday. He made no comment, however, on the government's pump-priming program, labor conditions, and taxes on business, and declined to amplify further his reasons for sighting a business upturn.

**Sees Better Distribution**

He commented only, when asked if any completely new industry or invention were in sight which might contribute to industrial expansion: "America has everything necessary for prosperity and better distribution will soon help."

J. Hormel, president of the Hormel Packing Company, is chairman of the Minnesota World's Fair Commission named by Governor Elmer Benson to take charge of the state's exhibit at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. The Commission is made up of 31 business and civic leaders.

# About That Farm Dollar

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: A recent issue of the Plain Dealer carries a complaint from O. E. Cooperrider, Newark, O., about the farmer's dollar.

It appears that very few of those living on the land understand the position they are in. They complain about they know not what. What do they expect the cities to do—send out a committee to look over their accounts, if they have any, and find out their cost to produce and decide what the profit should be? And set the market price?

Everyone ought to know that the farmer does not set the price on his product. Outside agencies do that for him. Not till excessive planting or weather has determined the supply as compared with what the consuming public can buy, or estimates they will buy, is the price arrived at. It makes no difference whether fertilizer for the next crop can be bought or not.

Theoretically every pound, gallon or bushel of food stuff the farmer produces is not worth one dime until he goes to some market and humbly asks:

"What'll you give me for it?"

When he goes to buy something he asks:

"How much is it?' He does not say to the seller of an electric refrigerator, an automobile or a corn planter:

"The market is so and so today and you will receive so and so." If he takes the article he pays the price asked.

If farmers really do know what their stuff is worth why do they take less? Don't they know that today their operations are so closely tied up with industry and merchandising that they themselves need to follow the industrial pace in management and merchandising?

When the farmer himself does something about it perhaps Mr. Cooperrider can buy fertilizer for our next year's food supply and pay cash for it. The other alternative is to let the idea of fertilizing go hang. When yield falls off prices will rise. Then he may be able to buy a little fertilizer to start over again.

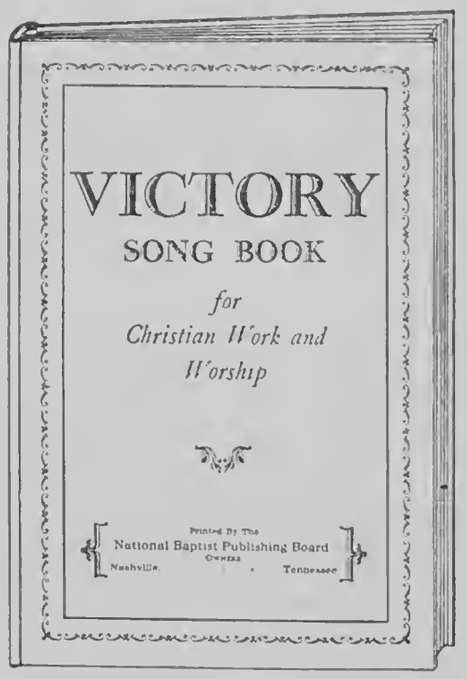
Does the general public know that at least twenty food products, raw and processed, have been admitted to trading in "futures?" Soy beans and cheese are among the last to join the list. Why speculate with the family's dinner table? The farmer evidently does not know. At any rate, as a group, he seems to have no plan of management in his own interest. He may some day get to understand the law of supply and demand and the merchandising system that is geared with it.

Akron, O. SIDE LINES.
From Cleveland Plaindealer.

## NEGATIVE REQUEST!

Mr. Jones called the cook and said:

"Mary, my mother-in-law is coming to stay with us for a month. Here is a list of the dishes she loves—and the first time you serve one of them you're fired."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## AMERICAN PLANT LIFE RADIO PROGRAM

Washington, D. C. — The variety of products of gardens, fields and orchards of America—flowers, fruits and vegetables—will pass in review Sunday afternoon, May 22, when another "World Is Yours," Smithsonian Institution radio series is broadcast. The program, "American Plants," will be presented over 57 stations of the National Broadcasting Company. (Red) at 3:30 (EST) 2:30 (CST) 1:30 (MT) and 12:30 (PT).

While a family eats a dinner consisting of a menu from "soup to nuts" grown in gardens, fields and orchards, the lives of two American horticulturists will be dramatized. One of them, Luther Burbank, was the "wizard of plant life," who bred spineless cactus for fodder and provided many new foods for America —and foreign tables.

### Tuskegee Contribution

The contribution of George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, will also be dramatized. Dr. Carver gave distinction to the peanut, proving not only a benefactor to his own race but to mankind. Thousands of small farmers throughout the south now grow peanuts for the markets, as the result of Carver's experiments.

Dr. Carver developed the peanut until it could be raised for commerce on a large scale. There are now more than 300 uses of the peanut, once chiefly used to fatten pigs and later prominnt for association with circuses and fairs. The little tuber may have a lot to do today with milady's new kitchen linoleum. It may be a part of the axle grease used in the family "flivver," it may be part of the dressing on your lettuce, or it may be the basis for shaving lotion.

American pants provide a host of things for the menus of the world. Many of these plants were unknown to Europeans before they came here, although in use for centuries by earlier American civilizations, such as the Aztecs and the Mayans. Incidentally, modern men have been able to invent but few uses for corn unknown to the Aztecs and Mayans. Earliest Americans did not know about corn starch. Nor, did they know about corn flakes, the product of the laboratory and modern machinery.

### Tomatoes Once Ornamental

When the Europeans came to America they were skeptical of some plant products now common to American tables. They didn't take to tomatoes, for instance. They thought them poisonous, whereas today tomatoes are looked upon by dietitians with favor for growing children and adults because of high vitamin content. They were once grown in gardens for their ornamental value.

"The World Is Yours," educational radio series is presented weekly by the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company, and with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration. The program is edited by Smithsonian Institute. The purpose of "The World Is Yours" programs is two-fold. First, the programs disseminate scientific knowledge for which Smithsonian is a famous world-center. "World Is Yours" also serves as a means of demonstration and experimentation in the field of education by radio.

## TENANTS BUY FARMS

More than 55,000 farm tenants farm laborers and other operators have bought farms in the last 3 years by making moderate down payments and qualifying for harm Credit Administration financing, it was announced this week by the FCA. To finance these purchases, the 12 Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner have written on their books more than $130,000,000 of long term loans and purchase money mortgages.

## SKIM MILK FOR BEES

"Dr. M. H. Haydak of the University of Minnesota has done much experimental work on the feeding of bees," says Wisconsin Agriculturist (July 2), "and has found that many feed concentrates containing protein may be used with more or less success as a substitute for pollen. Mixtures of soybean flour or cottonseed meal with dry skim milk have given consistently good results. Dr. Haydak has recommended that 20 percent of powdered skim milk be used in such mixtures to get best results. Bees can develop their bodies normally when fed powdered skim milk, 20 percent by weight, mixed with soybean flour, soybean meal, peanut meal, linseed meal, or mixed with a combination of soybean, linseed and cottenseed meal, says Dr. Haydak. Young bees were produced only by those colonies which had pollen, or had skim milk powder mixed with soybean flour, soybean meal or cottonseed meal."

## FEED FLAVORS POULTRY

"A series of poultry experiments at the Texas Experiment Station indicate that in the future it may be possible to produce flavors to order, not only in poultry meat, but in beef, mutton and pork," says Capper's Farmer (June). "R. M. Sherwood, in charge of the experiments, found that the flavor of broilers was determined largely by the protein supplement used. A scientific method of determining flavor worked out, showed that broilers which got sardine meal as protein produced meat with a flavor that differed widely from that produced by soybean meal. However, one flavor may be favored by one group of consumers while the other would better please another group. A combination of three of the proteins tested gave a neutral flavor unlike those obtained from a single one. Sherwood believes the best combination is 6 pounds each of sardine meal, soybean meal and cottonseed meal, added to 30 pounds of wheat gray shorts, 3 pounds dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 1 pound oyster shell and 48 pounds ground corn. This ration was satisfactory except for mineral level, and he is conducting experiments to correct that factor."

## LYE, A NEW EGG CLEANER

Stating that the poultry industry loses several million dollars a year from marketing soiled or improperly cleaned eggs, H. L. Kampster, professor of poultry husbandry, University of Missouri, says in Country Gentleman (June): "The Missouri Experiment Station in its attempt to solve this problem has recently discovered that dirty eggs as taken from the packing plant and washed in a solution of 1-2 to 1 percent concentrated lye—97 percent sodium hydroxide—kept as well in cold storage as did naturally clean eggs of similar quality. When sold they commanded a price equal to that received for the naturally clean, unwashed eggs. Furthermore, experienced dealers in eggs could not detect the eggs which had been washed; and cooking tests after eight and ten months storage showed that the dirty eggs which had been washed in lye water were of equal quality to the clean eggs stored at the same time. Because of the caustic properties of the lye solution, rubber gloves should be used when washing the eggs, but the fact that the soiled eggs can be treated in such a way as to reduce to a minimum losses due to their becoming dirty, suggests a possible solution to this vexing problem of how to handle the dirty eggs."

## COTTON CLASSING

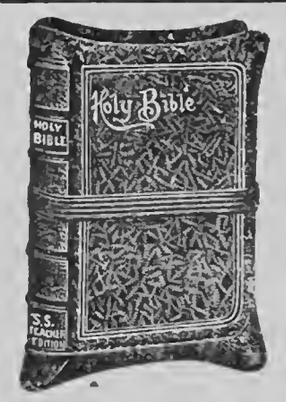
Cotton classing and market news services for growers organized to promote the improvement of cotton will be inaugurated with the 1938 crop, C. W. Kitchen, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, announces. A total of $225,000 will enable the Bureau to offer free classing to improvement groups during the marketing months for this year's crop, and to extend its cotton market news service. "Various cotton price studies made by the bureau," Kitchen said, "have shown that prices received by growers are largely based on the average quality of the cotton sold in the local market, and thereby fail to fully reflect central market premiums and discounts. The new classing service offers a basis for paying growers according to the quality of individual bales and, therefore, should be a great stimulus for quality improvement of American cotton." Cotton ginned for members of one variety and other improvement groups will be classed without charge, provided the groups comply with the amended Grade and Staple Estimates Act and the regulations of the Act, which provide that a sample of lint from each bale of improved cotton ginned for a member of a qualified improvement group be classed for grade and staple length, and that the grower be notified of the classification of his sample.

## COTTON FOR MEAT WRAPS

A new use for cotton developed by the meat packing industry's laboratories last year consumed 6,000 bales and will consume at least 15,000 bales yearly hereafter, according to officials of the meat packing industry at Memphis, Tenn. The industry's researchers developed an air-tight muslin cloth made from cotton for wrapping veal after the animal is slaughtered and the hide removed. The carcass is tightly wrapped with the muslin covering for shipmen, the covering providing hygienic protection to the meat. Last year 7,500,000 yards of muslin, or 6,000 bales of cotton were used for the covering. More than 20,000,000 yards or 15,000 bales will be used hereafter, he said. Veal formerly was shipped with the hide on, specially processed to be air-tight. The hides could not be removed expertly, however, which damaged the meat and resulted in an economic loss.

## TURKEY EGGS FOR FOOD

Since there is no established market for turkey eggs after the hatching season, the poultry department of the Kentucky College of Agriculture suggests that farmers use them on their home tables and sell the chicken eggs. Turkey eggs are as good as any other kind of eggs, but there are not enough produced to make a place for them on the market. Hence, the suggestion that they be consumed at home, and the chicken eggs that would have been used sent to market. By continuing much feed to turkey hens, they will lay throughout the summer. Their eggs will help pay their board bill. (Turkey World, July.)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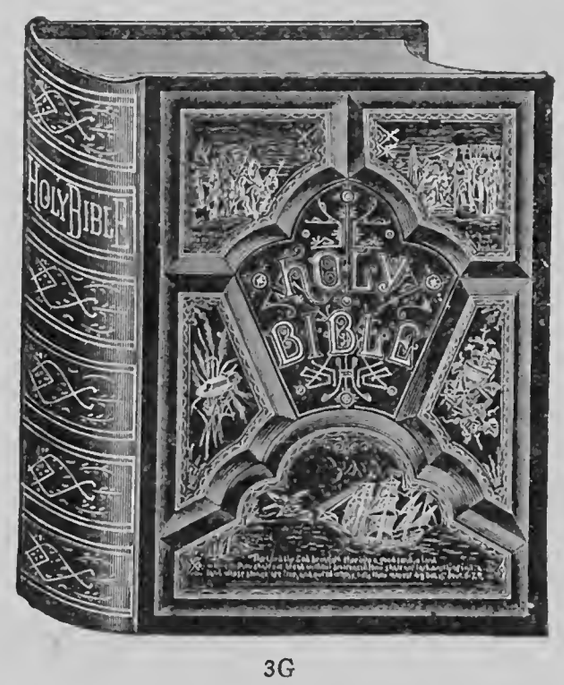


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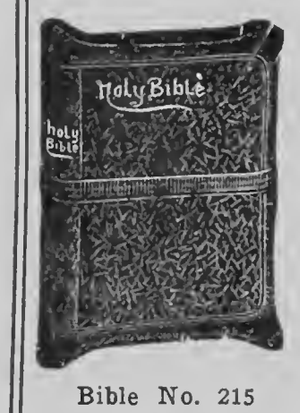


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### FERTILIZERS FOR ORCHARDS

In "Orchards Differ in Fertilizer Needs," in Better Crops With Plant Food (June-July) the author, F. N. Fagan, Pennsylvania State College, says: "During the past 35 years, many published reports on archard fertilization have originated from orchard fertilizer tests conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the United States and Canada. One outstanding fact coming from studies of orcharding is that an orchard can not be successful unless some type of soil fertility method is used. For many years nitrogen fertilization has been the method receiving the greatest amount of thought, and justly so, for this element by its very nature is the one that is lost from the soil most rapidly, the one most lacking as orchards become older. But as years rolled on, nitrogen fertilization did not solve the problem completely in all the orchard districts. It is interesting and of value to see the determined efforts being made now in the studies of plant nutrition deficiencies in relation to orchard tree growth and production. These studies extend from zinc deficiencies in citrus culture through to calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, and even boron deficiencies of our many other tree fruits.

## BOXER DIES OF INJURIES AFTER LOSING CONTEST

Columbus, Ga.—(ANP) — Five days after he was badly beaten and knocked out in a heavyweight fight with Obie Walker of Atlanta, Oscar Jenkins who fought under the name of "King Kong" died Monday night at the station in Fort Benning.

Jenkins, widely known through the South, was kayoed in the 10th round during an all-Negro card. Shortly after the fight ended Jenkins was rushed to the hospital when he failed to regain consciousness and lingered in a coma until his death. Walker said immediately after the match that Jenkins was "plenty tough."

## GENERAL CONFERENCE OF AME ZION MAY MEET AT BOSTON

Boston, Mass., (ANP)— From action taken here today, it seems that Boston will be assured of the General Conference of May, 1940 of the A. M. E. Zion Church. The General Conference committee of New England met in final sessions to hear reports from the sub-committee and ratify plans for the formal invitation to the denominational General Conference committee. The meeting was presided over by Dr. H. R. Jackson, the presiding elder of the district.

Dr. W. D. Battle, pastor of the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion church, was enthusiastic about the General Conference coming to Boston inasmuch as the New England Conference is the second oldest one in the connection and has never entertained a session of the General Conference. Neither Drs. Jackson nor Battle would make further comment regarding the plans until the formal presentation at the Cincinnati meeting. It is rumored that the Governor of Massachusetts and several other influential citizens are backing the committee.

The following ministers were present and participated enthusiastically in the discussion: Drs. H. R. Jackson, presiding elder; W. D. Battle, pastor of Boston; J. W. Watson, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. B. Hurt, Worcester, Mass.; J. A. Clement, Cambridge, Mass.; Jacob W. Powell, Malden, Mass.; J. A. B. Johnson, Providence, R. I.; E. R. Michael, Attlesboro, Mass., and Rev. C. H. Foggie, Providence, R. I.

## Cafe Manager Of Boston Fined For Color Prejudice

Boston—Racial prejudice in Massachuestts was dealth a decisive blow last week when Judge Gershon Hall in First District Court of Barnstable, found Charles R. Plummer, white manager of Dutchland Farms, Inc., eating place in Hyannis, a suburb, guilty of discrimination for refusing to serve a patron because he was a Negro.

L. Lincoln Hinds, Boston resident, represented by Atty. Julian D. Rainey, told the court Manager Plummer had informed him, "We do not cater to colored people in our dining room." His testimony was supported by Chief of Polcie W. B. Fleming, who, on Hinds' complaint, had issued the warrant for the manager. Judge Hall then declared Plummer guilty and assessed the fine.

## BEAUTICIANS OF NATION TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Chicago, July—(ANP)— Members of the National Beauty Culturists League, headed by Marjorie Stewart Joyner, president, will hold their annual convention here September 6-9 inclusive, the session to be held at the Savoy ballroom. Morning meetings will include demonstrations of all phases of beauty culture by experts, and by a forum of discussion in which ideas, criticisms, suggestions and experience will be shared. Evening sessions will contain features of special interest to the general public. Chicago business and community organizations are cooperating to make the convention a success, declared President Joyner.

### MECHANICAL COTTON PICKER

The greatest difficulty to be overcome in the development of a satisfactory mechanical cotton picker is the failure to harvest existing varieties of high quality seed cotton without serions damage to the lint, says Charles A. Bennett, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Spinning tests of cotton harvested with the newest type of mechanical picker show that "even with the use of full batteries of gin cleaners and extractors the machine-picked cotton was of appreciably lower grade and yielded much more manufacturing waste than hand-picked cotton from the same field." Machine-picked cotton, he said, is matted, carries much green leaf and occasionally has green stains on the fiber; it contains fragments of bark, stems and long grasses.

## Workers' Official Honored By Peace League

Los Angeles, July—(ANP)—Appointment of John H. Owens, vice president International Workers' order, Southern California district, to the executive board, Los Angeles branch American League for Peace and Democracy, was announced this week. The league is headed by Dr. Harry E. Ward, president Council of White Churches Amerira.

### SWISS STEAK, CHILI

Two pounds round steak, one-half cup flour, salt and pepper, one-half cup chili sauce, two cups chopped celery, one cup boiling water. Pound flour and seasonings into steak. Cut into convenient serving pieces and brown well on both sides in fat. Add remaining ingredients. Cover and cook slowly until tender, or about one hour.

## SOFT BALL GAME BREAKS UP WHEN JOE LOUIS COMES

Detroit. (ANP)—Ten thousand people almost mobbed Worlds Heavyweight Champion, Joe Louis when he stopped a baseball game here Tuesday afternoon. The champ really broke up the game—not in the same manner, however, in which he breaks up pugilistic hopes and ribs of his opponents, but merely with his presence.

The Joe Louis' Brown Bombers, soft ball team, was playing the Black Hawks, representatives of a local beer tavern, at Atkinson field, where 10,000 fans waited for an hour before game time because it had been announced that the champ would play first base for a few innings. Joe sat among his players wearing dark sun glasses and a big leg horn hat turned down, and the multitude failed to recognize him. They crowded on the field so close that the outfielders had to play almost on the edge of the diamond and the police failed in their attempts to move the crowd back.

In the fifth inning, when Joe arose, took off his glasses and hat in preparation to play, some one yelled, "There he is!" and the surging mob started running. Some thought he was coming in and rushed to the gate to meet him, while the rest swamped the popular idol and literally rushed him off his feet and swept him on towards the gate instead of on the field. Little children, men and women, white and black, tugged at his coat, tried to shake his hand and the poor helpless champion looked bewildered. Police came to the rescue and escorted the fighter to his car and the game was over. The Boombers won the abbreviated game 5 to 0.

### COTTON ACREAGE

The Department of Agriculture announces that 26,904,000 acres of cotton were in cultivation July 1. This was 78 percent of the acreage a year ago, from which the record crop of 18,945,022 bales was ginned. It was the smallest total since 1900. It was the first report on this year's cotton crop. A law forbids issuance of government reports on condition and probable total production before August each year. That information will be announced Aug. 8.

### COTTON INCOME

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated Saturday that despite production of the largest cotton crop on record, the growers' income in the 1937 calender year amounted to only $363,970,000 or $41,000,000 less than in the previous year. Of the 1937 income, cotton fiber paid $734,194,000 to the growers and cotton seed, $129,776,000, according to the bureau's summary.

### USE OLD SACKS

Empty sugar and flour sacks come in handy for many household odds and ends. After thorough washing and boiling to remove all traces of lint and printed matter, they can be used as cleaning cloths, or tied over a broom for sweeping down walls and ceilings.

Clean bathroom or kitchen tiles, linoleum, porcelain tubs or sinks with kerosene applied on a soft cloth. It will give the surface added luster.

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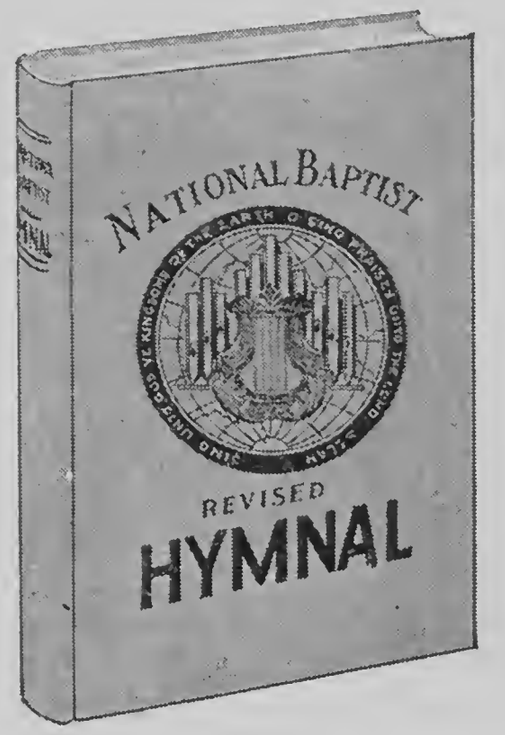


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## WIDE INTEREST SHOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

is well headed over the entire field.

The crop will be harvested by a combine, similar to the harvesting of wheat, oats or barley, and the seed from the pods will be placed in bags ready for shipment to the mills at Fredonia, Kan.

The entire yield will be sold to the mills of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company at Fredonia, the largest mill of the kind in the world, formed by a merger of three large linseed oil manufacturers. Linseed cake for feeds as well as linseed oil, is made at the mills.

The crop at current Minneapolis, quotations will bring $1.83 a bushel at Fredonia, Kan., the price being higher than for other grains, because of an import duty of 65 cents a bushel. Meyer said. Freight rates on the flax from Van Buren to Fredonia make the delivery cost 22 cents a hundred pounds, or about 13.2 cents a bushel.

None of the yield of the flax is wasted as the stalk of the plant makes roughage for cattle and horses.

No effort to produce fiber flax for linen has been made by the Whiteside farms, and only the seed variety will be grown.

Flax is grown commercially in the Dakotas, Minnesota and in Canada, as well as in Kansas and California, with yields considerably lower than the anticipated yield here. Thin lands, which produce small yields in other crops usually are used for flax production, because of the low cost of producing the crop, according to Meyer.

## ONE HUNDRED FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS

(Continued from Page 1)

1937 did not plant cotton in 1938 because they were unable to get the land. Provision is made for such tenants to receive the 1937 payments to which they are entitled.

Additional information with regard to the payments is available at the office of the County Agent or may be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

### TO PLANT U. S. TOBACCO

Tokyo—The Japanese Government, finding that Japenese are showing preference for American cigarettes, has imported Virginia seed for extensive tobacco growing in Japan.

### SQUIRREL WITH WHITE TAIL PLAYS WITH RED FELLOWS

Belvidere, Ill.—Peter Brooks, who daily enjoys the antics of some squirrels that frolic about a tree in which they live in front of his home, today reported that a newcomer had appeared among them with a pure white tail. Brooks says it is the first time he ever saw or heard of a red squirrel equipped with other than the regulation tail of the same hue.

### SILK MADE OF SHELLS

Osaka—A profitable method of manufacturing silk out of human hair, crab shells and claws has been discovered by Daisaburo Omori, engineer of the Osaka Industrial Laboratory.

### AMERICA'S TURKEY SUPPLY

There were 16,794,485 turkeys raised on farms in the United States in 1929, latest year for which a tabulation is available. The federal bureau of agricultural economics reported that Texas was by far the leading state in this field, raising 3,782,912 of the turkeys. North Dakota was next, with a production of 1,457,930; Minnesota third with 1,306,058, and California fourth with 1,246,993.

Turkeys are raised in virtually every part of the country, but it is only in states where weather and feed conditions are favorable to range production that extensive flocks are found. The bureau reports, however, that adoption of modern production methods is causing an increase in turkey raising on an extensive scale in areas suitable for general farming.

### HELPFUL HINTS

Carefully separate the whites and yolks of four eggs, and be sure to keep the yolks whole. Beat the whites, adding a little salt, then fill buttered baking dishes or custard cups two-thirds full of the beaten whites. Carefully drop a yolk on top of each cupful, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dot with butter and then bake until the yolks are set (about seven minutes). Sprinkle with grated cheese, chili sauce or catsup and serve in the baking dish.

An electric refrigerator may be defrosted in half the time if the ice pans are filled with boiling water instead of cold water.

When grapefruit or orange are to be used in fruit salad, stand them in boiling water for ten minutes and they can be peeled much more easily.

Add a little salt to the last rinsing water on wash days and clothes will not freeze when hung out to dry in cold weather.

Always store leftover vegetables in separate dishes in the refrigerator. Even though they are to be combined later, the flavors will be better.

To reheat leftover rolls or biscuits, dip them quickly into hot water and then bake them four minutes in a hot oven. Serve immediately.

### FINDS FORMULA FOR SILK YARN FROM SOY BEAN

Tokyo—A Japanese scientist, Rhohei Inoue, has discovered a formula with which he can make silk from the soy bean.

Mr. Inoue has been a pioneer in the adaptation of the soy bean cake to the manufacturer of silk yarn. His discovery has made such an impression in scientific circles that the Fuji Prize has been awarded him by the Japan Physical and Chemical Research Society.

This new bean-silk is said to possess several advantages over staple fiber.

### GOOD WILL MISSION

A good will mission to Japan has been organized under the joint auspices of the three Mongol autonomous governments.

### GERMINATION OF OLD SEEDS.

**15 Centuries Old, Stand 8 Cm. High**

Tokyo—Cryptomeria seeds, dating back more than 15 centuries, which were unearthed by the Mita historical society in an old tomb on the Kaseyama mound, Hiyoshi, Kawaski city near Yokohama, in June last year, have yielded sprouts under the care of botany in Keio University. Today the young trees have grown to the height of eight centimers.

As the result of this, the theory that cryptomeria seeds lose germinating capacity after one year, has thus been blasted. These seeds were found buried more than 10 feet below the surface of the ground, together with old swords and mirrors.

The society, upon unearthing the seeds, submitted them to the Keio University botanical classroom, where Dr. Okamura identified them as dating back 15 centuries, and took upon himself the task of cultivating them. In July last year shortly after their discovery was reported, a British horticultural firm catering to the Royal Botanical Garden at Southampton, requested the society to send some of the seeds for experimental purposes.

### THIEVING CROW STEALS AN EGG FROM A DUCK

Jacob, the Lincoln Park Zoo's pet crow, was in trouble again today—and in disgrace.

Ever since he came to the zoo, he has been playfully carrying off fountain pens, pencils and other small objects belonging to workmen. But today, Director Floyd Young of the zoo thought Jacob had gone a little too far.

"It was all right for Jacob to make a little nest of stolen articles,' said Mr. Young. "We just laughed and said, "Crows will be crows." Even when he flew off with a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, we smiled.

"But this is too much. Today Jacob decided he needed an egg for his stolen goods nest. He was caught stealing one from a zoo duck."

Jacob being such a bad actor, Mr. Young just up and threw the egg at him.

### STONEPICKER FOR FIELDS

A stonepicker for removing loose stones from fields is being tested by Pennsylvania State College and is expected to be ready for use shortly. In its tests, it picked stones from the size of your thumb to sizes larger than a man's head at the rate of 12 tons per hour. It cleans a swath three feet wide and three inches deep and can be drawn easily by the average two-plow tractor at its regular speed. The stones are picked up by rapidly revolving teeth and are thrown into an A-shaped hopper which will hold about two tons and which can be emptied from either side simply by pulling a lever. It is expected to be especially valuable in potato fields and also to prevent machinery breakage. (Ohio Farmer, June 18)

### HAYSTACK COVERS

A new method of preserving hay is the haystack bonnet which is made of tough waterproof sisal fibre reinforced paper. It will serve for a full season and will increase the value of the stack by eliminating spoilage and loss of weight. Paper goes on the stack in strips with 12 inches of lap. Over the paper go strips of woven wire fence, with half concrete block fastened to the wire fence to hold the paper in place. Cost of covering a stack this way is only a few dollars. Sometimes the loss in uncovered stacks runs 25 percent. Figure out for yourself—in dollars and cents—the loss on a 20 ton uncovered stack, as compared to your savings resulting from a covered stack. (Utah Farmer, June 10.)

### N. Y. COTTON PRICES UP

For the seventh successive session, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced into new high ground to end the day with a net gain. Yesterday's rise carried the July price to 8.63 cents a pound or 96 points above the low figures reached at the end of May and the list closed with gains of 8 to 10 points. Reports of weevil infestation and inability to cultivate fields properly, owing to persistent moisture, coupled with another strong stock market and the largest volume of sales of cotton goods in several months, served to broaden outside buying and a large amount of cotton changed hands. (New York Times.)

## LOOKING FORWARD

Whenever anyone dares to suggest that the Social Security Act is somewhat less than perfect he immediately is assailed by the New Deal propagandists as a reactionary, a Tory, a fiend, an enemy of mankind, or worse. Even though the criticism is constructive and is designed to improve the administration of the act for the benefit of wage-earners, the critic's voice is drowned out by shouts that he is seeking its repeal. Indecent motives are attributed to everyone who disagrees even in the slightest with the President and his New Dealers.

Republican criticism of the Social Security Act has not been directed at the objective of the act, "to provide a greater measure of security for American wage-earners and thereby to enhance the welfare of the Nation as a whole." The point of Republican criticism has been that as drafted the Social Security Act does not and will not promote greater security for wage-earners. Republicans in Congress have warned that the heavy taxes on pay rolls and pay envelopes levied under the act would have harmful effects, with inconsequential benefits.

**Contributed to Depression**

Truth in time will establish itself. We have heard Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and an ardent New Dealer, say that the withdrawal of consuming power through social security taxes is one of the major contributory causes of the Roosevelt depression.

Now we have the testimony of the American Association for Social Security, published in its current bulletin. This organiaztion for years has fought for "the promotion of social security and social insurance in the United States." Its executive secretary is Abraham Epstein, frequently called the "father of Social Security" in this country. Its president is Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among its directors are Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of the School of Social Service, Catholic University, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, the well-known social worker, and many other socially-minded persons. These people are neither partisans nor reactionaries.

Do they believe with President Roosevelt that "the successful operation of the (Social Security) Act is the best proof that it was soundly conceived?" They do not. Indeed, the American Association for Social Security finds that the Act is neither "soundly conceived" nor that its operation has been successful.

**Created Greater Insecurity**

Instead of increasing purchasing power, the Association finds the Act has diminished it. Instead of giving workers security, the Association finds the Act has created greater insecurity for them. Instead of helping industrial workers, the Association finds that the Act's chief result has been to create a new bureaucracy and government jobs for tens of thousands of clerks.

Referring to New Deal claims of the "success" achieved in the old age insurance system, the Association asserts that "search as we might, however, the success in this stupendous national undertaking seems confined to the issuance of about 38,000,000 social security numbers"—an activity characterized by the Association as "unprecedented, costly, irrelevant and unnecessary."

The average lump sum old age payment up to April, the Association found was $29.80, although a New York executive who worked (and still does) for seven corporations was reported to have received $1,001.67. More significant, the Association found, was "the deepening insecurity stimulated by this system," adding that while the United States Treasury paid $2,935,829 to old age beneficiaries it collected in taxes from workers and employers for old age insurance a total of $577,450,100.

"Since the employer contributions are generally included in the price of goods," the Association Bulletin added, "it means that for every dollar spent in old age insurance payments to increase the purchasing power of workers, $197 of sorely needed purchasing power were withdrawn from them and spent for other purposes."

**$197 in Taxes for Each $1 Spent**

In other words, Social Security taxes took $197 away from workers for every $1 given to them. That is the New Deal's idea of the more abundant life for workers!

Space is lacking to give other conclusions reached by the Association, except for a word about unemployment insurance. Pointing out that the average benefit paid to the unemployed totaled only $15.46 per month, irrespective of whether the unemployed person was single or had a family with many dependents, the Association made this observation:

"The evidence is sufficient to indicate that not only has the operation of the unemployment insurance laws so far not proved that these laws have been soundly conceived, but on the contrary, it definitely points to the fact that these laws are not succeeding in providing even as little protection as the totally inadequate home relief."

Let the President and his New Deal satellites cease their ballyhoo and answer the non-partisan findings of the American Association for Social Security.

### "IRISH BREAD" DISCOVERED AS ALCOHOL SOURCE

**Japanese Scientist Announces Valuable Laboratory Find**

TOKYO—Alcohol from potato—that's the latest thing in the scientific world in Japan, according to its discoverer, Dr. Kanroko Kurono, staff member of the department of finance.

Dr. Kurono, who made a trip recently to Hokkaido among the Ainu tribes, an aborigines people, witnessed the peculiar manner in which they ate their potatoes. The Ainu custom was first to freeze the potato, and then dry it out thoroughly in the sun during the summer months. During the winter the vegetable, which has been stored for the rainy day, is eaten. Close investigation revealed the high alcoholic content.

Japanese scientists have been able to discover a process whereby the alcohol can be gotten in large quantities from the potato. It was stated that Dr. Kurono will exhibit the process at a scientific meeting in London.

# THE MODERN FARMER

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## 75,000 CROP INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

### Federal Department at Washington Swamped

Washington, D. C.—With more than 75,000 applications for crop insurance policies received in county offices, largely in the winter wheat belt, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will begin an intensive campaign for applications in the spring wheat areas on August 18, it was announced today by Leroy K. Smith, acting manager of the Corporation.

The work of taking applications of farmers for insurance policies on their 1939 winter wheat crop started several weeks ago, following a series of State and county educational meetings throughout the winter wheat region. Preliminary reports of State crop insurance supervisors, up to August 11, indicate that 75,758 applications have been received by county offices in 21 States. Leading in the number received is Ohio, with 17,000, followed by Missouri with 12,000; Illinois, 10,639; Nebraska, 8,025; Kansas, 7,000; and Montana 6,950.

"The bulk of the applications received to date are reported in the winter wheat area," Mr. Smith said. "The signing of applications started in the winter wheat belt the latter part of July, and will soon reach a peak that probably will be sustained until the cut-off date." Applications for insurance on winter wheat may be received in the county offices up to August 31, except in California and Arizona, where the deadline is November 30.

Mr. Smith estimates that approximately 150,000 applications will be received in county offices when the work of taking applications in other States reaches the same stage as it has in Ohio, Missouri, and other States leading in numbers received.

The campaign for applications from spring wheat growers will be

(Continued on Page 2)

## QUARTER OF FARMS SOLD OUT IN EIGHT YEARS

More than 1,700,000 farms were sold under the hammer during the eight-year period, 1930-37, according to Farm Research. Figured on the basis of 6,800,000 farms in the U. S., the total number of forced sales amounts to one-fourth of all farms.

The number of farms changing hands at forced sales amounted to 153,000 in 1937 as compared with 178,000 in 1936. The present volume of forced sales is less than half that prevailing in 1933 when 357,000 farms were sold out.

For the first time since the crash of 1929, the volume of voluntary sales exceeded forced sales. Out of every 1,000 farms in the country, 31.5 were sold voluntarily in 1937 as compared with 22.4 forced sales.

Farm bankruptcies numbered 2,479 in 1937 as compared with 3,642 in 1936.

## CALLING ALL DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS INC., IN OCTOBER

The National Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will meet in Forsyth, Georgia, at the State Teachers and Agricultural College, October 26-29. All Units of the Federation are requested to elect delegates at the earliest opportunity. All state and regional farm groups affiliated with our Federation are requested to appoint their representatives and send the names of those who will attend to our office. Visitors and officials of state and federal agricultural departments who plan to attend the Convention should communicate with us not later than September 1st. Suitable arrangements will be made to entertain all delegates and visitors and all farmers of our group and all interested in the welfare and progress of colored farmers are cordially invited.

Arrange to attend the greatest Convention of organized Negro farmers in America.

Sincerely,

LEON R. HARRIS, President.
Box 285, Moline, Illinois.

S. B. WILSON, Sec.-Treas.
447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

## THE NEGROES' NEW TECHNIQUE

(St. Louis Post Dispatch)

The Negroes have discovered the power of mass economic pressure and are using it in various skilful ways to obtain what they feel is due them. The story was told recently by Stanley High in the Saturday Evening Post.

In St. Louis, 45 Black Belt blocks have been organized by the Urban League into units, each unit containing 50 to 100 per cent of the residents of the block. When a chain store doing business with Negroes refused to employ Negro help the block units went into action with a boycott which accomplished their purpose. When a milk company refused to employ Negro drivers to serve Black Belt routes, the Urban League went to a competitor and got six Negro drivers employed. The competitor's sales soared 40 per cent. The original company capitulated.

Similar pressure techniques prevented the discharge of Negro coal truck drivers, brought about employment of Negro salesmen for bakeries, Negro girls in 5-and-10 cent stores, Negro motion picture operators.

Even more ingenious is the campaign to be started in Harlem against the public utilities. Unless

(Continued on page 2)

## DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Moderate improvement in consumer buying power and demand for farm products is in prospect for the fall and winter months, the bureau of agricultural economics said today in its current analysis of the demand and price situation for farm commodities.

The bureau analysts point out that definite improvement in industrial activity and further depletion of inventories occurred during July. Though these factors indicate further increases in the output of consumers' goods and services, no large amount of forward buying is in prospect for the near future. This should help to sustain the improvement in future months, it was stated but also implies a less sharp initial upswing than has occurred in many

(Continued on Page 2)

## FARM GROSS INCOME DOUBLED SINCE 1932

For the first time in eight years, the farmers' gross income in 1937 exceeded $10,000,000,000, the Department of Agriculture disclosed this week.

Last year's income of $10,300,000,000 compares with $9,317,000,000 in 1936 and with the low point of $5,284,000,000 during the last crop year of the Hoover administration.

## VICE PRESIDENT BYRD HONORED

Springfield, Ill—Major R. A. Byrd, vice president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, was recently appointed by Mayor John W. Kapp, of Springfield, Ill., a member of the Board that will supervise better housing in that city. In commenting on Major Byrd's appointment the Illinois Conservator says:

"Mayor John W. Kapp, in appointing Major R. A. Byrd as a member of the Board that will supervise the project of better housing, gives honor to our group and recognizes a worthy man—for over 35 years Major Byrd has been active along all lines for progress, civic, educational, religious, political and military. Men who give their better years to the upbuilding of their community deserve to be thus recognized, and Mayor Kapp is to be congratulated for never losing an opportunity to give credit and honor where deserved."

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Fellow officers and members of the N. F. C. F. congratulate Major Byrd and know he will give to his new position the conscientious service he gives to every good cause with which he is connected.

## COTTON FARMERS ASSISTED

### About One Hundred Twenty-seven Millions Of Dollars Expected

Washington, D. C.—Cotton price adjustment payments averaging about 2.89 cents a pound will begin next month, the Agricultural Adjustment administration announced today. The money, totaling about $127,000,000, goes to farmers who planted within their 1938 acreage allotments. About 1,400,000 applications covering 14,648,000 bales will be handled. Administration expenses are estimated at $3,000,000.

Cotton price adjustment payments, under the law, are applicable to the base production of all farms on which cotton was grown in 1937. It is provided, however, that no payments are to be made in case the producer or producers knowingly overplanted their 1938 cotton acreage allotments.

**Base Production Calculated.**

The maximum amount of 1937 cotton on which a farmer may receive payment is 60 per cent of the base production. In case the amount produced in 1937 was less than 60 per cent for the farm's base production, payment will not be made on more than the amount actually produced except where failure to produce 60 per cent was due to crop failures from specified causes.

The 1937 base production of a farm was the adjusted normal production of its base acreage. The base acreage represents the normal devoted to cotton. This was adjusted to bring the base acreage of all farms within state and county allotments.

**Maximum 3 Cents**

Under the legislation as originally passed, the rate of payment on eligible cotton was established as the amount by which the average price of 7-8 inch middling cotton on the ten designated spot markets was below 12 cents per pound on the date of the sale of the cotton by the

(Continued on Page 2)

## LOSES JOB, BABY BORN, ALL COMES OUT IN THE WASH

Milwaukee, Wis.—Clyde Zibell, 25 years old, found himself jobless; his wife in the hospital where their second child was just born.

Did he apply for county relief or a place on the WPA rolls? Not Clyde Zibell.

Instead he rigged up his wife's washing machine and for two weeks has kept abreast of expenses by taking in the neighborhood washing. Now he has undertaken to do the ironing for any customer who wants the added service.

Zibell was employed in a Milwaukee shop as a machinist until recently. He said he learned to wash and iron when he was a boy on the farm. The Zibells have a daughter, 4 years old, who is at home with papa, and the newborn is in the hosptal with mama.

## COTTON FARMERS ASSISTED

(Continued from Page 1)

producer. The rate was not to exceed 3 cents per pound in any case.

An amendment later provided that the maximum rate of 3 cents a pound would apply to eligible cotton produced in 1937 and not sold by the producer prior to Sept. 10, 1937. It was on that date that the spot market average fell below 9 cents during the 1937-1938 marketing season.

This amendment makes it possible for producers who are holding their cotton or who put their cotton under government loans to receive price adjustment payments without transferring title.

**Pay for Crop Failures**

The payment rate for those who sold 1937 cotton before last Sept. 10 will be the amount by which the spot market average was below 12 cents on the date of sale, and not to exceed 3 cents.

In case of crop failures due to hail, drouth, flood, boll weevil, or other insect or fungus infestation, the producer will receive payment on the normal production of his 1937 cotton acreage, but not in excess of 60 per cent of the 1937 base cotton production established for the farm.

Where any part of the producer's 1937 cotton crop was destroyed by fire or other unavoidable natural cause after it was harvested but before it was sold, the eligible part of such cotton will receive the maximum payment of 3 cents per pound.

## $75,000 CROP INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

launched August 18, at Moorehead, Miss., where the first wheat crop insurance policies to be issued in the spring wheat area will be presented to a Minnesota farmer and a North Dakota farmer. The presentation of these first policies will take place before a meeting of State and county crop insurance supervisors from Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, at which final plans will be drawn up for the crop insurance program for the spring wheat region.

Applications received in county offices of the 21 States reporting are as follows: Ohio, 17,000; Missouri, 12,000; Illinois, 10,639; Nebraska, 8,025; Kansas, 7,000; Montana, 6,950; Michigan, 3,811; Oklahoma, 2,302; Minnesota, 1,796; Iowa, 1,762; South Dakota, 1,000; Texas, 1,000; North Dakota, 592; Indiana, 551; Oregon, 200; Colorado, 721; Idaho, 253; New Mexico, 188; Washington, 124; Wyoming, 116; Utah, 78.

After applications for wheat crop insurance are checked in county offices, they are sent to branch offices of the Corporation at Minneapolis, Minn., and Kansas Ciyt, Mo., where premiums are calculated, and the policies are written. Up to August 11, a total of 8,358 applications had been received at the branch offices, premium notices had been mailed to 5,792 of the applicants. and 421 policies had been issued.

## THE NEGROES' NEW TECHNIQUE

(Continued from Page 1)

they agree to give Negroes their share of jobs, the utilities will have to deal with the Co-ordinating Committee of Employed, backed by 178 Negro organizations. In the case of the telephone company, it is planned, as a last resort, to refuse to use the dial method of phoning, but to dial the operator instead, meaning that Harlem's operators will suddenly have to cope with a 70 per cent increase in work. In the case of the electric company, Negroes will demand simultaneous inspection of meters, refusing to pay bills until it is done. Another plan, in case of recalcitrance, is to arrange for simultaneous payment—the same hour, same day—of all gas and electric bills, with consequent clerical confusion. Another project is to have a lightless day each week, using candles instead of electricity.

Here is an important and significant movement, almost certain to spread and almost certain to bring results. So far, the movement has been distinguished by its fairness and intelligence. The Negroes have asked only for what they think their expenditures entitle them to in the way of employment, and they have gone about getting it quietly and without violence. If they continue to observe this restraint, they will undoubtedly make tremendous strides for economic justice between the races.

## DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS

(Continued from Page 1)

recovery periods.

**Upturn Factors.**

The bureau lists some of the uncertain factors "which could seriously interrupt" the upward trend on business activity, but cites several favorable conditions "pointing to a continuation of the initial recovery movement." The latter include (1) the gradual increase in government expenditures as new construction projects get under way; (2) increased needs for durable consumers' and producers' goods; (3) a favorable residential building situation; (4) the relatively small amount of financial deflation, which occurred during the recession as compared with other similar periods.

The bureau further pointed out that increased demand for most farm products must await actual improvement in consumer incomes. "And recognizing that consumer incomes lag behind and change less erratically than industrial activity, it appears that moderate improvement in consumer buying power and the domestic demand for farm products will be experienced during the fall and winter."

**Prices and Income.**

To date the prospective improvement in consumer purchasing power and demand in this country has been reflected only in small measure in the prices of farm products.

## MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE BLOWN 37 MILES AWAY IN TORNADO

Bloomington, Ill.—When the tornado which whipped across central Illinois March 30 struck the Dent Bell farm near Deer Creek, it carried away everything—house, barn, cornerib, and furnishings. Listed among the missing articles was the marriage certificate of Mr. and Mrs. Bell. It had been kept in a bookcase in the home. Today they learned that Harold Younge, who lives near Benson, has found the certificate on a field thirty-seven miles away.

# SUCCESSFUL SUMMER QUARTER CLOSES AT A. I. STATE COLLEGE

### Students from 17 States Included in Enrollment Of 1,000 for Period

A. & I. State college concluded one of the most successful summer sessions in its history Aug. 20 Approximately one thousand students were in attendance representing the state of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee. All parts of Tennessee were represented.

Instruction was given by the regular teaching staff, augmented by Professor G. A. Phillips, principal of the Stowe High School, Cincinnati and Miss Alma Dunn and Dean G. W. Gore, Jr., who returned to the institution after a leave of absence to study in Columbia University. Special courses were given in Parent Teacher Education, Consumer Education, Adult Education Photography, Landscape Gardening and Dietetics. A three-weeks institute of WPA teachers of adults and nursery schools was conducted by the state director of educational projects in connection with the second term of the summer session. One hundred and fifty teachers were in attendance.

Among the special conferences held at the institution during the summer were the annual meeting of the Tennessee Better Homes Movement, the Tennessee Jeanes Supervisors, teachers of vocational agriculture, teachers of trades and vocational education, and the monument committee of the Inter-racial League. Special programs were given by the departments of music, home economics, romance languages, history and social sciences. Recitals were given by Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Strange and Mrs. Ethel Wise-Gardner. Chapel visitors included Reverend Glenn T. Settle and the soloists of "Wings Iver Jordan," Col. Roscoe Simmons, Dr. Shaw of the American Administraters Association, Mr. Leo M. Favrot of the General Education Board, Mr. Fred Mc Cuistion of the Southern Association, Dr. S. L. Smith of George Peabody College for Teachers. Mr. James A. Atkins WPA specialist in Negro Education.

Registration for the fall quarter will be held on September 29.

## Alabama Pardon Board Denies Scottsboro Plea

Montgomery, Ala., Aug 24 (ANP) —Promises by Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers of New York, chairman of the Scottsboro Defense committee, that if freed the remaining five boys would be rehabilitated without exploitation, and pleas by a prominent Alabama lawyer and a citizen failed to shake the state pardons board from its determination to keep the Scottsboro youths in prison.

The board heard pleas Tuesday by Dr. Chalmers and his committee for the freedom of the boys. In a unanimous decision handed down Wednesday, the board recommended denial of clemency to two of the defendants, Heywood Patterson and Ozie Powell, and stated that clemency pleas of the other three boys now serving sentences should not have been brought before the board at this time. They pointed out that these youths may still carry appeals to the U. S. supreme court. They are Clarence Norris, Andy Wright and Charlie Weems.

The hearing was held in the private office of Gov. Bibb Graves. Attorney General Albert A. Carmichael, chairman; Charles E. McCall, state auditor, and D. H. Turner, secretary of state, members of the pardons board were present. Speaking with Dr. Chalmers for the boys were Forney Johnston, Birmingham attorney, and Donald Comer, Alabama cotton mill owner and industrialist, both sons of former governors of the state.

Dr. Chalmers recommended pardon as a matter of public policy, and said a New York banker, in conversation with a New York manufacturer, had vetoed a proposal to establish a plant in Alabama because of the Scottsboro case. He also deplored the case getting into the hands it did at the outset.

"Perhaps," he said, "the churches and people they represent moved too slowly. Perhaps that was why groups interested in these cases turned originally to communistic sources."

He urged action to avert another Tom Mooney case and warned, "Unless we work this thing out now there is going to be a repercussion that will not be pleasant. The case will revert to original hands, who will assume their campaign of agitation.

"We shall try to avoid a repetition of what happened when the other four were released. As you know, they were taken to New York where they fell into the hands of people who exploited them. It was unfortunate, but it may work out yet, for all of them came to us at the last, and now each is being rehabilitated.

"Roy Wright is now in the hands of Bill Robinson, the tap dancer. He has assumed responsibility for Wright and is maintaining him at a place unknown to the committee. Willie Roberson is with his parents in Jackson county, Alabama. Eugene Williams is enrolled in a Baptist Theological seminary in Kansas City Olen Montgomery is studying music in New York."

Mr. Johnson declared that the Alabama Scottsboro committee, in a scrutiny of the record of the case, had discovered reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt.

Mr. Comer said, "I am sick and tired of hearing about this case. I would like to see the boys in the hands of a man like Dr. Chalmers. When a man like Dr. Chalmers comes to us on a racial question we like to deal with him. He's not like his senator. We have to see a man like Sen. Wagner try to use a racial question as he has done for cheap political pull."

# KIN OF LYNCHED MAN SUES "LAW" OF TIPTON COUNTY

### Sheriff Vaughn Is Defendant In Case Of Albert Gooden; $25,000 Asked

Memphis, Aug. 25—(ANP) — Charging that he made no effort to protect his prisoner from the lynchers, attorneys for Mrs. Mary Gooden Patterson, sister of Albert Gooden, who was murdered by a mob last August near Covington, Ark., filed suit last week here in federal court against Sheriff W. J. Vaughan of Tipton County, Tenn., for $25,000.

The bill says, "The defendant, W. J. Vaughan, was wholly negligent of his duty to safely take, protect and guard the prisoner. He made no effort to draw a gun in his behalf when he was stopped by the lynchers; he offered no resistance to their attack, but apparently exposed the deceased to the attack in the manner in which he (the prisoner) was brought from the Shelby county jail."

Also named co-defendants were John Winford, O. L. McClain, J. L. Richardson, John M. Walker, Sam Smith and William A. Sheaf, bondsmen for the sheriff.

Gooden was arrested on charges of slaying Chester Doyle, marshal of Mason, Tenn., during a raid upon a crap game. Brought here for safekeeping when feeling ran high, he was being returned in an open car for trial on Aug. 16, 1937, when the sheriff's car was stopped by another auto, the prisoner taken out and lynched.

The grand jury attempted to probe the matter, but got nowhere. Gov. Browning offered a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the capture and conviction of the mob members, but this brought no results.

## DENY CHANGE IN POLICIES ON FEED AND SEED LOANS

### FCA Disavows Report of More Lenient Farm Credit Terms

Denying reports that more lenient collection policies on feed and seed loans are being adopted by the Farm Credit Administration, officials of that organization stated that "not one iota of truth" could be attached to such reports. They insist that no change in collection policies has been made for any section of the country.

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture interviewed over a thousand farmers and found that "in practically every instance" if the FCA "forced collection at this time the borrower would be compelled to seek loans from other sources or abandon farming." Following mass meetings in the western part of Minnesota, the farmers were given to understand that the FCA would discontinue the practice of throwing collection cases into the courts. It may be that the FCA merely regards this action as a change in the application of policies rather than a reversal of policy.

Congress has appropriated no new funds for feed and seed loans. The Public Resolution No. 78 passed at this session of Congress empowers the FCA to continue making such loans after July 1, 1938, but they must be made out of collections or out of funds left over from last year.

Out of the 50 million dollars appropriated for the fiscal year, 1937-38 the FCA has loaned 32 million dollars. The present recession together with the falling off in farm prices indicate that the need for seed and feed loans is still present. Despite the increase in national farm income in 1937, the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out that most of the West North Central states had lower farm incomes last year than in the calamitous drouth year 1936.

Farmers insist that the policy of collecting loans out of which to make new loans is merely taking money out of the pockets of the farmers in order to lend it back. Only a new Congressional appropriation can break through this situation and provide funds for the coming fiscal year.

## COW ATTACKS TWO; DOG SERIOUSLY HURT IN RESCUE

Logansport, Ind—Mrs. Oscar Hines, 40 years old, was attacked by a cow which she was driving to pasture on a farm near here today. The cow was crushing the woman to the ground when Violet Ullery, 16 years old, went to her rescue. The cow knocked the girl to the ground and the family dog dashed in and seized the cow by the nose, enablying both women to escape. The dog was seriously hurt before he was rescued by Mr. Hines, who arrived in response to the cries of the women. Their injuries are not serious.

# Farm Living Conditions Show Improvement

Washington, D. C.—The level of living on the farms of the Nation has risen materially since 1930. A 1938 Census survey indicates substantial increases in the proportions of farm dwellings lighted by electricity, provided with bathrooms, and having radios for all sections included in this survey, according Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Farm tractors showed a phenomenal increase in numbers, motor trucks on farms increased materially, and autos showed a considerable gain. The proportion of farms provided with telephones showed no appreciable change.

The survey, including some 3,000 farms in selected counties of 40 States, was made by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, cooperating. It was a part of the preliminary work being done in preparation for the coming 1940 Census of Agriculture.

The results are so pronounced that several significant conclusions appear justified, even though the survey is neither sufficiently representative nor comprehensive to give more than a general indication of the level of living on the farms in the Nation or of the trends. The farms included in the survey are probably somewhat above the average of all farms in the counties included, and those counties, in turn, above the average for the country as a whole.

**Farm Conveniences Become More General**

For the particular farms included in the survey, out of every 10 approximately 7 had autos, 6 radios, and on 4 the operator's dwelling was lighted by electricity. On 3 farms out of every 9, water was piped into the dwelling and on 2 of these into a bathroom. Telephones were on 3 out of every 8 farms, tractors on 1 out of every 3, and motor trucks on 1 out of every 4. The average dwelling contained 6 rooms and was valued at approximately $1,500. The level of living indicated by these figures is very substantially higher than that for all farms in these counties for 1930. The proportion of farm operators having electric lights, water piped into their dwellings, and water piped into a bathroom are roughly 50 percent greater. The proportion having radios is approximately double. The relative number with autos is about 10 percent, with motor trucks 50 per cent greater, and with tractors 100 percent greater.

**Many Farms Still Lack Modern Facilities**

Although judged by this summary the living conditions on farms have definitely improved, a large proportion of the farms are not yet provided with the various facilities which are commonly accepted as requisites for good living. Very striking differences are shown by the survey between various groups. The lack of facilities on the farms of the Southern States is outstanding and, in part, reflects the low level of living of Negro operators. Only 4 out of the 285 Negro and other non-white operators included in the survey and located in the Southern States reported electricity as compared with more than one-third of the white operators in the same area. The differences as regards water piped into the dwelling, bathrooms, and telephones are just as striking. A comparison of the number of rooms and the value of the dwelling also shows the decided contrast between white and Negro operators. The average dwelling of Negro and other non-white operators for all farms included in the survey contained 3.8 rooms and was valued at $311 as compared with an average of 6.2 rooms and $1,602 for white operators.

**Owner Operators Much Better Equipped Than Tenants**

The facilities reported for owner-operated farms indicated that, in general, the living conditions on such farms were better than for tenant-operated farms. This difference was not nearly so great, however, in the Northern and Western States as in the Southern States.

For all sections there was a pronounced difference in the value of the dwelling, the average for tenants being roughly only half of that for owners. Except in the Southern States, however, there was no appreciable difference as to the number of rooms. The relative numbers of tenants having electricity, water piped into the dwelling, bathrooms, telephones, radios, and autos are appreciably lower than for owner operators. Except for telephones, radios, and autos the proportion of tenants having each of the above facilities is, for the country as a whole, considerably below one-half of that for owners.

The farms of those whose farming activities are secondary to some other occupation average somewhat better as regards facilities than do those having farming as their principal occupation. As to principal occupation, the non-farmers reported a greater value on an average for their dwellings, about one-third more had electricity, and approximately one-fifth more had bathrooms. The proportions having telephones, radios, and autos were only slightly higher for the non-farmers. Relatively few of the non-farmers had tractors.

## NEGRO SHARECROPPER HAS LOWEST INCOME IN SOUTH

**Southeast Survey Finds Worst Farm Conditions in Georgia**

In its survey of family income for farm families the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics summary for the Southeast region gives comparisons between Negro and white sharecropper families in four states: Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The figures indicate the close similarity of economic status between the two racial groups on the lowest rungs of the agricultural ladder. In combining the state results, Farm Research finds that the cash income of the Negro sharecropper families studied in the 13 counties covered was $294.25, while white sharecropper families in 22 counties sampled averaged $350.50 per family. Relief family incomes were not analyzed and hence are not included.

Conditions were found to be worst in Georgia. Money farm incomes averaged $171 per family in the case of white sharecroppers and $153 in the case of Negroes. An additional $32 and $22 respectively came from non-farm sources, indicating practically no opportunity to supplement farm income by other kinds of work. 67 percent of the white families and 87 percent of the Negro families received less than $750 gross income. None of the Negro families earned as much as $1,000 from all sources Families in each group averaged 5.4 persons. Of the white families 11 percent were on relief and of the Negro families 5 per cent.

**Average Cash Farm Income of Non-relief Sharecropper Families In Four States**

| | Cash Farm Income | % on Relief |
|---|---|---|
| Georgia | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | $153 | 6.3 |
| White Sharecroppers | 171 | 5.8 |
| Mississippi | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | 275 | 5.1 |
| White Sharecroppers | 295 | 5.2 |
| North Carolina | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | 510 | 6.5 |
| White Sharecroppers | 619 | 5.2 |
| South Carolina | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | 239 | 5.8 |
| White Sharecroppers | 317 | 5.1 |

The BHE cautions its readers concerning the figures in the report, saying that "in using these figures it must be remembered that the areas, chosen as adapted to a given type of farming (as wheat or cotton), often were not typical of the state as a whole, frequently being better than average."

## Wife Dies Over Shock Of Husband's Death

Philadelphia, August 24—(ANP) In the intense heat prevailing in Philadelphia last week-end, Clarence Weston, 51, a stevedo e, living at 724 South Smedley street, died while unloading a ship at pier 92, South Wharves. His wife, Mrs. Alice Weston, 50, died of shock when notified of her husband's death.

## Philadelphians Organizing To Secure Jobs

Philadelphia, Aug. 24—(ANP)—The North Philadelphia Civic League, headed by Dr. John K. Rice, is again on the warpath to obtain white collar jobs with stores and organizations which derive a large percentage of their incomes from Negroes. Conferences are being planned with heads of public utilities in which no Negroes have held positions above those of laborers. The group is heartened by the successful New York drive publicized last week in which 2,500 positions were opened to Negroes.

## Two Million Farm Youth Given Relief

Over 2,000,000 rural youth between 16 and 24 years of age received some form of relief in the five-year period beginning January 1930, according to the WPA.

Half of this number, or approximately 10 per cent of the entire rural youth of the country were receiving relief in October 1935. Nearly a third of all youth on relief were from rural areas, the CCC taking 50 per cent of its enrollees from rural areas and the NYA 21 per cent.

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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

# Editorials

**From the Bible:**

"The glory of the Lord shall endure forever: the Lord shall rejoice in his works." Psalms 104:31.

*"I bent unto the ground*
*And I heard the quiet sound*
*Which the grasses make when they*
*Come up laughing from the clay.*

*"We are the voice of God," they said:*
*Thereupon I bent my head*
*Down again that I might see*
*If they truly spoke to me."*

*—James Stephens.*

### WHY CONTINUE WAITING?

The main reason why the Roosevelt administration has received the support of the American masses is because it has tried to do something about the many ills that have tortured us and has made that effort NOW. It has not been a "waiting administration." Probably many things have been done which should not have been done, but all will admit that the administration deserves much credit for its activities. It has been constantly trying to do the people good, to make them better and happier.

There is plenty of wisdom in the old saying, "Study long, study wrong." As a group we are prone to wait for this, that and the other,—to study about it, to think about it, talk about it,—but do nothing about it We do too much "standing still", not enough crawling, walking or running. If we get together and start going somewhere—yes, anywhere—we would have more and be more than we a e now.

Farmers of our group are poor cooperators. They can get together and run their churches and schools, but they have a hard time getting together and running their big business of farming. They are always waiting for the other fellow to do something first, or, they are waiting on the weather, on conditions, on the government, on the Lord. And the Lord made a good example of Jonah when he tried to wait, put it off, and not do what he should do. Three days in the bellies of some whales would do a lot of farmers a world of good, just as the experience helped Jonah.

Get together in your organizations, in your communities, find out what YOU should do to improve yourselves and then DO IT. Let's stop so much of this putting off and waiting business.

### THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION

The ninth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers will meet in Forsyth, Ga., October 26-29. Officers and members of the Federation are inviting colored farmers and farm leaders of the Nation to meet with them that all may be benefited and receive each, his share of the good that is bound to come from this meeting.

These meetings have been getting better and better each year. They have become stepping-stones on the path of progress and the modern farmer cannot afford to miss them. Fine, instructive programs are being arranged, great leaders of agriculture will be inivited to address the meetings and the faculty and students of State Teachers and Agricultural College,—and there is no finer group in all the Southland—will do everything to make all who attend comfortable and happy.

Make your plans now to attend the convention

### COLORED FARMERS IN THE NORTH

A colored farmer in northern Kansas threshed several thousand bushels of wheat recently. Another in Iowa just "laid by" 600 acres of corn. Another, in Illinois, has fifty acres of soy beans, the best crop he has ever had. These farmers are succeeding as well as their neighbor farmers of the other group and command the respect of all who know them.

There is opportunity in many northern states for good colored farmers and we would like to see more of them purchase farms in the North. There is no law against it. The good farmer can succeed anywhere. The South is over-populated, and if more young colored families would come to northern farming districts instead of to northern cities, the entire group would be benefited.

## GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION

By Paul K. Walp, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Tennessee

Knoxville, Tenn.—There are about 240 millions of us in these United States. We have one national government, 48 states, and over 175,000 units possessing the right to levy and spend taxes and to incur indebtedness. In the year ending June 30, 1937, these units spent almost 15 billions of dollars.

The total amount of taxes collected that year amounted to about 12 billions, or about 19 per cent of the national income, leaving the remainder to be borrowed. Of the 12 billions of dollars of taxes, five billions went to the national government and about seven billions to the states and the local government units.

The federal taxes are chiefly collected from the personal and corporate income levies, tobacco, and liquor taxes, custom duties, inheritance, payroll, and gasoline taxes The principal state levies are on gasoline, auto licenses, sales, property, liquor, tobacco, estates, and income taxes. And the local units derive mo t of their revenues from the general property tax, franchise and privileges taxes, fees, and fines.

**What Taxes Buy**

Assuming that we pay out about one dollar for every five of our income to the national, state and local governments, either directly or indirectly, what do we get for what we pay? To answer this fully and completely would require more time than patience to relate, but at the same time it would be an eye-opener to the citizen and the taxpayer who does not begin to realize the cost of providing the manifold services that the county, city, state, and nation provide.

Briefly, we mention a few of the things taxes buy—schools, roads, health protection and investigation, sanitation, drainage, courts, charitable and penal institutions, public welfare agencies and relief, national defense, veterans and old age pensions, regulation of communications, utilities, transportation, and labor conditions, inland waterways, regional planning, agricultural aids, conservation of forests and natural resources, protection of wildlife, fish hatcheries, police and fire protection, bank supervision, housing and slum clearance programs, sidewalks, parks, and playgrounds, and a multitude of services too well known to mention, but seldom recognized as being provided for out of the tax payments.

**Are Taxes High?**

There is no question, but that taxes are higher than they used to be. However, before you investigate very much you will probably find it costs more than the taxpayers pay to supply all the services they want—possibly than they really need.

It is true that in the good old days when the roads and streets were either dust or mud, that tax rates were a lot lower. They were lower when we had no automobiles. They were lower when we had no bridges and viaducts, the use of which every citizen now enjoys and seldom notices. Just try to imagine what conditions would be like if everyone started to be his own garbage, junk, and sewage disposal agent.

## THE PRESENT SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA

According to a document issued by the Ethiopian Government in which all available information is carefully summarised, large tracts of the Ethiopian Empire are still unconquered, and intermittent attacks on Italian garrisons and other bodies of troops continue. Even in Tigre, the province bordering Eritrea, most of the territory is not under control, while in the Wollega region, in the west, the Ethiopians are masters. Revolts have taken place in Shoa, and the railway to Djibuti has been often attacked. Native levies have deserted in large numbers, taking their arms with them and making common cause with the Ethiopians. In the east the Italians exercise no control whatsoever over Danakil and Aussa. Three-quarters of the ancient empire is under no military control, and even where that exists it is confined chiefly to towns and small radii around them, and Italian troops dare not venture very far or penetrate the hilly and mountainous sections.

## SPECULATORS PROFIT FROM FARM DISTRESS

That the land speculator has not disappeared but is making sizable profits by rooking drouth refugees and unemployed families in the cities is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Real estate agents, lumber companies, railroads and colonization companies are, in the order named, most active in these land promotion schemes.

Trading on the misery caused by depression and drouth, these companies divide the land into small farm parcels of half an acre to ten acres in size. Using security and lower living costs as their "ballyhoo bait" these companies have been selling stump ranches in cut-over lands, mountainous lands in the Ozarks, and other kinds of poor land.

"Land which may be purchased at prices of $5 to $15 an acre," says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "is more often than not no bargain at any price and no basis for successful farming." Instead of demonstrating how the buyer can support his family, the companies stress the "beautiful surroundings."

## SOUTHERN PAPER COMPANY TO BUILD NEWSPRINT MILL

Dallas, Tex.—Construction work on the proposed Texas newsprint will start in the near future, according to Ernest L. Kurth, president of the Southland Paper Mills Inc., which will run the mill. It will cost $7,500,000 and have capacity of 50,000 tons of newsprint a year he stated. All of the output has been contracted for by about twenty southern newspapers, according to Kurth. Kraft and other papers also will be manufactured.

### CAT ADOPTS 3 SQUIRRELS; SHE HAS ONLY ONE KITTEN

Sheridan, Ill—The family tabby cat of Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald has only one kitten, but adopted three baby squirrels. They all are contented.

## Interesting News and Notes

Church services were broken up in a church in Middleton Springs, Vt., when a spotted adder snake crawled out of the pipe organ and slid across the woman organist's feet.

After a good crop Japanese farmers stand before the numerous wayside shrines in their country and give hearty thanks. Any day may be their Thanksgiving Day.

8,500 Cook county high school and college students were given federal money to help them through the school year, 1937-38. Students receiving this aid are employed part time after school hours. High school students earn about six dollars per month.

Dr. Zepp, vice-chairman of the annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association, reports that after a seventeen year survey it is discovered that city dogs are more healthy than country dogs. The reason is stated to be the fine care and feeding given city dogs.

A Kansas City man blew out his front teeth with a firecracker, July 4th. He had the cracker in his pocket and meant to frighten some friends with it. Entering a dark hallway, he stuck it in his mouth and lighted it, thinking it was a cigarette.

Export of corn and wheat to foreign countries has risen from a low last year of $89,000 for corn to near twenty-seven million dollars and from $169,000 for wheat to $27,406,000. Unmanufactured cotton declined twenty-five per cent.

Nearly sixteen million pounds of meat were consumed in the United States last year. The per capita consumption was 124.4 pounds. Iowa leads every state in the production of both beef and pork. New York eats more meat than any other state. More meat is eaten in October than in any other month.

Dr. C. H. Herty, of Savanah, Ga., who solved the paper problem of the South, is dead at the age of 71. His discovery of wood fat and methods of extracting it, won him world fame. He also worked out a process to use the southern pine for the manufacture of rayon.

An advertisement with a missing letter filled the Methodist church of Dublin, Ga., much to the surprise of the pastor. He looked at the ad again. Instead of reading "Seats Free," it read "Eat Free."

## ONCE BITTEN

A woman novelist was once asked by an interviewer why she had never married.

"Well, it's like this," the lady told the reporter. "I have three things in my house which represent so closely the characteristics of the average man that I don't want any more of him."

"And what are the three things?" asked the interviewer, curiously.

"A dog that growls all the morning a parrot that swears all the afternoon, and a cat that stays out all night," was the sweet response.

# What is a Game Management Area?

By Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey

New York, N. Y.—In the majority of instances game management areas are cooperative undertakings and as such they are subject to definite limitations as well as possibilities. This has been adequately proven in other fields of endeavor where cooperatives have been in operation in the United States for a sufficiently long time to demonstrate what may be expected. Although most of us contend that they are far more difficult to manage, game management cooperatives are no exception to the principles involved.

I am of the opinion that we have often expected too much from such association and we should recognize the limitations of such enterprises before we initiate them. Game management areas cannot guarantee an unlimited supply of wildlife, regardless of the amount of money or effort expended. Although man by his best efforts can alleviate some of the limiting factors, he cannot guarantee immunity to wildlife of all of the inhibiting factors nature exerts upon our wildlife resources. Such units cannot be expected to supply an unlimited number of persons with unlimited quantities of wildlife. They cannot produce game without cost to someone, and they cannot guarantee your conduct or mine.

Game management areas can, however, provide better sport for a limited number of individuals who are willing to work and pay for the privilege; they can improve the relationship between the sportsmen and the farmer-producer; they can equalize to some extent the cost of production and harvesting; they can eliminate many abuses; they can frequently be of service to the community, and in some instances they can fill a very evident need.

If we continue to refer to these development tracts as game management areas, then there is one feature we must keep in mind. The term management implies the utilization of sound principles in the selection, organization, and conduct of a individual enterprise for the purpose of obtaining the greatest possible benefits in the most satisfactory manner. This requires that some individual must have sufficient training or background actually to manage the project, and he must have sufficient personality to enlist and retain the enthusiastic support of his associates and cooperators. In my experience, I have found that the most successful areas are actually one-man shows, backed by popular, local sentiment. These human dynamos are not always the most noticeable members of the association. In fact, they often hold no office or honorary position beyond the respect of their neighbor, yet in every successful game management area that I am acquainted with there is one such individual with the capacity to profit by experience, who has knowledge of the principles of management, ability to judge situations accurately, apply theories, and adapt the program to circumstances, and who has foresight, industry and perserverance.

Game management areas are therefore well organized and managed endeavors to improve conditions and to fit a need under a given set of circumstances. Anything short of these requirements means that the enterprise is little more than a promotional scheme.

## NOTES ON NEGRO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Compiled From Reports of Negro Extension Workers

By Albon L. Holsey

Tuskegee Institute Ala.,

David Capshaw, Negro County Agent of Sunflower County, Mississippi reports that white landlords in his County are requesting his offiee to arrange meetings to explain the Soil Conervation and Live-at Home programs to Negro tenants and sharecroppers on their plantations.

During the Ninth Annual 4-H Club Rally recently held in the Booker Washington High School at Luther, Oklahoma, William Island from Rose Hill Community and Adel Bates of Fairview Community, won the health contest. The Arcadia and Harrison Clubs won prizes for best presentations of a model Club meeting. B. T. Robinson and Miss Evelyn Johnson are the County and Home Agents.

"Bunny says"—and, Bunny is just a little rabbit, peeping over a fence with a smile and a wink in his eye, alongside a terse message to Negro farmers. "Bunny" was created by E. C. Thomas, Negro County Agent of Dublin, Georgia as an illustration for his mimeograph letters to farmers. The Editor of the Courier Herald, the white daily paper in Dublin liked "Bunny," so now his face appears in each issue of that paper with a message from Mr. Thomas, ....who, by the way, is a Tuskegee graduate.

An editorial in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph said of the "Ham and Egg Show" recently staged at Fort Valley:

"If Negro farmers throughout Georgia could catch the vision and purposes which, 20 years ago, inspired O. S. O'Neal, Negro farm demonstration agent of Peach County, and have been carried forward to a culmination such as the annual "ham-and-egg" show staged Friday at the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, thousands would be lifted from dependence to thrift and prosperity and even the white farmers of the state would find much to imitate."

## WIDOW OF T. R. CUTS CAKE OF 77TH BIRTHDAY PARTY

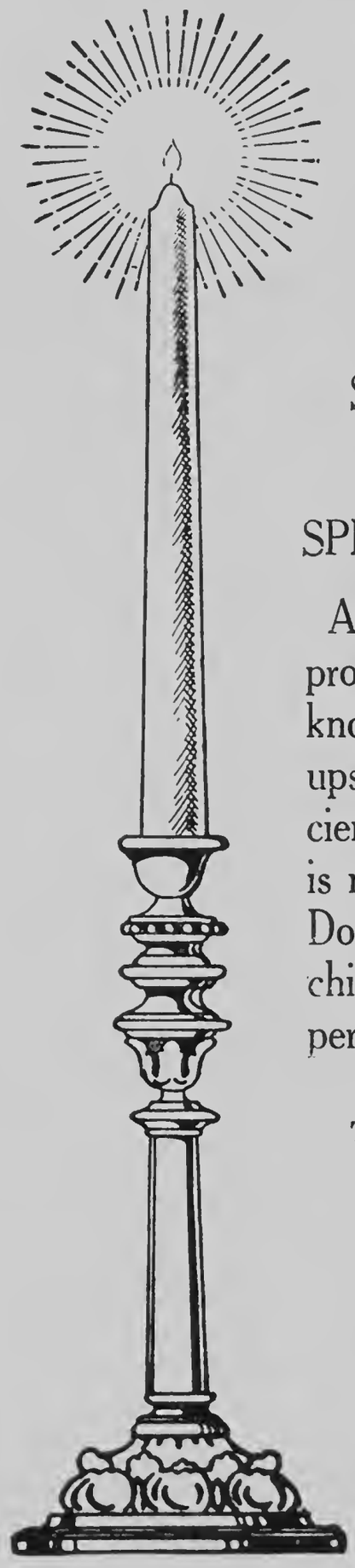
Oyster Bay, N. Y., Mrs. Edith Kermit Roosevelt, widow of President Theodore Roosevelt, celebrated her 77th birthday yesterday at a supper given by the Edith Kermit Roosevelt Women's Republican Club of Oyster Bay. Surrounded by members of her family and representatives of Republican organizations of Oyster Bay, Mrs. Roosevelt cut a birthday cake while the Quentine Roosevelt military band played and the guests sang.

**Probably**

City Man (to farmer)—Why are those bees flying around so frantically?

Farmer—I guess they have hives.


# Christmas Programs



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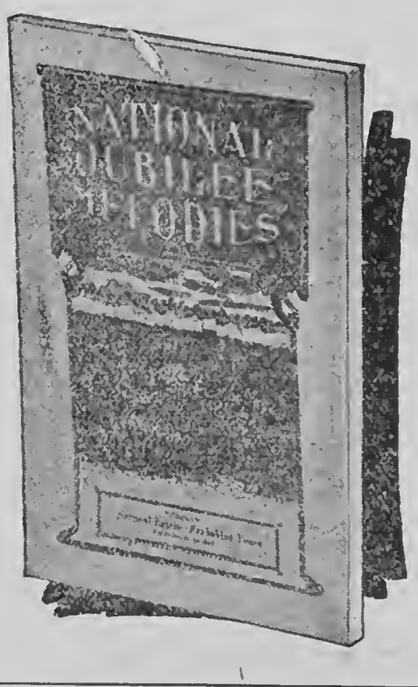


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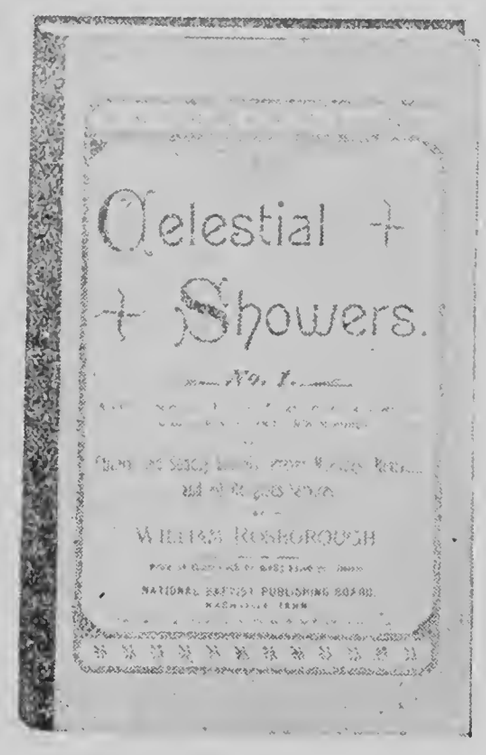
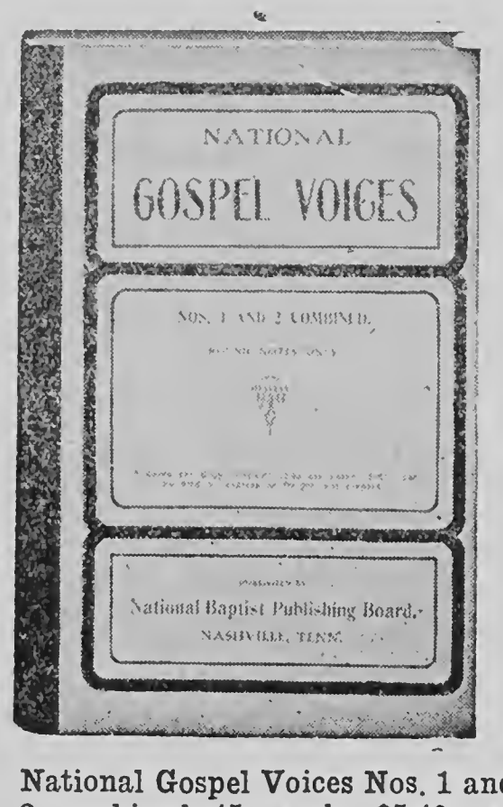



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.

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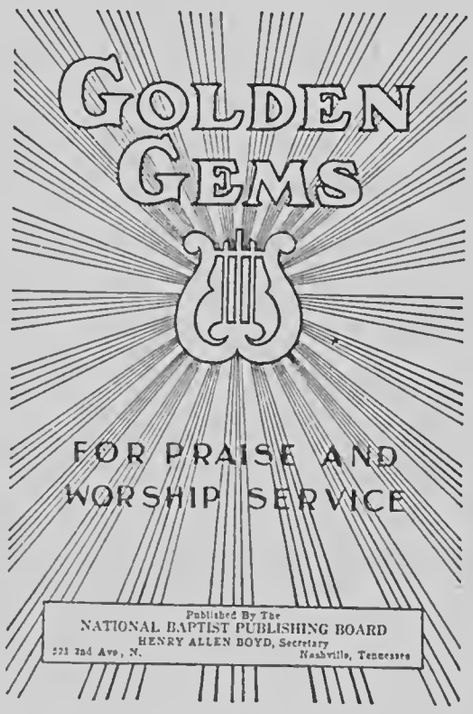


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# Method of Protecting Legume Silage Found By U-T Research Men

Knoxville, Tenn.—Research men at the University of Tennessee's Department of Bacteriology believe they have found the solution to one of the costliest problems confronting Tennessee farmers. They have discovered a new method of ensiling legume hay which eliminates the "50-50 chance" of losing the silage through putrefaction.

Following the same principle involved in pickling, the scientists have been successful in preserving legumes by fighting putrefactive bacteria with acid-producing bacteria. Since legumes do not provide the proper food for these acid-producing bacteria, the new method calls for the addition of other farm-grown products from which microbes can manufacture acids, explained Dr. Paul W. Allen, head of the department.

"Ensiling is a kind of pickling," said Dr. Allen. "The reason why there is little difficulty in making silage out of corn cut in the dough stage is because the corn is juicy and contains enough soluble carbohydrates for the acid microbes to produce an effective percentage of acid."

The U-T bacteriologists have found they can add one of many different farm products to preserve the legumes. Successful experiments have been carried out with cull sweet potatoes, carrots, apples, molasses, sorghum, sorghum cane, and ground grain. The additional product was mixed in small proportions with the legume silage.

Heretofore much work has been done in using black strap molasses and mineral acids with the silage, but little has been done in using farm-grown products. By the new U.T method the farmer can make use of a product he grows and eliminate additional expenses, said Dr. Allen.

U-T has experimented with more than 20 different kinds of legumes so far, and the project will continue. It will be necessary to perform a large number of different tests to determine the best proportions in which legumes and non-legumes are to be fixed in making silage.

Dr. Allen invited farmers to write him for information and to try the new method on a small scale, supplementing experiments at U-T. He believes the method will greatly aid Tennessee farmers when they gain confidence in making the new kind of silage.

"Legume hay is superior to all non-leguminous forage crops for live stock because of its high protein content, but it has been difficult to make it into a good hay due to rain or lack of proper drying conditions in the field," he said. "Many farmers have discontinued ensiling legumes because of the risk taken."

## NOTES ON NEGRO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

By Albon L. Holsey, Field Officer U. S. Department of Agriculture

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The 1937 4-H Club enrollment in Georgia was 14,136 girls and 9,182 boys, a total of 23,318. Typical of the several projects completed by these boys and girls was the production of 66,409 bushels of corn by 2,610 of the enrollees. Most of the girls made the Christmas presents which they gave to relatives and friends.

* * *

A series of 11 meetings in various sections of Florida brought together groups of farmers to hear various phases of the 1938 Agricultural outlook discussed by H. A. Hunt, Special Assistant, Farm Credit Administration, Joseph H. B. Evans, Administrative Assistant, Farm Security Administration and T. H. Campbell, Field Supervisor, U. S. Extension Service. The tour was arranged by A. A. Turner, Negro District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service.

Two additional counties in Georgia have added Negro Home Demonstration Agents. Mrs. Mamie A. Byrnes was assigned to Baker County and Miss Mary Blount to Hancock County.

* * *

Nineteen farm families from 12 communities exhibited 200 pounds of cured meats in the first annual Meat Show which was held last month in Osceola, Arkansas. Mayor A. S. Rogers of Osceola welcomed the farmers and congratulated William S. Barabin, Negro County Agent, who arranged the Exhibit.

* * *

William Sanchious, Negro Vocational Agricultural teacher at Fitzgerald, Georgia, has initiated an intensive campaign for the production of string beans, tomatoes and corn in his county. His program includes the establishment of a canning plant to take care of the surplus not sold in fresh vegetable markets. Mr. Sanchious reports that 75 Negro farmers and 35 white farmers have enrolled with the project.

* * *

With unusual production of peanuts in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. this year, Mrs. Stazzie Hudson Haynes, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, has encouraged 4-H Club girls to prepare novel and tasty lunches with various combinations of the peanut.

* * *

Mrs. Mary T. McKenzie, Home Demonstration Agent, Alachua County, Florida, reports a successful fruit-tree planting campaign among her Club women.

* * *

Eight hundred farmers and community leaders attended the Annual Negro Farmers Conference recently held at Utica Institute, Mississippi. The Live-at-Home Program and Soil Conservation were among the topics emphasized. T. M. Campbell, Negro Field Supervisor, U. S. Extension Service, was the principal speaker. William H. Holtzclaw, Utica Principal, reports that a large group of white farmers were among those in attendance.

* * *

Negro farmers of Alachua County, Florida, won first prizes for their hog, grain, forage and cured meat exhibits at the Florida State Fair held in Tampa, early this year. F. E. Finder is the Negro County Agent.

* * *

The Memphis (Tennessee) Commercial Appeal has announced that in 1938, Negro farmers may participate in their annual Plant-to-Prosper Campaign. The sum of $650 has been set aside for awards to Negro farmers who will be scored on "living at home, diversification, soil conservation and home improvement." Among those who discussed with Commercial-Appeal officials the plans for Negro participation was Dr. J. E. Walker, president, Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis. Negro farmers in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee are being encouraged by Negro County Agents to enroll in the competition.

* * *

Texas Home Demonstration Agents report that in the 1937 Home Improvement Program 2,179 farm families improved walls, woodwork and floors in their homes and 325 homes were remodeled. Home furnishings made by the women included 688 mattresses and 667 rugs. For the yards and premises, 1492 shade trees were planted and 1533 lawns were started or improved.

## THE ACME OF KNOWLEDGE

New Employer—Are you familiar with mules?

Negro Stableman—No, sir. Ah knows 'em too well to get familiar.

# Morgan on a Farm

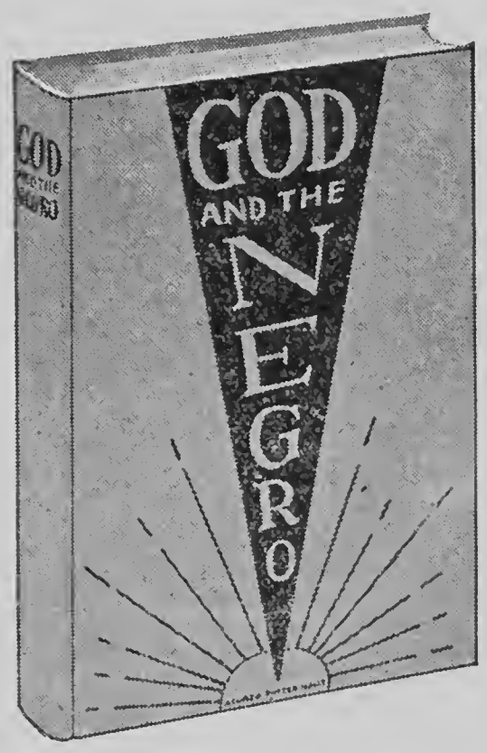
When some noble citizen of Rome of the time of Julius Caesar, in a moment of conscious meditation exclaimed "Labor Omnia Vincit," meaning work conquers all things, he was giving to the world within and without the great Roman Empire one of the most precious bits of practical philosophy conveyed in those short Latin words.

Honest labor, whatever may be the field of application, is dignified and fruitful. The dignity and fruitfulness of such a labor are contingent upon moral character, emotional stability and persistent determination Had the world subscribed to this old Roman adage, many of its woes might have impeded the march of civilization. Unfortunately most of us look for a short cut to success, or choose the path of least resistance or tread on ground already prepared for us, or seek some magic formula. This is strikingly true of the black man who leaves college. He most always seeks a white-collar job.

Wealth often dulls the power of prevision of the children of the rich When, as it often happens, the fortune to which they fall heir, and which was created out of hard labor, foresight and perseverance, is swept away by adversity or maladministration then moral disintegration, emotional disorganization set in and suicide usually follows.

However, not all sons of rich men are blinded by the glitter of their wealth. When John Pierpont Morgan III, grandson of the famous international banker, finished Harvard last June, he went straight to a farm. Not to rest or to hunt, but to study farming in the good old-fashioned way. Here, he begins as a farmhand, threshing, milking the cows and cleaning stables. He would have been welcome on Wall Street as a junior partner in any of the reputable brokerage firms. He could study law, medicine, banking or any of the glamorous professions. His academic, cultural and financial background would unlock any door where the House of Morgan is a password. Instead, he goes into farming, at a time when others less fortunate than he are leaving the farm for a more abundant city life and exalted occupation. Whatever may be the motive which prompted his choice, it is none the less a classic example. Out of his experience on the farm, of his closeness to the soil will emerge a stronger, sturdier, a more rugged Morgan who will not have to depend on the reputation and the wealth of his grandfather. He will create his own wealth and make his own reputation out of the soil, from the sweat of his own brow. For the farmer will always remain an indispensable unit in our economic life.

—From Chicago Defender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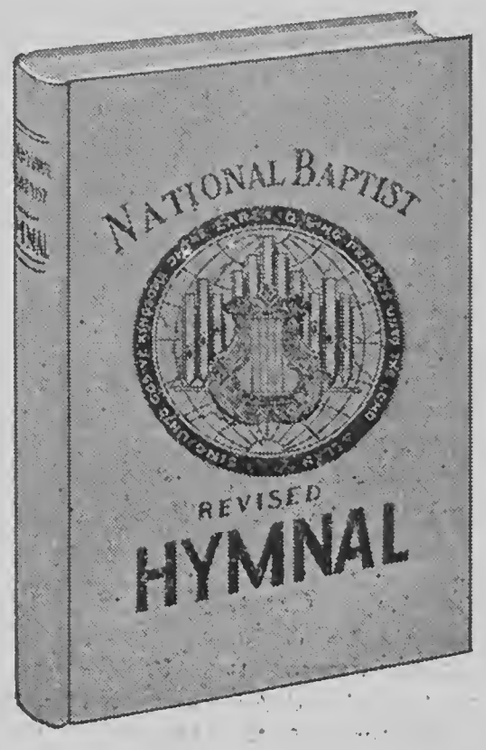


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# NOTES ON NEGRO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

By Albon L. Holsey

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,

Florida Extension Agents report 6920 members in Adult Clubs in rural areas. and 4412 Negro 4-H Club members.

M. E. Dean, Negro County Agent, Louisville, Mississippi, has prepared and distributed a circular describing an effective method for treating hog cholera.

Leola Berry, 4-H Club girl of Hillsboro County, Florida. won the County's highest health score. Her score was 94.

Negro farm women in 25 Texas counties have preserved for home use 49,614 containers of food. All fruits and vegetables which were canned were grown in their own gardens.

Three rural community club houses have been constructed in Hillsboro County, Florida. Funds for the erection of the buildings were raised by Adult Club members. Miss Floy Britt is the Home Demonstration Agent.

Leaders of twelve rural adult Clubs in Anderson County, Texas. report sales of tomatoes for 1938 amounted $834.15. Other club members sold 828 bushels of peaches for $1034.00.

The Longview Cotton Gin, a Negro farmers cooperative, located in Huntsville, Alabama, reports 1624 bales ginned in 1937; cash transactions amounting to $23.469.76, dividends distributed, $1024.00 and $4469 cash balance on hand.

Isaac George, Negro 4-H Club boy of Bibb County, Georgia, who won a first prize at the Macon (Georgia) fat stock show last Fall reports that a portion of his prize has been invested in a registered Poland China hog for sale this Fall.

In a letter accompanying the annual canning budget to all her adult club members, Miss E. D. Ray, Home Demonstration Agent of Union Springs, Alabama, says that balanced food for the family will change the expression "I'm just feeling tollable" to "I'm just feeling fine."

S. H. Lee, Negro County Agent, Bibb County, Georgia, reports that a method for constructing home made brooders with an oil lamp which he learned at the Tuskegee Short Course has been adopted by many of the men and boys in his county.

A permanent 4-H Club camp located seven miles from Columbia was completed in 1937. White and colored people throughout the state contributed funds for its construction. Selected Negro 4-H Club members attended the camp in two groups of 300; each group remaining four weeks. Mrs. R. R. Moton was speaker at opening session in June.

Paul O. Brooks, Negro County Agent of Logan County, Oklahoma, has organized leading farmers in his county into an Agricultural Advisory Council. Members of the Council have helped to administer various programs of the Farm Security Administation, N. Y. A., W. P. A., A. A. A. and other government agencies.

An exhibit of 104 sets of harness made by Negro farmers of Texas was on display at Prairie View College during their annual Short Course. Other leather articles included saddles, leather jackets, house shoes, halters, wallets, belts, etc. Negro County Agents aided by specialists from the A. and M. College have conducted classes in tanning leather and making the harness.

Nellie Bentley, prize winning 4-H Club girl of Lincoln County, Oklahoma, says: I made enough money canning for neighbors to buy my winter coat, all of my books for school and I still have some money in the bank." During the past six years Miss Bentley has exhibited at thd National 4-H Club contests in Chicago and has won seven first prizes, two seconds and four thirds. She is 17 years of age.

T. D. Spears, Negro County Agent, of Creek County, Oklahoma was recently selected by the Editors of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman as one of the judges to score gardens entered in a statewide contest. J. L. Bentley, Negro farmer of Chandler, has been twice winners of first prizes offered by the Farmer-Stockman for one of the best gardens in his state.

Hal Thompson, successful Negro farmer located near August, Georgia, says that if farmers will follow the Government's Soil Conservation Program, they will "leave something for their children to farm on besides gullies and barren waste lands." Mr. Thompson was recently awarded the Master Farmers Certificate by Tuskegee Institute.

Through the efforts of Miss Willie Mae Carroll, Home Demonstration Agent at Aberdeen, Mississippi, a free Public Library for rural club members has been established in Aberdeen. Starting four months ago with a dozen books, Miss Carroll has been successful in bringing the total number of books to nearly 300. The Rosenwald Fund, the local white Women's Club and various colored groups and individuals have added to the collection.

E. T. Purvis, Negro Extension Agent, Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, reports the organization of a Credit Union among the farmers of his Parish. S. Emanuel is President and J. H. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer. Offices have been opened in the Christian Building in Ruston. H. A. Hunt of the Farm Credit Administration and Cornelius King, President of the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association are cooperating in organizing these unions throughout the state.

James E. Williams, Negro County Agent of Attala County, Mississippi is organizing the farmers in his County to cooperate with a WPA County Hospital project.

P. H. Stone, Negro State Extension Leader for Georgia reports that 11,349 Negro farmers in Georgia attended educational meetings prior to voting in the cotton referendum.

Forty-eight 4-H Club boys and girls of Dallas County, Texas who are raising pigs for market, recently visited the Swift and Armour Packing Plants in Fort Worth.

A. H. Fuhr, Negro County Agent at Muskogee has been reelected Chairman of the Rural Life Section of the Oklahoma Association of Teachers. Miss Rosa J. Parker, Logan County Home Agent is Secretary of the Section.

M. O. Maxwell, Negro Extension Agent in Giles County, Tennessee has issued an unique score card for recording progress in a Farm and Home improvement campaign. This score card places special emphasis on soil conservation.

4-H Club boys of Anderson County, Texas have been earning extra money making hammer-handless ax-handles, plow beams, ironing boards, and other such articles which their County Agent has taught them to make.

Miss Susie Thomas, a member of the Popular Springs 4-H Club in Jackson County, Georgia has developed such skill as a dressmaker that she keeps busy filling orders for women of both races in her County.

In a contest for beantifying their own rooms, 156 4-H Club girls of Matagorda County, Texas made dresser scarfs, candlewick pillow tops, constructed shelves for books and framed and hung pictures.

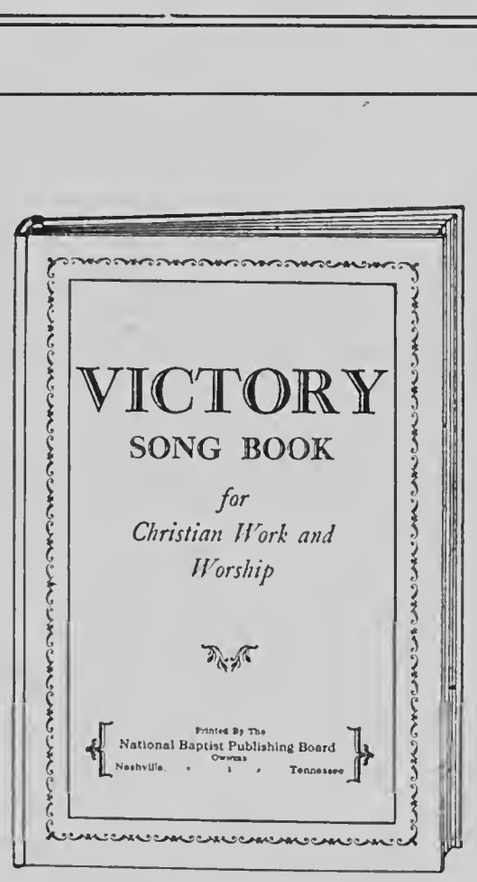
A Kitchen Improvement contest is reported among farm women of Monroe County, Mississippi. Improvement includes adjusting heights of working surfaces, painting, screening, better lighing, adding shelves, sinks, built-in-cabinets, etc., at minimum cost. Miss Willie Mae Carroll, Home Agent, reports that Mrs. Pinkie Jenkins of Walker Grove Community won first prize and Mrs Yetta Ward of Jarmon Community, the second prize.

Texas Negro farmers have recently held Maat Shows in Fort Bend, Smith, Houston, Milan, Red River, Freestone, Hopkins, Robertson, Gregg, and Caldwell Counties. In these shows more than 25,000 pounds of hams and bacon were displayed and many valuable prizes awarded.

The Leon County (Florida) Negro Farmers Council held a series of meetings in various parts of the County before planting time for the purpose of providing the farmers full information concerning the Agricultural Conservation Act of 1938. R. E. Wyer, Jr., Negro County Agent cooperated in arranging the meetings.

Farm club women of De Soto Parish, Louisiana report 380 home gardens with from five to eight vegetables ready for the table. In company with Mrs. Stazzie Hudson Haynes, the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Bertha Lee Ferguson, Garden Specialist of Louisiana State University recently inspected gardens in this Parish.

**Nearly 3,000 miniature trees grace the new $10,000 model of the Golden Gate International Exposition, showing Treasure Island as it will appear eleven months from now on opening day, February 18. It is on display in Los Angeles.**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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 15, 1938 No. 8.

## SHARE CROPPERS INCOME

### Lowest Amount Received By Negroes Says Survey

In its survey of family income for farm families the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics summary for the Southeast region gives comparisons between Negro and white sharecropper families in four states: Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The figures indicate the close similarity of economic status between the two racial groups on the lowest rung of the agricultural ladder. In combining the state results. Farm Research finds that the cash income of the Negro sharecropper families studied in the 13 counties covered was $294.25, while white sharecropper families in 22 counties sampled averaged $350.50 per family. Relief family incomes were not analyzed and hence are not included.

Conditions were found to be worst in Georgia. Money farm incomes average $171 per family in the case of white sharecroppers and $153 in the case of Negroes. An additional $32 and $22 respectively came from non-farm sources, indicating practically no opportunity to supplement farm income by other kinds of work. 67 percent of the white families and 87 percent of Negro families received less than $750 gross income. None of the Negro families earned as much as $1,000 from all sources. Families in each group averaged 5.4 person. Of the white families 11 percent were on relief and of the Negro families 5 per cent.

**Average Cash Farm Income of Non-relief Sharecropper Families In Four States**

| | Cash Farm Income | % on Relief |
|---|---|---|
| Georgia | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | $153 | 6.3 |
| White Sharecroppers | 171 | 5.3 |
| Mississippi | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | 275 | 5.1 |
| White Sharecroppers | 295 | 5.2 |
| North Carolina | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | 510 | 6.5 |
| White Sharecroppers | 619 | 5.2 |
| South Carolina | | |
| Negro Sharecroppers | 239 | 5.8 |
| White Sharecroppers | 317 | 5.1 |

The BHE cautions its readers concerning the figures in the report saying that "in using these figures it must be remembered that the areas, chosen as adapted to a given type of farming (as wheat or cotton,) often were not typical of the state as a whole, frequently being better than average.

## WOMAN BAKES COOKIES BY THOUSANDS FOR CHARITY

Because she just loves "doing things for people," Mrs. Herbert Gibson of Pittsburgh, Pa., has worked up a hobby in which she bakes 50,000 cookies a year for charity. She has more than 2,000 recipes on file and 500 different cutters on her shelves. She makes them for the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, the New Future Home, and other organizations.

## PROGRESS OF LIBERIA CITED

### Ninety-first Anniversary of Republic—By Barclay

Monrovia, Liberia (ANP)— A highlight of the recent nation-wide celebration marking the 91st anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Liberia as an independent, sovereign state, was the reception tendered the Diplomatic Corps by President and Mrs. Barclay at the Executive Mansion.

As Doyen (Dean) of the Diplomatic Rops, Hon. Lester A. Walton U. S. Minister to Liberia, extended congratulations to President Barclay on "Liberia's National Fete Day." Responding, President said:

SIGNIFICANT DAY

"This day is significant to Liberians and only because it marks another year in the progress of their life as a Sovereign State, but also because broadly and profoundly it signalizes a unique fact in the history of Africa and of the people of Africa.

"On this Continent in the past, have existed states that rivaled in royal splendor and in imperial power contemporary states of Medieval Europe. There have been in Africa, States that more than once challenged successfully the military might of the 19th Century Europe. But neither in Melistine, in Songhay, Dahomey nor Ashanti did political thought evolve that conception of the State which is implicit in the principles upon which the Government of Liberia is founded.

UNUSUAL EVENT

"Never before July 26, 1847, had anyone in Africa, and least of all an African people, made so revolutionary and pregnant a declaration as that in which the early Liberians proclaimed: 'All men are born equally free and independent and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

The ideas underlying these declarations were, of course, not original with Liberians, neither were they native to Africa, or at that time characteristic of African thought. In the fact that they were nevertheless adopted and proclaimed by an African people, lies their historical uniqueness.

"Today, Liberia rededicates herself to the ideal of international cooperation. She still values and solicits the goodwill of all peoples."

## WOMAN JUDGE KNOWN FOR YOUTH REHABILITATION

Judge Camille Kelley of the Memphis, Tenn., juvenile court, has an 85 per cent record of success in rehabilitating youthful offenders. She also is noted for her work in domestic relations.

## NEW RULING AIDS TENANTS

### Farm Security Officials Make Public Its Action

OCT 18 1938

A written agreement between tenant farmers and their landlords will be a requirement for government loans to tenants under a new policy announced by C. B. Baldwin Acting Administrator Farm Security Administration. This requirement it is said, will reduce the shifting of tenants on farm land and eventually avoid much trouble between landlord and tenant.

The Farm Security officials made public a new standard form for farm leases entered into, by tenants receiving federal rehabilitation loans. This is a type of loans granted farmers to purchase equipment and supplies.

Mr. Baldwin further stated that each year a million farm families move, largely because of unsatisfactory tenure conditions.

One of the main features of the new standard lease is a requirement that landlords compensate tenants for any permanent improvements on farms, if the leases are terminated.

Another requirement is that both landlord and tenant participate in government crop control and marketing program.

Officials also said that standard lease resulted from more than three years of experience in making these small loans to farm families in the relief class.

In lots of instances when the tenant increased his income the land lord increased his rent. As a result the government program subsidized landlords rather than low-income farmers, they said. Automatic renewals under the new lease are expected to end these complaints.

## BIG COTTON INCREASE AFTER PLANTING VETCH

L. M. Bilbrey of Lawrence county followed cotton with vetch in the middle in 1936. After turning the vetch under in 1937, he again planted cotton. The cotton following the vetch produced a bale to the acre compared to 300 pounds per acre in 1936, related Charles F. Simmons, extension crop specialist.

Though part of the increase was due to a more favorable growing season, Mr. Bilbrey feels that at least half of it can be credited to the vetch.

## INSURANCE FOR FARM HANDS

The Social Security Board is nearing completion of a three-month study of the problem of extending Federal old age insurance to 16,000,000 farm hands, hired girls and other wage-earners now excluded from the system, the Associated Press reports. A report to the board's advisory council is due Sept. 15. Board experts have been trying to work out some system of collecting old-age insurance contributions from farm laborers, domestic servants and casual workers —and their employers.

## OLD AGE INSURANCE CLAIMS

### Certified for Payment Passes Two Hundred Thousand Mark

Washington, D. C. —With its procedure for handling old-age insurance claims now fully developed, the Social Security Board announced today that it has authorized more than 200,000 single cash payments to wage earners who have reached age 65 and to the heirs of estates of those who have died. The 200,000th benefit payment was approved in the first week of September by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance.

The number of claims certified during August was 14,823, making a total of 199,435 claims certified since the old-age insurance program went into effect on January 1, 1937. Payments authorized in August amounted to $827,088.48, bringing total payments to $7,528,081.48. The average payment for August was $55.80, the highest for any month since claims began to be paid. In 10 States, payments for August averaged more than $60.

The time required by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance for the handling of a claim, after its receipt from a field office until it is sent to the Treasury for payment, has been reduced from an average of 25 days, in December 1937, to 10 days.

Single cash payments are the only benefits now being paid. Monthly retirement benefits to wage earners will not begin until 1942. "During the early months of this program," Mr. John J. Corson, Director of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, said, "many persons failed to file claims because of the very small amounts involved. From now on, it may be expected that claimants for these single cash payments will appear in increasing numbers. As these payments are equal to 3 1-2 per cent of the total wages that a man has received after 1936 and before age 60 or death, the amounts now payable are increasing in size and in most cases will be well worth collecting."

An inventor has combined a magnifying glass and mirror in a device to enable a person to remove foreign particles that lodge in his eyes.

## JAPAN PURCHASES MANY U. S. HIDES

New York City.—Japan has become an important factor in the hide market here. Purchase of from 10,000 to 12,000 light native cowhides in the Chicago packer hide market by Japanese interests in recent weeks have totaled about 40,000 hides, and traders here said that Japan has become the foremost market for American hides since the beginning of this year.

The buying here was attributed to military needs, and traders here said Japan has embarked upon a regular program of purchasing steer hides in the Argentine market and cowhides here.

## THOUSANDS OF PICKERS BUSY

### Berries Ripe in Puyauup in State of Washington

Puyallup Washington—The berry-picking season is on in the Puyallup Valley and several thousand women and girls and scores of men and boys—with arms encased in old stockings for protection and heads kitted out with sunbonnets and straw hats—are to be seen between the long rows of bushes. The presence of smaller pickers is made known by cheery calls from muffled depths of leaves.

It is a silent occupation, for berries have no hard casting that strike audibly in the boxes. Quiet reigns except for the buzz, buzz of conversation. But many pickers do not talk much.

Here are two girls from Tacoma. They are finding the sun warm, but they need pin money and will keep to the job a while longer.

**Earn for School**

In the next row are a mother and daughter from Seattle. They will earn as much as possible in the berry season to build up necessary funds for school expenses in the fall.

Here are two boys from Seattle, now "citizens of the road." It is uncertain what they intend to do with any money they may earn.

In another row is a hard-working Tacoma woman. Her husband has long been out of work. For months she has anticipated the opening of the berrying season. She is the kind the berry farmer likes to employ, for she will work steadily, can be depended upon, and will be neither noisy nor lawless.

**Valued Workers**

The Puyallup valley has many workers like this woman, and has learned to evaluate them highly. They start at the opening of the strawberry season, in June, stand loyally by in gathering all the successive crops—black raspberries, red raspberries, loganberries, blackberries and evergreen blackberries, which hang on until autumn comes.

After the day's work is done and evening tints have arrived on the vast snow fields of Mount Rainier, the berry pickers begin to gather within their temporary homes called "berry shacks." Many a sociable circle is formed. Song is heard, and laughter, and friendly talk. Warm friendships are begun in the berry fields that last often for many years.

There are also the lonely ones, for many of these boys and girls are away from home for the first time. The friendly, democratic spirit among pickers presently lightens their hearts, and in an evening or two, they gather about the cabin doors with the rest, and, forgetting their loneliness, join in the evening gatherings.

## CATERPILLAR RACING

Inspired by the famous annual frog jumping contest of the Mother Lode country, San Francisco school children have organized a new pastime of caterpillar racing contests.

## CARVER'S DISCOVERIES NOW APPRECIATED

George Washington Carver has for 40 years invested his time, his energy, his great talent, in practical research which generations to come will appraise more intelligently than is possible today. The discoveries of the scientist may have no apparent value when they are made. It is only through years of interpretation and practical application that they prove their worth.

Forty-one years ago George Washington Carver left Iowa State college, where he was graduated in 1894 and where he had served as a member of the faculty for two years, to become the first director of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute. By virtue of an act by the Alabama state legislature, he was at the same time appointed director of research and of the agricultural experiment station and began his notable scientific work.

### Boon to Agriculture

As we review the progress of that work we realize that 40 years ago he was actively developing the science of chemurgy, that new word that so aptly describes the role science is playing in putting research to work for the farmer. From the time he first entered the chemical laboratories at Iowa State college and until this very day, Dr. Carver's interest has been centered in finding new uses in our annual crops, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy beans, wood, cotton, which with the aid of the scientist might be converted into uses just as important as the food and textiles which through generations have served the needs of men.

It may, however, be well to refer to some of the results which have come from his laboratories because of the importance they are now assuming in view of the great interest the farm chemurgic movement has created throughout the country. Out of that interest has developed within the last two years a greater appreciation than ever before of the imporance of the farmer's crops to industry. In those crops the chemist and the industrialist are now discovering new values in their starches and sugars and cellulose, and huge industries are being built for their utilization.

### Cellulose Discovery

But years before the paper makers discovered the values in the cellulose content of southern pines, Dr. Carver had found them in his laboratory.

Two years ago the federal government, cooperating with the state experiment station and the help of the Chemical Foundation established a sweet potato factory at Laurel, Miss., first as an experimental and then as a practical plant for the production of starch.

### Potato Glorified

Many years ago Dr. Carver took the sweet potato to pieces and extracted from it starch and sugars, out of which he made a great variety of commercial products. He demonstrated the practicability of producing a starch for the textile industry from southern sweet potatoes which would make it unnecessary for our manufacturers to go to Java for tapioca flour, which is now imported by the hundreds of millions of pounds and which goes into consumption in direct competition with the starch now made from corn and which tomorrow will be made from sweet potatoes.

## I AM NOT BOUND TO WIN

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand by anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.

—Abraham Lincoln.

## COUPLE WANTS TO LEAVE Farm TO U. S. GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON (Ap)—An Illinois couple wants to give a 120-acre farm to the Government.

"It is our wish to have this farm turned over to the Government after our death for an experimental farm or for anything which the Government would appoint," A. C. Gehrke of Chicago wrote the Federal Land Office. Agriculture Department officials said they were studying the method of accepting the offer. It may take an act of Congress.

## NEW USES OF COTTON DISCOVERED UNDER AAA

Auburn, Ala.— A. W. Jones administrative officer in charge of the AAA activities in Alabama enumerates eight new uses discovered for cotton under the new cotton diversion program.

Heading the list was the use of cotton bagging as a covering for 16,000 bales of cotton.

Other uses discovered were: cotton fabric as a reinforcement for airport runways; as a covering for tobacco plant beds while the beds are being fumigated for the control of blue mold; as a covering for dried fruits to prevent insect damage during the curing process; for lining irrigation canals and terrace outlet ditches and as a covering for highway cuts and fills; as a covering to protect tree seedlings, and as a roofing and sidewall material for houses.

—The Christian Science Monitor

## PRESIDENT WATSON AND MAJOR McCORMICK TO SPEAK

**Educator and Practical Farmer to Talk at Federation in Forsyth, Ga.**

Forsyth, Ga.—(Spcial) — Advanced notice has been received here that two outstanding race men are already scheduled to address the farmers when they meet in the national convention here October 26-29 inclusive. One is the Rev. J. B. Watson, A. M., D. D., president of the Agricultural and Mechanical State College at Pine Bluff, Ark. He will bring a message to these tillers of the soil from an educational point of view. Although he himself was born and reared on a farm in Texas, he has spent most of his life doing educational work.

The next speaker is Major R. McCormick, who hails from Taft, Okla., and who is in charge of the consolidated farmers of the Negro institution there in his native state. He not only will talk to the farmers as a farmer, but will be the representative of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Oklahoma, who appointed Major McCormick to attend the session.

President Hubbard declared that as fast as the speakers and visitors' names and addresses reach him he would release the information to the press.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Sept. 29, 1938

The Modern Farmer,

Dear Editor:

Harviell Colored Farm Corp.

Harviell, Mo., were organized on June 22, 1938 by representative Thomas Gillespie which was accompanied by a large congregation, was successful in getting registered member for the new Unite Hoping to obtain a complete charter by Oct. 1, 1938, leading address by (Rep.) T. M. Gillespie of Poplar Bluff, Mo., Office 485 Parthenia St. Resident 316 Poplar St. Our slogan, 100 membership drive.

Mr. Gillespie, also a realestate salesman for the Hoagland Co., of Poplar Bluff, Mo., also The Great Northernland Company were in conference with Pres L. Boler of Charleston, Mo., on April 22. Our national organizer and business done by his approval. He delivered an outstanding address to race farmers. Rev. M. J. Jones of Harviell, Mo., president of the Harviell Unit. Mr. Lonnie White Marsset Mo. Mr. J. R. Richard, Treas. Mr. B. Lassey, Sec. Thomas M. Gillespie, Supt.

## MIKADO LEADS FRUGAL LIFE

**Thrift Is Keynote In His Household.**

TOKYO—The Emperor is especially observant of thrift during the present time, leading a simple frugal daily life and avoiding waste of any kind, reports the Asahi. Learning of this, the paper says, Finance Minister Seinhi Ikeda plans to submit for the Emperor's inspection many substitute articles made in Japan, such as shoes made of shark skin and soled with whale skin, foreign-style staple fiber cloth and many others.

The Osahi describes with awe how the Emperor works and lives in hot rooms without air-cooling of any kind, not even an electric fan. His Majesty uses cheap Japan-made pencils and a fountain pen of the type used by students. Not a sheet of scratch paper is wasted, the paper says.

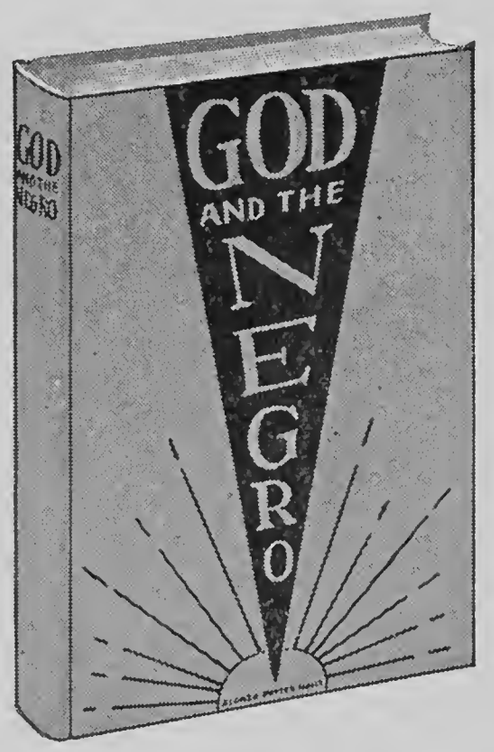
When attending to State affairs, the Emperor wears a military uniform. At other times, His Majesty wears a plain foreign-style suit of Japanese cloth which has been in use for several years. The Emperor's shirts and hosiery are no different from those sold everywhere, the paper says, and moreover, they are washed and worn again.

The Empress follows the same frugal pattern, says the Asahi, using mostly domestic cloth and toilet articles and applying every possible economy in daily life, thereby setting a shining example with the Emperor for the people behind the guns.

## TALC IS PROMISING

Talc pottery, of which there is said to be an unlimited supply in Manchoukuo, already has been used for spark plugs in gasoline motors, and its use in kitchen utensils is expected to materialize on a commercial basis this fall.

Dr. Makoto Shimizu, of Tokyo Engineering University is directing the search for substitutes for hide and leather. Wallets, shoes, handbags, and suitcases made from shark skin already are on the market, and the same articles are expected to be produced from whale skin in October.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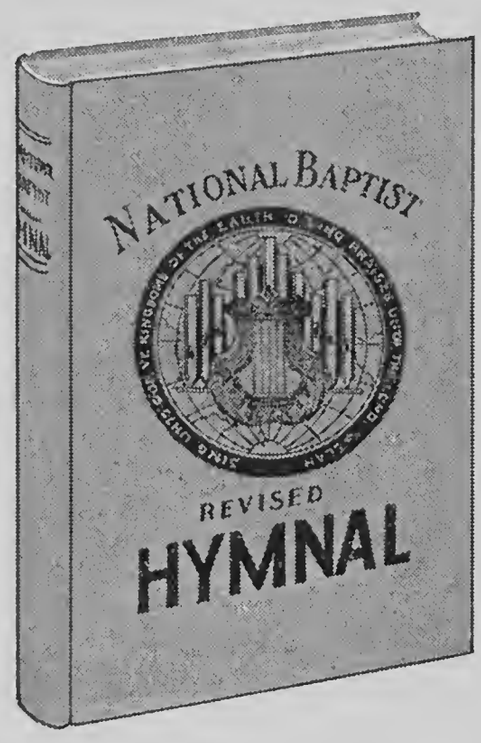


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## ODDITIES IN JAPAN

Tokyo—Momijiama of Nihonbashi is a modest florist establishment in the midst of Tokyo's commercial center, but few know that the master is a genius who combines the art of landscape gardening and an astonishing familiarity with nature and all her ways.

This knowledge is displayed when Momijiama arranges flowers, shrubs and trees in the lobby of the Imperial hotel. It is as though he were creating a stage-setting as a background for world travelers who form an international assemblage day by day.

The countryside in spring is brought to strangers from overseas late in March when plum and peach trees make a gay scene. Later on, the single petaled Higan cherry trees are transported from their hilltop homes, and when the flowers scatter over the heads of the guests, the Yoshino cherry trees are selected. Finally the deep-pink, double Yaezakura spreads its branches over those who speak all the languages of Tower of Babel.

### In Quest of Trees

Only one who holds communion with the various forms of nature could take long journeys into the wild places as does Momijiyama in search of the trees for his decorations. He tramps through the woods for days until he finds the right ones. Sometimes he thinks he has come upon a perfect specimen, but he does not select it until he has studied the tree from all angles, its height, the symmetry of the branches, etc. Then he must make a bargain with the owner of the land on which the tree grows.

Momijiyama superintends the cutting down of the trees before the buds of the blossoms have appeared. The prostrate trees at last begin their journey by truck to Tokyo. Having wasted their sweetness on the mountain air for years they are now to be admired by hundreds of persons from all quarters of the globe, and then give up the ghost to be numbered among forgotten things.

Like the old man of the legend who made the trees bloom in Japan, so Momijiyama causes the trees intended as decoration of the hotel lobby to burst forth in flowers. Whatever magic he employs the trees do not know that they have been severed from the roots and go on naturally as though nothing had happened. It is said that never once has Momijiyama failed to coax the trees into a wealth of flowers.

To greet the eyes of the first Italian mission, Momijiyama combined while azaleas with the dark red leaves of spring maples and white paper among the branches. Later the second Italian mission and the Mohammedan mission were welcomed with rhododendrons and white wistaria, skillfully arranged.

In the next month or so Momijiyama will show his choice chrysanthemums—100 to 200 blossoms growing in one big pot. He will place thatched roof cottages, bridges and stone lanterns beneath pines and scarlet maples. There is nothing that he cannot accomplish, and he creates so quickly that the setting is transformed overnight.

Perhaps Momijiyama's most elaborate natural setting was that which he produced as a welcome to the members of the American Woman's Garden Clubs when they came to see the gardens of Japan. In the center of the picture was an iris pond where carp swam about, and water fell into the pool through a bamboo stem. The wide-spreading branches of cherry trees met overhead, and giant bamboo from Kyushu towered upward. The elfin notes of suzumushi sounded from beneath the branches of shrubs where they moved into the provinces. At the end of a decade Kyoto lay in ruins. The Onin war was the most disastrous which Japan has experienced, for it centered in the capital where there was the most to be destroyed.

Not for eighteen years after Yoshimasa had planned his estate at the foot of the Eastern Hills was he able to continue with it. Then, as the city began to pull itself together, work once more was resumed. This was in 1482 and the following year he was able to occupy the estate. He spent the remaining seven years of his life there, dying in 1490.—Japaneses American.

## OLD THIN LAND AGAIN GROWING BIG CORN CROP

That old poor hill land can be handled in such a way that its production will be restored. and it will pay its way at the same time, is being demonstrated by Joe F. McDonald in Dallas county, according to H. K. Sager, county agent.

The land has been in cultivation for well over 100 years, Mr. McDonald told Mr. Sager. It is fairly level and has not washed away; but by 1935 the long years in clean cultivation had reduced the amount of available plant food to a point where crop yields were unsatisfactory.

In the fall of 1935 Mr. McDonald planted the field in oats. He got a poor yield, but he cut it for hay and turned the stubble under, planting the field in peas in the spring of 1936. That fall the peas were turned under and the field was again planted in oats, followed by peas, and the peas turned under.

This year the field is planted in corn interplanted with peas. The corn is in six-foot rows. the hills from 18 to 30 inches apart. It was planted March 25, and cultivation was discontinued May 20. The corn is as good as if it had been grown on fresh bottom land, the county agent related.

"Allowing for some drouth, I believe the corn will make as much as 45 bushels an acre," Mr. McDonald said. "That field has never had a crop like this on it since I have owned it.

"For a long time I had been planning to turn under a crop of peas, but it took the little extra inducement offered by the government to actually get me to do it. I have proved to myself that it pays to turn under legumes."

## PUTS WHEAT AHEAD OF CORN IN FEEDING HOGS

Hogs fed wheat will consume more feed and gain more rapidly than when fed corn, says L. A. Weaver of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Less feed will be required to produce a given pound of gain so that wheat is more valuable pound for pound than corn.

The exact relationship between these two grains will vary depending upon a number of factors, but in general a bushel of wheat is worth about 10 per cent more than a bushel of corn, Mr. Weaver estimated, adding:

"Low grade wheat is nearly as valuable as good plump wheat for feeding livestock. As a rule a given weight of low grade wheat will contain practically the same amount of digestible mutrients as wheat of higher grade.

"However the low grade products may contain more protein, thus providing a better balanced ration.

## RAINS CARRY OFF FERTILIZERS

"Excessive rainfall during summer months," says a report in the New York Times (August 24), "carried away a half million dollars worth of fertilizer from the tobacco and vegetable fields of Connecticut, according to an estimate made by Dr. M. F. Morgan of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven. The more than seven inches of rain passing completely through the soil in a two-month period was equal to the amount normally percolating in six months. This estimate was made by Dr. Morgan as the result of lysimeter studies at the Tobacco Sub-station at Windsor. Analysis of the leachate drained from tobacco plots showed that all of the nitrogen supplied in the nitrate form with the fertilizer treatment has been lost. In addition, about half the nitrogen available from organic nitrogen sources was carried away from the plants. This amounts to a total of between 100 and 120 pounds per acre, a quantity sufficient to satisfy the requirements of a crop for normal growth. . . . In terms of money this means a $250,000 setback for tobacco farmers. Vegetables and other intensively ferti!zed crops grown on the lighter soil have suffered similar losses. On the other hand, the leaching of under grass cover crops has been negligible."

## MECHANICAL CORN PICKER

"Thousands of farmers who a decade ago swore allegiance to the husking pin and bangboard for husking corn from standing stalks in the field are now having their corn husked by mechanical corn pickers." says Schuyler Gaffney in the Farm Journal (September). "There is no use arguing about it. According to Department of Commerce figures released only a few weeks ago, eleven firms in 1938 made 13,586 corn pickers. Year before last, they built 4,720. . . The mechanical picker has had to wrestle with one big objection—the amount of corn left in the field. Indiana tests, in which the matter of losses was up for trial, showed that 2.76 per cent of the corn was left in the field when a mechanical picker was used and 2 per cent when the field was hand picked by the owner. With hired help, husking by hand, there was a 4 per cent loss of corn. . . . When comparing mechanical harvest of inbred and hybrid corn, tests showed that losses were twice as great with inbred varieties. . . "

## PRESIDENT LEON HARRIS TO ADDRESS RURAL HIGH SCHOOL

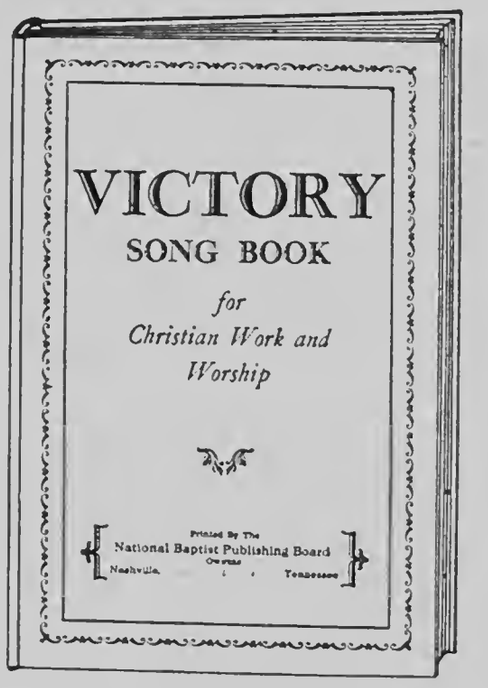
**National Federation of Colored Farmers' Head as Guest Speaker.**

Greensboro, N. C.—(Special)—Mr. Leon R. Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, will be the guest speaker at the consolidated rural high school located twelve miles from this city. His address will be delivered on October 22nd. The day has been set apart as home-coming for the Guilford County High School people, because this county is known as the educational center of the state.

Mr. Harris, after having been extended the invitation, was urged to accept it, by members of both races, men and women in various occupations and stations in life. Even the president of the white college joined in with the friends of this school in pressing the invitation upon Mr. Harris, who finally accepted and who plans to be present.

## CHINA'S POULTRY TRADE

It is estimated that China annually raises 300,000,000 chickens, ducks, and geese, and that the egg production is in the neighborhood of 12,000,000,000.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4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

# Editorials

**From the Bible:**

"The glory of the Lord shall endure forever: the Lord shall rejoice in his works." Psalms 104:31.

*"I bent unto the ground*
*And I heard the quiet sound*
*Which the grasses make when they*
*Come up laughing from the clay.*

*"We are the voice of God," they said:*
*Thereupon I bent my head*
*Down again that I might see*
*If they truly spoke to me."*

*—James Stephens.*

**AND HOW!**

The alert Shelby (Ala.) Democrat reports the case of a man who was defeated ignominiously when he ran for the office of sheriff:

He got 55 votes out of a total of 3,500, and the next day he walked down Main Street with two guns hanging from his belt.

"You were not eleeted, and you have no right to earry guns," fellow-eitizens told him.

"Listen, folks," he replied, "a man with no more friends than I've got in this eounty needs to earry guns." —American Mercury.

## THE BATTLE OF THE MARKETS

**We follow the tortuous routes fresh fruits and vegetables take through City Wholesale Markets in this Fifth Lap of a Consumer Commodity Tour.**

FRUIT and vegetable expresses get a elear track to consumer markets. Even passenger trains are hunted onto sidings when the fruit and vegetable train whistle screams. And no passenger dismounting from the crack express ever got so much attention as the fruit and vegetable passengers on the fruit express.

For New York—consumption or distributing point for one out of every 10 carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables in the country—cars from the South and West land in Jersey City yards to be nudged onto piers. Then a final push rolls them on the traeklined decks of a river float which crosses to the other band lashed to a tug boat.

Beginning at about 7 o'elock in the evening, sweating men in gangs break open the cars, let the first rush of iceladen air escape, and then brushing aside the crushed ice, they pull, tug, haul, and carry erates from the floats over planked bridges to huge display rooms on the piers. Here at one o'clock in the morning, the fruit and vegetable dealers—dressed in linen dusters that look like Mother Hubbard aprons—begin to sell their produce. They sell chiefly to jobbers, who in turn haul to secondary retail markets located all over the city.

Peddlers run in and out of groups of jobbers, looking for an over supply of some fruit or vegetable, keeping an eye out for a carload of something that might perish over night unless it is sold immediately. They take up the slack in the market and help fill the slack in the diets of many New Yorkers. They buy and sell cheap. Wholesalers are grateful to peddlers for often, if they did not buy, the stuff would spoil. Peddlers take the third rate stuff, the damaged crates, the broken lots, the strawberries that overstayed their season. These they lug to wagons and thence to pushearts which later will be parked on crowded tenement-lined streets. Altogether, 14 thousand peddlers sell 25 pereent of the perishable food stuffs sold in New York. For New York they nevertheless furnish an emergency sluice that channels the overflow of fruits and vegetables down streets and into homes that otherwise would not get as many fruits and vegetables to eat. Rows of pushearts laden with perishable foods are often unsightly additions to overcrowded thoroughfares. They complicate the health problems of slum areas. Cities do wel' to provide more orderly and sanitary arrangements for pushcart vendors when, in addition, they do not curtail the service of these little merchants, nor remove them from elose proximity to the families dependent on them, nor charge for space which city streets now provide free.

BY EIGHT O'CLOCK, the city is awake and a hundred thousand distributors of perishable foodstuffs in New York City are back at their stores, at their pushcarts, at their stands. Then more orderly, more dignified, auetion sales begin baek at the wholesale markets. Most eitrus fruits is sold at auction. The auetioned fruits themselves are not hauled in the auetion rooms where the buyers gather. Instead, samples selected at random from the shipments are displayed in the great covered piers for buyers' inspection. Then, before the bidders enter a separate auction room, a catalog of the fruits for sale that day is placed in each bidder's hand. Represented at the auction is an agent of the grower cooperative, or shipper for whom the produce is being sold. Bidding is fast, but the auctioneer knows the people who are buying and he knows the market. For that matter, so does everyone there. Selling usually goes smoothly. The day's price is soon found, and most buyers pay it. Toward noon, the market may sag some if there is a lot of fruit in, but growers' representatives then withdraw the fruits from sale; or if there are less than carlots left, the peddlers get a erack at them. Just as in the regular market, they elean up.

The Federal Trade Commission found in its 1935 study of the fruit and vegetable business that "Fourteen fruit auction companies operate in 12 terminal markets of the United States. A large shipper, ------ through subsidiaries and individuals, owns an interest in 5 of these companies, and in 3 cases its interest is large.

"Approximately 75 pereent of the oranges, 58 percent of the grapes, and 30 percent of the apples sold in terminal auetion markets in 1935 were sold through fruit auction companies. The auction method is more favorable for well-known brands of fruits having a standard pack and quality which are marketed over a long period of time----The trade generally appears to favor the auction method of selling although criticism of the auetions were expressed.

"Unless the ownership of such auction companies is sufficiently dispersed among sellers as well as buyers," the Commission observes, "the possibilities for control to the detriment of patrons is great." It then suggests that States and municipalities might well consider requiring the periodical publication of the ownership of fruit auction companies, and using the publie powers to prevent abuses resulting from the lack of impartial administration of these eompanies.

MEASURED BY THE CENTS in city consumers' fruit and vegetable dollars, these valuable foods frequently have gone only two-thirds of their journey toward consumers when they land on their piers. They may have been 6 months in the growing, and 2,000 miles in the coming. They may have only another 5 miles to go to reaeh consumers' kitchen. In eost, from pier to consumers, they still have one-third of the way to go.

A look at the eonfusion on the pier, and at New York's Washington Street Market, or Philadelphia's Dock Street, or many a similar market in other large eities, and a look at the tangle of trucks and people, the piles of boxes and the debris, explains part of the mystery of final costs. Despite the confusion and noise and congestion, 200,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables passed through the markets of New York in 1936. For all the jostling and elamor in Washington Street, a thousand carloads of fruits and vegetables pass the way in the night.

But it is expensive. Crates of lettuce are piled upon the piers in New York. A jobber whose stand is in Washington Market—3 bloeks away—buys 20 erates of the lettuce from a carlot reeeiver. The jobber has his own truck, and it is waiting off the pier. To get the lettuce on his truck, however, it must be hauled off the pier in a truck belonging to a member of the Truckers' Association. Some yards distant, the crates are unloaded, and then loaded again on the jobber's truck, to be hauled 3 more blocks to the side walk beside the market. In the next few hours the lettuce will be sold to retailers who haul it away to their grocery stores. In its last 5-mile journey, from pier to store, the lettuce is thus loaded and unloaded 5 or 6 times. It costs 5 cents to move a box of apples off the pier; asparagus costs from 6 to 12 cents a unit; berries cost from 8 to 12 1-2 cents a crate; lettuce costs 10 cents a erate.

"Monopolistic and racketeering practices in the carting of fruits and vegetables exist in several of the larger terminal markets, particularly in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago," the Federal Trade Commission reports. "In New York and Chicago the truekers, with the assistance of the teamsters' union have obtained a monopoly of the commercial hauling of fruits and vegetables from the prineipal terminals by excluding all trucks not members of the truekers' association or whose drivers do not belong to the local union."

Union members, jobbers and carlot receivers for the most part are as anxious to be rid of racketeers as are the consumers who must pay for them, and the farmers who lose by them, but unfortunately they are caught in a marketing situation over which they have little eontrol.

SPOTTING ONE of the causes for racketeering and the cost of getting fruits and vegetables from pier to eonsumer, the Federal Trade Commission says, "although many of the faeilities have been modernized, (in the large terminal markets) there has been marked lack of scientific planning. In a number of these markets, the market districts have remained substantially the same for many years and present generally unsatisfactory conditions, including excessive traffic congestion, prolonged hours of sale, opportunity for monopolistic control, especially in city trucking and excessive costs of distribution. Practical difficulties, such as the necessity for capital outlays, trade inertia and conflicting individual interests, have prevented or deterred the establishment of proper regulations and improvements of facilities within many cities."

Nine railroads and 40 steamship lines deliver fruits and vegetables into New York. For the railroads, there are 57 freight stations at which cars can be unloaded. For the boats there are docks and piers at which they can unload. But from 1929 to 1935 fruit and vegetable shipments by motor truck increased from 13 to 34 percent of the fruit and vegetable total for New York City. Shipments by boat and rail declined from 87 percent to 66 percent. Sixty-five thousand carloads of fruit and vegetables were delivered into New York in 1935 by motor truek. And a good part of them went to Washington Street, a narrow congested one-way street, originally a street of brownstone residences, but transformed by its proximity to the docks into America's largest and most congested market.

Philadelphia has 2 large terminals whieh duplicate eaeh other without quite meeting every marketing problem. Fruits and vegetables arriving by boat, for example, must be loaded into railroad ears and hauled to the rail terminals where they are auctioned off. On the other hand, produce is frequently hauled from the terminals to another market at a cost of $30 per car.

Chicago recently completed a modern produce market with a splendid truck terminal, but no freight terminal. Since most of Chicago's fruits and vegetables get there by train, fruits and vegetables must be loaded on trucks at the freight terminals and hauled to the South Water Market and again unloaded for sale. Hauling back and forth helps the trucking business and needlessly inflates prices to consumers.

Competition between railroads sometimes confuses the marketing problem, as in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, and Los Angeles, where competing railroads have built 2 terminals. One would have been enough, and the duplication is a headache for buyers who must trek back and forth and use twice as much time for marketing as they would use were there only one terminal. In Cleveland, the railroads cooperated in building a huge new union terminal, but for some reason the tracks fall 100 feet short of the market. Produce must be trucked this distance at an additional eventual cost to consumers.

With 9 railroads eaeh operating their own terminals in New York, a condition has come about such that no one railroad uses its facilities to the best advantage. For example, one has rented 3 piers covering 9 1-2 aeres, with a capacity of 700 carloads a day. It actually handles an average of only 95 carloads a day. These 95 carloads of fruits and vegetables then carry the cost burden of a terminal designed for 700 carloads.

NO ONE CAN DIVE into the confusion of wholesale produce markets and come up with anywhere near a close estimate of how much more present marketing facilities and so-called system cost the consumer than they should. But one study indicates that if two New York terminals were combined the saving in rent alone would amount to $3.00 a car. Reductions on handling eosts would bring this saving to $5.00 a car. When the Commissioner of Markets in New York City followed 6 vegetables in small packages around the city, he learned that handling them cost from 17 to 27 cents in terminal transportation charges alone. He estimated that savings of 2 to 12 cents were possible without any drastie ehanges at all, simply by eliminating some of the unnecessary hauling.

Pressure from farmers and consumers for more efficient handling of these essential foods leads in two directions. The first envisious the establishment of huge regional markets like the recently developed Capitol City Regional Market in the vicinity of Albany, New York. This market covers 25 acres. It serves an area in which 650,000 people live. It has faeilities for farmers, for trucks, for rail, and for water. Here it is hoped wholesalers, farmers, and retailers may meet in one market.

The other approaeh toward marketing problems is sketched by the Federal Trade Commission, an approach by law, by regulation, and by publicity. The Federal Government, it says, should, "through the Department of Agriculture be authorized and direeted to cooperate with munieipalities in studying eaeh of the principal terminal markets, in formulating laws and administrative rules and regulations to whieh the operations of such markets should

conform, and, where necessary, in planning for the establishment of such additional facilities and such methods of terminal market operation as may be needed." And further, it recommends, the Department of Agriculture should publish reports of unsatisfactory terminal market conditions or facilities in any locality.

Picking up the challenge where the Federal Trade Commission dropped it, the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics has already begun to publicize unsatisfactory terminal market conditions. The challenge of securing efficient fruit and vegetable marketing is now in consumers' laps.

## STATE GROWING MUCH NITROGEN

Arkansas farmers grow over $1,000,000 worth of nitrogen fertilizer by plowing under about 185,000 acres of winter legumes this year, said Charles F. Simmons, extension crop specialist.

These winter legumes, which included vetch, bur clover, Austrian peas, and crimson clover, store up about 45 pounds of atmospheric nitrogen per acre before they are turned under, Mr. Simmons explained. This is equivalent to the nitrogen in 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, he added.

Thus, the nitrogen turned under on the 185,000 acres planted to winter legumes is equivalent to 27,500 tons of nitrate of soda, which at $40 a ton, would be worth $1,100,000.

The rapid expansion in the acreage of winter legumes in Arkansas is shown by the fact that only 3,750 acres were planted in 1929. Although the increase to 185,000 acres represents a great increase over the 1929 acreage, it is still less than 10 per cent of what should be planted in the state, the agronomist declared.

The goal for winter legumes is at least one acre for each acre of corn, Mr. Simmons said. Such an acreage would mean the growth of over $10,000,000 worth of nitrogen fertilizer.

Since most of these legumes will be planted on land that has been receiving little or no commercial nitrogen, the nitrogen added by the legumes will represent an actual increase in soil fertility, and not merely a replacement of commercial fertilizers.

## TIGHT BOX OF SCRAP LUMBER COOLS MILK

Mrs. J. L. Dunn, Pickles Gap Home Demonstration Club member, Faulkner county, used scrap lumber to build a box for a milk cooler on her screened porch, reports Mrs. Dora S. Stubblefield, home demonstration agent.

The box is lined with sheet iron, and an outlet pipe carries the water to a watering trough in the barn lot. The cooler is mounted on a frame by the well, which is also on the porch.

Fresh water is kept in the cooler all during the day, the drain pipe carrying off the overflow. The pipe and lining cost $3.

## HYBRID CORN RESEARCH

The leading article in the August 13 Prairie Farmer is "Hybrid Corn —Marvel of Farm Research." It says in part: "Sons of two great farm families, in particular, Henry A. Wallace of the Iowa Wallaces and E. D. Funk of the Illinois Funks, attacked the problem, seeking to produce 'double-cross' seed which they could place upon the market with assurance that it would be better than their established common strains. Henry A. Wallace cooperated with the Iowa Experiment Station. E. D. Funk advised and provided facilities for the work of Dr. James R. Holbert. Practically every experiment station geneticist turned the full facilities of his fields and laboratories upon the problem. Some devoted themselves and their associates to particular phases of the problem. For example, A. M. Marston, Michigan, with the European cornborer threatening, while others burned stalks, established quarantines, plowed under fields, devoted several years to developing a cornborer-resistant strain. In Illinois, with chinch bugs manacing and ruining, Dr. W. P. Flint, working with U.S.D.A. Holbert and Geneticist C. M. Woodworth, studied chinch-bug and grasshopper-resistant varieties. . . . From it all, commercial production of 'double-cross' hybrids has emerged. . . With hybrid corn emerging from the laboratories and experimental fields, into big business enterprises, the leading companies did just what other big industrial concerns in all lines have done. They established their own private research departments, and with a few notable exceptions, went to the fountain heads of research, the U.S.D.A. and state experiment stations and hired the best geneticists and plant breeders that could be pried loose. . . "

## TYLERTOWN, MISS., ORGANIZES UNIT

Tylertown, Miss. — (Special)— There has been reported another Unit of farmers in this State to become a part of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which is a revival of a former organization that had not functioned recently. The organization was perfected in this city and their action reported to the National Federation president in Moline, Illinois, and to the national secretary-treasurer at Nashville, Tenn. They will be issued a charter and given a number, as well as bear the name of the Tylertown Unit.

The officers and members as reported are: C. L. Bates, president; J. W. Simmons, vice president; J. E. Magee, secretary; Robert Bryant, treasurer; J. W. Marks, J. B. Rafford, Peter Bishop, Gain Rimes, Julius Rafford, Needom Jones, Seymore Cansley, Harrison Ball, Edd Jacob, William Elzie, Rev. T. M. Davis, Garfield Magee, A. J. Price, Will Lewis, I. C. Weary, Marshall Dexter.

## WISCONSIN PROBLEM: HEAVY CROP OF PEAS

Madison, Wis.—Alleviation of economic distress which, it is claimed, threatens Wisconsin farmers and pea canners because of an excessively heavy pea crop will be the problem of the newly-established Wisconsin Agricultural Authority.

Full power has been placed in the hands of the directors of the Authority to push an educational campaign, stressing the use of peas, in co-operation with farm co-operatives, marketing agencies, and other organizations dealing with agricultural problems.

Agents will be sent into large cities of the State and other sections of the United States where there exists a good potential market for peas, Wilbur G. Carlson, General Manager of the Authority, has said.

## GEORGIA TOBACCO RECORD

A Douglas, Ga., report to Florida Times-Union (Aug. 21) says: "J. B. Hutson, Assistant Agricultural Adjustment Administrator from Washington, estimated today Georgia growers would receive $19,050,000 for tobacco grown in 1938, an all time record or income from this crop. Hutson said his estimates showed Georgians marketed 93,000,000 pounds of bright leaf this season. Tobacco farmers must decide whether they 'want a moderate acreage and a reasonable income or a large production and a low income,' Hutson said. The State's total marketing quota will be raised between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds, Hutson said, explaining readjustments being made by granting increases to individuals would be added to the preliminary State allotment. Georgia growers have taken the quota question to court, along with tobacco growers in Florida."

## ELECTROCUTING FARM FLIES

G. H. Dacy, in Electricity on the Farm (August) reports that in Florida "electric fly traps have proved remarkably successful in the abatement of the fly evil. Thomas and Reasoner, successful Dade County dairymen, who milk as many as 300 grade Guernseys and Jerseys, report that the latest fly-electrocution devices are highly efficient, much superior to the pioneer types of fly catchers which were objectionable because they shorted out too easily. This is the eighth year that these milk producers have yoked electricity or fly-killing. Despite that molases is a constituent both of the dairy feed and beet pulp which they use, their milking stables and pastures are outstandingly free of horn flies and similar pests. One of the fly traps is located in the spacious feed room which accommodates several carloads of dairy feed. The flies which penetrate to that storehouse are attracted to the insect-killer by an electric bulb which is illuminted during the feeding and milking periods. The pesky flies settle on the wires of the trap, lured there by the light, or are electrocuted by venturing too close. The odor of frying flies attracts more of the trespassers which meet similar fate. Dead flies on occasion have been removed by the quart from the vicinity of this efficient and economical fly trap. Outside the milking stables two other electric fly traps are mounted at strategic points where flies tend to congregate. . . . The dairymen also carry the campaign back to the source of origin of many of the flies such as manure accumulations and other refuse. This debris and fertilizer are cleaned up regularly and thoroughly in order to reduce and control the breeding grounds of the flies."

## ORIGIN OF CORN

"Corn has long been one of the greatest botanical riddles," writes Dr. Frank Thone in a Science Service feature released this week. "Now come two Texas scientists, Dr. P. C. Mangelsdorf and Prof. R. G. Reeves, with strong evidence that the ancestors of corn is corn—a primitive type of grain known as pod corn, in which each grain is covered with a tiny individual husk of its own. . . . One suggestion that has in the past had the support of some botanists, namely that teosinte is the ancestor of corn, they dispose of very neatly by adducing good genetical evidence that corn is one ancestor of teosinte, the other being the related grass Tripsacum. They hold that teosinte originated as a natural hybrid, probably when the migrating Mayas, about A. D. 600, carried corn into the natural range of Tripsacum in Mexico. One difficulty about the wild pod corn hypothesis is that the Peruvian Indians, who without much question originated corn culture, are the only ones who do not grow pod corn at all. . . . So they leafed through old manuscripts, examined effigy pottery from the very earliest known Peruvian culture levels. Fnally, at the Peabody Museum of Yale University, they found a faithful replica of a prehistoric ear of pod corn. They do not feel that the wild form of corn is necessarily extinct. It may still exist, they think, in the little-explored unforested lowlands of southwestern Brazil, Bolivia, or Paraguay."

## BUTTERFLY SCENT

When next you are in a garden on a summer's day, see if you can get close enough to a butterfly to detect its delightful perfume. That sounds strange, doesn't it, but many butterflies are just as delicious to smell as flowers. Others, however, have no scent at all. It is said that the orange and black regal fritillary has a sweet spicy odor that reminds one of the scent of sandalwood.

There are many beautifully scented American butterflies, particularly the American blue butterfly, which smells exactly like crushed violet stems. The Cloudless Clover Butterfly also smells of violets and of musk; the Orange Clover of heliotrope, and the Cabbage Butterfly of mignonette.

In tropical countries the scents of the butterflies are much stronger, many of them being almost overpowering in their heavy perfume.

# CALLING ALL DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS INC., IN OCTOBER

The National Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will meet in Forsyth, Georgia, at the State Teachers and Agricultural College, October 26-29. All Units of the Federation are requested to elect delegates at the earliest opportunity. All state and regional farm groups affiliated with our Federation are requested to appoint their representatives and send the names of those who will attend to our office. Visitors and officials of state and federal agricultural departments who plan to attend the Convention should communicate with us at once. Suitable arrangements will be made to entertain all delegates and visitors and all farmers of our group and all interested in the welfare and progress of colored farmers are cordially invited.

Arrange to attend the greatest Convention of organized Negro farmers in America.

Sincerely,

LEON R. HARRIS, President.
Box 285, Moline, Illinois.

S. B. WILSON, Sec.-Treas.
447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

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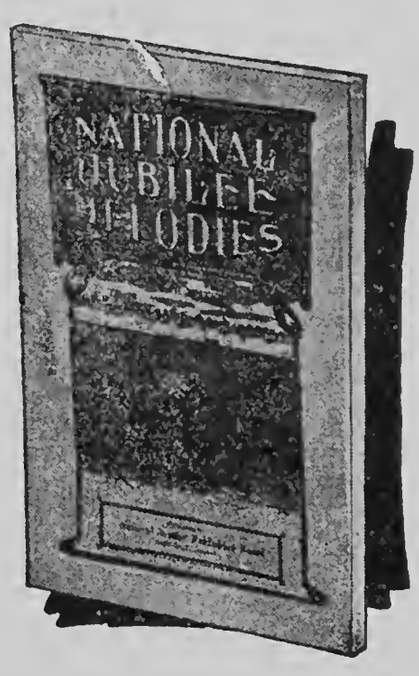


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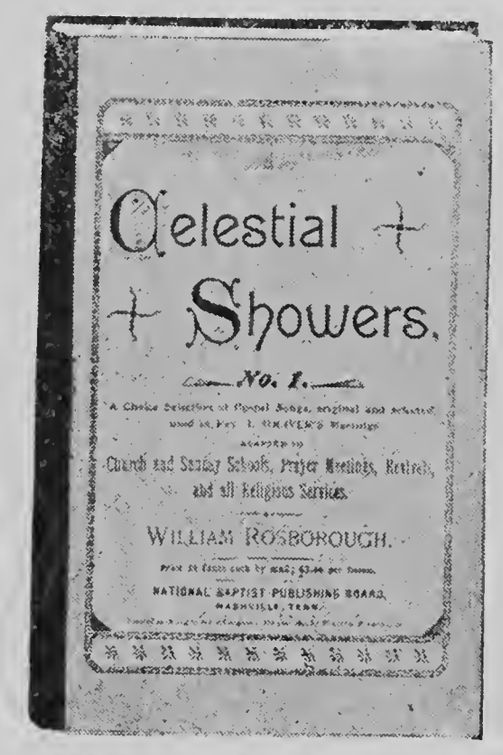


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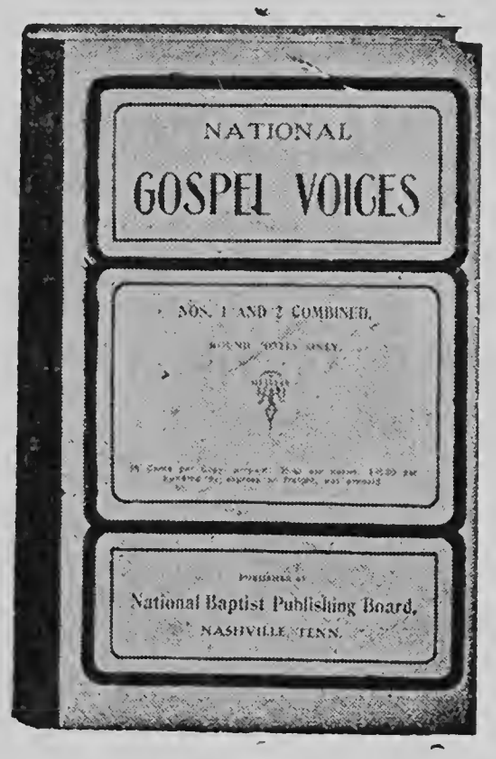


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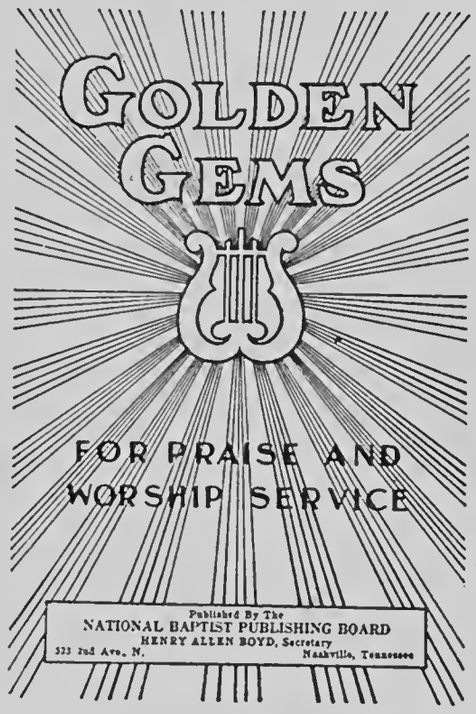


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## BROODER HOUSE BUILT FOR $5.55 CASH COST

"We wouldn't have had it if we hadn't built it from native materials," Mrs. M. M. Twilley, member of the Pine Grove Home Demonstration Club, Izard county, told Iva Harness, home demonstration agent, regarding the brooder house the Twilleys built at a cost of $5.55 for nails, hinges, glass cloth, wire and cement for the concrete floor.

The eight by 12-foot brooder house is shed-type, with a south opening. Lumber and shingles were cut from farm timber, sawed on shares. Mr. Twilley built the house in three days during the slack season, and plans to build two other poultry houses from native material this fall.

## HOG INCOME REPORT

Hog producers last year realized a cash income of $906,525,000 from sales of hogs, pork and lard, according to the third of a series of commodity income estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, dating back to 1909. The 1937 income dropped somewhat from the $964,682,000 received in the preceding calendar year, but was more than double that of 1932 and about a third larger than the pre-war average of $678,000,000. Income from hogs has varied greatly during the 1909 to 1937 period covered by the estimates. It trebled from 1909 to 1919 when war demand and price inflation raised the income to a high of $1,911,000,000. It dropped to less than one-fourth of this amount at the bottom of the depression in 1932. The most important factor in determining income changes, the Bureau said, has been changes in price, which have reflected changes in supply and changes in domestic and export demands. Prices of hogs reached their low point in 1932 when they dropper 80 per cent below prices received in the peak year 1919 and were 65 per cent lower than in 1937. Changes in consumer purchasing power are an important factor affecting hog prices and the farm income from hogs, according to the Bureau. Since 1920, the changes in farm income from hogs have followed fairly closely the changes in industrial payrolls. The foreign demand for hog products also was a factor of some importance. In these years more than 10 per cent of hog products was exported. The Bureau's estimates of cash income do not include government payments.

## CLEAN GROUND PROTECTS PIGS

**Ideal Farrowing Place Is Woods Pasture, Says Expert.**

An ideal place for sows to farrow in the fall is in a woods pasture or near a clump of trees out on clean ground, advises H. D. Elijah of the Missouri College of Agriculture. It should be ground that hogs have not run on for more than a year, he said, adding:

"If sows farrow in the open the young pigs should be carefully watched during the cold fall rains. If farrowing is in individual houses, the sows should be watched to see that they do not become too hot. Small houses with metal or tar paper roofs become very hot during sunny days unless pulled under a shade tree.

"If the house can be raised the sow will be more comfortable. A guard rail in farrowing houses usually saves many pigs. A 2x4 placed eight inches from the floor, and eight or ten inches from the wall, gives the pigs a place to run under when the sow lies down.

"The feed and care of the sow before and after farrowing is very important. About seven days previous to farrowing a sow should be removed from the herd and fed a more laxative and a reduced ration.

"If it is possible to separate each sow from the rest of the herd, a group of sows expected to farrow near the same time may be run and fed together."

The penned-in sow needs less feed and her recovery from farrowing will be more prompt if she is on a mildly laxative ration, Mr. Elijah continued. Wheat bran or linseed oil meal is very good fed in a thin slop with some grain. A safe rule to follow is to cut the sow's grain ration in half.

"A quart or one and one-half pounds of a mixture of one-half ground wheat and one-half bran just before farrowing is sufficient," the specialist said. "Another ration would be one-half ground wheat and one-half ground oats with a handful of linseed oil meal added.

"After the sow is on full feed, a good cheap ration may be made of 70 per cent corn, 20 per cent shorts, and 10 per cent tankage.

In addition to the grains, good pasture is valuable, Mr. Elijah recommended.

## THE SHEPHERD'S COLLIE

There is nothing more marvelous in glorious green Scotland than the collie sheep dog. One shepherd said he would "gi' me a somple o' sheep-dog intelligence wi'out worruds." He stood at the edge of an open field and whispered sharply two long, shrill notes. From a cottage in a near-by grove, a black collie came bounding across the turf. Twenty yards from his master, the dog stopped and stood at attention, his eyes questioning the shepherd.

On the slope of the hill grazed a flock of sheep, scattered in pairs, trios and larger groups, covering perhaps fifty acres. I was requested to select, anywhere within a radius of five hundred yards, three sheep that were grazing together. I choose three that were browsing among some gray granite rocks; at a casual glance they might easily have been mistaken for part of the landscape.

Without speaking a word, the shepherd, resorting to gestures, sent the collie up the hill through a dozen other groups of sheep, and had him work the three sheep down the meadow within twenty feet of where we stood. Not another sheep on the hillside was in the least disturbed. Then the shepherd sent the dog with the sheep back to the exact spot where he had collected them. As a further test, he had him cut out a single sheep—of my selection—which he drove down to the cottage. There the collie opened the gate of the small corral, worked the sheep in, and closed the gate after it.

A well-trained dog can interpret the signs of his master at a distance of three miles. It is not unusual for a shepherd to send his dog out to bring in sheep that are picked out with a field glass.—From "Bob Davis Abroad," by Robert H. Davis. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

## BRIGHTER DAY SEEN IN TURN FROM COTTON

**Real Prosperity in New Program, Says Lawrence Baker**

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—Jay Myers, president of the First National bank of Lawrence county, says this section is now making its first steps toward what he considers a permanent prosperity.

In the past 25 years, the banker explained, the people have depended almost solely on cotton, and their hopes of doing well were often disappointed.

For cotton is an expensive crop, he added, costing a considerable outlay for hoeing, picking and ginning, and to keep a cotton farmer ahead of his bills, a high price for cotton is necessary.

Further, the banker pointed out, the higher the price for cotton, the higher usually, are the prices of necessities and what few luxuries the average cotton farmer can buy.

So, Mr. Myers said, it was an endless chain—in the spring the cotton planter started his crop, hoping for a high price, which would return him a few dollars above his expenses in making the crop and supporting his family. But as a rule, when fall arrived, and the cotton was picked, ginned and marketed, the grower had no money left. If there was any left, it wasn't enough to live on through the winter and make another crop.

**Mortgage to Mortgage**

Thus, according to Mr. Myers, it was just a jump from one mortgage to another for the farmer.

With that system many farmers fell behind occasionally, and were unable to pay their loans. At its best, the system resulted in constant worry for the average cotton farmer. His crop, his livestock, his farming tools, often his household furnishings, were heavily mortgaged.

But now Mr. Myers sees a new day for the farmers of this section—a day when pasture will be dotted with livestock, when purebred cattle and hogs and mares will graze on fields rebuilt from the wear of cultivation in cotton year after year.

The landlord's former attitude of planting over half the farm in cotton is changing, and many landlords in this county, the banker said, are encouraging their tenants to save a few acres for pasture land and are inducing tenants to produce livestock.

**Change on Plantation.**

James Sloan, large landholder of Black Rock, has told many of his tenants that next year he wants them to arrange for herds of cattle and hogs, and to pasture them on lands impoverished by the raising of cotton, Mr. Myers related.

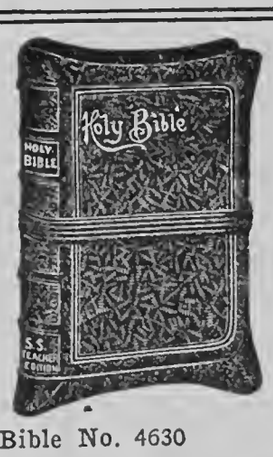
He also said that more tenant farm wives have flocks of chickens, ducks, geese and a few turkeys than ever before in the history of this section.

More tenant farmers, he added, raise potatoes, peanuts and popcorn, and more farm wives can vegetables than ever in the recent history of this county.

The chief lagging of the landlord and farm tenant is in not providing a home orchard on the farm, Mr. Myers said. He declared there are very few farms in this section that have home orchards.

The new day of crop diversifying and of livestock production, he pointed out, is fast dawning, and with its coming, there will be more carpets on the floors of tenant farm homes, more comfortable chairs, and more radios and better clothing for the family and while its coming appears slow as yet, he said, "I believe it is definitely on the way."

Newspaper men and women from all parts of the world will be entertained in the Press Building at the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939.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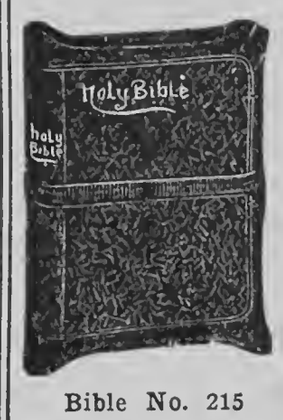


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### WAXING PRESERVES VEGETABLES FOR STORING AND SHIPPING

Many inquiries concering the waxing of vegetables have been received in the New York State College of Agriculture during the past year. Commercial growers and shippers, the College reports, want to know how much longer vegetables will keep when waxed, how much waxing costs, how wax is applied, and the equipment necessary.

One method developed at Cornell is simple, using a cold wax emulsion. The emulsions can be applied by dipping to carrots, beets, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes. Eggplants, peppers and many other vegetables. On drying, a very thin film, one ten-thousandth of an inch thick, is left on the vegetable. Thin as this film is, it effectively reduces water losses and shriveling. It is absolutely harmless, has no taste, and can be removed by washing with warm water, which is recommended for all vegetables, waxed or unwaxed, before they are eaten.

The experiments have shown that waxed vegetables can be kept from two to three times as long as the unwaxed ones before they show signs of wilting or breakdown. The cost of materials for waxing is said to be small. Interested growers and shippers, however, are urged by the College to make preliminary tests with a single gallon of wax and a wire basket for dipping before they go ahead on a larger scale.

### STORE YOUR FEEDSTUFFS

"Farm and Ranch again calls attention to the large crop of feedstuffs already produced in the Southwest, or in the making," says an editorial in the July 15 issue. "Many have already sold their oats at the thresher as low as 15 cents per bushel, a price under the cost of production. Grain sorghums give evidence of abundant yields, and again we will have low cash prices. Oats can be kept indefinitely. Trench silos will take care of grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, Sudan, alfalfa and other feedstuffs. Corn and other grains can be stored and treated that weevils will be kept out indefinitely. Why sell at below cost of p oduction and then produce another crop next season? Better save what you have produced as an insurance against next season. There are 10,500 trench silos in Texas and large numbers in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico. The number could be doubled and still not be overdone. Past experiences should be a warning. There have been years when drouths have reduced pastures and feed supplies to such an extent that animals were straved. There is no reason for a recurrence of such conditions. If Southwestern farmers would take advantage of abundant productions in good years and store for use in years of low production, it would iron out the peaks and valleys of farm income and make for a more permanent form of prosperity.

### GETS HIGH YIELDS ON OLD HILLSIDE FARM

Operating on a sound land improvement program, Wash Walls, Monticello, Drew county, Ark., is making 250 pounds of cotton and 25 bushels of corn an acre on an old hillside farm that has been in cultivation over 100 years, laccording to Clifford Alston, county agent.

The crop yields now are about twice what they were over 40 years ago, Mr. Wells told the county agent.

Planting vetch as a winter cover crop, terracing his land, following a good rotation, and planting large acreages of summer legumes, are the things to which Mr. Walls credits his high crop production on the old farm.

He looks to cotton, fruit, watermelons, and sweet potatoes for his income. This year he planted 83 acres of cotton, 10.4 acres of corn and peas, 4.1 acres of potatoes, 1.9 acres of peanuts, .6 acre of watermelons, and 2 acres of permanent pasture.

Sweet potatoes are the chief source of income. A yield of 200 bushels an acre is made, and they are sold for $1 a bushel. Fifty dollars worth of watermelons an acre are sold each year, while at the present price of cotton, only about $20 an acre can be expected from that crop, the county agent pointed out.

### MAKES FRIED CHICKEN TENDERER, SHE SAYS

Chicken is an especially delightful food when prepared by the oven method, which makes the drumsticks and all savory and tender, advises Miss Grace Armstrong, food specialist at the Illinois college of agriculture. Here is the method.

The pieces of chicken are fried until they are browned thoroughly on the outside, then put in a casserole or roasting pan. The chicken is then baked one-half to one hour in a low oven, which means from 250 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

That low temperature is what does the trick when it comes to fixing chicken that "melts in the mouth," the food specialist explains. Whereas a high temperature, as formerly recommended, would tend to dry out the meat, lower temperature leaves it juicy and full of flavor, although cooked through.

Whether or not a coating is applied to the pieces of chicken before they are browned in deep fat is up to the individual person, according to Miss Armstrong. If the pieces are to be fried "as is", they should be wiped dry to avoid spattering when placed in the hot fat.

Flour, used as a coating, browns more quickly than other material, the specialist advises. About one-third cup of flour with one-half teaspoon of salt will do for a 1 1-2 pound bird. If cornmeal is the choice, less than one-half as much cornmeal as flour should be used. Otherwise the crust will be dry and hard.

### TOMATO JUICE NEEDS GOOD QUALITY FRUIT

The country's grocers report that they sell 72 times as much tomato juice as they did 10 years ago.

Tomato juice is refreshing and healthful, and every farm family should provide a supply, advises the Prairie Farmer.

Use ripe, firm, fresh picked tomatoes, the publication says. After they're washed and cored, steam 10 minutes, then put through a sieve right away.

Pour the hot juice into hot containers. If it has cooled, it must be heated to 175 or 180 degrees—but should not be boiled. Add one-half to one teaspoonful of salt to each quart, seal and process in boiling water 45 minutes.

### HAYING TIME

The fertile promises of spring
Fulfill in floret lavender:
When pollinated another swing,
Cut the ripened provender.

Ask any farmer—he will know
The appointed day and hour;
Whet the curved blade, hang it low,
Scythe the fodder, stalk and flower.

Redtop, bluegrass, timothy—
Stuff the haylofts rafter-high:
Food for cattle, loss for me,
As though the green sea had gone dry.

—Harry Elmore Hurd

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 15, 1938 No. 9.

NOV 1938

# Negro Farmers of the Nation Called to Convention

## ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Religious Services to be Held Three Times Each Day

## DR. R. C. CROUCH TO DELIVER SERMON

### President of State Body And Dr. Jordan of the S. S. Convention Will Bring Message

Forsyth, Ga.—(Special)—Religious services will characterize the opening of the annual convention of farmers which has been called to meet in this city by President Leon Harris, of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, incorporated. It is understood that the Rev. R. C. Crouch, D. D., president of the Missionary and Educational Convention of Georgia, is down to preach the sermon at 2:00 P. M. October 26th in the chapel of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and that the Rev. G. W. Jordan, D. D., of Atlanta has been selected as an alternate. Rev. Dr. Jordon is the president of the Sunday School Convention of the state, and resides in Atlanta. There will be other outstanding religious leaders who have been invited to come down to this "Annual convention site of the farmers of the nation, Forsyth,' for this session.

They are to be here four days, and will have session morning, afternoon and evening. These three daily periods will be opened with devotions, and spiritual fervor will characterize each session. In the song services music from the Jubilee Melody and Folk Song Book will be used.

It is understood that President W. M. Hubbard of State College has agreed to allow the student body to make up a huge chorus to be used at the night session. Dr. Crouch has signified his willingness to deliver the message. Dr. Jordan has already accepted the invitation, so that the ninth annual convention will not only be spiritual and religious, but will take on the air of a national movement where religion and business will go hand in hand, with the religious idea taking the lead.

## HOLSEY IS SPEAKER AT FARMER'S DAY FETE

(From Atlanta Daily World)

Gainesville, Ga.—The fourth annual Farmers' Day took place Labor Day at Archer where four thousand white and colored people came to enjoy the hospitality and fellowship with the farmers and their families of this community.

The program of the day was definitely mapped out under the guidance of the efficient demonstration agent, Mrs. M. Todd McKenzie and the alert county agent, Frank E. Pinder.

The main event of this day was the address delivered by Mr. A. L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League an Head Field Officer of the Soil Conservation Service.

The milling crowd was informed of the purpose of this day by Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

## FARM BUILDING LOAN

### Federal Housing Administration Explained By Deputy

Washington, D. C.—Deputy Administrator Charles C. McGhee says, restoration of the property improve-credit plan other changes in the recently amended National Housing Act should prove particularly interesting and helpful to farmers desiring to finance the cost of repairing, rebuilding or modernizing their homes, barns and other service buildings.

New dwellings, garages, barns, silos, hogs, poultry and milk houses and other such structures may also be built with loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration, this feature of the National Housing Administration being a special opportunity for farmers desiring to improve their living conditions or increase the efficiency of their farm business.

"How to Modernize Your Farm Home," a booklet describing the National Housing Act, as it applies to farmers is now available and free copies may be had by writing the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Under the property improvement

(Continued on Page 2)

## RICHMOND, VA., RETAIL STORES OPERATED BY NEGRO PROPRIETORS

The 170 retails stores operated in Richmond, fifteenth city in size of Negro population, by 166 Negro active proprietors and firm members in 1935, reported sales of $314,000. According to William L. Austin, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Richmond's Negro retail store proprietors reported only 19 fewer stores in 1935 than were reported by Negro proprietors in the same city in 1929 when 189 retail stores were recorded. In 1935, 119 enterprises were classified as food stores and eating and drinking places. These enterprises represented 70 per cent of all stores operated by Negroes in Richmond.

Sales of $314,000, reported by Richmond's Negro operated retail stores, were $343,961 or 52.3 per cent below sales of $657,961 reported by Negro operated retail stores located in Richmond in 1929. Of sales reported in 1935, 73 food stores, 42.9 per cent of the Negro operated retail stores reported for Richmond in 1935, realized sales which represented 39.8 per cent of total sales. The classification, eating and drinking places, which con-

(Continued on Page 2)

## GUEST SPEAKERS NAMED

### National Representatives Extended Invitation

His Honor, Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia.

Former Congressman Patterson, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

J. A. (Billboard) Jackson, representing a special Department of Standard Oil Company, New York.

Dr. J. B. Watson, President, Agricultural and Mechanical State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Benjamin Jefferson Davis, President, National Negro Press Association, and Editor of The National Baptist Union-Review, Atlanta, Ga.

Henry Allen Boyd, president of Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, secretary, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. R. R. Morton, wife of former President Morton of Tuskegee Institute, who now resides in Virginia.

Rev. R. C. Crouch, president Miss. and Educational Convention of Ga.

Hon. E. A. Miller, Asst. to Director of Southern Division.

Dr. Jos. H. B. Evans, Farm Security Administration.

Maj. H. C. McCormick, Director Interlocking and Supervisor of Farms, Taft, Okla.

Mr. O. T. Jackson, representing Colored Farmers, Masters, Colo.

Mr. Walter Riley, Tchula, Miss., 1st Vice Pres. N. F. C. F.

Mr. Jas. P. Davis, Head Field Officer, Little Rock, Ark.

Hon. U. S. Brown, Director of State Extension Service of Ga.

Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University of Ga.

Mr. A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

## NATION SHOULD HELP EDUCATE US, HE SAYS

Baton Rouge, La.—(ANP)— In the opinion of Dr. T. Lynn Smith, head of Louisiana State University's sociology department, the federal government should take over the responsibility of educating Negroes.

"Negroes as a race," Dr. Smith said last week, "are sadly lacking in the skills, habits, technique and attitudes necessary for successful independent existence as free men.

"The nation, which forced the liberation of the Negro salves, has felt the task of educating the former slaves and their descendants to the very communities that were economically ruined in the process.

"Obviously adequate training for Negroes has been and remains a national obligation."

## LA. FARM CONDITIONS

### Qualified Tenants Ejected Who Do Not Follow Methods

(From Black Dispatch)

New Orleans—(ANP)— Examples of attempts at farm peonage of Negro tenant farmers in West Feliciana parish were expressed through the refusal of parish officials to accept farm Security Administration loans, and the ejection of Negro tenant farmers who are too prosperous or who refuse to buy from the landlord's commissary.

This parish was among those designed to receive FSA aid for their farmers, and is reported to have refused because Negroes would be benefited. Negro tenants that applied for loans were told by Millard Springs, parish supervisor of FSA, that he knew of no such loans being made. When approached by representatives of the Louisiana Farmers Union he said that no one was qualified.

In some parishes the use of one of the regulations is being emphasized to refuse the tenants' applications. This regulation states that, "emphasis will be placed on

(Continued on Page 2)

## SOUTHERNERS TAKING HOLD OF OWN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Birmingham, Ala—That President Roosevelt's picture of the South, as the country's "Economic Problem No. 1", and the Mellett reporting the President's position, have made a profound impression all through Dixie is evidenced by the response to the call for a "Southern Conference for Human Welfare" to be held in this city.

"We have been literally overwhelmed," says Judge Louise O. Charlton, chairman of the temporary committee. "We felt that if the South was 'Economic Problem No. 1,' it was up to Southerners to find out what could be done about it.

"So we launched the conference idea on a modest scale. We have been surprised and gratified by the response which has come from every Southern state and from representatives of every class, including, of course, outstanding spokesmen for organized labor."

Among the sponsors are leading citizens of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

(Continued on Page 2)

## FORSYTH, GEORGIA WILL OPEN WIDE HER GATES

### President Hubbard, Faculty and Students, With Citizens as Hosts

Forsyth, Ga. (Special)—Preparations that embrace every phase of accommodation, entertainment and hospitality in southern style have been arranged by the president and faculty of the State Teachers and Agricultural College, this city, for the ninth annual convention of the Federation of Colored Farmers of the nation. These representatives of the tillers of the soil, stockraisers, poultry promoters, truck garden owners and fruit growers with their affiliated trades representing farmers, are to spend four days in a convention with a program that is far-reaching, at which time they will develop plans, suggest procedure and listen to addresses as well as see exhibits from these people who have been regarded as the back bone of America, because they produce from the soil the wealth of the United States.

Mr. Leon Harris, the president of the organization and the direct head of the association, is to arrive in this city on the morning of the 26th. The citizens will give their welcome on the evening of the 26th in the main auditorium of the college. Five thousand letters and invitations have been mailed out by the secretary-treasurer of this organization, from their office in Nashville, Tenn., while the president, from his home in Moline, Illinois, has contacted the Governor of every state in the Union, inviting him to send a representative from his state to this annual convention. In addition to these, farm administrators, farm agents, representatives from the Agricultural and Adjustment Bureau and every Farm Bureau of the United States have been sent invitations. The presidents of all the land grant colleges have been urged to send a representative here to sit in with and take part in the deliberations of this ninth annual convention. They are

(Continued on Page 2)

## MR. JOHN R. McGHEE WILL PURCHASE FARM

Sledge, Miss.—(Special)—Friends and associates of Mr. John R. McGhee who resides on rural route out of this city, in Quitman County, have learned that he has decided to purchase a farm in one of the fertile sections of the state of Arkansas in close proximity to Pine Bluff. It is understood that the purchase is being negotiated through the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. They sent this information to Mr. Leon R. Harris, the president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, because Mr. McGhee has affiliated with that organization for a number of years.

Mr. McGhee is planning to put livestock on the farm, such as horses, mules, cows, sheep and goats, and then to augment these with chickens, ducks and turkeys.

(Continued on Page 2)

## RICHMOND, VA., RETAIL STORES OPERATED BY NEGRO PROPRIETORS

(Continued from page 1)

tains 46 establishments, 27 per cent of the retail stores reported by Richmond's Negro proprietors, accounted for 21.7 per cent of total sales, while 31 "other retail stores," 18.2 per cent of stores reported operated by Negro proprietors in Richmond, realized 28.3 per cent of total sales. Twenty-eight fuel and ice dealers in the other retail store group, reported sales amounting to $85,0000 or 27.1 per cent of total sales.

Total operating expenses amounting to $62,000 was 19.7 per cent of total sales. Forty-five and six-tenths per cent of total operating expenses ($28,256) was required to pay an average of 84 workers employed by Richmond's Negro proprietors of retail stores.

## FORSYTH, GA., WILL OPEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

returning to Forsyth and to the state of Georgia upon the urgent invitation of His Excellency, the Governor, the white state college as well as the Negro state college of Georgia.

The convention will enroll messengers, distribute badges, pass around official programs and give itself over entirely to the work of the organization. The Federation of Colored Farmers in the state of Georgia, through its president, Mr. Price of Atlanta has assured the officials of the National Federation that the state organization will support this convention in every way humanly possible.

Mr. Price is to arrive early Wednesday morning the 26th, so as to be prepared to throw his influence into the betterment of a program already made up, and which will be pushed vigorously.

## MR. JOHN R. McGHEE WILL PURCHASE FARM

(Continued from page 1)

He plans to begin in 1939 raising a diversified crop along with the fowl and livestock. It is said that he is receiving special consideration, with easy long-time payments.

## LA. FARM CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

the ownership of sufficient stock, and family equipment to operate a family size farm, and the ability of the borrower to make a down payment." As many farmers in the parish pay a yearly rent of from $85 to $100 and buy their equipment and improve their homes and property, this regulation would not disqualify them. Of these conditions Gordon McIntyre of the Farmers Union, stated, "FSA, due to lack of national policy that could protect such cases, is failing to reach them."

**Tenants Forced to Buy and Sell to Landlords.**

Investigation revealed that Negro tenants in the parish are limited to the number of livestock they may raise by the landlord. Recently an unidentified Negro who did not buy at the commissary and who sold livestock without giving the landlord the first preference was ejected. A law recently passed by the state legislature permits the landlord to eject the tenant, and with the parishes refusing FSA loans the tenant is in a sad plight.

Attention was attracted to the poorly provided schools for Negroes in the parish. There is not a high school for Negroes, most of their schools being held in old churches that are virtually shacks. The farmers children in numerous instances walk six or more miles to some of the schools, and some go into the bordering state of Mississippi because the schools are closer. It will be remembered that West Feliciana parish was among the 61 that used the funds apportioned by the state for Negroes for other purposes.

## SOUTHERNERS TAKING HOLD OF OWN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 1)

These are the subjects for discussion: Health, education, child labor, race relations, prison reform, labor relations, farm tenantry, suffrage and constitutional rights.

The conference will probably meet in this city early in December, and 1,500 delegates, all Southerners, are expected.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the significance of this movement," says Dr. H. C. Nixon, field chairman. "We are sure it will demonstrate that the South is courageous and intelligent enough to face facts and to do whatever may be necessary to set its house in order."

## FARM BUILDING LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

credit plan, owners of farms or tenants having leases which will expire not less than six months after the maturity date of the loan, may borrow up to $10,000 to be used exclusively for property improvements of a permanent character. Installation and purchase of equipment and machinery, such as cream separators, churns, and poultry batteries are no longer eligible for insurance under Title 1, but permanent improvements as barns, pens, feed bins, stalls, troughs, ventilating systems, water systems, electric wiring and silos, for example are eligible.

Property improvement credit loans to farmers are repayable in monthly or seasonal payments for the sale of crops or livestock; but there must be at least one payment a year. Interest and other charges depend upon what arrangement can be made with the bank or private lending agency granting the loans which is repaid in equal monthly installments.

For the first time under the Property Improvement Credit Plan new construction loans of two types may be insured up to $25,000. These are called class 2 loans, and apply to the building of new structures such as barns, garages, service buildings and various kinds of poultry, hogs and milk houses—roadside markets, tourist cabins, gasoline stations and various other industrial and commercial buildings. These loans may run for five years and are payable in equal monthly installments.

Class 3 loans, under Title 1, apply to such new constructions used wholly or in part for residential purposes. Certain property construction requirements as established by the Federal Housing Administration, must be complied with. These loans are also limited to $25,000 in amount, but may run for a period of 10 years and are payable in equal monthly, semi-annual or annual payments.

Whether or not security will be required for loans up to $2,500 is a matter to be decided by the lending institution. Where loans exceed $2,500 the taking of security is strongly urged by the administration. And in case of loans for the erection of Class 1, structures, collateral mortgage security must be furnished. Persons eligible farm owners, farm tenants and prospective buyers, provided they have good credit standing and reasonable ability to repay the loan.

## HOLSEY IS SPEAKER AT FARMER'S DAY FETE

(Continued from page 1)

Pinder, who said it was the desire to have friends and farmers of the other parts of the county and state to come and share with the farmers of Archer in the biggest in Alachua County.

**Mayor Welcomes**

The guests were welcomed to the city by the Honorable Monroe Venable, Mayor of Archer, who said that it was a pleasure to see so many persons present and it was his desire that the day would go out as planned. This official said that much had been done by both the white and colored people of Archer to make this day eventful. A fitting response to the expressions of the Mayor was made by Mr James Jones, retired letter carrier and one of the outstanding farmers of this section.

A brief and appropriate introduction of the speaker, Mr. A. L. Holsey, was made by Mr. Pinder. This gentleman brought greetings to his many listeners from Tuskegee and the National Negro Business League and information concerning the soil conservation service.

The speaker said in part, "We are living in a new day, a day of the New Deal which is launched by the government of this country. The main individual who is responsible for this new philosophy of life is the President of this great democracy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

**Keenly Interested**

"A man who is keenly interested in the masses. In the New Deal, the Negroes are sharing a part and they would be receiving a greater portion if they were intelligent of the mechanism or workings of the great. Such information comes to the farmers by the demonstration and county farm agents, by me and others who are connected with the program. Avail yourselves of this information and act accordingly.

This day is growing into statewide significance and is singular or Alachua County. The persons who are responsible for such an event are the demonstration agent and county farm agent. Mrs. McKenzie and Mr. Pinder are to be commended for such outstanding work."

## WITH BOTH HANDS

Montreal Star: A businessman says that a woman should get a man's pay. Well, show us a wife who doesn't.

# TVA DISCRIMINATION BARED IN KNOXVILLE BY CHARLES HOUSTON

### Noted Attorney of N.A.A.C.P. Tells How Agency Has Failed to Benefit Colored Race

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 8 (ANP)—Three investigations of discrimination against Negroes in the Tennessee Valley authority, out of which nothing came, will be supplemented by another probe, the congressional investigating committe revealed Thursday after Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., had finished testifying. Gordon R. Clapp, TVA personnel director, was instructed to make a report.

Atty Houston told the committee he was not opposed to the TVA itself, but merely to its policies. The N. A. A. C. P. had been working on discrimination in the project since 1935. A year later, John P. Davis, now secretary of the National Negro congress, investigated and made a report in the Crisis under the title "TVA: Lily-White Reconstruction." In 1935, Davis made a second probe covered in a report, "The Negro and TVA."

When these reports were brought to the attention of TVA officials, they were analyzed sentence by sentence and another investigation ordered. Dr. A. E. Morgan obtained Dr. Robert C. Weaver, then advisor of Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior, from Sec. Harold Ickes for the investigation, and Dr. Weaver's report sent Nov. 12, 1935, to Dr. Morgan confirmed practically all of Davis' findings. Mr. Houston testified.

Dr. Weaver recommended appointment of a director of Negro work in the office of the TVA coordinator, appointment of Negro representatives in the several departmental staffs, appointment of Negro skilled and professional workers, and appointment of a field agent to contact these workers. But these recommendations have never been carried out nor has a substitute policy been adopted, Mr. Houston said.

The association's counsel pointed out that 24 per cent of the skilled and professional TVA workers come from the entire nation and the rest from the Tennessee valley, but Negroes do not get even one-tenth of one per cent of the 24 per cent.

"The N. A. A. C. P. grievances against the TVA are based on lack of an integrated Negro policy, classification of the Negro as a labor commodity instead of a citizen, introduction of new kinds of segregation in the Tennessee valley and aggrevation of existing kinds, toleration of abuse of colored workers at Chickamauga dam and coercion by some officials to prevent joining labor unions, and refusal to hire Negroes in the skilled trades, advance them in their work or give apprenticeship training in skilled trades and for general enjoyment of TVA benefits," Mr. Houston said.

He pointed out that although Dr. Morgan and Clapp contended Negroes were hired in the same percentage ratio as their population in the valley. this defense by TVA officials is misleading. It refers to construction only and to unskilled labor, and employment is not spread out evenly over all projects. He stressed the fact that the percentage figure was purely artificial and that employment should be on merit and efficiency as required by Section 6 of the act creating the Tennessee Valley authority.

## PEACH TREE BLOOMS AGAIN; FLOWERS ON SIX BRANCHES

Bement, Ill.—A peach tree belonging to John Neal of Bement is in bloom a second time. There are blossoms on six branches.

# JOE LOUIS' INJURY HALTS APPEARANCE IN RING UNTIL '39

### Brown Bomber Hurt his Right Foot in Game of Soft Ball

Chicago, Sept. 24—(ANP)— An injury to his right foot occuring during a slide in a recent softball game placed Joe Louis, world's heavyweight champion, in Provident Hospital Monday for special treatment. He was permitted to return home next day.,

The injury was described by Dr. Homer Cooper, head of Provident's department of orthopedics and fractures, as "a torn lateral ligament of the ankle joint. Joe's foot was placed in a Boehler walking cast, a recent development in the treatment of fractures which has focused the eyes of the medical world upon Provident.

Dr. Cooper declared the champion will be kept inactive for the next three weeks, but it will not affect his fighting when he returns to the ring next year. Joe purposely waited until Monday for this treatment in order to be present at the first Mid West Horse Show held Sunday at the American Giants park in which his mounts won five ribbons.

Louis chose Provident for treatment because he was convinced, he said, that the surgical attention he would receive at the South Side institution was as fine as any to be obtained at any other Chicago hospital.

# FSA TENANT LEASES

The Farm Security Administration announces a new policy under which new tenant farmer borrowers under the rehabilitation program will be required to obtain leases meeting certain minimum standards. The leases must be written. They must cover the points usually dealt with in rental agreements in the locality. The arrangements must be equitable and must promise reasonably secure tenure for the tenant borrower. C. B. Baldwin, Acting Administrator, explained that under the Bankhead-Jones Act "the Farm Security Administration advances loans for the purchase of farms to tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers. However, this is a long-time program. For the immediate future our new policy on rehabilitation loans will help relieve bad features of tenancy for thousands of families. Each year a million farm families move, largely because of unsatisfactory tenure conditions. Improved leases would stop much of this costly moving."

## STREAMLINED WHEELBARROW

Even the wheelbarrow is being streamlined. The later models have a wheel with a jolt-absorbing pneumatic tire and a ball-bearing hub which saves a lot of push energy. One new model is all steel and has a seamless top tray mounted for level wheeling. However, for some jobs you can't beat the standard wood-frame barrow, modernized with a rubber-tired wheel. The box is quickly unloaded by jerking out the sideboards. Then the flat base is ready to carry anything from a mountain of egg crates to long posts. (County Home, October.)

# Governors of Many States Sent Letters to Nat'l. Federation of Colored Farmers

## Expressions From Chief Executives Of Several States In The Union Felicitating Farmers, Stockraisers, Fruitgrowers, Poultrymen And Tillers Of The Soil Of Every Description

Colorado, Illinois, D. C., Oklahoma and Iowa have named representatives. Other Governors expected to appoint their representatives in time to have them on the scene when the convention opens.

Teller Ammons, Governor
The State of Colorado
Executive Chambers
Denver, August 26, 1938

Miss S. B. Wilson, Sec-Treasurer,
National Federation of Colored Farmers,
447 Fourth Avenue,
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Wilson:

I am happy to submit to you the name of Mr. O. T. Jackson of Masters, Colorado, as the representative of Colorado farmers.

I will appreciate your contacting Mr. Jackson direct, and give him the information regarding your meeting.

With kindest regards and every good wish for the success of your meeting, I am

Sincerely,
Teller Ammons, Governor.

TA:CS.

E. W. Marland, Governor
State of Oklahoma
Exeeutive Chamber
Oklahoma City
September 21, 1938

Miss S. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treas.
Nat'l Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.,
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Sir:

Maj. H. C. McCormick, Director of Interlocking Departments and Supervisor of the Farms at the Oklahoma Hospital for Negro Insane, Taft, will represent the State of Oklahoma at the National Federation of Colored Farmers' Convention, Forsythe, Georgia, Oetober 26, 27, 28, and 29.

Sineerely yours,
E. W. Marland,
Governor of Oklahoma.

EWM:J.

Office of the Governor
State of Illinois
Springfield, Sept. 27, 1938
Henry Horner, Governor

Miss S. B. Wilson,
Secretary-Treasurer,
National Federation of Colored Farmers, Ine.,
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Miss Wilson:

Governor Horner has asked me to acknowledge your letter of August 20, requesting him to appoint a representative of farmers of the Negro race to attend the National Federation of Colored Farmers' Convention which will be held in Forsythe, Georgia, October 26, 27, 28 and 29 of this year.

Pursuant to your request he has written to Mr. O. H. Harris, Jr., of Mounds, Illinois, asking him to act as a representative for Illinois. However, he has not yet reeeived Mr. Harris' acceptance of this appointment.

Very truly yours,
Arthur P. Brien,
Seeretary to the Governor

Farm Credit Administration
Washington, D. C.
October 5, 1938

Miss S. B. Wilson,
Seeretary-Treasurer,
National Federation of Colored Farmers, Ine.,
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Miss Wilson:

In further reference to your communications of September 14 and 23, I regret very mueh to tell you that owing to the death of Mr. Hunt the Farm Credit Administration will not be in a position to send a representative to your convention from the Washington office. As you perhaps have learned, Mr. Hunt died here in Washington on Saturday morning, Oetober 1.

We might suggest, however, that if you desire the services of some local representative of this organization that you get in toueh with Mr. J. H. Scarborough, General Agent, Farm Credit Administration of Columbia, Federal Land Bank Building, Columbia, South Carolina. If there is any way by which Mr. Scarborough ean furnish assistance in this regard, I am sure he will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,
Martha B. Goldman, Secretary,
Negro Relations Seetion.

Nelson G. Kraschel, Governor
State of Iowa
Exeeutive Office
Des Moines, Aug. 26, 1938

Miss S. B. Wilson, Seeretary
National Federation of Colored Farmers, Ine.,
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Wilson:

Replying to your letter of August twentieth, there are practically no colored farmers in the state of Iowa, but I am suggesting the name of Mr. William Baldridge, Sr., Bode, Iowa, as a desirable representative of the eolored people of this state who might be interested.

Mr. Baldridge operates a farm of considerable size and is very well liked as a citizen in his section.

Yours very truly,
N. G. Kraschel.

**Regional fiestas in all the eleven Western States throughout 1939, with the $50,000,000 California World's Fair as a climax, are expected to establish an all time record for travel in the West during the coming year.**

**The world famous native bagpipe band of the Sultan of Johore will be a feature of that nation's exhibit on Treasure Island at the 1939 California World's Fair.**

# ITALIANS, TO AVOID ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS, MAY LEAVE ADDIS ABABA

## Reports Say Natives Continue to Deal Death to Mussolini's Soldiers in Hand to Hand Battles

Cape Town, S. Africa, Sept 29 (ANP)—It was reported here this week that Italian authorities at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia have asked the railroad eompany to bring all their second and third class coaches to Addis Ababa. This has served to revive persistent rumors here, that being hard pressed from all sides, the officials have decided to vaeate Addis Ababa during the rainy season.

Heavy rains are reported falling in all parts of Ethiopia beyond the Hayash River and this, added to the eonstant guerilla warfare of roving Ethiopian tribesmen keeps the Italian troops from venturing far inland. Passengers aboard a mail train arriving in Cape Town from Dire Dawa told of five days' fieree fighting between Ethiopians and Italians between the stations of Ilan-Ola and Valenchiti. Another report told of heavy engagements at Akaki, near Addis Ababa.

It was also learned that recently the Italian High Command at Addis Ababa, in another attempt to retake Gojjam, sent 200 lorries (trucks) of Italian and Arab soldiers from the Asmara side. These soldiers are said to have met the same fate as the others near the Abbai River. Only a few survivors staggered back to Addis Ababa to tell of the battle, said to have been featured by hand-to-hand fighting for four days and nights.

Survivors said the Ethiopian warriors made free use of their swords and their attaeks were so furious and fast that the Italian and Arab soldiers were unable to fire at them, even at close range. Many Ethiopians were reported killed but their victory was so decisive that the Italian Command will not dare send any more troops into that seetor until the rains are over.

Prosperous, well-to-do tribesmen of Chereher provinee, Ethiopia, are reported leaving their lands, and eoffee plantations and migrating to ward British Somaliland. Writing of this exodus, the Djibouti (Freneh Afriea) correspondent of the Cape Town Sun, said:

"The advance parties of these experienee cultivators have already passed Jijiga. If questioned they say they are forced to vaeate their homes for want of food, but the real reason is that they are not satisfied with Italian rule:

"The women are insulted and forcibly taken away from them by white and black Italian soldiers.

"They are forcibly taken away from their homes, kept prisoners in big camps, and forced to work in gangs at the point of bayonet, like the slaves of ancient Rome. They are not allowed to smoke or ehew Kat (without which they cannot work), and given no money for hard labour of one month. So they prefer to leave the lands of their ancestors and go where God will take them. These people have no transport, and a few donkeys carry all their belongings, the young and old members of a family going on foot."

## White Girl Drinks Poison And Dies: Had Love Trouble

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 24—(ANP)—Interracial love brought suicide to a beautiful young dark haired white woman, who preferred death rather than life without the love of her Negro Romeo.

The woman, Evelyn Stewart, 25, Monday afternoon drank a quantity of lysol, following a drinking party with her lover and others. Witnesses stated that her lover, Harry Armstrong, had broken relations with the woman because of his reeent marriage to another woman, and Miss Stewart, beeoming heartbroken, drank the fatal potion. She died two hours later after the dose at the Georgia Street Receiving hospital. Harry Jackson of Pasadena discovered the body.

## SPARE THE ROOSTERS

A shift away from the chicken yard's polygymous society, in which hens greatly outnumber roosters, was advoeated as a means of inereasing the nation's egg supply, by Dr. H. D. Goodale, internationally reeognized geneticist of Mount Hope Farm, at Williamstown, Mass., at the annual New Jersey Poultry Breeders' Institute. Too many potentially valuable breeding males are sacrifieed on the altar of expedieney, Dr. Goodale deelared. He deplored the tendency, common on most poultry farms, toward ruthless culling of male birds before their ability as breeders is proved by the high egg produetion of their daughters. The holding and use of more proved sires, he pointed out, would inerease egg produetion. Dr. Goodale urged poultrymen to inerease the number of male birds used in their breeding programs, to substitute more small breeding floeks for the larger ones found on most ehicken farms. "Females are more numerous," he said, "but the male is half the floek." (Science Serviee.)

### IMPROVED GRASS CROPS

"Two new grasses recently introduced by Oregon Experiment Stations present advantages, partieularly from a pasture standpoint, over kinds commonly known to farmers," says Walter J. Hunt in Country Gentleman (October). "These are Superior Reed Canary grass and Tall Feseue No. FC29366. Both were developed with the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture and their seed now is in commercial production. Superior Reed Canary grass is adapted to the same wet-land conditions as the ordinary Reed Canary grass, but in addition it makes highly satisfactory growth on land too dry for the ordinary type. Under continued observation, Superior Reed Canary grass has proved taller, slightly later in maturity, leafier, larger seeded and less inclined to seed shattering than the eommon variety. While the Tall Fescue closely resembles Meadow Fescue, it has several distinct advantages, especially for certain sections where Meadow Fescue is a short-lived grass. This new one is a long-lived perennial that starts growth early in the spring and continues late into the fall. In fact, in mild climates, it may prolong its growth through winter. It is one of few grasses that will produce green growth during late summer's dry weather, and although it produces rather coarse forage, it is very palatable. Tall Feseue is chiefly a pasture grass, but can be used for hay."

## Seeks to Get Share Of Teachers Estate

Cincinnati, Sept. 8 (ANP)—An injunetion against executors of the estate of the late Jennie D. Porter, well known Cincinnatian and former pricipal of Stowe school who died in 1936, was asked in U. S. District court here Saturday by an heir-at-law, William M. Porter, a brother of Chieago.

The petition asked that Porter be deelared the sole surviving heir; that the eourt hold null and void parts of the will that set up a trust; that the trustees of the estate, William R. Stewart, Youngstown, Ohio; and Andrew L. Ingram, Cincinnati, be enjoined from paying any further legacies and be ordered to give an aecounting of money they have disbursed.

Porter also asked the eourt to determine the intention of the deceased in certain portions of the will. Attorney Stewart, one of the best known lawyers in his section of Ohio, maintains offices in Youngstown's First National Bank building, and has a elientele mostly white. For years he was a elose friend and confidante of Miss Porter, and they are said to have usually spent their vacations together. A widower for many years, the lawyer did not marry until after Miss Porter's death He married his white stenographer this year.

## RAILROAD PROBLEMS

President Roosevelt has announced that he has asked three railroad presidents and three railroad labor union heads to act as an informal committee of six to diseuss the general problems of a national transportation system and recommend legislation. Mr. Roosevelt reealled that he had sent a message to Congress on the railroad problem this year and expressed the hope that there would be legislation at the next session of Congress. He said he hoped the new informal committee of six would bring in a sufficiently broad plans to make it worth while for Congress and the eountry to study it and, if it seems aeeeptable, to act upon it. He expects a report from the eommittee within a month or six weeks. (Well Street Journal, September 21.)

## REA POWER PLANTS

"Tired of fruitless negotiations for what it calls 'reasonable' wholesale rates, the Rurfal Eleetrification Administration has deeided to take the bull by the horns and expand its financing of generating faciliries in eertain areas," says Business Week (September 17). "One of its engineers is now in the Middle West to start the ball rolling with five or more power plants to serve rural co-ops in Ohio, Miehigan, Minnesota and North Dakota. REA would much prefer to have its untried projects stick to distribution only, purchasing their power from existing sourees in large bloeks, but when it decides that the eeonomie security of a project is threatened it will underwrite a generating station rather than submit to an 'excessive' rate. Curiously enough, in one of the problems states—Minnesota—many REA eo-ops would buy power from municipal plants if they could get a low enough rate."

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## EDITORIALS

From the Bible:

"By the breath of God frost is given: and the breath of the waters is straitened." Job 37:10.

"No work is long when the days go by
On a farm with time to look at the sky.
When the planter stops for a neighborly word
With a wee yellow-bonneted bit of a bird,
Or takes from an hour a corner or two
For gathering flowers with petals of blue."

Hazel Harper Harris.

### A GREAT MAN HAS PASSED ON

Dr. Henry A. Hunt was a great man. Rich in those excellencies of character that make a great man, he devoted an active life to the service of his fellowmen. Always an industrious student, he sought more knowledge that he might be the better able to serve. He was as perfect a teacher as has lived during the past quarter century. He possessed so much patience he could not become discouraged. He possessed so much enthusiasm he could not grow weary. His big heart could not hold the love he had for those, whom he knew depended on his leadership for their progress and welfare.

The farmers of his racial group were his best friends. He knew and understood their problems because he knew and understood these farmers so well. When he put himself early in life, in their place, which he did, he realized at once that the Negro farmer's biggest problem was the problem of livelihood—of maintaining a life worth living—not merely existing. So he advised and taught the farmer the Live-at-home idea, then, the live-in-your-own-home idea, then, the live-better-every-year idea, and the results of his teaching did not bring him disappointment.

His work will not die with him. It will be carried on by thousands—by rural teachers and preachers—by boys and girls,—by dirt farmers in their fields—by farmers' wives in the kitchens. His work will be carried on until the Negro farmer is a well-filled man and a real, accepted citizen of the Nation that gave to the world, Henry A. Hunt.

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Federation of Colored Farmers represents the colored farmers of the Nation. When it speaks it must speak for these farmers, all of them. It must not speak just for the best ones, or for the worst ones. It must not speak just for those who are influenced by any particular educational system or institution. It must not speak just for those who happen to be under the wing of the federal or state governments.

So the representatives of this national group of farmers, meeting in convention in a few days, should wisely consider the present status of the colored farmer and unselfishly and courageously seek to find the way to improve his condition that he may become a better and happier citizen. These representatives should realize that the many props the colored farmer is now leaning against will not always be there. Eventually he will have to wear his own shoes, stand on his own legs and plow his own row. He'll even have to provide the shoes, the strength of his legs and the row to plow.

The convention should encourage the colored farmer to do some thinking for himself. It should encourage him to support his friends and fight his enemies. It should encourage him to become more interested in his business and to be more proud of his business. And it should tell the Nation that this group of farmers will be satisfied with nothing less than its full share of the privileges and opportunities all farmers should have.

### SOMETHING TO KISS "GOODBY"

That big foreign market for cotton, talked about so much by those who are dissatisfied with the AAA is gone now, has been gone for several years—and is not coming back. Those who claim that it can be recovered if several suggested "no-control" cotton plans are adopted by the federal government are unwilling to face facts as they are, or, probably what is nearer the truth, are attempting to delude cotton producers that they may become dissatisfied with the present control program and cause its abandonment.

It is well known that many who make their living from cotton, but who never plant it, chop it, or pick it, would make more money if there was no cotton control program. Buyers, exporters, processors and others who handle the cotton crop after the farmer produces it, make more money when cotton is cheap and the crop is large. But cheap cotton has always been the curse of the cotton farmer, and Lord knows, if he is ever going to know anything, he should know this now. A no-control cotton crop would be a big crop and a cheap crop, which would add to the cotton farmers poverty.

What we really need is a control plan for the next three years that would absolutely prevent any cotton surplus at all. If eleven million bales of American cotton is all the world will consume annually, then let's produce that much and no fore, for the next three years anyhow. Such a crop would bring more money to the farmers who raise cotton, and certainly, enough money to those who handle it.

The big foreign market for cotton is gone. Its "done been" gone. If we didn't kiss it "Goodby" ten years ago, then we might as well do the kissing now and forget about it.

## GOVERNORS NAME DELEGATES

Chicago—The governors of four states announce the appointment this week of representatives to attend the ninth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which will meet at State Teachers and Agricultural College, Forsyth, Georgia, October 26-29.

These representatives will bring to the convention greetings from the governors and colored farmers of their respective states, will take part in all discussions and will tell of the experiences of the farmers they represent relative to the many problems affecting all engaged in the business of agriculture.

Colorado is sending A. T. Jackson, prominent farmer of Masters. Mr. Jackson is the owner of a fine farm in the potato section of the state.

Oklahoma is sending Major H. C. McCormick, Director of Interlocking Departments and Supervisor of the Farms at the Oklahoma Hospital for Negro Insane, Taft. He has received his appointment from Gov. Marland. Major McCormick will tell how he has made the state farms at Taft add so much to the support of the Institution, where he has achieved wonderful success.

Gov. Horner of Illinois, has appointed O. H. Harris, prominent farmer of Mounds, in the southern part of the state.

William Boldridge, Sr., of Bode, Iowa, operates a farm of considerable size and is recognized as one of the most progressive citizens of his state. He has received his appointment from Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel.

Mr. Boldridge believes in organization and has long been a staunch supporter of the Federation.

Profanity denotes lack of respect for others.

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Modern Farmer as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee,
County of Davidson,

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Modern Farmer, and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn above caption requested in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the Modern Farmer is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) M. G. FERGUSON, N. P.

Sworn before me this 27th day of September, 1938.

My commission expires April 4, 1939.

# STAGE SET FOR FARMERS NAT'L CONVENTION

## Ninth Annual Meeting of Colored Farmers Opens in Forsyth, Georgia, October 26th

### HARRIS IS PRESIDENT

Chicago—The National Federation of Colored Farmers is releasing a portion of the program of its ninth annual convention, which will draw together in Forsyth, Ga., at the State Teacher's and Agricultural College, representatives of the nine hundred thousand colored farmers of the nation, October 26-29. These representatives of Race farmers and delegates of Units of organized farmers will come from 21 states.

The convention will discuss new fields and new methods of rural cooperation, it will consider problems of farm relief, marketing of farm products, purchasing of farm homes, share crop contracts, problems of farm laborers, and will receive reports on cooperative buying and selling, farm credit unions, problems of the rural church and school and numerous other subjects of interest to Negro farmers.

Among the featured speakers will be Ex-Congressman Lafayette Patterson of Alabama, principal Administrative Officer, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who will come as Secretary Wallace's personal representative, Hon. E. A. Miller, Assistant to Director, Southern Region, Agrucultural Adjustment Administration, James A. Jackson, representing Standard Oil Co., N. Y., Dr. Joseph H. B. Evans, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C., Dr. J. B. Watson, president Agriculture and Mechanical College, Pine Bluff, Ark., who will discuss farm ownership, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary National Baptist Publishing Board, a director of the Federation, James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, Southern Region, a former president and one of the founders of the Federation, Leon R. Harris, president, and Prof. P. H. Stone, State Agent, Farm Extension Service of Georgia. Many other outstanding leaders of American agriculture will be present and discuss the problems of the colored farmers.

It is planned also to hold sectional meetings this year for farm women's clubs, tenants and sharecroppers, farm laborers, housewives' leagues and prospective farm purchases. Five minutes talks by practical dirt farmers, will, as usual, be an important feature of the convention.

An exhibit of farm and farm home products will be held and some excellent prizes will be awarded.

Dr. W. M. Hubbard, president, and the faculty and student body of State Teachers and Agricultural College, hosts to the convention assure delegates and visitors that everything possible will be done to assure their comfort and convenience and many pleasant entertainment features will be provided.

## HOW TO BUY WOMEN'S COATS

Clarice L. Scott, Bureau of Home Economics, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (September) contributes an item on the new 24-page picture book issued by the Department—When a Woman Buys a Coat. "In making the study on which this picture book is based," she says, "the Bureau of Home Economics closely scrutinized coats in the shops, on the streets—in fact, every place where coats were sold or worn. Then, in the clothing laboratory, coats that had proved to be either good or bad were ripped open to find out exactly what it was that made them that way. Unlike dresses, many of the points so necessary to good quality in coats are hidden in places hard to get at, and unfamiliar as well. Yet it is very necessary in making a good choice to learn, if not to see, what the material is made of and how it will behave with wear, whether or not the seams have ample allowance and are taped to prevent stretching, what the interlining and lining are, and how warm the coat will be. All of this is told in a pictorial way."

"How long should a hen remain on the eggs?" a woman asked the editor of a poultry journal in a letter.

"Three weeks for chickens and four for ducks," the editor replied.

Three weeks later the woman wrote:

"Thank you very much for your kind advice. The hen remained on the eggs for three weeks and there were no chickens hatched and as I did not care for ducks I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."

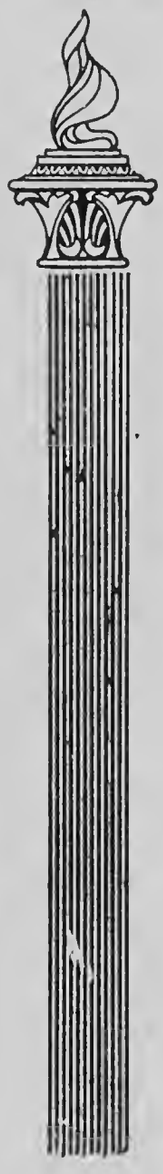
Goodness is not found only in faces that are beautiful.

**You are Invited to Open a Deposit with The**

# Oldest Negro Bank In The United States

It Is As Close

*to you as your Post Office*



**Five Dollars will open a savings account in this, the oldest bank of its kind in the world. We pay interest on savings. When you have opened your first account, sending us the money by post office money order or the cash by registered mail, we will forward you a pass book.**

**Do your banking by mail. A dollar saved is a dollar made. Open therefore, a savings account with us.**

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*Thirty-three Years of Continuous Service*

SAFE AND SOUND

## Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Co.

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Nashville, - - - - - - Tennessee

## THE STORY OF THE PRIEST CAN BE EXEMPLIFIED IN THE PREACHER

By A. N. Fields
In Chicago Defender

Virginia Gardner, writing in the Chicago Daily Tribune Thursday, told an interesting story of a Polish Catholic priest, who has grown to be a familiar figure in the factory district of the West Side seeking and finding jobs for his parishioners. This priest is Mgr. James J. Strzycki. He has also established and maintained an employment bureau, and has succeeded in placing many of his church members in positions.

He is not only trying to save their souls after death, but doing his part to save their bodies while they live. This, of course is in keeping with the Master's Christian who taught that "The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand;" that its realization was possible in our everyday life. This priest walks, he has no car, and it is better for those he serves. Here is a man really interested in his race.

This is the kind of service that many a preacher could render; the time has come for the church to give something to those in dire need. If religion means anything, it means to practice what we preach. No community is more in need of the sympathetic concern of its preachers than ours. We have thousands of people whose habits and conduct should have the correcting influence of the church leaders.

This can only be accomplished through contact of the preacher with the people. It is not enough to advise them on Sunday and then lift the collection and go. This people, new to the ways of life in the big city need constant admonitions from their spiritual advisor. They cannot live upon prayer alone. They must also have bread and meat, that substance of a material kind. Will some of the preachers emulate the Polish priest?

## Facts About Hayes-Chadwell Marriage

Do you know that the church was decorated by the Clark Brothers and all the flowers used by the bride and her maids, and the shoulder bouquets were furnished by them.

Do you know that the dresses worn by the bride and her maids were made by Mrs. Margaret Chadwell, the wife of Mr. John A. Chadwell?

Do you know that the bride's cake was made at the McCann Training School in the Domestic Science Department of which the bride is the instructress?

## Dr. S. N. Vass Dies at Home in N. Carolina

News was received here this last week of the death in Raleigh, N. C., of the Rev. S. N. Vass, well known minister and former secretary of Religious Education of the Sunday School Publishing Board. Dr. Vass had a long and distinguished career as a leader of the Baptist denomination and as a pastor. He was well known in Nashville, where he lived until a few years ago when his health failed and he returned to his home in North Carolina.

**Rev. Matias C. Garcia, Mexican missionary, reports 18 conversions and 14 baptisms in a recent revival at Bastrop, Texas.**

# DIZZIE DEAN SAYS SATCHEL PAIGE IS "GREATEST PITCHER"

### Diz Confesses It's a Shame They Don't Let Colored Lads Play in Big Leagues

Chicago, Sept. 24—(ANP)—Cast another vote for Satchel Paige as the greatest pitcher in organized baseball. This time the ballot comes from none other than the great Dizzy himself, incapacitated ace of the Chicago Cubs staff, who writes a daily column for one of the local afternoon papers. At the same time, Dizzy lamented the absence of star colored players from the big leagues.

Said Dean in Thursday's column:

"A bunch of the fellows gets in a barber session the other day and they start to arguefy about whose the best pitcher they ever see, and some says Lefty Grove and Lefty Gomez and Walter Johnson and old Pete Alexander and Dizzy Vance.

"And they mention Lonnie Warneke and Van Mungo and Carl Hubbell, and Johnny Corriden tells us about Matty, and he sure must of been great, and some of the boys even say old Diz is the best they ever see.

"But I see all them fellows but Matty and Johnson, and I know whose the best pitcher I ever see and its old Satchel Paige, that big lanky colored boy. Say, old Diz is pretty fast back in 1933 and 1934, and you know my fast ball looks like a change of pace alongside that little pistol bullet old Satchel shoots up to the plate. And I really know something about it, because for four, five years, I tour around at the end of the season with All Star teams and I see plenty of old Satch.

"He sure is a pistol. Its too bad those colored boys don't play in the big leagues, because they sure got some great players. That fellow Duncan which catches for Kansas City is most as good a catcher as Babby Hartnett and I can't say no more than that about a catcher.

"I sure get a kick out of him. One time when I pitch against a Southern all-star colored team for a Northern all-star team, and Duncan catches me, and he has a glove that makes that old ball pop, and he makes my pitch sound like a rifle shot, and he tells them hitteers, 'boy, don't get near that plate. Don't let that ball hit you, or it kills you.'

"And can they play around that infield. Say, the way they flip that ball around, you don't know where it is half the time.

"Anyways, that skinny old Satchel Page with those long arms is my idea of the pitcher with the greatest stuff ever did I see."

# CHURCH NEEDS MORE THAN SHOUTING AND SINGING—J. A. BRAY

### C.M.E. Bishop Calls for Aggressive Action Along all Fronts in Chicago Address

Chicago—(ANP)—"The church must be more than a singing place and a shouting camp in order to merit recognition, allegiance and support of the people," said Bishop James A. Bray at a banquet in honor of himself and his wife here Thursday night which was attended by more than 200 leaders of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church in the Chicago area, and several out-of-city-visitors and members of other denominations.

Outlining his quadrennial program for the work in the Seventh Episcopal district over which he presides and in the Chicago area in particular, Bishop Bray advocated the church being "aggressive along all fronts which vitally touch and affect the people's well-being.' He said the church failed when and where it did not advocate "Social up-lift, economic, political and civic welfare of the people as well as religious and universal Christianity." The church is bigger than any race, nation or continent and while individual churches may serve certain racial and national interests, it must not overlook the "Great Commission, Go Ye Into All The World and Minister to the Needs, All the Needs of all The People."

The banquet was tendered at the St. Paul CME church in appreciation of the recent assignment of Bishop and Mrs. Bray to the Chicago area as official heads of the denomination in this section. The bishop's wife was referred to as "The First Lady of the Seventh Episcopal District."

Seated at the honored guests table with Bishop and Mrs. Bray were Doctors Joseph C. Colclough, A. Wayman Ward of Bethel A. M. E. church, Chicago; C. E. Chapman. General Secretary of Public Relations of the CME church, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Lowery of the Community church, Cassopolis. Michigan; Mrs. I. S. Pinkett and Miss Ward, daughter of A. Wayman Ward.

### WORK

Written for the Christian Science Monitor

No work is hard when the factory turns
The laborer home to a lamp that burns
Where a loved one waits whose heart beats catch
At a step on the porch and a lifted latch,
Where a swift, sweet rustle of pink starched dress
Is a token of simple happiness.

No work is long when the days go by
On a farm with time for a look at the sky,
When the planter stops for a neighborly word
With a wee yellow-bonneted bit of a bird,
Or takes from an hour a corner or two
For gathering flowers with petals of blue.

No work is mean when the world may eat
Bannered corn and tasseled wheat,
When a piece of steel may lift on wings,
A straight young oak make a table for kings,
And sand may be stained-glass windows that lend
Light to cathedrals where prayers ascend.

No work is hard, or long, or mean
When the hands are strong and the heart serene.

Hazel Harper Harris

## Roxborough Seeks Seat In Congress On G. O. P. Ticket

Detroit, Mich., Sept.—(A. N. P.)—Attorney Chas. Roxborough is campaigning actively for congress in the 1st congressional district here. A former state senator, Atty. Roxborough has practiced here for 25 years. He is president of the Plan Commission of the City of Detroit and is running on the Republican ticket. John Roxborough, manager of Joe Louis, the boxer is a brother of Attorney Roxborough.

# KENTUCKY STATE "THOROBREDS" RUN ROUGHSHOD OVER MISSISSIPPI WITH TERRIFIC SCORE RECORD OF 86 TO 0

### Coach Kean Lets Entire Squad See Service in Opening Game of Season; Team Registers 13 Touchdowns and 8 Extra Points

By A. J. Richards

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1—Scoring practically every time they had their hand on the ball, the thundering herd of Kentucky State College opened their season here today with an easy 86-0 victory over a thoroughly outclassed eleven from Mississippi Industrial College. The only interest in the contest was the sight of Kentucky backs (all of them) scoring touchdown after touchdown on runs ranging from 10 to 60 yards. it did not matter who Coach Kean had in the lineup, they still were too much for Mississippi.

The entire squad of over forty men saw service in today's contest. The sparkplug of the first eleven was a little back from St. Louis— McCullen —whose runs, passes and kicks were responsible for nineteen points before the game was 10 minutes old. He personally accounted for the first touchdown, passed to Paul White for a second and kicked the extra point; then received a punt on the 47 and raced 53 yards for another score. Later in the final quarter, McCullen came back, dunning 30 or more yards for another touchdown. Other touchdowns were made by Corbett, John James, Rogers, Bailey, Dawson and Thurman. Corbett and Rogers scored two each. All in all the big "Green" team of Kentucky State scored 13 touchdowns and kicked 8 extra points. The game was hardly a good workout but served notice to all opponents of the "Thorobreds" that they will be given some good entertainment when they meet. The Thorobreds play their arch rivals, Wilberforce University, at Frankfort on next Saturday, in a game which should be quite interesting.

Today's first touchdown came after four plays. On the opening kick-off by Jenkins of Mississippi, Paul White, Kentucky end, received the ball on his 30 and returned to Mississippi 29. Blackburn picked up 6 yards, McCullen picked up 8 around end; then McCullen skirted end for the first touchdown. His perfect placement made the score 7-0. After an exchange of punts Kentucky had the ball again on Mississippi 22. Passes from McCullen to Dawson and White respectively resulted in the second Kentucky score. The third score came shortly afterwards, when McCullen, after receiving a Mississippi punt on his 47-yard line, with perfect interference, streaked down the side lines for 53 yards, and a third score. The quarter ended with Kentucky holdin 19-0 advantage.

An entire new team went into the game in the second quarter and provided two touchdowns by Redford Rogers; one on a three yard run around end; another on a 42 yard jaunt around end. Coach Kean's third eleven scored another touchdown in this quarter when Thomas intercepted a Mississippi pass and ran 30 yards for a touchdown. Score at half—Kentucky 39, Mississippi 0.

At the beginning of the third quarter, Bailey, big Kentucky center, intercepted a Mississippi pass and covered 40 yards for another Kentucky touchdown, which with Thurman's placement, made the score 46-0. A 43 yard run shortly thereafter by Thurman made the score 52-0. Thurman again kicked goal. Coach Kean then sent in big George Edwards, freshman back, who immediately passed to Dawson for 27 yards and Kentucky's 9th touchdown. Edwards kicked goal. The score at the end of the third quarted, Kentucky 60, Mississippi 0.

In the final quarter two new faces saw service in the backfield for the Thorobreds. Corbett, a Chicago boy, accounted for two touchdowns on runs of 35 and 20 yards, while Johnny Jones ran some 40 yards for a score. The final Kentucky score came when Coach Kean sent his diminutive flash, McCullen back in the game. This time he intercepted a Mississippi pass on the 50 and ran the remaining yards for the tally that made the final score read 86-0.

Aiding the men, who accounted for so many scores, was the perfect work of two lines, that, from end to end, are almost equal. No individual star appeared, insofar as the entire squad functioned as a unit. Kentucky made 15 first downs to Mississippi's 2

**LINEUP**

| Kentucky 86 | Pos | Miss. 0 |
|---|---|---|
| Miller | LE | Dawkins |
| Scaife | LT | Bradford |
| Jones, A. (C) | LG | Hiler |
| Bailey | C | Logan |
| Earsery | RG | Ledbetter |
| Toomer | RT | Hedsery |
| White, P | RE | Bowdry |
| Dawson | QB | Payne |
| Edwards, O. | RH | Beauregard |
| Blackburn | FB | Cummings |

Touchdowns: Kentucky— McCullen (3); Rogers (2); Corbett (2); Bailey, J. Jones, P. White, Thurman.

Points after: Kentucky—Thurman (2); Knight (2); Hathcock (2); McMullen, G. Edwards.

Officials: Referee—Cain (W. Va.) Umpire—Sedgewick (Wilberforce) Head linesman—Marshall (Frankfort).

Substitutions: Kentucky— Entire squad. Mississippi—Jethro, Moohah, Horner, Walton.

GF,S6 M

## 7th Day Adventists' World-Wide Workers To Hold Convention

### Supt. H. E. Ford of Riverside Sanitarium Heads the Group Going to Battle Creek, Mich.

Representatives from this city who will attend the Fall Council of the World-Wide Workers of the Seventh Day Adventists will leave early this month to attend the meeting. Notable among those who will be present will be Mr. H. E. Ford, the superintendent of the Riverside Sanitarium located on Young's Lane, Route 2, right on the banks of the classic Cumberland.

Mr. Ford stated last week that there would be people attending this Conference at Battle Creek, Michigan, October 18-28 from every part of the world where the Seventh Day Adventists have mission stations, operating publishing houses and conducting their religious work through their organized churches.

Mr. Ford will make a full report of the work being done at Riverside Sanitarium showing what has been accomplished during the past twelve months. Leaving the city with him will be other representatives and officials. Rev. Mr. Fountain, pastor of their church at Twelfth Avenue and Harding Street, will be among those expected to go to this Conference in Battle Creek.

### IN PROOF OF IT

Mrs. Gableigh: "The doctor says that if you use your muscles more they won't trouble you."

Husband: "I guess that's right. You never have the tongue ache."

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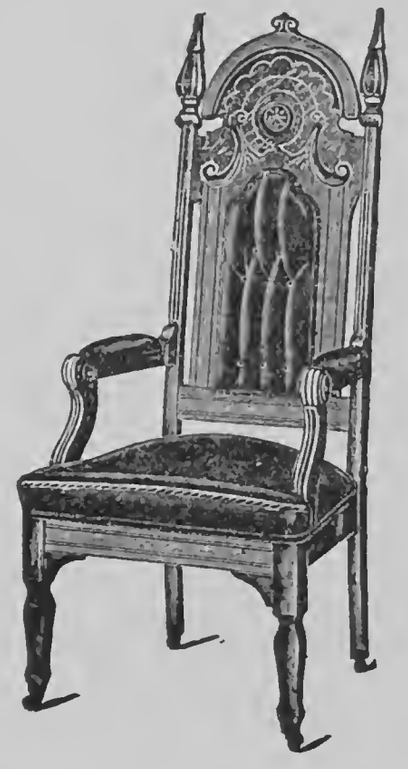

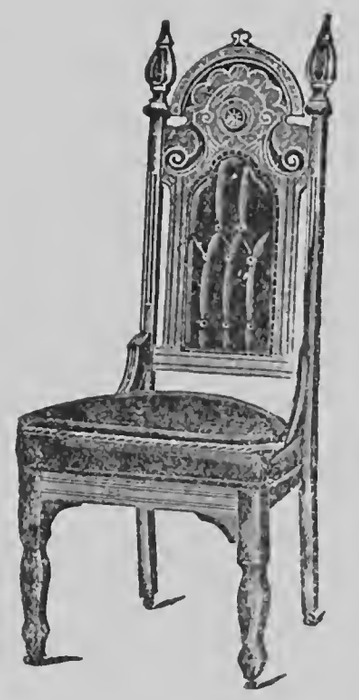

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# IMPROVED DEMANDS FOR MEATS WILL CONTINUE

Washington, Oct. 5—The bureau of agricultural economics said today that the consumer demand for meats is expected to improve somewhat during the fall and winter months and for a longer period, "if the present recovery of business activity continues. Consumer income and the demand for meats in 1939 probably will be somewhat greater than in 1938.

Discussing the live stock supply situation, the bureau said that "marketings of grain-fed cattle probably will continue much larger than a year earlier, a fairly large seasonal increase in hog marketings is expected during the next few month, but marketings of cows and heifers this fall are likely to be considerably smaller than a year earlier and probably will decrease seasonally by early winter."

Prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle recently reached new heights for this year, but are much lower than at this time a year ago. Prices of the lower grades of cattle have been declining seasonally since mid-July, but are only moderately lower than a year ago. A continued strong demand for stocker and feeder cattle was reported. Despite seasonally larger supplies, prices of these cattle weakened only slightly in August and early September.

Slaughter supplies of cattle in 1939 may total less than in 1938, the bureau said, with increased marketings of grain-fed cattle being more than offset by reduced marketings of cows and heifers. The tendency to rebuild cattle herds may become more pronounced next year, because of the marked improvement in feed and range conditions since 1936.

# COTTON BALE COVERS

"Extensive use of cotton bagging for baling cotton this year is a practical example in finding new and greater uses for cotton." says an editorial in the New Orleans Times Picayune (September 9). "Under a contract with the Department of Agriculture a mill of New Orleans will supply cotton patterns or covers for 1,000,000 bales this season at a price to the farmer considerably lower than the market price of jute patterns. Net all farmers, of course, will be able to use the cotton patterns this season under the advantages offered by the government. Certain rules as to the variety and quality of the cotton to be baled are involved. But the increase in its use will be vast. The total of 7,000,000 yards of cotton bagging produced in this country in the past 60 years now may be exceeded in one season by the one mill. The government contract fixes a price of 73 cents a pattern for the baling, of which the farmer pays 45 cents and the government 28 cents. The subsidy is an award to farmers who are successful in improving and standardizing their cotton along the lines advocated by the Department of Agriculture. The cotton patterns are said to have certain other distinct advantages, including better protection for the cotton and a standard weight which may induce the trade to adopt a lower tare allowance for cotton-covered bales. Those who have searched so long for ways to broaden the cotton demand at home are to be congratulated."

# LISTEN TO THIS

By Hobart T. Mitchell

An introduction to Sociology by Walter G. Beach, published 1925, on page 135, states about the Negro: Sixty years ago he was a slave. He owned no property; ninety-five per cent were penniless field hands." He was illiterate and without education.

In 1833, Solomon, a free Negro, well known by men of all classes in Macon, Georgia, kept a grocery store, and had more credit than any other merchant in town. Owned a number of slaves and $20,000 worth of property.

In Virginia, free Negroes were required to pay a poll tax of $1.50 in 1813 and $2.50 in 1815. In 1814, 5,547 free Negroes paid $8,322 in taxes and in 1863 they paid $13,065.22 in poll taxes.

Negroes in Baltimore paid $500 in school taxes in 1860 but could not attend the public schools.

In Philadelphia, Negroes had taxable property worth $350,000 in 1832, $359,626 in 1837, and $400,000 in 1847.

In Cincinnati, in 1840, Negroes had acquired $228,000 worth of property. One Negro had $6,000.

George Bentley, a Negro preacher, was preaching in a white church in Giles, Tenn., in 1859.

Kentucky had the greatest number of Negro troops (23,703) in the Civil War.

In 1513 thirty Negroes assisted Balboa in building the first ships made on the Pacific coast.

A Negro owned 200 slaves in South Carolina in 1857.

Roland Hayes, a great Negro singer, was ready only for the sixth grade when he was nineteen years of age.

Paul Robeson, actor, chosen by Walter Camp in 1918 for the "All-American Team". In his first year in college he received seven A's and one B and in his Junior year he won the Phi Beta Kappa key.

Frederick Douglass, born a slave at Tuckohoe, near Easton, Maryland, Feb., 1817, died Feb. 2, 1895, was the first Negro to ride on a battleship as the guest of the United States Navy.

The Eighth Regiment of Chicago, the Black Devils, probably made the last capture in the World's War. The morning of November 11, at 11:10 a. m. they captured a German army train of fifty wagons.

October 16, 1859, John Brown with nineteen assistants, five of whom were Negroes, captured the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Two institutions for higher education of the Negro were established before the Civil War, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania (1854) and Wilberforce in Ohio (1856).

Norbert Rillieux, Negro in Louisiana, patented (Dec. 10, 1846) an evaporating pan by which the refining of sugar was revolutionized.

### SHE'LL LEARN

Toledo Blade: Sonja Henie is a strange girl. She sees little honesty in indorsing things in which she doesn't believe.

# FORMER NASHVILLIAN WRITES FROM AUSTRALIA OF SCHOOL DAYS HERE

## James L. Edwards Asks About Many Old Friends And Describes His Talented Daughters Of The Stage

From far away Australia, the Globe is in receipt of a long and interesting letter from James L. Edwards in which he reminisces over his childhood days spent in Nashville where he says he was born on Jan. 18, 1898 at 1607 Phillips Street. Now 40, Mr. Edwards says he is younger than at 25, has traveled around the world since leaving Nashville before the World War.

He is the manager of his two daughters who are in the show business, and who, he states, are renowned in the theatrical world. He and the girls, he states, were last in Nashville in 1934 with Blanche Calloway's orchestra.

Mr. Edwards states that he plans to return to Nashville in the near future to clear up some business matters and then leave for England where he plans to live and enter business. "My daughters wish to attend law school in England so when they tire of the glamour of applause and the footlights they can be admitted to the bar."

Mr. Edwards says in part:

"I am James L. Edwards, one of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Edwards formerly of Nashville. Dad was the first colored electrician in the state of Tennessee. We lived at 928 17th Avenue, North next door to Dr. George Moore, Sr. and opposite Fisk Jubilee Hall. My mother died there in 1906 and her funeral was preached by Rev. John Charles Fields, late pastor of Pleasant Green Baptist Church, and her remains were interred by the late Elder Preston Taylor. My father passed six years ago in Cleveland, O. where the rest of our family lives except myself and family. I married 23 years ago.

"An older brother and sister finished Fisk University when I was a kid, but I was a "humdinger"—not bad but mischievous. My playmates were Milo and Gurney Holloway. Prof. Watterman's children, Leonard W. Ellington, J. B. Singleton, Jr., Lenida Crosswait, the Stevens boys—Elmer and Edwin. My older sister's chums were Miss Mary Stevens the then Misses Lillian and Samuella Johnson, Bertha and Alma Dunn, the Dickson girls and many others.

"How often I remember Dr. F. A. Stewart our family doctor also Dr. Dunn calling. I recall my Dad's birthday party in 1904. I was six years of age. Fisk U. caught fire same year. Dr. Stewart was one of the guests at Dad's party. I ate up all of the lady fingers and got "tanned." I recall Dad telling us about the terrible fire at Roger Williams on a rainy night. I received word while in Japan that my mother's pastor, Rev. J. C. Fieds had passed. I wish your paper would advise me if it is true. I'll never forget those Christmas trees at Pleasant Green Church on Jefferson Street.

"We have realized a little fortune in our theatrical work and my writings but I'd gladly give it all to charity just to have my pleasant childhood again down in Nashville, Tenn.

"What has become of Mr. J. C. Napier? Of Boyd's Baptist Publishing Board? Green Hall, McClennon and Clendenning of the former Pan America? Hall and his barber shop? What has become of Dock Liner and his barber shop?

"I recall the Philista Varmth and the Palms Case, corner 5th and Cedar; the Carmack case; the J. H. Hall walls falling. I recall as a kid the old Manhattan, run by Ike Watkins, I think, also Prof. John W. Work and the Jubilee Singers. I was a terror in school and had to be transferred from school to school. Prof. J. P. Crawford of Knowles, Prof. Vassar of Nelson Merry and Prof. W. S. Mosely of Carter I never will forget."

My mother's mother, who is my sweet old grandmother, still lives and I have several aunts, uncles and cousins. They live out on Mt. Nebo Hill in West Nashville. My grandmother is Mrs. Bettie James, 2417 Batavia Street. Her husband, who was my mother's father, used to pastor at Mt. Nebo Baptist Church and also Kayne Avenue Baptist Church. His big funeral was held from Kayne Avenue in April, 1906.

He states that his daughters are now 18 and 19 years old, that he has never spanked them and that they have never smoked, nor drunk beer, wine nor liquors of any kind nor used profanity; never "made a date," are not interested in the masculine sex, but are interested solely in home and their careers. They have been on the stage seven years.

The girls, he says, learned dancing in his studio in New York City, are excellent horse-back riders, motor car drivers, tennis players, neat housekeepers, good cooks and do secretarial work for him. "I reared them," he says "on love, respect, the value of honor and pride and have never had to whip them."

"Is Mattie Cannon who worked for your Publishing Company and the Boyds Publishing Company still in Nashville? I visited Prof. Frank Smith a couple of years ago in his lovely offices in Chicago. He looked fine and regal as ever. How are my favorite teachers, Prof. W. B. Vassar, Sara E. Flagg, Sue Vernon, Ethel Turpin, Miss Dundap, "Fess" Washington, and Prof. Green?

Where is Minus Scovel Richardson and Mrs. Carrie Brown? I thought she was among the loveliest of teachers. I met many Nashvillians while in Chicago, who had gone "high hat," but were hungry. I also met some who were very sweet.

I do a lot of feature stories for the papers here in Sydney, Australia. I have one now ready with the title, "Busy Line."

Kindly give all Nashville my love; I am known in all sections of the city. By the Shombergs in the South, the Dardens in the West, the Boyds in the North, the Loches in the East. My wife and two talented daughters join me in sending greetings to all Nashville. In writing to me, address,

Jas. F. Edwards—Sisters
Forward
Tivoli Circuit
Australia.

# Sharecroppers Live Miserable Lives In State of Louisiana

## Feudal Lords Continue Oppressive Forms of Exploitation, Report

Natchitoches, La.—(By Richard H. Thomas for A. N. P.)—A grim state of woe is the picture of the poverty stricken Negro sharecroppers who live on plantations situated along the banks of the Red river by Natchitoches parish. Plagued with unending debts claimed by the plantation owners, and ravished by exorbitant prices they must pay for groceries advanced them by the commissary store, theirs is an existence worse than European peasantry.

Even though growers have received each year from eight to ten cents per pound for cotton, and the government has paid them for soil conservation, the croppers in many instances have received no cash, or at most yearly settlements amounting to $10 to $15. Accompanying the measly cash paid them is a slip showing a balance due the landlord for debts he claims they owe.

Now and then a tenant gathers enough courage to ask for a settlement. Usually he is told, "the others called it even, You had better too, if you don't want to be turned out on the road."

Tricked of their cash earnings these humble peasants are forced to accept the weekly apportionments granted them at the landlord's store for which they pay prohibitive prices.

Here are a few examples from actual reports of how they are overcharged for their purchases. They pay 5 cents for soap that sells two for a nickle. 75c for syrup that sells 40c per gallon. 20c per pound for coffee that sells 15c a pound and flour ordinarily 75c is sold at $1.

On one plantation tenants were refused kerosene or lamps Another allowed each member of the family one of each of the following articles, a work shirt, overalls, work shoes and a winter undershirt. Some are limited to groceries they may get each week.

Rural slums virtually reek with disease because they are denied even the bare necessities of life. Undernourishd and ill fed grownups and children are slowly perishing for want of decent food and more food than is issued by the commissary store.

# Drive For $500,000 Endowment of Lane College Is Launched

## Campaign Began Oct. 1, and Sponsors Say Entire Fund Will be Raised to Honor Late Bishop Lane

Jackson, Tenn. (Special)—Memorializing the life, work and leadership of the late sainted Bishop Isaac Lane, and at the same time, placing the College that he founded on a firm basis that will make it secure in its future service to the church, race and nation are the great objectives of the campaign for the Lane College Memorial-Endowment Campaign that was launched October 1, 1938. The college seeks to raise an endowment of five hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. B. J. Smith, a prominent general officer of the church, said, "The cause is so worthy and compelling that every dime we are seeking must be raised." Friends everywhere are now beginning to wake up to the realization of what this movement means, and the absolute necessity of our seeing that it is a success. Any person, race or nation that fails to support Christian Education will soon become decadent and as a natural result perish from the face of the earth. This movement calls for a great loyalty and tremendous sacrifice on the part of all lovers of Christian Education.

"The movement is not confined to a state or any racial group. It is in reality inter-racial in interest and national in scope. Let no one get the idea that only colored friends are interested in this particular movement or that the movement is confined to any one state. This is not the case. White friends as well as colored, in all parts of the country are indicating an abiding interest in this movement. The M. E. Church, South has joined hands with the C. M. E. Church in seeing that this, as a project, goes over in a big way. Here these two races in this country have an opportunity of showing to the world that Christian people can do when "they commit their ways unto the Lord" and are led by the spirit of Jesus Christ in their work."

### THE MAN WHO WILL WIN

Give me the man who holds on when others let go; who pushes ahead when others turn back; who stiffens up when others retreat, who knows no such word as can't or give up; and I will show you a man who will win in the end, no matter who opposes him, no matter what obstacles confront him.—O. S. Marden,

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# FARMERS OF THE NATION TO MEET

## National Convention to Be Held at Forsyth, Ga., in State College This Year

### President Leon Harris and Secretary S. B. Wilson Set Dates as October 26th to 29th, Inclusive

Forsyth, Ga. (Special)—Tillers of the soil, stock-raisers, fruit-growers, poultry-raisers, with other farmers in diversified crops, will meet in this city at the Georgia State College on October 26-29 inclusive. The official call has already been issued by Mr. Leon Harris, the President of the organization, and countersigned by S. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer. Prof. Hubbard, the president of the state school, who was host to this group one year ago, invited them back to this "Peach Tree" state for the purpose of demonstrating to them the interest that the farmers have in the organization that is calculated to lift them.

A large delegation is expected to be in attendance. Invitations were extended to the Governor of every one of the forty-eight states to send a representative so that greetings could come from the nation. Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, together with Dr. H. A. Hunt, head of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., Hon. E. A. Miller, Assistant Director of Southern Region, Agricultural Administration, Washington, D. C., Mr. J. A. Jackson, representative of the Standard Oil Company, New York City, and the Farm Administrators and Farm Agents from throughout the southeast and southwest, are expected to attend. In addition to this, invitations have been sent to the heads of all the Land Grant Colleges operated for Negroes throughout the United States, to either be present or to send a representative.

President Harris assures the farmers of the nation that the entire four days will be devoted to a program of uplift, dealing only with matters that will help the farmers individually and collectively. Farm credits, farm loans and even plans for purchasing farms on easy payments, will be submitted to the convention.

The President of State College plans to house most of the farmers in the school building, while the citizens of Forsythe, representing both races, have already given assurance that a hospitable welcome will be extended to all.

The Governor of every state invited has sent President Harris letters, messages and greetings in advance, assuring the organization of their good will, their moral sympathy and such support as can be given them not inconsistent with their state funds.

Plans for an extensive exhibit are already underway. Merchants, manufacturers and dealers in farm supplies will be urged to have on the grounds their wares to display, in order that the farmers might get first-hand information on what to get, where to get it and the price to be paid.

The Housewives Organization will be invited to take part. The Exhibit consisting of home economics, such as canning, fruit-drying, quilting, preserving, cake-making, new methods of dairying, meat-curing and other farm helps as were pushed in the past several years, is still being encouraged.

This organization, declared President Harris in a special communication, is the only expression in the form of a National Conventon that the farmers will have this year.

### WHY WE LIKE DOGS

A friend may smile and bid you hail,
Yet wish you with the devil;
But when a good dog wags his tail
You know he's on the level.

—Selected

## NO SURPLUS OF SOYBEANS

Waterloo Courier: There is one crop that causes no "surplus problem." That crop is soybeans.

An all-time record crop of about 50,000,000 bushels of soybeans is expected in the United States this year. Twenty years ago, the crop was practically unknown to American farmers. In 1919 there were only 471 acres of Iowa farm land planted to soybeans.

There is wide variance of opinions on the agricultural benefits accuring from increased production of soybeans in the middlewest. Not long ago the dean of agriculture at North Dakota university wrote a magazine article in which he contended that the soybean has not benefited the middlewestern dairyman and corn-hog farmer to the extent popularly believed. He charged that the bean had made their pork soft and had edged it on the market for butterfat and lard.

A majority of farmers, however, are loud in their praise of the soybean. It is now predicted that it may become a major cash crop in the middlewest within the next decade and that the oil extracted from the bean will replace much of the vegetable oils now imported from foreign countries.

If the present production of soybeans was to be doubled, it would still be a minor part of the total volume of oil seeds. In the meantime the soybean retains its distinction of being one of the most versatile of all the products raised by the farmer. It can be eaten while growing. It makes excellent hay or silage. The beans are a green vegetable for home use. When pressed, they expel an oil that is used in cooking, salad, soap, paint, varnish, enamel lacquer, linoleum, oil cloth, printing ink, lubrication, etc. The meal that remains after the oil is expelled is an ingredient of mixed feed for animals and of flour for humans. It becomes the basis of a good vegetable glue for veneer and plywood, or it enters into the plastics industry and may be found in various parts of your automobile.

## John H. Lewis Defeats Adamick

Philadelphia, Sept. 24—(ANP)—Although he was badly jarred in the last two rounds, Light Heavyweight Champion had piled up such a commanding lead in the first eight rounds that he won a decision over Jimmy Adamick of Midland, Mich., before 12,000 spectators in a non-title bout at Convention hall Thursday night.

Lewis, 184, clearly outboxed the white fighter who recently drew a year's suspension in Illinois and state associated with the National Boxing Association because of a "queer" bout with lanky Jack Trammell. The light heavy champ scored frequently with both hands to the face and body of 188 pound Adamick.

But in the ninth, Adamick landed a terrific right to John Henry's chin that brought the crowd to its feet yelling for a knockout. Lewis' knees buckled and he staggered to the ropes. Adamick missed with a left hook and they were in a clinch at the bell. The white boy also hurt Lewis with a solid left hook to the body in the 10th. The two judges, however, gave the fight to John Henry with Referee Matt Agie voting it a draw.

Science has discovered what every old man knows—that efficiency increases with years.

## Los Angeles Chosen For '39 Convention Of National Baptists

On Saturday afternoon after invitations had been extended by Louisville, Ky., Detroit, Mich., New York City, N. Y., and Los Angeles, Cal., the Convention stood overwhelmingly favoring Los Angeles for 1939. President Prince asked those who wanted to go to California to stand; after they had stood and were counted by the secretary he asked those who were opposed to going to California to stand; when the count was over it was shown that there was more than a seventy-five majority of those who stood favoring California to those who opposed. Dr. Prince then announced that Los Angeles, California had been selected and that the 1939 session would be held in that city.

The pastor who invited the Convention was the Rev. A. Lively, D. D., pastor of New Hope Baptist Church on Paloma Avenue. Rev. Mr. Lively, in extending the invitation, declared that this was the best time in the history of the Baptists for them to come to the west in order that they might not only see what the Baptists are attempting, but what they have really accomplished. It was decided therefore, according to the anonuncement of the President, to go to California.

# ROOSEVELT WRONG ON PER CAPITA DEBT, PAPER SAYS

## Burden Is Bigger Under New Deal Than For People Of Other Great Nations

Washington, D. C.—That President Roosevelt constantly is being imposed upon by his subordinates with false data concerning great public matters is a matter of common knowledge and great newspapers are finding it necessary to scrutinize the facts and figures of the present President more carefully than heretofore has been their custom. The Republican Digest, published at Hastings, Michigan, in a recent issue tells how the Christian Herald has punctured the recent address Mr. Roosevelt made in which he said that the citizens of the United States are not weighted down with as big a per capita debt as the people of Great Britain and France. The news story is as follows:

**There is an article in the August issue of the CHRISTIAN HERALD, by Harry Scherman, which shows that President Roosevelt did not tell the truth about taxes in his recent speech at Arthurdale.**

**"Taxes, local, state and Federal combined, are nowhere near as high in this country as they are in any other great nation that pretends to be up to date," said President Roosevelt.**

**"Any citizen hearing this categorical statement, on such authority, would take it to mean only one thing: that government costs Americans much less than it does other peoples. The truth is the precise opposite. Government now costs us more than it does any other nation. Few Americans, in and out of office, realize it."**

**Mr. Scherman then calls attention to the debt per capita in 1936 of the United States, Great Britain and France. It was as follows:**

**United States..... $133 per capita**
**Great Britain ..... 123 per capita**
**France ..... 103 per capita**

**Our figures on 1938, which Mr. Scherman does not include in his CHRISTIAN HERALD ARTICLE, shows that the United States debt per capita has more than doubled.**

**"There are now roughly," according to Mr. Scherman, "about 31,500,000 families in the United States.**

**A close estimate of the total government expense in the current fiscal year would be $16,500,000,000 according to the figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board. This is an average expense for government in the United States of $523 for each family."**

**Mr. Scherman then goes on to show in his splendid article that the families in the United States that have the lowest cash income are rural, particularly share-croppers. Five hundred and twenty-three dollars must be paid into the government for each of these families whether they pay it or whether some other family pays it for them.**

**"Relief is often presented," continues Mr. Scherman, "as the political excuse for this enormous load of government expense. The query, 'Would you let the people starve?' is supposed to stop the mouths of informed persons who have become concerned about government improvidence, and it often does."**

**"But men and women of good will need not feel conscience-stricken when they call for government economy if they will bear a single fact in mind: Only $90 out of this $523 in the present fiscal year will represent relief, both state and nation."**

**"Whether or not one questions any single aspect of this policy of government relief, if every penny of it were eliminated we would still stagger under a load of $433 a family for government expense."**

**"In any case," this CHRISTIAN HERALD article emphasizes, "one conclusion is unescapable: As the person most likely to be relieved in this nation it is clear irresponsibility on the President's part to give further currency to this pernicious common error as to the load of government expense we all now carry."**

The two-faced man is sooner or later unmasked.

# WRITER VISITS BOTH ENGLAND AND GERMANY, DOESN'T LIKE EITHER

## Hancock, After Sojourn Abroad is Happy to be Back In United States and Tells Why

(By Gordon Hancock for ANP)

New York, Sept. 29—The United States is a great country and blessed are they who understand it. After two months of travel and study it is a source of genuine satisfaction to breathe again the air of these United States. My travels took me through central Europe and through the countries armed and arming for war. Little Czechoslavakia was most imposing as it girded itself to fight Germany. Her soldiers are reputed to be among the best in Europe and although she cannot match Germany in numbers, in courage and equipment she can. Great Britain and France are ready to betray Czechoslavakia just as they did Ethiopia and herein lies the tragedy of Europe and the world.

When the umpire gets "rotten" the game is a farce; and that is what is happening in Europe. Heretofore Great Britain has been the arbiter of international disputes and somehow she has won the confidence of the world and this gives her great power in international matters. But today Great Britain and not Germany is the menace to the peace of the world.

Great Britain is always ready to make concessions which cost her nothing but moral prestige. She is always ready to come to "terms" which leave her with a world wide hegemony. So long as her borders are intact she is ready to appease Hitler and Mussolini and is quite willing to cede territory—of some other smaller nation. It is strange that when the Kaiser called a treaty "a scrap of paper" he was howled down by the world. Yet Great Britain's and Frances treaties are mere "scraps of paper."

The British Empire is tottering and the spineless diplomacy of the present is hastening rather than postponing the dreadful day of its doom. Strangely enough we were treated most kindly in Germany and the least kindly in England. Hitler in his "Mein Kampf" speaks disparagingly of the Negro; yet in Austria and Germany our treatment was most cordial from every point of view. In England much is said about the equality of man yet the treatment closely approximates that of the South.

In Germany the Negro is outlawed as a man but they treat him as a man; in England ever so much is said about "equality" etc., but the treatment of the Negro is far from ideal.

I am convinced that the center of this racialism that prescribes the Negro is in England. History shows that England is the only one of the colonizing nations that religiously forbids its colonists from intermarrying with the natives. This leaves very strained relations between colonists and natives and breeds hatreds that spread throughout the world.

## Bojangle, 10 White Players Dropped At 20th Century

Hollywood, Sept 24 (ANP)—Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, world's greatest tap dancer, has been removed from the yearly contract list at 20th Century-Fox film studios where he has scored many successes with Shirley Temple, and will work on a picture-to-picture basis. He is currently working in "Hard To Get" which started production last week.

At the same time, it was announced that 10 white contract players had also been dropped, among them Ethel Merman, Simone Simon, Claire Trevor and Helen Westley

# CORTEZ W. PETERS TRAINS WHITE BOY FOR EXPERT TYPIST

Washington, Sept. 15—(ANP)—Cortez W. Peters, famed as the second fastest human when it comes to operating a typewriter, has recently trained Ben Posner, white, of Tuscon, Ariz., in speed writing. Posner after spending some time under Peter's tutelage, won the amateur championship of the world in Chicago last June, typing 122 words a minute.

Neither Mr. Peters nor Tangora, the world's champion and the only man who has beat him, entered the competition this year. Mr. Peters is devoting himself to the establishment of a new business school in Chicago. The school, which will be located in the Jones Department Store building on 47th street, will be opened Oct. 3. Mr. Peters operates a school in Washington, D. C., also.

## Educator Dies

Los Angeles—(ANP)—Dr. J. N. Ervin, last president of Jarvis college, Hawkins, Texas, died Monday morning at White Memorial Hospital of a heart attack at the age of 64.

For 24 years he was president of Jarvis. He built it from a small school to an accredited senior college. He was a graduate of Knoxville College and Columbia University.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, two sons, and five grand-children, and a host of relatives, including Mrs. H. Ward, Professor J. M. Ervin of Los Angeles, and Dr. L. M. Ervin of Chicago.

Funeral and burial took place Tuesday on the Jarvis college grounds.

# A NEWSPAPER For FARMERS

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# "BLACK KINGS OF THE SOIL"

## Mr. Leon Harris, President National Federation Colored Farmers Contributes Article

THE NEGRO JOURNAL OF RELIGION IN ITS ISSUE OF SEPT. 1938 IS GIVEN CREDIT FOR THE ARTICLE

WE were out early, Jim McCollum, Negro farmer, and I, standing on a little rise of ground surveying the level fields of cotton and corn below us. Behind us a big, red sun was creeping up over the blades of a distant cane patch. Jim turned, faced the rising sun and remarked:

"Ev'ry man a king, eh?" Then he looked me straight in the eye and chuckled: "Boy, that ol' sun thar's th' only king down here. An' sometimes he's a pow'ful humdinger."

We had been talking about the drouth which was afflicting that section. It was August. Delta cottion was not yet waisthigh; corn was a failure; gardens were almost perished; sugar cane was blighted. There had not been a good rain since May. But when we got back to the house and sat down to a breakfast of ham and eggs yellow corn-cakes, potatoes fried with onions, coffee and pure cream, four kinds of jelly and preserves, biscuits, ribbon cane syrup, and a cool watermelon right out of the patch to top it off—almost every bit of this basket produced on Jim McCollum's farm—I said to myself: "Old Sol's not the king here. The real king is Jim McCollum!"

The American Negro farmer who owns and loves his farm is the happiest person of color in his native land. I will not venture the assertion that we are an agriculturallyminded race. Perhaps we are not. It is a fact, however, that a farm and farm life nas a peculiar fascination for most of us. In spite of the much heralded "urban opportunities," we simply feel lost off the farm, we feel like we are missing something, and probably we are.

More than one-third of the Negro population of the United States more than four and a half millon, reside on farms. There are 181,000 colored farm owners and more than seven hundred thousand tenants and managers of farms. There are as many colored farmers in the United States as there are inhabitants of the State of Oregon; or Maine; or South Dakota or Rhode Island. The colored farm population equals the population of these four states combined, with the population of the states of Arizona, Colorado and Delaware thrown in for good measure. There are more Negro farmers in the United States than there are people in Boston; almost as many as there are people in St. Louis and about a third as many as there are in Chicago. There are nearly a quarter-million more colored farmers in the nation than there are men employed in all our great steel and iron industries.

In 1930 there were three colored farmers in the state of Nevada. There were 182,578 in the state of Mississippi. There were some in every state in the Union. Nearly one-half of North Carolina's farm owners are colored. The number of colored and white farmers in the states of Louisiana and Georgia are almost equal. There are approximately fifty thousand more colored than white farmers in the state of Mississippi and twenty thousand more colored than white farmers in the state of Mississippi and twenty thousand more colored than white farmers in the state of South Carolina. In Georgia there are forty-five counties which have a larger number of colored than white farmers. In more than two hundred counties in our southern states, colored farmers out-number white farmers two to one.

American Negro farmers are engaged in about every kind of farming known. There are pineapple and orange growers in Florida and California; truck, fruit, and poultry farmers in all the northern states; corn and wheat farmers and stock-raisers in the middle west; colored ranchmen in Montana, Wyoming and Texas; irrigation farmers in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado; maple syrup producers in Vermont, and fur farmers in Iowa and Minnesota. The oft expressed aphorism, "No matter what it is, a Negro will be in it," certainly holds good in the vocation of farming.

The average amount of principal crops produced yearly in the United States by colored farmers is as follows:

Cotton—four million bales, or 37 per cent of average crop.

Corn—one hundred million bushels, or 3.5 per cent.

Rice—twenty million pounds, or nine per cent.

Wheat—four million bushels or five per cent.

Sweet Potatoes—twelve million bushels, or 21 per cent.

Tobacco—ninety million pounds, or ten per cent.

Watermelons—thirtyfive per cent.

During the past thirty-five years colored farmers have purchased and paid for twice as much acreage as they did during the thirty years following emancipation Today, they own more than eleven million acres of American soil The value of this owned land and building thereon is more than three hundred and thirty-four million dollars. All land in farms operated by colored farmers totals thirty-seven and a half million acres. Prior to the depression years, it was conservatively estimated that Negro farmers' ownership of land was increasing by 16.2 per cent compared with a white ownership increase of 1.8 per cent.

Undoubtedly, persecution by planters and plantation bosses is forcing many Negro tenants to purchase farms, but ambition and a desire for independence is a larger factor. The average colored farmer who loves his job; who is diligent and progressive; realizes that he can produce as much and as well for himself as for the other fellow. If he is a good farmer, he can generally get an opportunity to purchase land on reasonable terms in the community where he is known.

We can cite many cases of successful Negro farmers. For instance, the eighty year old retired blacksmith of near Jackson, Mississippi, who started raising tomatoes. He produces the largest and finest flavored tomatoes grown in the United States and has sold many for as much as fifty cents each. There are many more in the southern states unknown and unsung. A North Carolina gardener of my acquaintance specializes in raising green peppers—the "sweet" variety. He has developed a natural method of coloring his "fruit" by exposing it alternately to sun and shade. He has never been able to produce as much as he could easily sell. Another Carolina Negro farmer, who lives eight miles from the railroad and two miles from the "big" road, has been growing his own special variety of sweet potatoes for twenty years. They literally "melt in your mouth." He ships most of his crop by express or parcel post to wealthy customers in New York and Pennsylvania and, year in and year out, his price remains the same—one dollar per peck!

Many have left the South and have done well. A colored farmerette in Vermont is a large maple syrup producer. A colored florist in Montana supplies a third of that state and ships to adjoining states. One of the largest berry raisers and shippers in Michigan is a black man. A Negro ranchman in Montana ships his stock by carloads and has invested much money in Kansas and Oregon real estate.

During recent years several movements have been started to establish Negro farm communities. Some of these in the South have been successful. They have not fared so well in the North and West. The average colored farmer is still tied tightly to his church, his birthplace and his relatives and he does not like to get far away from either unless he can take the whole "tribe" with him.

Negro farmers are slowly becoming acquainted with the farm cooperative movement and it is hoped by their leaders that ere long a strong cooperative organization of Negro farmers may be established. Until recently, white cooperatives have sought the Negro farmer's allegiance or support. Some are now offering him inducements to unite with them. We fear the offer comes too late. Negroes, in general, have discovered they are better off under their own vine and fig tree and the Negro farmer, in particular, is inclined to stay there. He appreciates the generous and efficient service of his County Agents and teachers, but he will be hard to lead into cooperative organizations where he knows his voice will not be heard and where the most he can hope for are crumbs from the master's table.

These Jim McCollums have no more to worry about today than have any other American farmers They are getting at least a part of their share of the much talked about "relief." We may rest assured that their hard uncommon sense and good old mother-wit will not fail them.

The Negro farmer is a digger, a driver, a pusher and a puller Somehow or other, he is "getting there" all the time. He deserves from his race and from his friends more encouragement than sympathy. He has come a long distance over a mighty rough road and plenty of honor is due him from all of us. There may be some flies on his mule but there are no flies on His Excellency, The Black Farmer Of America.

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To do good for the love of God, and to do good for the sake of praise, are two different things.

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We who complain much should look about us for we will be sure to see some one whose plight is worse than our own.

# AGRICULTURAL NOTES

### Complied From Reports of Negro Extension Workers

Mrs. Althea Ayers, Home Demonstration Agent of Madison County, Florida, reports that her club women and girls have canned 1,175 quarts of fruits and vegetables as their part in the Live-at-Home program.

As participants in the National Use-More-Cotton Campaign, Miss Elizabeth Ray, Home Demonstration Agent is encouraging women of 173 farm families of Bullock County, Alabama, to make more mattresses for home use. Miss Ray is conducting a series of mattress-making demonstrations.

Syrup-making equipment which is cooperatively owned by a group of Negro farmers in Falls County, Texas, is serving other farmers in the County. In Fayette County, Texas, another group of Negro farmers own and operate a sawmill.

J. T. Jarmon, Negro County Agent located in Clayton, Alabama, reports that farmers in his county who used Austrian winter peas and other cover crops and otherwise cooperated with the AAA Conservation program increased their yield of corn by from 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

With assistance and encouragement from the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, 4-H Club Girls of South Jacksonville Community in Duval County, Florida, are raising funds for a Community Club House. Mrs. E. M. Powell is the Home Demonstration Agent.

Officials from Washington, D. C., and the State of Georgia and farmers from sixteen counties recently visited the Soil Conservation demonstration farm of Miles Hackney located near Union Point, Georgia. Mr. Hackney is recognized as an ace-farmer by the AAA.

Emery C. Thomas, Negro County Agent located in Dublin, Ga., announces plans for holding the first Farmers and Farm Women's Commencement. Certificates signed by Secretary Henry A. Wallace and State agricultural officials will be awarded to those families who have the highest score in following the AAA Conservation and Live-at-Home programs.

A. G. Facon and E. F. Purvis, Negro Parish Agents in Louisiana, recently conducted groups of farmers from their Parishes to visit the North Louisiana Experiment Station. Cover crop tests with cotton, corn, soybeans, cow peas, and truck crops were among the experiments observed and studied by the farmers.

400 4-H Club Boys and Girls attended the annual Short Course recently held at Georgia State College. Achievement medals for successful year-round club work went to Harry Campbell of Camden County, Marion Rosser of Merriwether County, Isaac George of Bibb County, and Rogers Hurse of Baldwin County.

In the annual Negro Farm and Home tour of Wilcox County, 80 farmers with their wives and 4-H Club members visited seven Negro demonstration farms where improved practices in agricultural conservation and home-making were followed. The tour was under the joint direction of W. E. Street, Negro County Agent and Miss Patsy Graves, Home Demonstration Agent.

4-H Club Girls and Farm Club women of Hillsborough County, Fla., enjoyed their summer outings in new camp buildings. Equipment for the camp kitchen was secured by members saving and canvassing for soap wrappers and redeeming them for the equipment and furnishings. Miss Floy Britt is Home Demonstration Agent. Miss Britt's better-homes campaign also received honorable mention in a nation-wide Better-Homes contest conducted by Purdue University.

# Farmer Shows How To Make Good

Union Point, Ga., Sept. 8 (ANP)—Miles Hackney's 126 acre farm located near here which is recognized by AAA officials as a model demonstration of the value of soil conservation was recently inspected by Negro farmers from 14 counties and by a large group of state and Washington officials.

Because of Mr. Hackney's strict adherence to the AAA program he has succeeded in making farming pay, and since his appointment as Collaborator for the AAA, is much in demand as a speaker at farm meetings throughout the state.

In reply to a question by one of the vistors, Mr. Hackney said, "Cotton now stands forth on my list of crops. Corn and wheat come first; meat, lard butter and eggs second; and feed for work stock third. Recent rains and the boll weevil are not giving me much worry."

Those present, aside from Negro farmers and Negro county extension workers, included E. A. Miller, assistant to director, Southern division, AAA.; Dr. J. A. Evans, administrative assistant, Georgia Extension service; T. H. McGibboney, county commissioner of Green county; President B. F. Hubert, Georgia State college; James P. Davis and A. L. Holsey, field officers, AAA; Mrs. M. A. Turner, Jeanes teacher; V. C. Turner, Alabama 4-H Club leader; and Alexander Hurse, Georgia 4-H Club leader. P. H. Stone, Negro State Extenson leader for Georgia, presided.

# NEGROES IN OFFICES

(American Business)

What are we going to do about the growing numbers of Negroes who are graduating from northern colleges and high schools? The pressure to make jobs for these white-collared workers is becoming more and more acute, as the Negro pressure groups acquire political importance under the new order of things. Recently in New York merchants were forced to make available a certain number of sales and clerical jobs for Negroes, and there is a systematic campaign under way in Chicago and elsewhere to force public utilities to employ more Negroes in office and clerical jobs. We can sympathize with the Negro who made a great sacrifice to get a college education only to fine that he is not wanted in offices where whites predominate. No doubt many of these young men and women would make excellent salesmen and executives. But it would seem that their greatest opportunity is to be found in supplying leadership to their own people, rather than to force themselves into situations where they are not welcome.

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Everyone is sowing seed—either the seed of God's kingdom or the seed of Satan's.

# THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

### History

In 1922 this organization was founded by James P. Davis, the late Gilchrist Stewart, Cornelius R. Richardson and Leon R. Harris. Mr. Davis, a native of Georgia, had long been engaged in the commission business in his native state and was recognized as the leading authority of his race on the marketing of farm products. Mr. Stewart was a native of South Carolina, the son of a sharecropper, who had risen to eminence in his profession but had not forgotten the severe struggles of those who had nurtured him. Mr. Richardson, also a native son of Georgia, was and is a prominent lawyer. He has devoted much of his time and study to the legal phases of farm and co-operative organizations. Leon R. Harris, a native of Ohio, was reared on a hilly Kentucky farm eighteen miles from a railroad. And for six years he had been a North Carolina dirt farmer, rural school teacher and a leader in farm organization work in that state.

In 1929 Mr. Davis was chosen president and began devoting all his time and efforts for the welfare of the organization. Under his unselfish and inspiring leadership, growth was rapid and substantial.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1930 and the national office was established in Chicago, the agricultural capital of the nation.

### Purpose And Aims

Quoting briefly from the "foreword" of the N. F. C. F., published in 1928, "It is the hope of the founders of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this nation a Negro group of organized, influential and satisfied producers."

To accomplish this purpose the N. F. C. F. has advocated (1) co-operative buying, production and marketing. Local Units have purchased more than a quarter million dollars worth of farm and farm home supplies co-operatively during the past eight years. Local Units have produced and marketed co-operatively, hay, watermelons, string beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and mixed cars of vegetables. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (2) land ownership. The Federation has assisted hundreds of its members in purchasing farms on reasonable terms. It has also been instrumental in securing better legal sharecrop contracts. It has helped its members by instruction and assistance to take advantage of farm relief legislation. The N. F. C. F. has advocated (3) better farming and better farm living, and through organization, assists in building better colored farm communities.

### Progress

The first local Unit of the N. F. C. F. was chartered at Howard, Miss., in 1929. Today it has a membership in 21 states. It admits to membership farmers, sharecroppers, tenants and farm hands, all members of the Race who are interested in any manner in the important business of farming. The organization has proven its worth. It has been a blessing to thousands of Negro farmers.

### HOW TO ORGANIZE A UNIT OF THE N. F. C. F. IN YOUR COMMUNITY

This is an age of GROUP ACTION. The INDIVIDUAL, working alone, can accomplish little. Colored farmers must ORGANIZE. Your organization is the N. F. C. F. YOU HAVE NO OTHER NATIONAL FARM ORGANIZATION. To organize a Unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community:

1. Make a list of the names of all who can and who should be members of your Unit. This list should include the names of farm owners, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, farm-hands, rural teachers, rural preachers, colored owners of farms in your community who live elsewhere, and all others of our Group who are interested in the business of farming.

2. Appoint a time and a place for a meeting and invite all whose names are on your list to attend it. The farmer's wife is an equal partner in his business and should also attend your organization meeting.

3. Elect the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Market Agent, Chaplain, and Marshal. These and four others you elect constitute your Board of Directors.

4. Collect $3.00 annual dues from each member. Two dollars per member to be sent to the national office, one dollar per member to be put in the local Unit's treasury.

5. Appoint a standing Membership Committee of three members.

6. Appoint an Agent for "The Modern Farmer."

7. Name the time and place for your monthly or bi-monthly meetings.

8. Select a name for your local unit.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO AFTER YOU ORGANIZE

After your Unit has been organized and you have elected officers who are efficient and reliable, the first thing you should do is: MAKE A SURVEY OF YOUR COMMUNITY AND REPORT THE FOLLOWING FACTS TO YOUR NATIONAL OFFICE.

1. Number of colored farm owners in your community.
2. Number of colored tenant farmers and sharecroppers in your community.
3. Number of tenant farmers and sharecroppers who desire to purchase farms and who are able financially to make a down payment on a farm.
4. Number of farms or amount of farm acreage which can be purchased in your community.
5. Number of farmers in your community who desire to purchase farms in other communities.
6. Number of farm hands in your community and average daily, weekly, monthly and annual wages they receive.
7. The money crops produced in your community and money crops which may be produced.
8. The money crops which may be produced co-operatively this season or next season.
9. The farm and home supplies used at which a saving may be made by cooperative buying.
10. Is your Unit prepared to engage in co-operative buying?
11. Home owner needs in your community—paint, fencing, household appliances, farm machinery, building, etc.
12. Government assistance desired, seed loans, farm loans, etc.
13. Does your county and community have, or does it need, the services of a Negro Farm Agent and a Negro Home Demonstration Agent.
14. Could a Farm Credit Union be organized in your community.

### General Information

After your Unit is organized a Colored Farm Women's Club and Colored Farm Boys' and Farm Girls' Club should be organized under competent leadership.

Your national office will send you a charter and individual membership cards when annual membership fees of two dollars per member is received.

Local Units can make and adopt by-laws to govern their local organizations. The national office will advise but will not interfere in the set-up or government of a Local Unit.

Local Units may assess and collect monthly payment of dues for the benefit of the Local Unit treasury. Local Units may also pay to the national office annual membership dues out of the local treasury. These dues may be raised by holding entertainments, picnics, or from crop or stock growing projects engaged in by the combined membership of the Local Unit.

The "Modern Farmer" is the official organ of the N. F. C. F. All members should read, subscribe for, and support this monthly farm paper. It is the only paper published for colored farmers.

All Units are required to report monthly to the national office.

For further information address

**Leon R. Harris, President, Box 285, Moline, Ill.**
**S. B. Wilson, Sec.-Treas. 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.**

**The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.**

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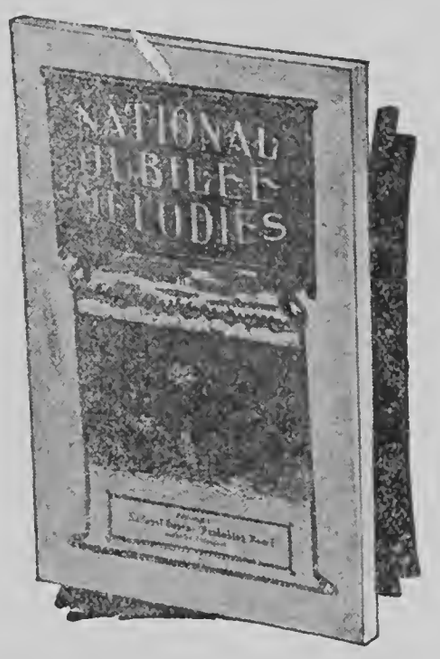


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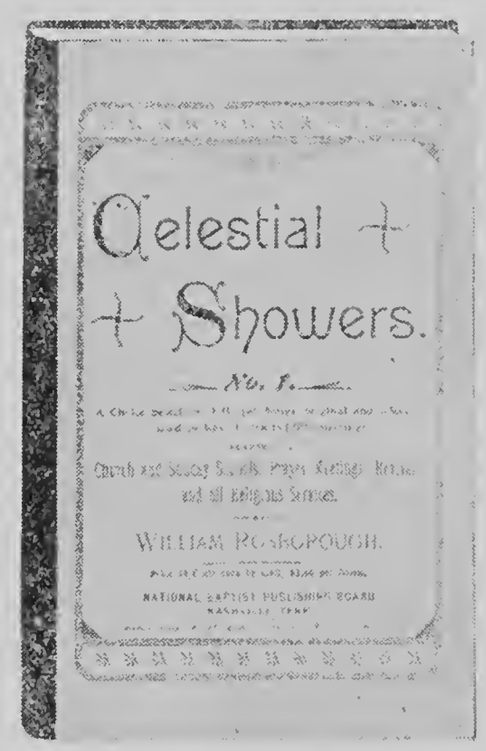


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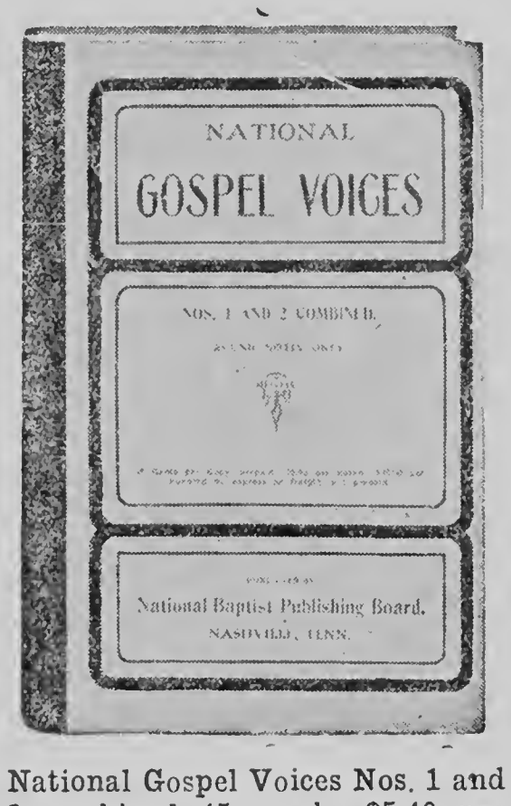


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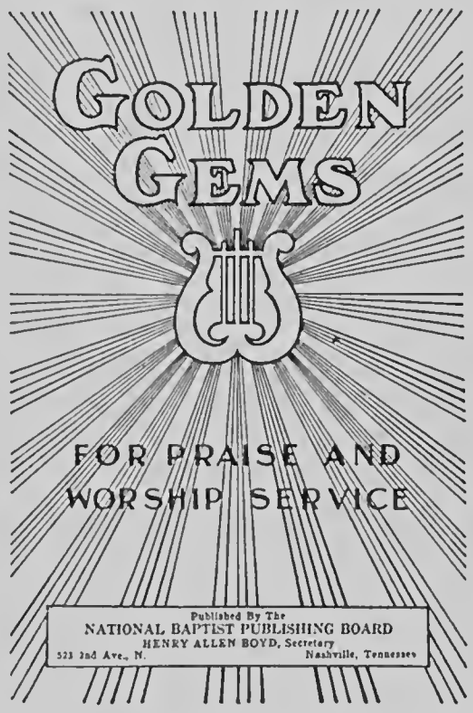
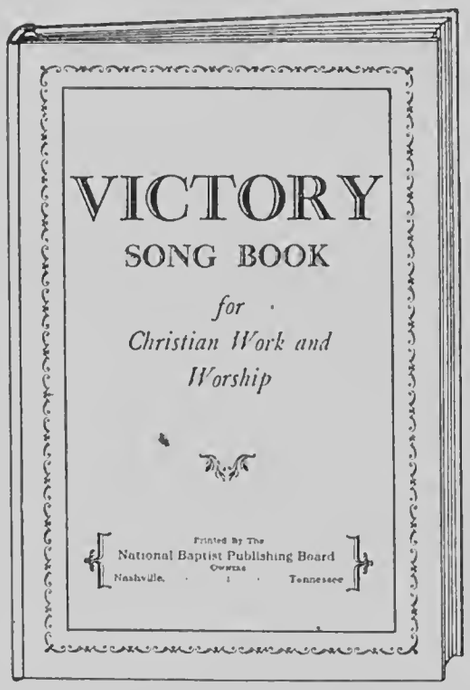
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

**Price Only 25c**

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## THE RURAL LETTER BOX

Minneapolis Tribune: A streamlined mail box for rural routes was exhibited at the 35th annual convention of rural letter carriers in Washington. Chief among the advantages explained by its inventor Adney Coleman of Alabama, is the ease with which it may be opened. A touch of the finger and the whole cover is automatically raised. This argues Mr. Coleman, is an agreeable change from the old-type box which has a door that "won't stay open, breaks off, sticks or squeaks."

No definite decision was made at the convention in reference to the substitution of new boxes for old. But the carriers looked the streamlined model over carefully with a view to expressing an opinion on it to Postmaster General Farley wh had previously suggested that rural routes be made "not only institutions but ornaments to the countryside."

A great many persons can remember when the present box with all its alleged faults looked pretty good to them. Up until the time it came to stand guard on a weather-beaten post down where their farm property met the main road, they had to drive to town to get their mail. It was fun, of course, going into the postoffice and receiving the family letters through the wicket in the little window. But it was far more exciting to watch the mail carrier with his horse-drawn vehicle and then scamper down the farm road to get the treasures he left in the long box with its flag upraised.

The streamlined box may come in and add its bit to the convenience of farm life. But with all its efficiency, it will never give to country youngsters the thrill that the old and less convenient box gave to rural boys and girls of other days. For it can never carry with it the fascination that went with the early years of the R. F. D.

## IS THIS SO

The following letter addressed to the Union Publication, "Labor," mentions a situation that is proving worrisome to many urban workers of the South.

**Reduction of Crop Acreage Is Driving Workers to the Cities**

To the Editor of LABOR:

I know nothing of labor unions or the workings of organized labor. As a hard-headed business man I know it is to my interests to see labor well paid and well treated.

I deem it my duty to point out where labor, in my judgment, has been sold down the creek. It is due largely to the fact that some of our thrown out of work, both white and agricultural conditions.

Here in the South, by cutting cotton acreage and reducing other farm crops, farm workers are being thrown out of work, both white and colored, and are leaving the farms. They will accept the first job offered and at almost any wage the boss suggests.

As an example, one colored man from this section went to Birmingham and is drawing $1.50 a day. He replaced a man who was getting $4.50.

I don't pretend to know the remedy I do know that organized labor is being injured by this crop-reduction policy and something should be done about it.

Selma, Ala G. M.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS

By Albon L. Holsey

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—A recent report from Cairo, Egypt to the U. S. Department of Commerce states that cotton growing experiments conducted by the Italian Government in Abyssinia have been so successful it is predicted that Italy will no longer have to import cotton.

A recent report from the Farm Credit Administration stated that 16,000 farm cooperative associations with 3,270,000 members are now doing an annual business amounting to $2,750,000,000. Their services include marketing, buying and insurance.

Economists of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration have made a study of comforts and conveniences available in the 2,740.000 rural farm homes in the 10 principal cotton growing states. The figures show 11 per cent of these homes have telephones as compared with 47 per cent in all the other states. In the 10 cotton states only 3 per cent have electric lights as compared with 19 per cent in the other states. The comparison of bath rooms with running water was 3 per cent for the 10 states as against 12 per cent for the other states.

Since Congress passed the Farm Credit Act of 1935, the FCA reports that "more than 55,000 farm tenants, farm laborers and other operators have bought farms by making moderate down payments and qualifying for Farm Credit Administration financing."

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports a slight gain in the total farm population as of January 1, 1938. The Bureau estimates the farm population at 31,819,000 as compared to 31,729,000 a year earlier. More than 1,000,000 persons left farms last year but births and migration to the farms combined to exceed the farm population losses.

J. E. Barr, writing in 'The Agricultural Situation' calls attention to the vast acreage of other crops than wheat, cotton and corn. According to Mr. Carr, dry beans represent a 50 million dollar annual income for farmers. Other minor crops include sugar beets at 50 million dollars, peanuts at 44 million, onions, 23 million and cabbage 20 million.

Under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act, the U. S. Forest Service cooperates with the states in producing and distributing forest trees to farmers at cost. During 1938, more than 35,000,000 trees have been distributed and planted on farms. The Forest Service has recently issued a free booklet entitled "Growing Nursery Stock of Southern Pines" to encourage Southern farmers to produce their own pine seedlings.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace estimates that farmers income for this year will be $7,500,000,000 as compared with $4,323,000,000 in 1932.

According to a recent press dispatch the Social Security Board is making an extensive study of the problem of providing Federal Old Age Insurance to 16,000,000 farm laborers, hired girls and other wage earners who are not now included under the Act..

The Farm Security Administration has announced a new system for making long-term loans to energetic farmers for operating capital. FSA officals hope that this plan will encourage longer leases on better terms for the tenant-farmer.

## From New York To Cherbourg

By William Pickens
(For ANP)

"THE QUEEN MARY" is a huge institution,—like a great city square packed with, say, $3,500 people. Or just imagine the Empire State Building being pushed over the ocean at the rate of 35 miles an hour.

The ship had just finished a record run from Cherbourg to New York in 3 days and 21 hours, and as I write we are about to do the West-East record of all time in 4 days and an hour or two. We are now not more than 3 hours from Cherbourg—having passed early in the afternoon the Scilly Islands and the Southernmost part of the island of Great Britain.

The trip has been easy, pleasant and uneventful, so far. The weather has been fine. There was some rain the third day and some heavy, dewey fog on Saturday.

There are a few colored passengers: President and Mrs. Sanford, of Langston University, of Oklahoma; one of their teachers; a professor of Institute, W. Va., College, leader of their party; a Huntington teacher; and a Baltimore teacher.

Miss Tillman, the Langston teacher, sang beautifully in our concert Saturday night. She and the black man who served on the program seem to have been the stars from all comments.

There is also another Negro passenger on his way, he says, to Egypt and Palestine. His profession I do not know, but from the crowd who came down to see him off, he is master of some church or some "club."

From the ship's library, I picked up "Joan of Ark," her life story, by Milton Waldman, as interesting a thing as I have ever read.

Before I left New York the Medical Bureau, aiding Spanish Government with medical supplies, asked me to go to Spain. I shall go, if they get the permit from the state department and cable it to me. If only I had the time, I would go to Egypt this trip, but that must be done in the future, if possible. I must soon visit Africa in its most interesting parts. Life is so short and there is so much to do.

Today many of us attended services of the English church in the great auditorium in the middle of this ship. It is really a great auditorium. The Captain led us through the prayers and chants, and the other incantations. Ceremonially "civilized man" is far from the "savage", but not essentially.

Quite a number of times I've been to France, but I may see more of it this time—more than "Paris".

It's cold today: I have on a winter suit and will use a winter overcoat when I go out, this 14th day of August. No use for mohair and Palm Beach clothes here. It was a bit warmish as we crossed the Gulf Stream. When you come to Europe, north of the Mediterranean countries, bring real clothes.

## UNITED STATES POPULATION

The Census Bureau has estimated the population of the United States on last January 1 at 129,818,000, it was said yesterday by Secretary Roper. This represents an increase of 941,000, or seven-tenths of one percent, from the previous year, Mr. Roper said, and was based on the excess of reported births over deaths and of immigration over emigration. A table presented by the Secretary showed that the annual population increase has stood steadily around seven-tenths of one percent since 1932, although in 1931 the increase was nearly a full one percent. (Press.)

## CHINA'S LOSS; FLORIDA'S GAIN

Pensacola, Fla.—The war in China has brought a new and profitable industry to Florida, and one that promises rich returns in the years to come.

It is the growing of tung nuts from which tung oil is made. The oil is used in the manufacture of paints and dyes, and also as a lubricant for motors.

The industry started in the vicinity of Gaines a few years ago, and has spread rapidly to the north and west, as far as Green Cove Springs and Pensacola.

Today several hundred acres of tung trees are growing in Escambia county alone, and a large acreage in adjoining Santa Rosa county. For several seasons shipments have moved out of Gainesville in carlots.

**Imports Cut Off**

Until recent years America's supply of tung oil was imported from China, but when the Japanese entered China the tung industry became more or less disrupted, so Americans began to look elsewhere for their supply.

They found Florida could produce it, quickly on a profitable basis. The growth of the industry has been phenomenal during the last year or so.

—The Japanese-American.

## TRACTOR CIRCLES FIELD AFTER LIGHTNING KILLS THE DRIVER

Taylorville, Ill.—Thomas Rutherford, 44 years old, a world war veteran, was killed today. He was struck by lightning while plowing on the B. A. Swope farm near Mount Auburn. The tractor made several rounds of the field after Rutherford was struck. The machine finally was stuck in a ditch.

## CALLING ALL DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS INC., IN OCTOBER

The National Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will meet in Forsyth, Georgia, at the State Teachers and Agricultural College, October 26-29. All Units of the Federation are requested to elect delegates at the earliest opportunity. All state and regional farm groups affiliated with our Federation are requested to appoint their representatives and send the names of those who will attend to our office. Visitors and officials of state and federal agricultural departments who plan to attend the Convention should communicate with us at once. Suitable arrangements will be made to entertain all delegates and visitors and all farmers of our group and all interested in the welfare and progress of colored farmers are cordially invited.

Arrange to attend the greatest Convention of organized Negro farmers in America.

Sincerely,

LEON R. HARRIS, President.
Box 285, Moline, Illinois.

S. B. WILSON, Sec.-Treas.
447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

# BETTER COTTON FOR FOREIGN SPINNERS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is cooperating in a program of the AAA designed to improve marketing practices and to demonstrate to foreign spinners the high quality of American cotton produced in one-variety communities. Other agencies cooperating include the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Office of Experiment Stations, Extension Service, and the Farm Credit Administration. The plan is to test the feasibility of assembling, for delivery to spinners, lots of improved cotton produced under approximately uniform growth conditions in organized one-variety communities. This cotton will be ginned under proper conditions, packed uniformly with respect to quality, covered with cotton bagging, and so handled as to insure the placing of a uniformly good product in the hands of the spinner. The Division of Cotton Marketing will provide a market news service for the growers and see that the lots of cotton are kept intact as they pass through the channels of trade in this country; and the Foreign Service Division will follow the lots through in Europe until they are delivered to foreign spinners. The cotton will be purchased from growers by marketing agencies on a net weight basis and will be sold abroad on the same basis. The cotton will be sampled at the gin and information as to variety, grade, staple, and point of production will be available to foreign purchasers. Present indications are that between 10,000 and 12,000 bales will be so handled. To insure that selected cotton will be available for this program, the cooperating marketing agencies will pay 10 points, or 50 cents per bale, above the local market value for cotton of corresponding grade and staple. To offset this higher price and the additional expenses involved in the special handling, the AAA will make payments of $3 per bale to the cooperating marketing agencies. (B. A. E. News, September 15.)

# ROOSEVELT ASKED TO GO TO BAT FOR REAL DEMOCRACY

## Colored Supporters in North Ask President to Seek End of South's Disfranchising Laws

Washington D. C. —Negro New Deal supporters here are calling attention of the Administration to the fact that (what they call) "the present Democratic solidarity of the Negro vote" is seriously imperiled."

They want President Roosevelt to take some aciton or make some gesture that can be labelled "Roosevelt's liberality toward enfranchisement of the southern Negro."

These Negro advisers point to the recent majorities given "Cotton Ed" Smith in South Carolina; and "Red Suspenders" Talmadge and gentleman and scholar" Senator George, in Georgia, all of whom represent the Bourbon forces of the South always inimical to Negro interests or Negro advancement.

These Democratic senatorial candidates campaigned on the issue of "white supremacy," it is said, "most disgustingly."

It is feared that these revived campaign tactics may also revive memories of all the vicious issues and outrages practised by the Old Guard against innocent Negro populations of the deep South in former years.

The aforesaid "Negro Advisers" after a get-together point out that something must be done by the Administration to offset "the perils of the present situation."

# Christmas Programs

## *Now Ready!*

Send in Your Order Now for These Spicy, Interesting, Religious Programs that Contain

SPEECHES, RECITATIONS, PLAYLETS AND SONGS

Appropriate for the Holiday Season. The Authors of these programs are active Church and Sunday School workers and know just the Type of program that appeals to the grown-ups and can be rendered by the younger children most efficiently. The story of the Birth of the Saviour of the World is never forgotten in the composition of these programs. Don't wait until our supply is exhausted. Order now so your children will have plenty of time to prepare themselves for a perfect performance.

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# SOYBEAN PROSPECTS

An editorial in the DesMoines Register (September 17) says: "We should be the last to deny that the soybean has a great future in this country. It has taken a long leap forward in Illinois and Iowa in the past three years. But here are two little notes of caution, lest enthusiasts push the new product too fast. Soybean oil competes with lard, because it is one of the vegetable oils shortenings and compounds. To some degree, its expansion will be used in the manufacture of vegetable at the expense of our major industry, hog-raising. Secondly, the boom in soybeans in the past three years is due in part to unusually short supplies of lard and of cottonseed oil, a fact which raised the price of soybean oil above what it would otherwise have been. In the recent government bulletin, 'Soybeans in the United States; Recent Trends and Present Economic Status,' Ernest W. Grove of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says 'no conclusive answer can be given now' to the question whether soybeans will maintain the advances made under the conditions. Much depends upon consumer attitudes and upon research. Soybean meal compares favorably with other protein concentrates, but soybean oil is still at a disadvantage compared with more commonly used oil. 'Some degree of caution (says Grove) is desirable in considering an increased production of soybeans for crushing purposes. Further increase should occur only in response to sustained or increasing demand.'"

Each day brings death nearer to each individual, therefore we should render our best service to God.

# HERTY PULP RESEARCH

Trustees of the Herty Foundation have announced that careful planning by Dr. Charles H. Herty prior to his death last month will result in his experiments in pulp paper manufacturing being carried on. The Savannah scientist, whose research brought millions of dollars worth of paper mills to the South, had evolved a five-year plan for his experimental laboratory. Sulphate pulping is the first item, with consideration being given both to pines and hardwoods. Then comes sulphite pulping, mechanical pulping, bleaching and pulp purification, stock preparation and machine operation, rayon and miscellaneous. Other matters for future study include determination of optimum coarseness of the grinding wheel in pine pulp for newspaper purposes, minimum power consumption, and heat and chemical treatments, Removal of yellow coloring matter in sulphate pulps from pine and certain hardwoods also will be undertaken. Work of directing the laboratory work is expected to fall upon Dr. Charles H. Carpenter, chief chemist and assistant to the late Georgia scientist. (Columbia, S. C. State, September 14.)

# DISTRIBUTION ON SURPLUSES

A San Francisco report by the Associated Press says a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals opinion, handed down yesterday and applying specifically to the Pacific Coast walnut crop, upheld Secretary Wallace's policy of giving to charitable institutions surplus products which could not be sold without affecting the market of the controlled crops. The policy was designed to aid the underprivileged and end destruction of crops. The court upheld that the act violated no constitutional rights and pointed out that the order was designed to create parity in prices by diminishing surplus supplies.

S1
M6

**Vote "FOR" Marketing Quotas December 10th! VOTE!!**

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 15, 1938 No. 10

# Farmers Close Successful 1938 Session in Forsyth, Ga.

## PRESIDENT HUBBARD EXTENDED WELCOME TO N. F. C. F.

### Individual Farmers, Governor's Representatives and Federal Agents Present

***Was Host***

**PROF. Wm. HUBBARD**

**President of A. and T. College Forsyth, Ga., who was host to the National Federation of Colored Farmers annual convention.**

Forsyth, Ga. (Special)—Singing "God be with you 'til we meet again," farmers from many states in the Union closed out their 1938 convention held in this city. They were guests of the State Teachers College, its president and faculty. It was the most outstanding meeting in the whole nine years of the existence of this nation-wide organization. There were many high points reached during the week. Notable among them were the special message from His Excellency, Governor Rivers, the stirring address of former Congressman Patterson, the fine speech and the very outstanding impression made by Dr. Jos. H. D. Evans of the Farm Security Bureau, the excellent utterances of Mr. E. A. Miller, assistant director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Bureau; Dr. J. B. Watson, president of the A. M. & N. College at Pine Bluff, Ark., Prof. Wm. Bell, president of Alcorn College, the state school of Mississippi, and the steady presentations from day to day made by James P. Davis, A. L. Holsey, J. A. (Billboard) Jackson of the Standard Oil Company.

Among the last items of business transacted was awarding of the 1939 convention to Missouri with Lincoln University as hosts and the Jefferson City Capital of the state joining in with the school in urging that the farmers come to the "Show Me' state for 1939. The awards to those who won in the exhibit contest was a high light. All in all, it was three busy days that were not burdensome because of the big-hearted

(Continued on Page 16)

## Governor E. D. Rivers' Special Address to Representative Farmers

## THE COTTON SITUATION

Farmers generally want to understand what affects the price they get for their cotton. The cotton situation both in the United States and in foreign countries largely determines what the price will be.

It is important, therefore, that farmers understand the present cotton situation here and abroad if they are to gage accurately what next year's situation is likely to be—either with or without marketing quotas. Looking at the present picture, farmers see that without quotas both the supply and price situation may become even less favorable; and that cooperators in the A. A. A. program would lose the protection of a market adjusted more nearly in line with demand.

The chief facts about the present situation are:

**Supply:**

The present world supply of all cotton is 52 million bales, of which approximately one-half is American and the other half is foreign cotton. This is the largest world supply of cotton for any season. With a supply so far out of line with demand, farmers are experiencing low prices for cotton.

**Production:**

The farmers of the United States (based on the latest estimate) produced 12.1 million bales this year, which represent a crop 6.3 million bales smaller than the previous year's record crop of almost 19 million bales. Cotton farmers of the world produced this year about 28.5 million bales, or 8.4 million less than in 1937.

**Consumption:**

Last year the amount of all cotton used was about 4.5 million bales less than the amount used the year before. This decrease in consumption was divided about equally between American and foreign cotton. If domestic consumption and exports of American cotton during the last 10 months is at about the same rate as during the first 2 months of the current season, consumption for 1938-39 will be even less than for the previous season. An increase in consumption during the current season of more than a million bales is necessary before the carry-over in 1939 would be less than that in 1938. With no increase in consumption this season, carry-over will even be larger in 1939 than this year.

**Carry-over:**

As a result of the 1937 cotton crop, which was the largest in history, and the decreased consumption last year, cotton farmers faced a record world carry-over of American cotton amounting to 13.7 million bales, or enough to supply the current demand for more than a year. The carry-over of foreign cotton was also a record, being 9.8 million bales. The amount of **all** cotton produced in previous years which was carried over and which competed with the 1938 crop was 23.5 million bales, also the largest world carry-over in history.

**Income:**

A. A. A. payments will add 266 million dollars to the 1938 income of cotton farmers. Income from cotton, including A. A. A. payments, enables cotton farmers to purchase about 73 per cent of what the 1910-14 crops purchased. Income from the sale of the 1938 cotton crop, exclusive of A. A. A. payments, is higher than if there had been no cotton program, but it is estimated at only slightly more than 600 million dollars, or enough to buy only about one-half as much goods and services as the 1910-14 cotton crops brought.

**Next year's carry-over:**

Although production was kept down this year, there is a huge supply of cotton now on hand and the carry-over next August will be unduly large and burdensome.

**Cotton farmers will want to consider carefully how these facts affect them individually and as a group before they decide which way to vote on marketing quotas. It is to reduce burdensome supplies and support farm income that Congress has given cotton farmers the opportunity to use marketing quotas.**

## COMMITTEE'S FULL REPORT

### Resolutions of the Ninth Annual Convention of Farmers

1. We commend the efforts of our national officers and Board of Directors in endeavoring to carry out the original aims and purposes of our organization. They have efficiently and wisely carried on the business of the organization and deserve the encouragement and support of every member. We urge members to acquaint themselves with the functions of the organization that we may double our efforts to support the organization financially by plans already outlined or by a new plan that may be worked out, thus removing the burden now resting upon the founders and ardent supporters of our federation.

2. We recommend that the Convention adopt a definite plan for systematically handling the exhibits that come to it from year to year by cooperating with our land grant colleges, high schools, vocational workers and Extension workers in the several states.

3. The revision of our by-laws since our last annual convention has made the way more clear for those who desire to unite with us. We urge all members to strive to increase the membership of the organization. State and Regional agricultural organizations, Marketing, and Cooperative organizations, now have the privilege of merging, joining, or affiliating with our organization and we especially urge the

(Continued on Page 16)

## SOME FACTS REGARDING THE COTTON SITUATION

Early in December, cotton and tobacco farmers will vote on marketing quotas for the 1939 crop year. This is a matter of important concern to Southern Negro farmers, the majority of whom grow either cotton or tobacco.

In the case of cotton prices have been lower this year than was anticipated. While the low price has been almost wholly due to the 1937 surplus of 13,000,000 bales, certain agitators have sought to use the price situation as a means to make farmers dissatisfied with the Farm Bill.

Negro farmers have a direct interest in the result of these referen-

(Continued on Page 16)

## HIS EXCELLENCY PLEDGES FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL

### "Continue Your Agricultural Program, for Our Physical Life," Admonished

"Hon. Leon R. Harris, President, National Federation of Colored Farmers, and to our good old friend and former Georgian, James P. Davis:

To you my dear people of God's great soil and people of noble occupations and servants of the blessed professions and occupations that tend to make and support a blessed life. Please allow me to greet every one of you with best wishes and a happy God bless you. I regret most profoundly my inability to be present in your great and commendable meeting. I surely would have been there had I not been detained by important business that demanded my present attention just at this date and hour. I want you to know that

(Continued on Page 16)

## MR. ARTHUR CAPPER'S TELEGRAM TO FARMERS

Topeka, Kans., Oct 25, 1938
Leon R. Harris,

National Federation of Colored Farmers State Teachers and Agricultural College, Forsyth, Ga.

Please convey my warmest greetings to the National Convention of your Federation. Colored citizens have much reason to be proud of their achievements in agriculture. I hope you may have a most successful convention and that out of it will come inspiration for a contantly enlarging program.

Arthur Capper.

## RT. REV. BISHOP J. A. HAMLETT WIRES GREETINGS

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1938
The Annual Convention National Federation Farmers
State Teachers College

I greet you in the name of God who furnishes the soil, sunshine, rain and other elements needed in the big and important business in which you are engaged. Many of our problems will find solution only through the farming industry.

Bishop J. A. Hamlett.

# Security For Farmers

**Facts and Figures From the Farm Security Administration**

Washington, D. C.—All Tenant Farmers and Croppers should know that while deadlines for tenant purchase loans for 1938-1939 have already gone into effect in most states this does not mean that applications cannot be duly filed for the next fiscal year. Applications may be filed at any time. Here is the necessary information:

If you live in a county where loans are to be made this year, get an application blank from the county rehabilitation supervisor. If you do not know his address, you can obtain it from your county agent. If you do not know whether your county is eligible this year, ask your agent.

County committees consisting of three farmers, determine which applicants will be eligible to receive loans. Character, ability and experience are considered in selecting applicants.

A farm which can be operated by family labor is the type usually approved.

Loans will include money needed to repair present buildings, build fences and improve the land, so that the family occupying the farm can have comfortable and healthful surroundings.

Loans are made for a 40-year period at 3 percent interest, but payment in full may be made at any time after 5 years.

Talk over your plans with your county supervisor and county committee before selecting your farm. They will help you.

Figures on Tenant Purchase Applications by Race, Recently Received from the Field, show that Negro tenants applied for 1938-1939 loans in fairly good numbers. For instance:

IN TENNESSEE, where 21 percent of the tenants are Negroes, 20.6 percent of the applicants for TP loans were Negroes.

IN VIRGINIA, which has 26 percent of the tenants Negroes, 23.5 percent of the applicants were Negroes.

NORTH CAROLINA, with 34.5 percent, Negro tenants, had 29.9 percent Negro applicants.

ALABAMA, with 42.9 percent Negro tenants, had 34 percent Negro applicants in 1937-1938—a smaller percentage—20.9—but four times the number of actual applications for 1938-1939.

ARKANSAS' Negro applicants jumped from 17.5 percent of the total for 1937-1938 loans, to 37 percent for 1938-1939. In actual applications 12 1-2 times last year's figures.

MISSISSIPPI has 67.9 percent Negro tenants, but only 19 percent of the aplicants for loans in 1937-1938 were Negro. This number increased to 31.5 percent for 1938-1939.

NOT SO GOOD:

FLORIDA, with 29 percent Negro tenants, had, last year, 17.8 percent of her applicants, Negro, none of whom received loans. This year Negro applicants are dropped to 6.8 percent of the total. White appications rose proportionately.

IN LOUISIANA, 54.9 percent of the tenants are Negro. For 1937-1938, 30 percent of the applicants were Negro. They received 8:5 percent of the loans. This year, 43:5 percent of Louisiana's applicants are Negro.

Figures on tenant purchase loans granted for 1938-1939 have not yet been compiled.

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Increase in employment at the Newport News Shipyards is expected to stimulate purchase of the Farm Security Homes at Aberdeen Gardens. Prices on these homes have been recently scaled down to meet the needs of the industrial workers for whom they were erected. Plans are being made through which Aberdeen Gardens residents will be enabled to obtain rehabilitation loans for the purchase of poultry, or for garden equipment. Prices on Aberdeen homes now start at $1800 and rents begin at $11.25.

The Farm Security Administration has built a fine school house at Aberdeen, which will be staffed and operated by the county, as soon as the number of pupils on the project warrants this. In the meantime the building is being used as a community and recreation center. Project folk have raised money for volley ball and table tennis equipment, and a real community spirit is developing. A co-operative store will soon be set up.

Mrs. Stevens, home management supervisor at the project, has a model house for her demonstrations.

The last of the drainage work is now going on.

November 1 will mark the first anniversary of the opening of the project.

The Live-at-home Program is making progress at Roanoke farms, North Carolina, where 137 colored families canned 22,000 jars of fruits and vegetables, which included 30 varieties. The colored home economist made 87 farm visits during the month of September. The farm management supervisor made 75 visits.

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Family selection is now going on at Wolf Pit Farms, North Carolina. As planned at present, two-thirds of the homesteaders on this project will be white, and one-third Negro. Houses will soon be erected.

## *Where Farmers of the Nation Convened*

**Agricultural Teachers College at Forsyth, Georgia, where the National Federation of Colored Farmers held their 1938 Annual Convention. President, Faculty and Student Body.**

# Agriculture Items of Interest

### COTTON CROP PAYMENT

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Crop Reporting Board forecast a cotton crop of 12,212,000 bales, based on conditions as of October 1. This was an increase of 387,000 bales over the September 1 forecast. Such a crop would compare with 18,946,000 bales harvested last year, the largest on record and 13,201,000 bales for the 1927-36 average. The Census Bureau reported cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to October 1 totaled 6,578,313 running bales, compared with 8,260,071 for last year and 6,031,950 for 1936. (Associated Press.)

An A. P. report also says that Secretary Wallace reiterated, in a letter made public after the Crop Reporting Board had forecast an unexpectedly large increase in this year's cotton crop, that new processing taxes should be enacted to finance subsidy payments to cotton growers. His letter, addressed to Senator Smith, of South Carolina replied to demands of a group of southern members of Congress for an additional federal subsidy of 3 cents a pound on this year's cotton or an increase in the rate of federal loans on the crop.

### AAA TOBACCO SUIT RULING

A three-judge federal court has ruled that tobacco farmers who oversell their marketing quotas may be validly "penalized" under federal crop marketing provisions, says an Associated Press report from Macon. Judge Samuel H. Sibley, of Atlanta, said in the opinion that if regulation of marketing of crops is needed, Congress has the authority and not the states. The tobacco marketing act, he ruled, deals only with planting and production. The suit was brought in the Valdosta, Georgia, Division of Federal Court by a group of producers against Nat Smith, Agricultural Adjustment Administration official.

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### "AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS"

The 1938 volume of "Agricultural Statistics" has come from the press and is being distributed. This year's book contains about 55 more pages than the edition of last year. A large number of new tables were included in the section on fruits and vegetables, giving an historical series of basic statistics for all of the commercial truck crops. The 1938 volume also contains additional tables on feedstuffs, cotton, sugar, miscellaneous crops and farm business, as well as a number of new tables relating to the Soil Conservation Service. Department workers may obtain this from their respective bureaus.

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### SWEET POTATO ELECTRIC CURING

M. M. Johns, Tennessee Extension Service, author of "Sweet Potato Profits by Electric Curing," in Electricity on the Farm (October) reports that "sweet potato storage houses are being converted from stove heat to automatic electric heat with a resulting increase in percentage of marketable potatoes, improvement in quality and better bank account." "A 2,000-bushel house was constructed in 1927," he says, "at the Junior College at Martin, Tenn., according to plans recommended by the U. S. D. A. It was heated by a coal burning stove located near the center of the building. In 1936, six 1,000 watt strip heaters were placed over the ventilators cut in the floor and twelve 500 watt strip heaters were spaced uniformly over the remaining floor surface. This made a connected heating load of 12 kilowatts. The storage city was increased 400 bushels by removing the stove. The cost of the installation was $160.00. The power consumption for the season (October 14, 1937 to March 11 1938) was 1,960 kilowatt hours. A total of 2,183 bushels were stored at the rate of less than one kilowatt hour per bushel. The average percentage of good potatoes taken from the electrically heated house was 95.8 per cent as compared with 89.1 percent for potatoes cured and stored in conventional stove heated houses."

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### INTERSTATE TRUCKING

"New factors, often unexpected, continue to arise to complicate the economy of the food industries and to perplex those whose daily task is to cope with the problems of distribution," says Food Industries (October.) "Such problems are typified by the extreme variations of permissible gross weights of vehicles on highways in various states. To illustrate: If a truck shipment originates in Chicago, were the Illinois law permits 72,000 lb. gross weight, and heads for Tennessee, it will be 300 percent too heavy to meet the 18,000 lb. stipulation of Kentucky or Tennessee highway regulations. Rhode Island, which can be traversed by an auto in less than an hour, permits gross weights of 120,000 lb., whereas adjacent Connecticut per-

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THE

# ANNUAL ADDRESS

THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

## Leon R. Harris

Before the
Ninth Annual Convention of the
National Federation of Colored Farmers

at

State Teachers & Agricultural College

Forsyth, Georgia

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This has been a good year for the National Federation of Colored Farmers. We have gained more members than we have lost. We have carried on our program with renewed vigor. We have endeavored to clear new fields and to give to Negro farmers substantial national representation which our organization alone can give. Especially during the past few months, we have faced the fact that our farmers are fast becoming organization-conscious, and demand that the job of leadership must be done well. Without fanfare and without confusion—with courage and patience, our organization has sought to adhere rigidly to its original aims and purposes and to do its part toward solving the many vexatious problems affecting the welfare of the Nation's colored farmers. I earnestly hope that our efforts continue to merit the support of all interested in American agriculture.

We must admit, however, that the job of organizing our farmers has just been started. With all the zeal at our command, we must carry on. The basic problems of the farming industry are the colored farmers' problems just as much as they are the white farmers' problems. Negro farmers have also many special problems. These problems are national in scope and it is absolutely necessary that national representation exists to deal with them. Our organization must be equipped for the job.

We must build wisely and well in the community, in the county and in the state. There should be a Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every colored farm community. Community groups must have a voice--a voice which cannot be silenced by fear—by patronage or bribery. These community groups must be taught and led to cooperate with the great institutions that serve the farming industry—with our Extension Service—Home Demonstration Service—our Land-Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations. And if these great institutions I have mentioned will but cooperate with the community groups, they will find that our dirt farmers will soon develop their own leadership, who will assist in making the work of these institutions easier, their service more acceptable and worth while.

So let us all work together to build and maintain a national organization that will be a credit to our biggest business—this business of farming. Such an organization will do more than any other can do to place our group on an economical level with other groups of the Nation. For the Negro farmer's organization will represent more than half of the Negro population of the Nation—will represent a group which has given and will continue to give to the Nation and to the Race those elements of character that bring respect and honor to the American citizen everywhere, no matter how he looks, or what he wears.

### COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers organized the first consumer's cooperative in the United States, the majority of the members of which were tenant farmers and sharecroppers. This was accomplished at a time when the cooperative movement among our farmers was something strange, and, naturally, it was misunderstood. None but those of us who bore the toil and endured the pain can realize how great were the obstacles surmounted before we say this favorable result of our efforts in this one community. What was the purpose behind this cooperative movement? To show our farmers if they would stick together, one for all, all for one, they could improve their economic condition, they could earn more, save more, have more and be more. Today sitting in this assembly, is a man who is a farm owner, fairly prosperous. Ten years ago he was a poor sharecropper. Yes, he was one of those who put in a few dollars with the dollars of his neighbor farmers to make that first cooperative purchase of a farm and home supplies. Yes, he got better rice at two cents a pound than the rice he had been paying six cents a pound for. Yes he got better sugar at four cents a pound than the sugar he had been paying ten cents a pound for. But that didn't mean so much. What he got that meant more to him than anything else was this practical, simple lesson in cooperation. It banished discouragement from his soul. It gave him a vision. It kindled within his breast that smouldering fire of independence, that fire which smoulders in the breast of every American citizen. He wanted freedom. Freedom from dependence on the landlord. Freedom from debt-slavery. Freedom from poverty and ignorance. Freedom from the one-crop and the two-room shack. And that man and his neighbors went forth and conquered. This year, ten years later, they have made four trips to Memphis with truckloads of livestock and farm produce, which they sold cooperatively, and every check the Market-Agent has brought back to the community to be divided among those cooperative producers, has been written in four figures, not counting the cents.

Farmers, you have better opportunity to practice cooperation today than you have ever had before. Your money belongs to you. Put it together—save it and make it talk. Under the charter of our organization, every Unit has the privilege of engaging in cooperative purchasing, cooperative production and cooperative marketing.

I wish to warn you however against the folly of attempting to establish marketing cooperatives in your communities if you have the privilege of becoming full members of such cooperatives already in existence. Many such cooperatives have been a blessing to Negro farmers and desire to serve them. They give the colored farmer a square deal. But, I am sorry to say, some of them do not do this, and the colored farmer is justified in refusing to allow them to handle his products. For instance, I know of a cooperative in the fresh vegetable section near the Atlantic coast which found a ready and profitable market for the green beans produced by the white farmers but could not find a market for their colored members' beans until the crop was about to decay in the fields. Then the colored farmers had to sell for what they could get.

Such a situation was "segregation with vengeance." We must not endure such injustice. We don't have to do so. I have been branded a rabid segregationist but I have been misunderstood. I have been in this country ever since before I was born and mostly everywhere I have found two kinds of segregation —a wise kind and a foolish kind. I associate with and enjoy myself with my own people and that is wise segregation. I join a cooperative that gives me a voice and a vote and handles the products of my farm with the products from the farms of my fellow-members, and assures me the same price for my products. It would be foolish for me to segregate myself from such. But when that cooperative does not want my voice or my vote because I am a

(Continued on apge 13)

# Our Agricultural Problems and The Agricultural Outlook

Address Delivered by LaFayette Patterson, Principal Administrative Officer, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at Forsyth, Georgia on October 28, 1938.

Mr. President, distinguished guests and friends, I feel greatly honored by having the privilege of bringing you greetings from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Your National Federation organized under the leadership of such men as my friend James P. Davis in the sixteen years of its existence has fully justified the faith of its founder. The ideas and tenets as outlined in its charter has the approval of the best people in the country. In meeting with you today I commend your spirit and express the hope that you may carry forward your good work.

Every blessing in civilization brings with it responsibilities. Those of you who have achieved some of the goods which this world has to offer and then all of us who enjoy the blessings of civilization and live under the benefits of a grat country like ours have a tremendous responsibility to meet in order to fill our places. It is gratifying indeed to see the effort you are making to do your part in this civilization.

Many of you here today own your homes. This is something that the Government takes a vital interest in. All down through the history of our Government it has tried to provide people with an opportunity to own homes, but during this Administration particular emphasis has been placed upon the importance of doing away with tenancy and providing people with an opportunity to purchase homes. If I were to undertake to enumerate the number of organizations which have been set up under this Administration to help the individual citizen I would use my entire time without discussing the particular problem of agriculture with you as I wish to do.

### Talk Organization

As farmers you and I are interested in the farm situation and in that connection I should like to discuss briefly our Agricultural Adjustment Program, particularly the problems we face today and future goals for agriculture in this country.

What the farmer needs is a stabilized purchasing power. As we see it, the farmers of the country are entitled to have an income which has a purchasing power equivalent to that of other industries. That yard stick has been termed parity. Agriculture then should have parity income and be stabilized at a level of not less than that. That has been the aim of this Administration under the leadership of President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace. The farm programs beginning with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and those Acts that have followed have aimed at this and I know you are pleased that we have made headway toward this goal.

I shall not discuss these measures in detail. You are acquainted with the basic principles of each of them. The basic principle of the first was the removal of surpluses by adjusting production through benefit payments under contract with farmers which, of course, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in January 1936. The basic principle of the second passed immediately after the Supreme Court's decision was soil conservation and soil building. Up to that time probably no Act of Congress was ever more timely and in the light of studies and surveys more needed to meet the emergency caused by the annual loss of the fertility of our soil. This is something we all agree upon.

But when large surpluses began to pile up as they did in 1937 it was seen by farmers that although based on as fine a principle as was ever conceived the Soil Conservation Act did not by itself furnish powers adequate to meet the farm problem and the emergency which was being created by the accumulation of large surpluses and resulting low income. The result was Congress enacted the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

We believe that the principles and philosophy of this Act furnish a magna carta for agriculture in this country. That does not mean that it is perfect and will not need amendments from time to time, but we believe that this Act provides for the best farm program this nation ever had and it contains the best provisions of the sound proposals which have been presented to the Congress.

This Act re-enacts and broadens the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 and by making soil conservation a permanent part of our farm program gives every farmer an opportunity to engage in good farming practices and receive aid from his Government to build his farm into a greater capital investment. It also definitely provides for farmer control of these programs through the election of their committeemen and the administration of the law by farmers in the States and Counties. It gives farmers a definite system of loans to support prices when they fall below certain specified levels and in spite of the fact that the income in the South this year is low the farmers will receive many millions of dollars more by reason of the provisions of this Act than they would otherwise receive. The Act also has provisions definitely protecting the interests of consumers through the principles of the ever normal granary and storage of surplus commodities. It gives farmers the right by a two-thirds vote to regulate the marketing of their commodities to see that large temporary surpluses do not depress the price to ruinous levels.

The Act goes further and sets as its ultimate goal for farmers the attainment of their fair share of the national income and stabilize that income at such a level. In spite of the tremendous difficulties which we face today by large surpluses we are making headway towards this goal. I want to add here that these difficulties are faced not because of this Act, but for the lack of it. Had we had this Act in force the major difficulties we face now with cotton and wheat would not prevail. I have no doubt from my contacts with agricultural problems and those in charge of this program that we shall under the leadership

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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

# EDITORIALS

From the Bible: *"Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." Ephesians* 5:20.

"'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud,—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

—William Knox.

### THE DAY WE GIVE THANKS

Thanksgiving Day, a national holiday, is not observed by colored farmers generally, as it should be observed. We neither say or think "Thanksgiving' as though we were going to do any thanksgiving. The reasons for the holiday are forgotten. If we take the day off at all it is usually to go hunting or to go to town. Yet we claim to have plenty of religion and we should know that Thanksgiving Day is, to a large extent, a religious holiday.

The old-time New England farmers make Thanksgiving Day the best "home" holiday of the year. Early in the morning they attend services at the country church. First of all, they give devout thanks to the good God who has blessed them so abundantly. Then the family gathers around the festal board. The father and the mother are made supremely happy Thanksgiving Day. The children return to the old home,—the grandchildren are there,—the guests come. It is indeed a happy family reunion.

Colored farmers also should make Thanksgiving Day a home and family holiday. Its a mighty fine thing for all the family to get together every once in a while.

### GOOD OUT OF NAZARETH

Chancellor A. L. Hutchins of Forrest City, Arkansas, whose action in condemning the unjust practice of Eastern Arkansas court officials of picking up Negro workers, fining them on trumped up charges and forcing them to work on privately owned plantations, has received the approbation of the entire country, has set a courageous example which should be followed by southern judges at all times and no matter what cost. For this type of peonage exists in more places than eastern Arkansas, and any people who love right and justice, be they black or white, are not going to love or even respect the South as long as such evil is carried on.

We are glad these conditions are coming to light. Not enough of us knew about them. Many good officials, even judges knew about them but were afraid to attack them. It takes plenty of courage to attack evil customs and evil doings in a place where, like Nazareth of the Bible, no good is expected. It is reported that Judge Hutchins' life has been threatened because of his fairness. No wonder less courageous judges have kept still and quiet.

Judge Hutchins has proven himself to be far too big for his job. He should go to the United States Supreme Court.

### NAMES OF PERSONS AND FARMERS WHO RECEIVED RECOGNITION AT THE FORSYTH MEETING

First prizes were offered in the various lines of endeavor by the Farmers Convention which just closed at Forsyth, Ga., after they had been in session for four days. Useful and valuable prizes were awarded.

The first prize, a radio from Sears-Roebuck was awarded to Mr. A. D. Davenport of Lexington, Miss. The next prize, an order of seed from the Hastings Seed Company of Atlanta, Ga., was awarded to Mr. Gordon Thompson of North Carolina. The prize for hog raising was awarded to Mr. R. D. Davenport of Lexington, Miss., which was a pair of pigs from Amos & Andy of Beverly Hills, Cal. A plow was won by Mr. J. T. Chaney of Forsyth, Ga., which plow was given by the S. L. Allen Company of Philadelphia, Pa. A set of files was won by Major McCormick of Taft, Okla. These files were given by the Carborundum Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Other files were awarded to Prof. Wm. Hubbard, principal of the State Teachers Agricultural College at Forsyth, Ga.

Your homes are the foundations for future generations; life to an active minded person is always an unfinished s y m p h o n y.—DeKalb County News.

### THE VOICE OF GOD

I sought to hear the voice of God,
And climbed the top-most steeple,
But God declared, "Go down
I dwell among the people."

—Louis I. Newmon.

# DRS. ALEXANDER AND PATTERSON SPEAKERS

**Lakeview, Arkansas Housing Project Opened Nov. 8th**

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Will W. Alexander, Administrator of the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will be the principal speakers at the dedication, November 8, of the Lakeview, Arkansas, all-Negro homestead project.

The Lakeview project, situated in Phillips County, Southeast Arkansas, fifteen miles south of Helena, was initiated by the Old Resettlement Administration, in February, 1936, and later developed by the Farm Security Administration, which succeeded the former agency, in September, 1937.

Located on the rich river lands, along the Arkansas and Misssissippi river, the 5,500 acre project has been developed to provide homes for approximately 100 families, 75 of whom are already established there.

Each farm unit averages 56 acres, and is provided with a farm cottage of modern design, necessary barns, outhouses and sanitary facilities and drilled wells. A community building has been provided, which will also serve as a school. Smith-Hughes teachers will be in charge. An auditorium for meetings and entertainments, rooms for adult education and a library, supplement the classroom facilities.

Emphasis on co-operatives begins with a co-operative store established where a crossroads store once stood. Woodland is held in common for fuel and other purposes. Ginning is also done co-operatively, and the project families have a participation of almost 100 percent in the Health Association.

Dr. Alexander, who heads the Farm Security work, has long been known as a student of racial and economic conditions in the South, and was for fifteen years Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, receiving the Harmon Award for distinguished service in the field of race relations, in 1926.

### MR. A. A. TURNER'S LETTER

**Local District Agent Writes From Tallahassee, Florida On His Inability To Attend Meeting**

A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Florida, October 2, 1938. Miss S. B. Nashville, Tennessee. Dear Miss Wilson: Since writing you of our intentions to be present at the National Convention of Colored Farmers at Forsyth, Georgia, I wish to advise that a couple of officials from the Washington Office visited our state which caused me to forego my contemplated trip to Forsyth as I wrote you, and as I told Mr. Davis, whom I met in Jasper the past week.

I wired Mr. Davis yesterday, after finding my inability to be present, asking him to use Mr. F. E. Pinder, County Farm Agent of Gainesville, Florida, Alachua County, if necessary to represent our state.

The President of our State Farmers' Association, Mr. J. E. Granberry of Marianna, Florida, had intended to come, and bring a group of farmers in his car, but he took suddenly ill while on a trip to a convention in Panama City the past week, which prevented his coming, and also prevented the attendance of the farmers whom he had arranged to bring from this section of the state.

I hope the meeting was a success this year, and wish to assure you on behalf of our farmers in this state that we encourage and indorse the worthy movement of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Yours very respectfully,
A. A. Turner,
Local District Agent.

# FACTS FOR FARMERS

### TOBACCO TAX CHALLENGED

A group of North Carolina tobacco growers have challenged constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and asked for an order restraining collection for penalty taxes on tobacco marketed in excess of individual quotas under the crop control law. (United Press.)

### MERIT SYSTEM

Section 2
Vol. LXX. No. 55
September 19, 1938

The Washington Post (September 16) commenting editorially on the departure of Governor Myers from the Farm Credit Administration, says in part: "The Government service—especially the newer departments and agencies created as the result of emergency conditions—have benefited greatly from the assistance given them in their formative stages by trained individuals drafted from outside Government ranks. In the great majority of cases, however, men of this type tend to return to private employment just at the time when they have gained enough administrative experience to make them exceptionally valuable to the Government. Governor Myers states quite frankly that he is leaving 'because there is no career in Government service in the top positions.' There is no valid reason why the present undesirable system should not be reformed. Except for a limited number of policy-making positions, every official in the Government service should be brought under the merit system and assured continued tenure of office so long as he is capable and honest. Such an extension of the merit system is one of the most important and desirable of the recommendations made by the President's committee on reorganization of the administrative establishments. Certainly the partisan affiliations of an export heading such as organization as the Farm Credit Administration should not concern anybody provided he does his work in a competent and conscientious manner."

### CHEESE RESEARCH IN A TRAILER

"There has been considerable interest on the part of American cheesemakers in the laboratory on wheels being operated at the Wayside Cheese Factory, near Green Bay, Wisconsin, by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Dairy Industry, University of Wisconsin," says the National Butter and Cheese Journal (September 10). "The laboratory, housed in a modern trailer, differs from the traveling laboratory in the Green County Swiss cheese area in that its work is entirely of an investigational nature rather than instructive as in the Swiss laboratory. Says Dr. L. A. Rogers, Bureau of Dairy Industry: 'The work we are doing now is not in the nature of service to the cheesemaker but is for the purpose of collecting information which we hope can be used later in establishing and standardizing methods for making a more uniform and better grade of cheese. Work is entirely investigational and no attempt is made to give instruction or assistance to the cheesemaker, although, of course, information and advice may be given incidentally. The laboratory work is done by S. A. Hall, under supervision of H. L. Wilson, Bureau of Dairy Industry, and Dr. W. V. Price, University of Wisconsin. Cost of the investigation is carried by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Equipped with running water, gas, electricity, and vacuum, the laboratory has incubators, sterilizers, constant temperature water baths, and all of the equipment necessary for making ordinary bacteriological and chemical determinations. 'In fact,' writes Dr. Price, 'the laboratory is equipped with all the apparatus necessary to measure the quality of milk, the changes which take place during curd making, and the composition and reaction of the finished cheese. This work is entirely of a scientific nature. Eventually it is hoped that the results obtained in the American cheese factory will be available for general use of the industry.'"

# NEW COTTON RESISTS WILT

"A new variety of cotton, Delfos 2323-965-425, very resistant to the fusarium wilt disease which prevails in the delta district of Louisiana and Mississippi, will be available for planting approximately 150 acres in 1939," says George H. Dacy in Country Gentleman (October). "The available seed supply will be increased as rapidly as possible for release to growers in the wilt-infested areas. The new variety springs from a single plant found growing vigorously in 1934 in a wilt-infested plot at the Northeast Experiment Station in Louisiana. In a test of sixteen varieties of cotton in 1936 this selection was outstanding in wilt resistance while it also yielded satisfactorily. Last year in another test of ten new-strain and hybird cottons for wilt resistance, it remained practically free of wilt throughout the growing season, produced a splendid stand of one-and-three-sixteenths-inch cotton, and yielded as much as 1100 pounds of seed cotton per acre on the bench and bluff lands at Baton Rouge. Its plants are fairly representative of the Delfes 6102 type in growth habits, boll size, rapidity of fruiting and fiber properties. The new wilt-resistant cotton has been developed by D. C. Neal of the United States Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with C. B. Haddon, superintendent of the Louisiana Station."

Without a generous supply of milk in the diet it is difficult to get enough calcium for building and maintaining strong bones and teeth and for promoting a high level of general health.

# An American Income For Cotton

Adapted from an address by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before a meeting of farmers, A. A. A. committeemen, and others, at Fort Worth, Texas, September 30, 1938.

HIGHLIGHTS.—The excess of 6 million bales produced in the 1937 season alone was enough to supply the usual consumption of cotton in the United States for all purposes for a whole year. It is only this year that the pinch resulting from this record crop has begun to be felt in earnest.

I would like to ask those favoring a type of plan that would subsidize increased production to consider carefully several questions:

What if the low price at which we offered cotton merely gave the foreigner a chance to stock up at a bargain? If the price of your export cotton was very low, would it be worth while to sacrifice your soil fertility for the sake of maintaining big volume of exports? Wouldn't it be better if farm women spent more time making a real home, and farm children spent more time going to school, and they all spent less time drudging to help produce cheap cotton? Why should you want to step up your production of cotton? Why should you want to step up your production of cotton in the face of the biggest accumulated surplus of American cotton the world has ever had? Would the increased exports, assuming they could be brought about under such a plan, actually bring back more dollars to the United States than the present volume of exports?

To those who would have the Government make loans at levels having no relation to the facts of supply and demand, I would like to suggest several questions:

What if the loan makes it impossible for you to keep the export markets you now have? Are you not simply piling up future agony for yourselves if the Government takes your cotton at the loan value and accumulates a big supply which must be got rid of some time? Have you fully considered what will be the inevitable effect on the cotton marketing system of the country if the Government makes loans so out of line with supply and demand that it gradually takes possession of the whole cotton supply?

Maybe it would be a good thing if the people having these two contradictory points of view could argue it out with each other. Both groups then might be willing to go along with the rest of us down the middle of the road.

If consumption of American cotton is to be subsidized, the subsidies ought to be applied to domestic consumption rather than exports. Why not, for once, give OUR OWN consumers and OUR OWN workers a break? The problem deserves the earnest attention of all elements of the cotton and textile industry.

The desirable acreage for cotton will continue to depend, of course, on the needs for soil improvement, the size of the carry-over, and the possible outlets But there is no question in my mind that, with conditions as they exist, cotton acreage adjustment is absolutely essential.

Through the parity payments provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, cotton farmers have a way of increasing their income up toward parity on their normal production. Such parity of income really would amount to more than cotton producers can even hope to get out of any plan which gives them parity only on that portion of the crop consumed in this country. By means of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 we can hold cotton income closer to parity than in any other way.

Farmers cannot yet be certain that the parity principle established by Congress will be maintained. They will not be certain until some arrangement is made whereby the commodity bears at least a large part of the cost of financing its own program. Then, and then only will a continuing source of revenue be assured. For this purpose, a processing tax on cotton was in effct for 2 1-2 years To go back to that system would be a common-sense thing to do.

Today, as in 1935, the farm program is under fire. To guard it and make it work, we need to keep the never-say-die cooperative spirit of the South.

## WHAT IS THE BEST POLICY FOR COTTON

At Hutchinson, Kansas, speaking before a representative group of wheat farmers from all parts of the West, I discussed the national A. A. A. farm program as it applies to wheat. In that talk I stressed the need of an American income for wheat, and urged that wheat farmers use their program in such a way as to get the equivalent of an American price for their product.

At this time I want to discuss the A. A. A. farm program as it applies to cotton. And just as in Kansas I stressed the importance of an American income for wheat, I want to emphasize here the need for American income for cotton. The problems of these two great export commodities are in many ways parallel, and therefore you as cotton producers have a common interest with the wheat producers in a program that will effectively serve the welfare of both your groups.

Some of you may remember the talk I gave at Memphis, Tenn., exactly 1 year ago tomorrow. On that occasion I called attention to the fact that here were two main schools of thought in the South concerning the best national policy for cotton. One, I said, stood for high cotton prices as the way to cotton prosperity. To get high prices, men holding this view favored rigid production adjustment backed up by marketing controls to hold production down to bottom figures even though it costs us our world markets. Opposed to this high-price low-production policy, I pointed out at Memphis, were those who placed their emphasis entirely on volume regardless of price. These men said the export market was all-important to cotton and that the only real solution of the cotton farmers' problem was a general drastic reduction of the tariff, so that other nations could sell their goods in this country and get dollars with which to buy our cotton. These men were willing to give up the cotton program on the strength of a faint hope that badly needed tariff reforms would quickly come to pass.

I tried to show that either the high-price or unlimited-volume course, if pushed to an extreme, could lead to disaster. The cotton farmers' income depends both on the price received and the volume sold. A good price doesn't help the cotton farmer if he can sell only a small amount of cotton at that price. Big volume doesn't help him either if the price is so low that he can't make both ends meet. All of you at sometimes in the past have been bounced up and down on that price-and-volume seesaw and plenty of people are coaxing you to take another ride.

What the South needed, I suggested, was a sensible middle course which would avoid the disastrous results of either of these extremes and would seek to give the farmer the greatest possible income from cotton. To that end I outlined a six-point, middle-of-the-road program which I thought would serve the best interests of the South. These six points are as good today as they were then.

"First," I said, "this course would continue such moderate adjustment of production as would preserve and build up the fertility of the soil and still allow production of at least as much cotton as the markets of this and other countries have been accustomed to take.

"Second, it would encourage greater consumption of cotton in ways that would raise the standard of living of all our people.

"Third, it would provide for an increased production of home food and feed crops.

"Fourth, it would serve notice to the world that the United States intends to keep its place in the world cotton market, and it would supplement the market price with payments to cooperating farms on and allotted cotton production goal.

"Fifth, it would provide authority for loans to prevent price collapse.

"Sixth, it would provide authority for marketing quotas on the entire crop, to be used after a referendum of producers in time of emergency as a further protection against disaster from crushing surpluses."

When I spoke at Memphis a year ago, the cotton crop was estimated at a little over 16 million bales. This was 3 million bales above ordinary domestic consumption and exports. Under the weight of this big crop, the price of cotton had already fallen from the level of 14 cents which it had reached early in that year, down to less than 9 cents a pound.

This fall in the price of cotton had already brought distress to the South. But the full extent of the emergency caused by that year's crop was yet to come. With each succeeding month the crop report showed that the crop was becoming bigger and bigger. Finally it turned out to be 19 million bales.

Think of it! The excess produced in one season alone was enough to supply the usual consumption of cotton in the United States for all purposes for a whole year! In the face of superabundance like that, those who have been accusing you of practicing "scarcity" ought to hang their heads in shame.

This big crop was partly due to exceptional growing weather. But it was due also to the fact that the Supreme Court decision of 1936 had destroyed the cotton production control program, and farmers had planted 7 million acres more than they had been planting under the old A. A. A.

In that emergency the 9-cent cotton loan was of real importance. It sustained the price of cotton and supported other prices with it.

Cotton loans at too high a level could be very harmful indeed, but in that emergency a moderate cotton loan benefited the Cotton Belt and the entire country.

The cotton loan by itself was not enough. Farmers demanded further action by Congress, and the result was the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. As you all know, the 1938 cotton program includes not only acreage adjustment but also marketing quotas approved by growers under authority of the new act.

The income situation of cotton growers in the 1937 marketing year was not as serious as the fall in the price might have indicated. With 19 million bales to sell or place under the Government loan, the total cash income to farmers from lint, seed, and Government payments was 982 million dollars—only 6 million less than the total for the previous year, which itself had been the highest since 1929.

It is only this year that the pinch resulting from the record crop of 1937 has begun to be felt in earnest.. To offset the huge production of a year ago, farmers found it necessary to plant only about 27 million acres. On this acreage, it is estimated that a crop slightly under 12 million bales will be harvested. The present carry-over of more than 13 million bales is even a little larger than the carry-over of 1932. Doubtless, without the cotton loan and the cotton acreage program, the price of cotton would be down to 4 or 5 cents a pound. As it is, the price is around 8 cents, slightly below the present loan level of 8.3 cents.

What about the export picture? Despite the sharp decrease in 1937 as compared to 1936 we exported only 158 thousand bales more than we did in 1936. And with a still lower price this year our exports instead of being higher are lower than they were for the corresponding period last year. Some people say that the way to get foreign markets back is to let cotton prices fall. Our experience in 1937 and thus far this year clashes with that theory.

Another myth that has been exploded this past year is that bigger production and lower prices of cotton bring increased domestic consumption. Here is what really happened: At from 12 to 14 cents a pound cotton was being consumed in 1936-37 at the rate of 8 million bales a year. But with the biggest cotton production in history and the price fallen to 8 cents a pound, consumption this last year went down by over 2 million bales. The real reason for the decline, of course, was the business recession. Now that business is improving again, cotton consumption is rising too.

Cotton growers' income for the present crop years, it is estimated will be around 865 million dollars. That is 177 million dollars less than a year ago, but it is still twice as much as their income in 1932, when the farm value of the cotton crop was only 425 million dollars and the average income from cotton for each farm family was only 216 dollars.

The present year's income consists of about 500 million dollars from lint, about 100 million from seed, and about 265 million from Government paymentss. Price adjusted payments of 130 million dollars, for which funds were appropriated by Congress a year ago, were intended to be compensation for the 1937 crop. But these payments were contingent on patication in the 1938 A. A. A. program and are being made this year. Therefore they are included, along with conservation payments of 136 million dollars, in the 1938 income.

For 4 years, beginning with 1933, the South enjoyed an annual income from cotton ranging from 820 million dollars. For 4 years, the South was gradually working its way out of the morass of 1932. The improvement has meant a great deal, but with a big population trying to make an income from the land, living standards have still been far from what they ought to be.

Coming after those years of optimism and progress, the recent setback, even though moderate, seems discouraging to many.

And so it is not surprising that they should be asking, Where do we go from here? How can we get the income from our cotton that we need?

I can understand the deep feeling that moves you to ask these questions. The Cotton Belt does need more income. There is no doubt whatever about that. For a long time the South has suffered from serious handicaps.

Many in the South have long felt that freight rates on farm products have been discriminatory, and have hoped that the Federal Government might do something about that situation. Congress responded to that hope recently by directing the Secretary of Agriculture to interest himself in freight rates and to appear, when advisable, before the Interstate Commerce Commission. These freight rate questions are unbelievably complex and difficult to solve, but we'll never solve them unless we begin.

For a long time the South has

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# An American Income For Cotton

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felt the pinch of an unfair tariff system. For a long time much of the wealth of Texas and other States of the South, like that of the Western States, has been drained off to enrich the great financial centers of the North and East. For a long time the problem of the South has been, as President Roosevelt has so aptly termed it, the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1. In acknowledging the importance of the problem, the President was thinking of the enormous benefit to the whole Nation that a lift in the income of the South would give. To solve that problem, there must be action and I know there will be action.

Nevertheless, I believe it is very important for those of us who are directly concerned with the farm programs to consider carefully what measures we adopt to reach the goal we seek.

Some of these who believe in unlimited production regardless of price are urging their point of view with fresh vigor. They say, Why not produce all we want, and use to a two-price system or domestic allotment plan to assure our domestic price and let exports bring what they will?

Farmers who are asking this question point to their restricted acreage of this past season as responsible for their unsatisfactory income. To the individual who does not see the cotton situation in its wider aspect, this is a natural conclusion. He thinks, "If I could only grow cotton on more acres, I would have the money I need" Farmers of the Southwest especially are apt to feel like that because it is on the newly cultivated lands of this region that large-scale, merchanized production has made the greatest headway.

I have a lot of affection for the phrase, "domestic allotment." It was the phrase use by M. L. Wilson and myself to describe the plan that led up to the A. A. A. At my suggestion, the phrase was included in the title of one of the great pieces of farm legislation we are now administering. To my mind, the best features of the domestic allotment plan, as that significant idea was developed several years ago, are already incorporated in the present program of the A. A. A.

One variation of the plan which has lately been discussed in this part of the country, however, would discard all controls of cotton supply, would take off all restraints on surpluses, and would in effect be a direct subsidy of increased production.

And so it is with genuine friendliness for both the name "domestic allotment" and the essence of the plan as incorporated in the A. A. A., that I would like to ask those favoring a type of plan that would subsidize increased production to consider carefully several questions in regard to it.

Here is one question: Supposing that under such a plan exports for a year or two could be increased from the present level of 6 million bales to 8 or 9 million bales or more, what assurance do you have that the increased exports would actually bring increased foreign consumption of American cotton?

I have good reason to bring this up. I recall that in the depression years foreigners took advantage of our extremely low prices to buy cotton which stayed in their warehouse to compete with our own cotton produced in the years that followed.

In other words, what if the low price at which we offered cotton merely gave foreigners a chance to stock up at a bargain? Would we be actually any better off?

Here is another question: Would the increased exports, assuming they could be brought about under such a plan, actually bring back more dollars to the United States than the present volume of exports?

At the present price of 8 cents a pound, exports of 6 million bales mean an income to cotton producers of 240 million dollars. Suppose that all adjustment of acreage through Government programs were abandoned. Suppose that cotton acreage jumped back up to 40 million acres, which it might actually reach. On this acreage, with ordinary weather, we might expect crops of around 17 million bales a year. This would mean a margin above domestic consumption of 10 or 11 million bales for export Assuming that there were no cotton loans to keep the price of cotton from seeking its natural level, the price of cotton under the weight of a series of big crops like these could conceivably fall as low as 3 cents a pound. At this price, even 11 million bales would bring only 165 million dollars—or 75 millions dollars less than the present volume of 6 million bales bring at 8 cents a pound. Would that be good business?

Under such a plan, even though the price on the domestically consumed portion of the crop were maintained by some means at the 16-cent parity, the total income from cotton would be substantially less than cotton farmers are getting now.

A third question is this: If the price of your export cotton were very low, would it be worth while to sacrifice your soil fertility for the sake of maintaining big volume of exports?

When you export your soil fertility you are exporting part of your farm's capital. If you get a high enough price for your cotton, you can afford to replace that capital by rebuilding the soil. But can you afford to send your soil and labor abroad for practically nothing? Can you afford to plow up your hillsides and sell your labor for 5 cents an hour when the ultimate end is destruction?

Wouldn't it be better if farm women spent more time making a real home, and farm children spent more time going to school, and they all spent less time drudging to help produce cheap cotton?

Everybody would have a better living and more money in the bank, and you know it.

And here is one further question: Why should you want to step up your production of cotton in the face of the biggest accumulated surplus of American cotton the world has ever had? If the present unsatisfactory price resulted from the misfortune of a 1937 crop that was 6 million bales too big, why try to cure the trouble by inviting a series of crops that are just as big as that one? Would it not be better to get rid of the cotton surplus we already have, before rushing into a scheme that would pile new surpluses on top of it? Do you know any sensible business man in the South or anywhere else who would proceed with such a suicide policy with an industrial product?

Those cotton exporters, spinners, and handlers who are always putting more and more pressure on the farmer to produce vast new surpluses ought to consider these things. It is high time that they begin doing some real thinking about the effects of terribly low cotton prices on the prosperity of agriculture, business, and industry. If we can't get rid of our cotton at present prices, how low do they want the price to go?

The real issue is whether farmers are going to give up their present program for one which would mean bigger and bigger cotton crops and cheaper and cheaper cotton. The real issue is whether farmers are going to scrap the present program for one which for a time might give more business and profits to the interests that buy and handle cotton, but which would certainly reduce the income of farmers whether the man who produces the crop with the labor of his own hands is going to become a forgotten man once more.

In some other parts of the Cotton Belt, farmers who believe that exceedingly high prices are all-important propose a totally different plan. They say, Give us higher loans, or price fixing at high figures.

I stated emphatically a few minutes ago that there are situations in which a cotton loan is of vital importance. But to those who would have the Government make loans at levels having no relation to the facts of supply and demand, I would like to suggest several questions.

For one thing, what if the loan makes it impossible for you to keep the export markets you now have?

As we found in 1934, at the time of the 12-cent loan, our foreign competitors may undersell us if we do not let our cotton flow freely into export trade. And a foreign market once lost is difficult to win back.

For another thing, are you not simply piling up future agony for yourselves if the Government takes your cotton at the loan value and accumulates a big supply which must be gotten rid of sometime?

If the scheme of making loans at high rates should be combined with the encouragement of unlimited production, cotton growers would find themselves in no time in a fix that by comparison would make the Farm Board mess seem like a picnic.

Finally, have you fully considered what will be the inevitable effect on the cotton marketing system of the country if the Government makes loans so out of line with supply and demand that it gradually takes possesion of the whole cotton supply?

This probably would mean that the Government would take over the cotton-marketing machinery, and this development would make a drastic change in our business system. I am in favor of following policies which avoid this kind of development as long as possible. But I want to tell you frankly that any plan for Government loans on cotton at rates far out of line with supply and demand will take this country rapidly in the direction of complete Government operation of the entire cotton marketing, processing, and exporting industry.

To farmers and others belonging to the school of thought that would raise prices and forget entirely about volume, I will say the same as to those who want more exports regardless of price, that I am not here to tell you what to think, but I do urge that you face all these questions as squarely as you can.

Maybe it would be a good thing if the people having these two contradictory points of view could argue it out with each other. Both groups then might be willing to go along with the rest of us down the middle road that I described to you a year ago.

Now what about that middle road? Where does it take us, in the light of the cotton situation that confronts us at the end of September 1938?

First, as to exports. I believe that, as I have urged in the case of wheat, we should make sure that we have our fair share of the world's cotton trade. Just how much that fair share ought to be, is a matter for all of us to study. Should it be 6 million bales? Should it be 9 million bales? I don't think we have the final answer, but I believe most of us could agree that our fair share is at least 6 million bales, or somewhat more than our exports were last year. Perhaps, if world cotton consumption increases, our fair share ought to increase in proportion. But I believe, while we are insisting on our fair share of export trade, we should also keep in mind the long-time needs of our soil.

As with wheat, I believe that once we have determined what our share of the world market ought to be, we should be prepared to supply that amount of cotton year after year. With 13 million bales in the cotton carry-over, that is no problem now.

Unlike wheat, however, an outright export subsidy does not appear to be called for in the case of cotton. The reason is that none of the cotton-exporting countries competing with us is using this method, whereas in the case of wheat the use of this method by other countries has forced us to do likewise. If used on a large scale and over a period of time, export subsides employed by competing countries are mutally self-defeating. They amount to an international price war that is bound to be destructive in the end. I believe it is far better for the competing countries to get together and work out trade arrangements on a sensible basis. This old world has got to give up its policies of dog eat dog and learn to live and let live.

Second, as to the use of loans. I believe the cotton loan should be continued to assist producers to hold their cotton and permit them to sell it when they choose, and as a stop-loss measure in times of emergency. But I have already shown that the loan method has serious drawbacks as a means of boosting the price of cotton. For price improvement, I believe other methods, which I shall suggest in a moment, are clearly preferable.

Third, as to conservation of the soil and the growing of home food and feed crops. The A. A. A. conservation program is one of the most constructive measures ever taken on behalf of the South. The 19 million acres in the nine States of the Southern Region that were devoted to soil-conserving uses in 1937 bear decisive witness to the value of this program.

Likewise, the increase in acreage of home food and feed crops being encouraged under the A. A. A. program is enormously important in raising the standard of living of Southern farm families. That increase should go on.

Fourth, as to the encouragement of greater domestic consumption of cotton. There are two ways in which domestic consumption of cotton can be increased. One is through the development of new uses for cotton. The other is through expanding cotton consumption for uses that are already well established.

In finding new uses for cotton, the A. A. A. is doing an important work, partly through supply cotton and cotton materials to nonprofit organizations carrying on experiments and demonstrations, and partly through subsidizing the use of cotton in certain specified ways. I have referred before to the use of cotton as reinforcing for roads. Experiments in the highway field are still going on, one of the newest being the use of cotton fabric to prevent the movement of soil on the slope of highway cuts or fills. Cotton is being tried as a principal material in the construction of houses, especially for roofs and side walls. If this proves to be successful, a vast field will be opened up, for housing promises to be one of the Nation's most important industries during the next few years. Another important use for cotton is in substitution for jute in cotton-bale coverings. Other prospective uses are as bags for wool, for protecting fruit while drying, a linings for irrigation ditches and canals, and in building airplane runways.

Provision has also been made in the new Farm Act for one of the four new regional research laboratories to be established somewhere in the South.

The chemurgic movement has been making progress, too. But not all chemurgic developments are in the direction of increased use of cotton. One new process was patented recently by the great chemical interests sponsoring the chemurgic movement and is already being used on a big scale by one leading tire-manufacturing company. The process apparently will mean the substitution of rayon for cotton in tire manufacture. Tire manufacturing has been one of the main industrial outlets for cotton, furnishing a market for several hundred thousand bales every year. Therefore this single development in substituting rayon for cotton is likely to reduce the market for cotton more than the total increase resulting from all the new outlets that I have just mentioned.

Technical changes of this kind can not be prevented, and I doubt if we would want to prevent them if we could. But it would be an ironic thing if those tire manufacturers who are displacing cotton with rayon should find that the money they save in this way is offset by the loss of tire and automobile sales in the South through the decreased purchasing power of cotton producers. Now that this severe blow is being dealt to

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## AN AMERICAN INCOME FOR COTTON

(Continued from Page 6)

Southern agriculture, I hope the leaders of the automobile and chemical industries will give sympathetic support to the farmers' own programs.

The second method of expanding domestic consumption is through the increased use of cotton in ways that are long established. As I have already pointed out, the return of business prosperity is already helping to restore cotton consumption to some extent. If all the unemployed were at work and the national income were raised to 90 or 100 billion dollars, domestic cotton consumption would probably be much higher than it ever has been before.

In the meantime, there are millions of families in the United States who are doing without the clothing, bedding, and other household goods they need, simply because they lack the money to buy them. The existence of this great potential market waiting to be filled is a fact of vital importance to the cotton farmer.

That paradox—great warehouses bursting with surplus cotton while thousands of textile workers are without jobs and millions of families are getting along without the cotton goods they need—that paradox is a challenge to the South and the entire Nation. It is a paradox that must be ended if the cotton industry is to take its rightful place in the Nation's economy.

Ending that paradox, I believe is the solution to at least one part of the cotton problem.

At the present time the Government has on its hands about 7 million bales of cotton that are tied up under loans. Holding this cotton off the market helps the price today, but the release of this cotton might lower the price later on. If ways could be found to get a substantial part of this 7 million bales into use, some of the huge weight which is crushing the cotton industry would be removed. If, in addition to the usual consumption, a few million of these bales, for example, could be disposed of in the next year or 18 months, the price of cotton would be strengthened. In addition, we could relax our acreage adjustment program and plant more nearly a normal crop of cotton.

With a recognized need for cotton goods, why is this Government-held cotton not put to use? One of the main reasons is that the cost of processing is, on the average, about twice the value of the raw cotton. Only a fifth of the cotton retail dollar goes to the farmer for cotton. Unless a definite and comprehensive plan for getting the cotton into use is worked out, and the necessary funds provided, it simply stays idle in the Nation's warehouses.

If consumption of American cotton is to be subsidized, the subsidies ought to be applied to domestic consumption rather than exports. Back in the 20's American loans to foreign countries which were never paid were in effect generous gifts of cotton and other farm products to those countries. But if any gifts of cotton are going to be made under the present administration, our own people ought to come first. Why not, for once, give OUR OWN consumers and OUR OWN workers a break?

This whole problem of getting more cotton into consumption is one that President Roosevelt has deeply at heart. With his approval, the Department of Agriculture is setting up a committee to develop specific proposals for dealing with it. The problem deserves the earnest attention of all elements of the cotton and textile industry. I think, therefore, that one of the first steps of the committee might very well be the calling of a conference of representatives of various branches of the industry to find ways and means of getting more cotton used.

The first task would be to make definite estimates of the amounts of cotton that could be used in various ways that would constitute a net addition to the consumption now brought about through regular commercial trade channels—new consumption of cotton for clothing, for mattresses, for bedding, for house insulation, and so on. Home-made mattresses, for example, may offer a possibility. In addition to distribution of cotton goods to families on relief, ways should be found to increase consumption of cotton goods by farmers themselves. It is tragic, but it is true, that among all the classes of people in the United States, the use of cotton goods is just about the smallest among those people who produce the cotton. I think we ought to do something to change that. I believe that to aid in carrying out a plan for increased consumption through relief distribution, textile manufacturers and labor groups would be glad to cooperate to keep the processing costs moderate.

I do not know what each group in the entire industry may be able to contribute to a plan of this sort or how much a plan of this kind would cost. But I DO know that funds could scarcely be used in any better way. Such a plan would bring manifold benefits—at one and the same time it would help the cotton farmers, the textile workers, and the families of the unemployed, and it would give an important stimulus to general business activity.

There is one other way in which some of the Government-held cotton could be utilized. Perhaps a million bales could be definitely set aside as an insurance reserve for starting a crop-insurance program for cotton similar to that now in effect for wheat. When the cotton-insurance program gets under way—say in 1939 or 1940—premiums could be paid by growers in the cash equivalent of cotton, and then in poor crop years they could receive indemnities in the form of some of this cotton held in reserve. Thus the insurance cotton would be definitely kept off the market until a short crop brought the need for some of it to be released.

For too long farming has been the only business not covered by insurance. Let's make farming an insurable business like the others.

Fifth, as to acreage adjustment and marketing quotas. The desirable acreage for cotton will continue to depend, of course, on the needs for soil improvement, the size of the carry-over, and the possible outlets. But there is no question in my mind that with conditions as they exist, cotton-acreage adjustment is absolutely essential. Also you as growers should continue to have the opportunity to vote, as you did last winter, on whether you want marketing quotas on cotton. Through these measures you can use the machinery provided by the Government for surplus control and thus can safeguard yourselves against price collapse.

I feel that a cotton acreage of 25 million to 27 million acres year in and year out is lower than we would like to see. Once we get our surplus in hand, we can expand cotton acreage, but to expand in the face of a 13 million bale carry-over would only result in a larger carry-over, cheaper cotton, and a reduced income.

Sixth, as to an American income for cotton. With such a large part of the American cotton crop being sold abroad, you have always had to accept as your price whatever is the price in the market places of the world. But through the parity payments provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, you have a way of increasing your income up toward parity on your normal production. Such parity of income really would amount to more than you can even hope to get out of any plan which gives you parity only on that portion of your crop consumed in this country.

An important part of the cotton problem is in the cities. By using the powers of the new Act, we can get parity income as soon as the unemployed are put to work at good wages and as soon as the World War tension lessens. But even while these depression breeders are continuing we can by means of the 1938 A. A. A. hold cotton income closer to parity than in any other way.

As a matter of fact, the income from your crop this year, with Government payments figured in, will be at least a cent a pound above parity on the domestically consumed portion. But you know and I know that you have not yet attained the income that will give you an American standard of living.

To make possible an American standard of living for a larger number of the people of the South further Government payments will be necessary in the future. For next year cotton farmers will have, in addition to their share of fund, their share of the 212 million dollars recently appropriated by the 500 million dollar conservation Congress for parity payments on cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice. But farmers cannot yet be certain that the parity principle established by Congress will be maintained. They will not be certain until some arrangement is made whereby the commodity bears at least a large part of the cost of financing its own program. Then, and then only, will a continuing source of revenue be assured. For this purpose a processing tax on cotton was in effect for 2 1-2 years.

Through the tax-and-payment system farmers can, in effect, get part of their price directly in the market place and part of it from consumers indirectly in the form of Government payments. That system is the best method I know for securing an American income for cotton. That system has been tried and has been proved to be simple and workable. To go back to that system would be a common-sense thing to do.

There is a greater need today that ever for the vital spark that has carried American agriculture through the past 4 years. As we look upon the troubled world of which we all are a part, we realize that the future will bring serious problems—problems that will call for clear-eyed courage and determination to keep civilization moving onward. We must prepare ourselves to meet the situation which war might bring, remembering that in the 4 years of the World War cotton exports averaged only 5 1-2 million bales, remembering that cotton along with all agriculture was caught in the blowing and the bursting of the war's inflationary bubble.

In a very real sense the cotton farmers, the wheat farmers, and the other farmers are still paying for the last war—paying for lost foreign markets and for dislocations which after two decades still remain unadjusted. We are still paying, even while the world tries to count the possible costs of another conflict.

The farm program of 1938 was made necessary by war and the aftermath of war. And now today with conditions as they are in the world, this farm program has become more vital to you and to the wheat and corn farmers than it has ever been before. Now, more than before, it is needed to assure farmers the fair share of the national income which they must have for better living standards among farm families.

But the need for a farm program does not in itself assure farmers of having it. Farmers needed a national farm program in the early 20's. They needed it in the inflationary period of '28 and '29, and as the depression deepened they needed it more and more. But year after painful year went by before that dire need brought forth a program. It took 20 years of struggle before the farmers finally got a law in 1933 that was based on the principle of farm equality.

You have a farm program based on farm equality now. But can you keep it unless you are willing to fight for it? Today, as in 1935, when the processors made their mass attack on the first Agricultural Adjustment Act, the program is under fire. Now, as then, different schemes are being pushed forward as substitutes and hailed by interests which are and always have been against any farm program of any kind. These interests think that once rid of the present program they can make short of whatever glittering substitute is used to knock it out.

The time has come for farmers the country over to make up their minds where they stand. Without their farm program surpluses will pile up, prices will be ruined, and income will fall. No other program that I know of would give cotton farmers or other farmers as large an income over a period of years.

Of course, we do not want the farm program taken away. And to guard it and make it work we need to keep the never-say-die cooperative spirit of the South. The cotton farmers, the wheat farmers, the corn farmers, and all the other farm groups need to close up their ranks. United action gave farmers the only national farm program they have ever had. If that spirit is maintained, if each one does his part, the farm program will go on.

### RELAXING

Detroit News: A former congressman in Georgia has retired from the rigors of farming and plans a well-earned rest. He sails shortly to hunt lions.

## Our Agricultural Problems

(Continued from Page 3)

of Secretary Wallace and our new Administrator, Honorable R. M. Evans, among whom there are no greater friend of agriculture in these United States and none who understand their problems nor has a deeper sympathy for their struggles than both these gentlemen. Our progress will continue to be onward and upward towards the goal of parity. I want to say that I am proud today to have an humble part with you in this worthy enterprise. The idea of talking aboot repeal of an Act we haven't even tried out because we have difficulties which arose for the lack of this Act!

Under these provisions national acreage allotments are provided for in connection with farm commodities. These allotments are to be based on an acreage the normal production of which with the carry-over will produce abundance for both the domestic and foreign markets and an adequate storage for carry-over to protect consumers against scarcity or unreasonably high prices.

Most of our talks are about the soil conservation and specific agricultural programs carried out in the States and Counties, but there are, I think other very valuable provisions of our agricultural program. For instance, in the Marketing Division of the Department there are hundreds of programs undertaken to help particular commodities out in emergencies enabling farmers to get better prices, and at the same time providing consumers with an opportunity to have some of the commodities which they need so much, and could not obtain otherwise. These programs are also increasing the possibilities for extended use of these commodities in the future. Under the Marketing Division again there have been a number of marketing agreements and orders which help farmers adjust their offerings to what the market will absorb.

It is a proven fact that stabilized farm income at a figure where farmers can purchase the things they need increases employment in industry probably more than anything else. So the goal of an agricultural program is to benefit the entire country. We sometimes hear people criticize the program, which is all right. Constructive criticism is always welcome. We also hear talk of substitutes being offered. There is no objection to that, but I think we should ask ourselves the following question. Where would the farmers be today without a program? Would the substitutes which have been suggested be the cure-all that many think? Would they provide the income which the farmer is entitled to? We believe in the basic principles of the present program. Some instances of annoyance and inequities may have developed. These were almost certain to arise in the hurried development of aly program coming out in such a brief time as this program did, but they can and will be ironed out. I am glad to tell you that our Secretary and our new Administrator with their aides are determined to eliminate them so far as practicable. In other words, should we abandon the program be-

(Continued on Page 11)

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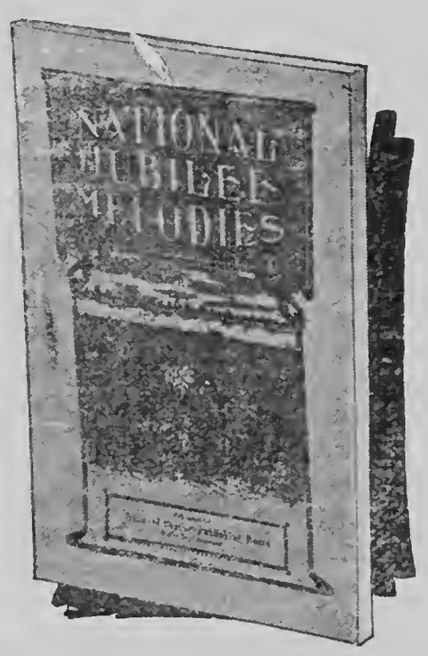


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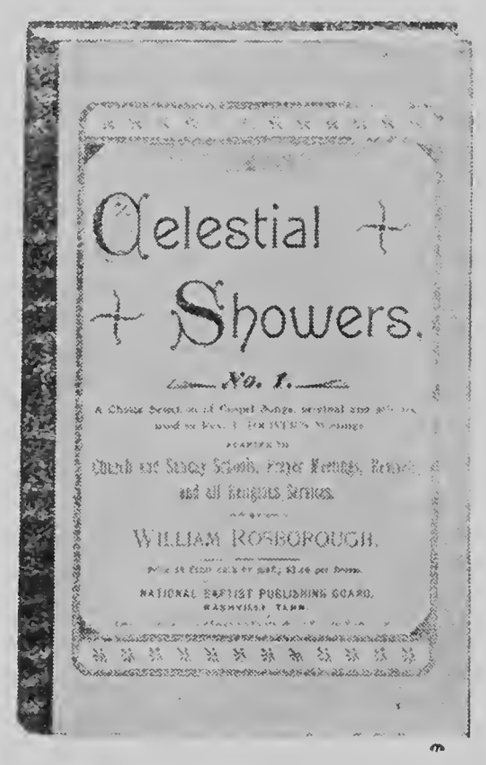


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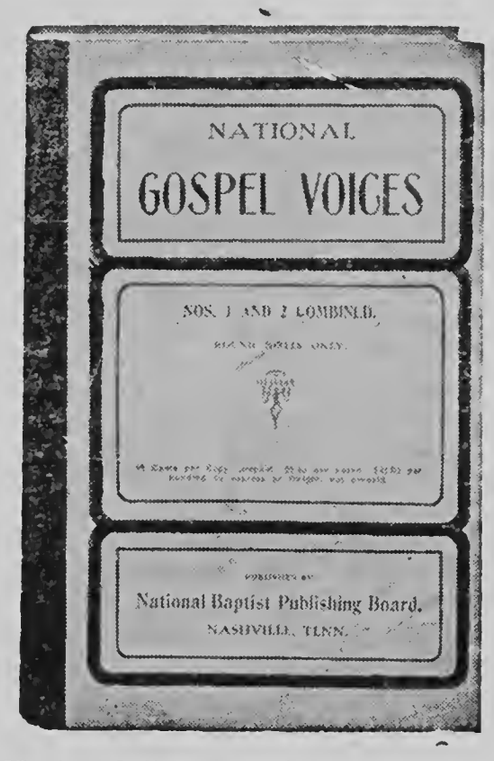


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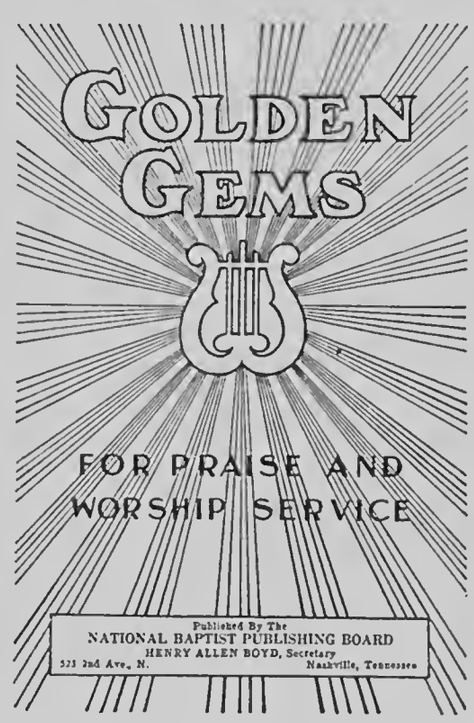


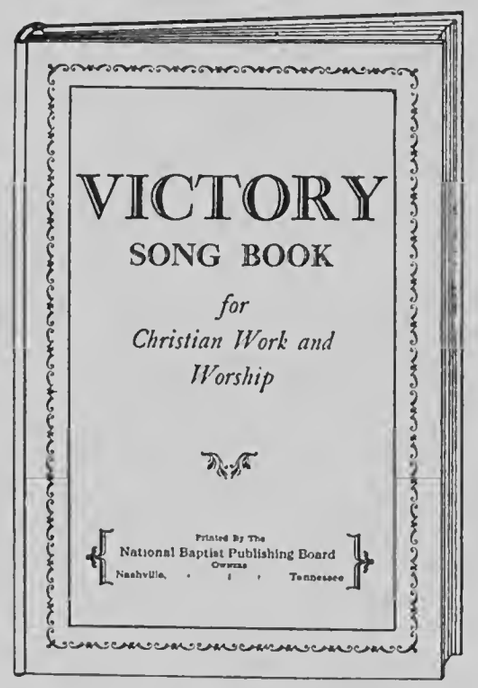


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## LISTEN TO THIS

By Hobart T. Mitchell

Solomon ordered Hiram of Tyre to secure the services of black men to do the skilled hewing and designing of the timber work on the temple. Solomon declaring that these "black men' were the only men possessed with sufficient skill to take charge and complete the artistic timber work.

The three most important events in the history of American slavery all occurred on the same date.

April 14, 1775—First movement to free American slaves began in Philadelphia, as Quakers organized the first anti-slavery society with Benjamin Franklin as president.

April 14, 1861—The American flag was hauled down from Fort Sumter in Charleston, S. C., harbor as the War Between the States over slavery began.

April 14, 1865—Abraham Lincoln, 56, emancipator of the slaves, was fatally shot in the back of the head in Ford's theatre, Washington, at 10:30 p. m.

Jethro, the Ethiopian, father in law of Moses, who was the author who first employed that, which is to day, our judicial system. (Quote from the Bible) And Moses' father in law said unto him, The thing that thou doest is not good.

Hearken now unto my voice, I will give thee counsel, and God shall be with thee: Be thou for the people to God-ward, that thou mayest bring the causes unto God.

And thou shall teach them ordinances and laws, and shalt show them the way wherein they must walk, and the work that they must do.

Negroes in the United States in 1936 owned some 20,000,000 acres of land or 31,000 square miles.

The first Negro to be elected member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity was Edward A. Bouchet, 1874, Yale University.

If the prophecy of Daniel is true Christ when he left this earth he had wooly hair.

Hiram R. Revels, the first Negro to serve as United States senator and the first man of the race to appear in either house of Congress completed an unexpired term from Feb. 25, 1870 to March 3, 1871. Senator from Mississippi.

David Walker, a free Negro, the first person of color to attack slavery through the press. "Walker's Appeal' was published in Boston in 1829, which was circulated in the South.

The second settler in Alabama was a Negro. He visited the country with De Sota—liked the climate and the country—stayed and lived with the Indians (1540).

In November, 1910, The Crisis, the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was first published. In 1911, the Association published its first pamphlet against lynching and held its first large meeting of protest.

The black belt was originally a fertile strip of black soil. The Black Belt of to day is that part of a city where most of the colored population reside.

Free Negroes in Maryland had a right to vote down to 1783. A law was passed in Virginia in 1723 that they were not allowed to vote.

Somewhere I read this little poem. I pass it on to you—

This land is ours by right of birth,
This land is ours by right of toil;
We helped to turn its virgin earth,
Our sweat is in its fruitful soil.

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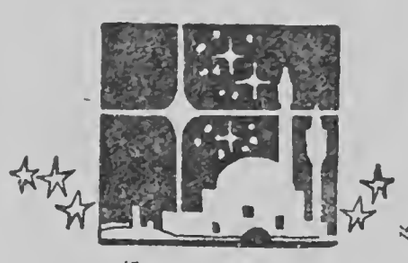

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## WHAT IS MARGINAL LAND?

How to determine marginal or sub-marginal land—land on which a man scarcely can raise a rumpus, to say nothing of life-sustaining crops—has always been a puzzle to workers in the federal department of agriculture. Heretofore, marginal and submarginal land has always been that land farmed by the other fellow. Few farmers will admit that the "sod" to which they have devoted a life-time of hard labor, ought, perhaps, to be turned back to grass.

But a new measuring stick has been devised which may serve fairly well in determining what land will and will not sustain a decent standard of living over a 10-year period. When the federal department of agriculture took the farm records it had accumulated under AAA, as to losses and yields, to work out an actuarial basis for crop insurance, the resulting figures were rather disquieting to the department and to farmers.

If, for example, a farmer must give 2 bushels of wheat per acre per year in order to insure himself 75 per cent of a crop which, over the past 10 years, has not averaged more than 6 bushels per acre—then that farmer needs something, to be sure, but it probably isn't crop insurance. What he needs undoubtedly is a chance on better land. The land he has been farming for the past 10 years, for that period, at least, has been either marginal or submarginal land.

Mother Nature is a fickle old dame, it is true. The land that's blowing today may blossom as the rose tomorrow. But for the long pull, much of that land will not justify continuing tillage. Farmers in such areas must be given an opportunity to start over again where nature is not quite so stern and relentless.

—From "Consumer Cooperative."

## FARMERS SHOULD SEEK LOW COST PRODUCTION SAYS EQUIPMENT MAN

Charles D. Wiman, president of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., told the annual meeting of the Farm Equipment institute at French Lick, Ind., that "we do not lay enough stress on the importance of low cost of production in agriculture."

"While the farmer has no control over the selling prices of his products," Wiman said, "his costs of producing them, within certain limitations, is a matter of management and largely under his own control.

"He may elect to continue inefficient methods, with resultant high costs and little or no margin under his selling prices, or he can follow the practices of management in other industries and greatly reduce his production costs."

Wiman said the equipment outlook for 1939 seems favorable.

A Texas Frontiersman came into camp riding an old mule.

"How much fer th' mule?" asked a bystander.

"Jist a hundred dollars," answered the rider.

"I'll give you five dollars," said the other.

The rider slowly dismounted.

"Stranger," he said, I ain't a'goin' to let a little matter o' ninety-five dollars stand between me and a mule trade. The mule's yourn."

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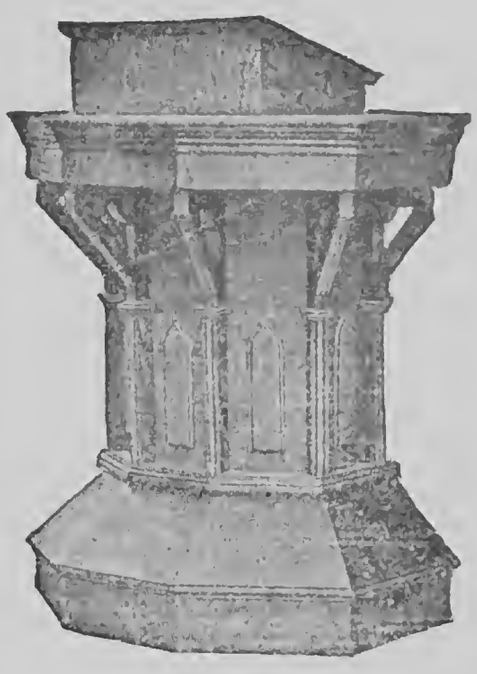

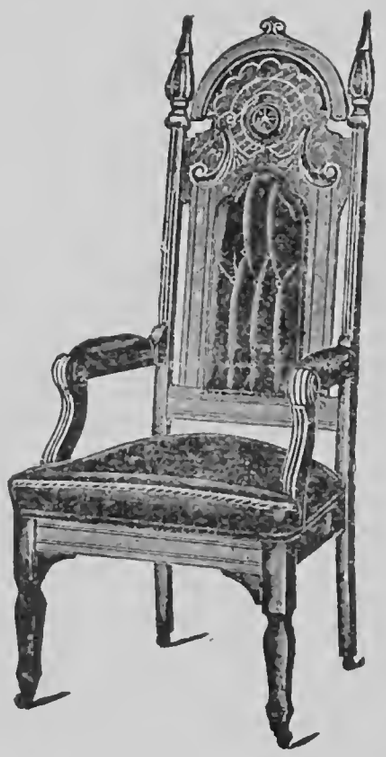

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## AGRICULTURE ITEMS OF INTEREST

(Continued from Page 2)

mits only 40,000 lb., a third as much. Kansas has apoted a port of entry system (now duplicated by most of the surrounding states) where 'foreign' trucks must enter at any one of the 66 stipulated ports of entry, there to pass all manner of inspection of equipment and papers. The method is costly, vexatious and time-consuming—and it is changing the character of such commerce from interstate to intrastate. The U. S. Department of Agriculture believes that such vagaries as the foregoing are rather detrimental to farmers..."

### SHAW WATER LILY FARMS

The Shaw water lily farms, which lie just oustide Washington, will become public gardens through a recent purchase by the government. They were started in 1870 and are now thought to be the largest lily farms in the world. There are twenty-five ponds—one that is an acre-and-a-hadf in area—which hold more than a half million lily plants. (Associated Press.)

### BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

Biological Abstracts has grown too big for the average individual subscriber and is about to split into several parts. Due to the fact that Biological Abstracts summarizes everything that appears in the whole field of biology, it has become very thick and costly to public. Practically every biologist is a specialist, reading only the section of the journal devoted to his particular field. The board of editors has announced that Biological Abstracts will henceforward be published in five sections. The individual biologist may subscribe to any section or rections he desires. The entire journal, with all five sections between the same covers will continue to be used by libraries. (Science Service.)

### B. A. E. SEED SECTION

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics announces that effective October 15, the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates will establish a statistical section for seeds, under the direction of G. C. Elder. This new section will handle all statistics of seed production, stocks, movement, and prices. In the formation of the section there is brought together all the work on the statistics of seed that has hertofore been done by the Hay, Feed and Seed Division and the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. It is believed that the work thus combined and enlarged will cover the field more effectively and thoroughly. Mr. Edler entered the then Bureau of Markets as investigator in seed Marketing in 1916, and was put in charge of the seed reporting service when it was started the following year. He is recognized to day as the outstanding authority on seed marketing statistics and information. (B. A. E. News, October 1.)

### COTTON PALE COVERS

Thet first shipment of cotton into North Carolina wrapped in cotton cloth and bound with cotton rope has been received by a mill near Hendersonville, says a Charlotte report in the New York Times. The all-cotton wrapping weighs four and a half pounds against thirteen pounds for jute and iron bands. The shipment was the first under an agreement whereby the manufacturer pays the farmer the difference between the weight of the cotton wrapping and the old jute wrapping. The Federal Government is planning to subsidize manufacturers of the cotton burlap by paying the difference in cost between cotton and jute on a million bales this year.

An item in the Farmer-Stockman (October 1) says: "N. S. Pearse, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England, wrote recently to a cotton mill in New Orleans: 'I saw in the Cotton Trade Journal an article upon the suggested use of cotton rope in replacement of steel ties on cotton bales. I should be much obliged if you would forward me a copy of the photograph showing the bale tied with cotton ropes. I also see from your advertisement in the same paper that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has contracted with your firm for the supply of cotton bagging sufficient to cover a million bales of cotton. I may say that we hope the movement to cover cotton bales with cotton will increase in your country, as the elimination of jute and sisal fibers will be much appreciated by the cotton spinners of the world. The federation Mr. Pearse represents is composed of the cotton spinners of the United States, Great Britain and 19 other nations and has long advocated the use of cotton bagging. A resolution that cotton should be covered with three-quarter pound standard cotton bagging was adopted by the federation several years ago."

### WORLD LOCUST CONFERENCE

Nature (London, September 24) in an item on the recent Fifth International Locust Conference says: "The great economic importance of the (locust) problem was emphasized by the results of a statistical inquiry organized by the International Centre for Anti-Locust Research in London. The information collected from the majority of the countries suffering from locusts and grasshoppers showed that the average cost of these pests to the world amounts to not less than 15 million pounds per annum. Discussions at the conference were centered mainly round the necessity of establishing permanent organizations for the supervision of the original centres of locust outbreaks, with a view to the prevention of such outbreaks in future. An agreement was reached by the various delegations that such organizations should be established without delay and financed on an international basis. This decision was made possible by the extensive investigations carried out during recent years by an international team of entomologists surveying some of the most inacessible parts of Africa and Arabia. There is every hope that the recommendations made by the conference will be adopted and acted upon by the Governments concerned, and that the control of locusts by the prevention of the swarm formation will become an accomplished fact."

### ALGAE IN THE SOIL

"Scientists have long been aware of the fact that Indian rice crops, despite the absence of any system of manuring, continue year after year without loss of quality," says The Field (London, September 24). "At Queen Mary College it has been conclusively proved that certain of the blue-green algae occurring in the water have the power to absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere and thus, after decay, to enrich the soil and in turn to feed the rice crops. To prove without doubt that the alga itself was absorbing nitrogen, it was first necessary to secure specimens of blue-green algae completely free from bacteria. When these had been obtained it was then established beyond doubt that this low form of plant-life does in fact take in nitrogen and is thus a natural manuring agent. Further research may show how this new knowledge can be extended to agricultural production not only in India but elsewhere."

### COURSE IN FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Realizing the need in the food industries for men trained as good technologists rather than as specialists in a particular branch, University of Washington has introduced a four-year course in food technology This course provides training for students who intend to enter the field of food production as control or research laboratory workers. Emphasis may be placed upon bacteriology, chemistry or food utilization by the selection of various optional courses in the fourth year. The curriculum in food technology is administered by a committee from the departments of bacteriology, chemistry and home economics. (Food Industries, October.)

# Our Agricultural Problems

(Continued from Page 3)

cause it has not within six months taken care of a situation which arose for the lack of this legislation—not because of it?

We sometimes hear farmers oppose the marketing quota features of the present Act, but you must admit they are sound and democratic from the viewpoint that it is left to farmers to determine their own means of adjusting marketing in line with the conditions which face the commodity.

Cotton is far too cheap this year, but if it had not been for the Adjustment Act of 1938 the regulation of marketing and the loans, cotton would have sold for a very much lower price, to say nothing of the cash benefits which the farmers received for compliance with the program. When farmers analyze this situation and the arguments of the opposition who would have us scrap the present program and substitute something else, it seems to me farmers here and other farmers will get in behind this program and especially the marketing quota provisions and continue these inforce by their vote in order to protect themselves against the deluge of turning loose of over 13 million bales surplus plus the 1939 crop on the market. In my judgment, this would bring the most disastrous price and low purchasing power that the cotton farmer has ever experienced.

There are several other provisions of this Act with which we should acquaint ourselves. There is a provision authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to take part in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the interest of getting lower freight rates on farm commodities if in the interest of the public. It also provides for an appropriation to build four great farm laboratories to develop new uses for farm commodities. These will be of far reaching benefit, but there is another provision which stands out as a land mark and if farmers had achieved nothing else in the past ten years than this parity income principle written into the Act they could well afford to congratulate themselves on such an achievement as worth all its cost in effort and sacrifice. As soon as funds are made available for this purpose it will set the American farmer on new high ground.

As the Secretary pointed out in his Fort Worth speech on cotton a few days ago, the Department now has under consideration the development of a program to expedite the removal of surpluses by working in cooperation with industry and the public generally. These facilities are to be coordinated so far as possible to provide consumers an opportunity to use some of the large surpluses which are burdening the market and at the same time fill the needs of millions of people. In my judgment this program has great possibilities. All of these programs are calculated to help the farmers maintain their income and at the same time benefit the general public.

In my remarks I have talked of this program in terms of all farmers, and I know that is what you would have me do, for after all, we are farmers and this program draws no lines of distinction or discrimination. But you may be peculiarly interested in certain phases of this program and its workings, not because there is any line drawn, but because a large number of your folks are affected by these provisions. You are interested in the provisions affecting tenants because the most of your farmers in the South especially are tenants, although there are 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 acres of farm land owned by approximately 200,000 of the people for whom you speak today. Yet there are approximately a million tenants and share croppers whom you are equally as interested in. And I am glad to say that those in charge of these programs from their inception in 1933 have taken a peculiar interest to see that the tenant received what was adjudged his share of the proceeds of the crop and the benefits under the Act. Justice in these matters have been and are very much on the mind of the Secretary and Adjustment officials and, as you know, we have made splendid progress here. There have been a few outstanding abuses of these rights, but they have been the exception rather than the general rule, and immediate effort has been put forth to punish the guilty party and see that justice was done so far as possible with the powers set forth under the different Acts. Then you are especially interested in the provision which increases proportionately the payments of the small farmers.

Income in the South has been low during the last 75 years and today with the cotton situation as it is, is peculiarly so. The great malady we suffer is low income and the aim of this program is to raise the income. Some tenants have been replaced by the use of farm machinery, but not any more so than in industry. In fact, I believe that with the fine and close relationship which exists among land owners and their tenants the tendency has been far less

I think we can all agree that the provisions of this Act are not such as to enhance this tendency and I am positive every effort has been put forth to discourage that endency and give the tenant and share cropper a square deal.

This is not only right, but imperative to the economic welfare of the country for our greatest problem is raising the purchasing power and living standards of these people—whoever and wherever they are and when it is done you may talk of foreign trade, but you will see a market opened up here which will astonish the world.

These programs have centered the attention of the country upon the South and the share-cropper. The share-cropper has been in the South since the Civil War. The AAA programs did not create the tenancy problem or the other acute problems we have in the South—far from it. We have had them for years and not until we began national programs for agriculture did the country awaken to the situation among the share-croppers and the farmers in our low income areas. The programs have been responsible for hundreds of meetings which were attended by Negro farmers, as well as others. The Negro farmer has had an opportunity to learn fundamental facts and to examine his own situation in their light. To a large extent, these programs have brought the Negro farmer out of the eddy in which he lived and back into the current of action and vigorous thought.

Recently a Negro leader in the South said that he felt that the AAA programs were one of the greatest benefits for his people in many years. He said further that the programs had not solved the tenant problem, far from it, nor had they abolished poverty. "But," said he, "they have drawn the attention of the South and the Country to the poverty of the Southland, to the plight of many tenants and they have given the colored farmer something to look to. It is worth a lot for us to be able to call the attention of the United States government to our situation and to things we feel are not right. These programs have given the colored farmers a voice and people who see only the defects of today are overlooking the significance of these programs from a long time viewpoint."

There is no question but what the study, working together and cooperating to work toward a common goal by all farmers regardless of race, creed or color have helped to dissipate prejudice. Any move which acts to bring all farmers together to discuss common problems is bound to result in a better understanding. In connection with this great conservation program we have reached even higher objectives—the conservation of human resources.

This farm income is basic to the welfare of the American people. It has been demonstrated that there is no such thing as prosperity in the nation as a whole unless the farmer is prosperous. Could the income of the farmer today be brought back to parity you would see such stimulation to business and revival of industry that this country has not known in a long time. The farmer would begin to purchase the things he needs.

When I think of the wonderful resources and productive capacity of this country and what it would mean to the people in living stand-

(Continued on Page 15)

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# THE ANNUAL ADDRESS

(Continued from page 3)

Negro, and only wants my stuff when needed to fill up a car of the other fellows' then it would be foolish for me not to segregate myself from such a cooperative and build up one which the producers of my own group. Segregate me all you please but don't mess with my dollars or my cotton, pigs, beans and peanuts. There is no differenee between the eolor of mine and the eolor of the other fellows.

And while we are talking about cooperative efforts I desire to mention cooperative financing. I hope we will take advantage of the opportunity we now have to establish eredit unions in our eommunities. Only seventy-five rural eredit unions have been established but thus is a good beginning. A very few of these have been established by farmers of our group. Units of our organization should establish federal credit unions and we are calling on the teachers in these communities to give inspiration and assist our farmers who wish to understand the prineiples of management and operation of these excellent eooperative eredit ageneies.

## TENANT PROBLEM

The farm tenaney problem is still in the forefront of interest. It will remain there as long as we have seven hundred thousand tenant farmers and shareeroppers among our group and less than two hundred thousand farm owners.

If possible, the growth of tenaney should be halted, and under the Farm Seeurity Aet, passed by Congress last year, some progress has been made.

I do not agree with those who elaim that an agriculture eonsisting entirely of family sized farms would not be able to provide enough farm-stuffs above its own needs to supply the nation. Neither ean I agree with those of our friends who elaim that the large eorporate farm—the farm run as a factory under effieient management—would be best for farm labor and would almost abolish our tenant system. Under the present system, the tenant or shareeropper may not be able to say, "This is my farm," but he ean say, "This is my erop, or, "This is OUR erop." The farm laborer on the corporate farm could not even say that. He would not be a farmer.

Right now I would like to see a farm tenant program adopted that would seek, not so mueh to abolish tenantry, as to find a praetieal way to mutually assist those most eoneerned in this problem, the landlords and tenants themselves. Long time government loans to landlords, now available, will assist greatly in providing better tenant housing. Tenants should also be provided with free, or very low-eost medieal service, and education—education directed toward improved relationships between landlords and tenants is badly needed. And especially here in the South, a way must be found for providing more employment for tenants and sharecroppers, for no healthy man can live and half-deeently support a family who can find work only 140 or 150 days a year.

Tenants and shareeroppers of our group who have left overpopulated sections of the South and gone to other seetions of the nation, may not have helped themselves so much but they have helped the South. I am glad that during the past few years a small fraetion of this immigration has found its way into other rural seetions of the eonntry. The good farmer and the man who loves the farm can always find a farm somewhere to live on.

Our organization must continue to advocate land ownership and assist its members in purchasing farms on reasonable terms. We must also continue to solieit the friendship of those landlords who are fair and just to their eolored tenants and shareeroppers and assure sueh landlords our assistanee and support. And we must gnard well the legal rights of tenants and shareeroppers.

I wish to warn our tenant farmers, shareeroppers and farm laborers against being led blindly and thonghtlessly into rabid, half-red, half-fool organizations now springing up in eertain seetions of the South, the leaders of which are advocating sit-down strikes, stay-at-home strikes and other radical operations as panaceas for the ills that afflict us. Such organizations will do us more harm than good. The solution of many of our problems will continue to require, perhaps for many years, patienee and forbearanee on our part. All that is right and just will eventually prevail. This is an old philosophy but it will ever remain a true philosophy. Beware of organizations and leadership that advoeate strife and malice and hate. Stand for your rights but always remember, that here in the United States there are ways a plenty by which you can get your rights without starving to get them or fighting and dying to get them.

## GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURE

The program for American Agriculture, initiated and planned by the officials of the present federal administration, is, in most of its essentials, the best ever devised for the benefit of the American farmer, and especially, the Negro farmer. A vast majority of our farmers wish to see this program continued, not because they are Democrats or Republicans, but because they have good hard horsesense. They know what is good when they see it, and certainly, when they feel it.

Those who are knoeking this program, who are advising farmers to oppose it, are ehiefly those who are getting their living and their wealth off the farmer, not off the farm. Agriculture would be made by many a source of cheap food, raw materials and profit to everyone but the farmer who farms. Distributors want their percentages, processors and handlers want their commissions, but many of these do not want the farmer to want anything—not even a deeent wage or a deeent price for his products. So they object to the program beeause it restricts produetion. They want big erops and still bigger erops. But if American farmers, and especially farmers of the South who produee eotton, have not learned by now that big erops mean eheap erops, and cheap erops bring poverty, then it is impossible for us to learn anything.

Relative to eotton, I would like to see a eontrol plan in effect for the next three years that would absolutely prevent any cotton surplus at all. If eleven million bales of American eotton is all the world will eonsume annually, then let's produee that mueh and no more. Warehonses stuffed with surplus eotton, waiting for some one to eome along and buy it, will, on the very face of its existenee, keep priees down. This farm program is for our own benefit and we shonld support and follow it for our own benefit.

But some of us have funny ideas about restrieted produetion. Last year in southeast Missouri, I stood with a farmer of my group facing an aere of cotton he had plowed up in May. There had been plenty of good rain and sun in that seetion, and though the aere of eotton had been plowed up, it hadn't died. The stalks were standing half-upright, and on them were about as many bursting bolls as there were on the cotton on his other two aeres which he had not plowed up. The farmer looked at the plowed-up aere sadly and exclaimed, "I'm sure sorry I plowed up that aere. I know I sinned and the good Lord didn't like it. He wouldn't let the cotton die at all." And I said to him, "Brother, when you plowed up that aere you should have sown peas. I believe a erop of peas there whieh would help feed your family and your stock would look a lot better to the Lord than those bolls of cotton."

O yes, many of us can say truthfully, that since the beginning of this present government program, we and our families have eaten better than ever before in our lives. And our children haven't had to go barefooted the year round either. Thanks to a sensible farm program, a progressive farm program, a stable farm program, at least, a farm program that benefits the farmer more than anyone else.

I am urging you to support this program. The government is spending mneh money to help you to understand it. You ean receive information and advice if you request it. Get

(Continued on page 15)

## YES, IT'S GOOD TO BE IN U. S.!

### LaGuardia, Son of an Immigrant, Contrasts Conditions Here and "Over There"; Warning Dictators

LaGuardia has a gift for saying things worth remembering. A few days ago the "Little Flower" brought an impassioned political speech to a conclusion with these words:

"Compare the conditions we enjoy with what is happening across the Atlantic. Look at the things we are doing and consider what they are doing in Europe. Here we can take candidates for governor and put them on a political dissecting table and take them apart and see what's inside of them, before we consent to give them our support.

"Think of the strength and encouragement we must give to the oppressed people of the world, as they look across the ocean to our happy country.

**"The dictators are burning the books of the sages and the philosophers, but they must know that we are writing the history of their miserable deeds.**

"They are taking the youth from their mothers' arms and putting a gun and a bayonet in their hands and teaching them to kill, while we are appropriating millions of dollars for new schools, colleges and universities.

"They are deciding the fate of people by cutting up nations and marching on their territory, and we are striving to give the Philippines their freedom.

"Oh, yes, the dictators are now in the limelight, but they are in the light of a setting sun; they are in a light that cannot endure.

"The working people of America are awaiting the dawn of a new day—the day of a rising sun—when working men and women will demonstrate that along with political and religious freedom, it is possible to have economic security."

—From "Labor."

## CHINA'S LOSS FLORIDA'S GAIN

**Pensacola,** Fla.—The war in China has brought a new and profitable industry to Florida, and one that promises rich returns in the years to come.

It is the growing of tung nuts from which tung oil is made. The oil is used in the manufacture of paints and dyes, and also as a lubricant for motors.

The industry started in the vicinity of Gainesville a few years ago, and has spread rapidly to the north and west, as far as Green Cove Springs and Pensacola.

Today several hundred acres of tung trees are growing in Escambia county alone, and a large acreage in adjoining Santa Rosa county. For several seasons shipments have moved out of Gainesville in carlots.

### Imports Cut Off

Until recent years America's supply of tung oil was imported from China, but when the Japanese entered China the tung industry became more or less disrupted, so Americans began to look elsewhere for their supply.

They found Florida could produce it, quickly on a profitable basis. The growth of the industry has been phenomenal during the last year or so.

A New Deal farm relief investigator was recently traveling through the West, and one night stopped at a little farm in the dust bowl region. At the supper table, he ventured the question:

Relief Investigator—How in the world do you make a go of it at all?

Host (indicating the hired man who was eating at the far end of the table—See that fellow there? He works for me and I can't pay him. In two years he gets the farm. Then I work for him till I get it back.

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If God made the world beautiful so that men and women might feed their beauty hunger, then October is the Altar Month of the year. A fire maple touched into red and gold by the frost, is one of the most beautiful objects on earth. I never see one of them without a plucking at my heart, as if invisible fingers were trying to open it wider to the beauty of God's world.—Dr. John W. Holland.

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"Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical plan never dies but long after we are gone it will be a living thing."—Lita Bane.

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"The child's first school is the family."—Froebel.

Never let the hot sun shine on newly made concrete. Evaporation causes the surface to dust off and hair crack. Concrete hardens best when the surface is kept damp by covering the work with straw, earth, sand or old burlap, and keeping this cover wet down for three or four days.

---

Well dented corn in your ever normal granary is better business than a well dented pocketbook. Ratproof your corn crib with a good concrete foundation and floor and a ½-inch heavy wire mesh up to at least two feet above the ground. Put an 8-inch band of galvanized sheet metal just above the wire.

## RAZE RESIDENCE ONCE BASE FOR AIDING SLAVES

Polo, Illinois (Special)—Workmen engaged in tearing down a home built in the 1850s by Samuel and Elizabeth Waterbury found handmade iron nails and iron supports. The attractive old residence once served as a station of the underground railway system through which runaway slaves escaped to Canada.

A tunnel about three feet wide led from a narrow passageway in the cellar to the barn. Runaway Negro slaves who found temporary refuge in the Waterbury home were loaded at night in wagons in the barn, covered with hay or straw, and then taken to another underground railway station at Mount Morris.

Mrs. Daniel Waterbury, widow of a son of the builders of the home, who is now 92 years old, resides here.

## CREDIT UNIONS

Enrollment in Federal Credit Unions has passed the half-million mark. Over 2,700 charters have been issued since the federal act was passed in 1934. From the enactment of the federal law through 1937 more than $50,000,000 has been loaned by federal credit unions, the average amount of each loan being about $78, borrowed to pay off pressing debts, meet doctors' bills, and serve other individual or family needs.

GET A

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SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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IT WILL BE A GUARANTEE OF

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of years that will help in old age, in reverses, in sorrows. It will bring comfort to your home when comfort is needed.

It will add succor in hours of distress

We are as near you as your post office. More than thirty-five millions of dollars of life insurance in force. More than five hundred employed, which means that this Company is doing its part in the unemployment.

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## Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company

NASHVILLE BRANCH, 409 CEDAR ST.

**3511 South Parkway** **Chicago, Illinois**

# The Annual Address

(Continued from Page 13)

all the good out of it you can get and I am telling you to get while the getting is good. These many props, against which many of us are now leaning will not always be there. The day may come, sooner than we expect it, when we will have to wear our own shoes, stand on our own legs and plow our own row. We will even have to provide the shoes, the strength for our legs and the row to plow. So let us do some hard thinking for ourselves. Let us encourage and support our friends. When necessary, let us fight our enemies. Let us become interested in our business and be more proud of our business. And let us courageously inform the nation that we will be satisfied with nothing less than our full share of the privileges and opportunities all American farmers should have.

POLICIES

I now mention some elements of policies that will assure the progress and welfare of colored farmers and likewise their contribution to the progress and welfare of our nation.

The doors of the rural church must remain open as well as the doors of the rural school. Right now we should be as keenly interested in education of the heart as in education of the head and hand. Such an education will make us respect each other and our neighbors of any racial group. Such an education will help us understand each other—will teach us the art of being agreeable and kind—will teach us the value of honesty and integrity, and will banish all fear we may have of each other.

I am interested in a rural social program that will make farm life so attractive that at least a proportion of the best brain and brawn of the rural community will desire to remain in the rural community and not migrate to the urban industrial centers. One of the biggest problems facing us is that of keeping the sons and daughters of farmers on the farm. During the past thirty years, farm ownership would have increased greatly had fewer of our children heeded the call of the city.

The farm owner of our group who has children who do not love the farm, is foolish to die and leave his farm to those children. Better for the group were he to leave it to a cousin or to a perfect stranger who loves to farm, than to leave it to children who will destroy their heritage, the life-work of those who nurtured them.

The poverty of the average Negro farmer is still something that has an evil effect upon the life of the community. Our farmers must have bigger and better opportunity to till and to own good soil. They must not be restricted to all the marginal and sub-marginal land in the nation. Farmers are supposed to be producing to live as well as living to produce.

There is need for new thought and new thinking about rural education. Some, who pose as our educational leaders are so highly educated themselves they think the voice of the Negro dirt farmer is just a voice crying in the widlerness of want and need. Such leaders should change beds every once in a while. They should sleep now and then close to a bale of cotton or a bulk of tobacco. Then they would realize that the voice is not a cry of despair but a cry of desire—desire for the knowledge that makes life worth living.

The papers told the other day of a prominent southern educator of the white race who said that the government—all the people—should pay for the Negro's education. should have been paying for it since Emancipation, and that the whole burden should have not been thrown upon the South.

I agree with this educator, but probably it is too late to make such a suggestion now. But I will make this suggestion. Let the government provide. Let that farm be a model farm—well supplied and well-managed. Let it be there to show the sons and daughters of poverty-stricken farmers that a farm need not be a source of miserable living but that it can be a source of happy living. Let it be there that master-farmers may be reared, trained and educated in our rural communities. Let it be there, the beacon-light of rural education and rural training. Let it be there and let us take steps immediately to put it there.

Farmers, you are not on your farms just to make a living. You are there on those farms to give to your Race virility and vitality, energy and efficiency. You are there to keep sacred in the heart of your Race a love for the soil—,this American soil—sodden with the sweat and tears of your slave fathers and mothers. You are out there to give hope to your Race, yes, to keep alive for your Race a rural civilization, which will stand as the real power and light of this nation when our great cities and industrial centers have fallen into decay.

## OUR AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS AND THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 11)

ards to have this farm purchasing power restored and an economic system by which it could be distributed. I vision almost a Utopia here on earth. The aim of this program and the fundamentals of the New Deal is to help do that.

It has been said that sickness or the lack of health is costing our people fifteen billion dollars annually, to say nothing of the suffering and when you compare this great economic loss with our tax bill, taxes pale into insignificance in comparison. A large part of this loss will be eliminated when you remedy the economic evils of the farmer. It has been said that crime costs the country from ten to twelve billion dollars annually. We all know that the lack of economic opportunity lies at the root of a great portion of the crime. A large portion of this loss will be eliminated when agriculture in this country is restored to parity, as is the aim of our farm program. We know what a great loss this country is suffering because of the lack of proper training and development of the rising generation. Many a brilliant young man and young woman is going through life hitting on one cylinder, so to speak, when by a little training they might be a power for good in their community and in the State. A large part of this has its roots deep in the economic ills of the farmer.

If this thing be true then in place of howling so much about taxes and other minor ills, let us drive ahead toward the remedying of the real ills by going forward under the leadership of this Administration in a constructive farm program.

We don't as I stated before, claim that the farm program is perfect, but we do believe the facts will justify us in taking the position that this is the best farm program that has been brought forth up to now. In other words, this Act is founded on four cardinal principles which we believe to be sound, first, the conserving and building of the soil and in this bringing about sounder and better farming practices; second, the ever normal granary principle which will bring about a better balance between production and consumption in order that we may always have adequate supplies of farm commodities for home use, exports and storage against future shortage; third, farmer controlled and administered; fourth, parity payments.

It is my thought in connection with these principles farmers today should go out from here with the resolve to protect your farm bill and give it an opportunity to be tried out through maintaining orderly marketing by voting for marketing quotas and help spread the education that will give the people a grasp of the philosophy and background of national agricultural legislation and farm programs.

One assurance this great program is the best, is the fact that each year in its administration by farmers, the weaknesses they find in the program are given consideration for changes and modifications, and paraphrasing what my friend Andy Miller says, when in the light of experience and development better farm legislation and programs are possible this Administration will recommend them. In this fight each of you has a part and up to now you have done a magnificent job, but to achieve the goal that Secretary Wallace has in mind and I have tried to present to you here today will be a constant battle. It can not be done in a day and then rest under the shade of the trees, as it were. We must continuously move forward.

You have probably heard the story of the news which came to the Roman Senate in the early days that a Roman Army had been defeated in battle. This appalling news threw the Senate into turmoil until one noble Senator rose and said, "It is indeed a tragedy for a Roman army to be defeated in battle, but I want to call your attention to the fact that Rome does not go out to battle, but Rome goes out to war!"

## THE FARMER'S HYMN

**Official Hymn: N. F. C. F.**
**(Tune: "My Faith Looks Up To Thee"**

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which Thou hast made:
Uphold us by Thy might
Help us to know the right.
And ever, day and night,
Be Thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide:
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate're betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Unto the end:
That we may praise Thy name;
Of all men, lord, the same;
Our God, whom we proclaim
"The Farmer's Friend."

—Leon R. Harris

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## HARVIELL UNIT CLOSED SUCCESSFUL MEETING

**Mr. M. J. Jones, President and Representative, Thos. Gillespie Report Good Accomplished.**

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—The Harviell Farm Unit held its annual session Oct. 31 through Nov. 1st, with the president, Mr. M. J. Jones, presiding. The annual address was delivered by Representative Thomas M. Gillespie of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Mr Gillespie also brought a fine report from the recent Annual Convention of Colored Farmers which met this year at Forsyth, Georgia. The Harviell Unit has started a campaign for 100 members, and this drive will extend throughout Butler county. Eighteen of these 100 members were enrolled at this session. One of the very fine pieces of work accomplished at this meeting was the setting aside of 1,000 acres of land for the Re-settlement Project for Colored tenants by the General Land Company, of which Mr. Gillespie is the salesman. There were 22 present who took advantage of this fine offer in the western district of Southeast Missouri, seven miles south of Poplar Bluff and in the future these 22 tenants will become land owners. There were groups at the meeting from Blytheville, Luxora and Wilson, Arkansas. We are very proud to say that we are getting new members from all sections of the country. We are asking the Farm Security Administration to give every assistance to the colored farmer so that they may be able in the future to rank with other citizens of America. This Unit is pulling together for the six-way road plan. 640 Acres were purchased by the Unit members from Arkansas at Harviell Mo. We extend our heartiest greetings to members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers everywhere. We hope to entertain the 1939 session of this great body.

## A WEE BIT TOO LONG

Mistress—I've asked Mr. and Mrs. Smith to dinner at seven, Mary; but I think we'll give them a quarter of an hour's grace.

Mary—Well, ma'am, I'm religious myself, but I think that's rather overdoin' it!"


## Get Joyful Relief From BACKACHE

### Caused By Sluggish Kidneys

### Stop Getting Up Nights And Feel Younger

Here's one good way to flush excess harmful waste from the kidneys and relieve bladder irritation that often causes scanty, burning and smarting passage.

Ask your druggist for a 35 cent box of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules—a splendid safe and harmless diuretic and stimulant for weak kidneys and irritated bladder.

Besides getting up nights, some symptoms of kidney trouble may be backaches, puffy eyes, leg cramps, and moist palms. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL—it's a genuine medicine for weak kidneys—right from Haarlem in Holland.


## FARMERS PAY FOR PRIVILEGE OF FEEDING FRIEND'S TURKEYS

Torrington, Wyo.—Orville H. Thrasher last year fattened his turkeys on grasshoppers in neighbors fields. The demand was so great this year that Thrasher has been charging for the extermination service. He has 3,000 turkeys and his fee is $2 a day for a flock of 500. To fields three miles or less away, the turkeys travel under their own power, but they go as far as 21 miles in trucks, accompanied by a shack for the herder and portable roosts. Next year Thrasher hopes to have 10,000 birds to farm out.

## STRIP CROPPING

"Habit," says an editorial on Strip Cropping in Farm and Dairy (September 2) "is the worst drawback to this new method of farming. For many of us it's hard to imagine some of those hill fences gone and the crops running around the hill, in strips. Yet it is a sound practice; it keeps on the hillside the plant-food and moisture that on too many farms goes down to benefit the valley farmer. If you farm some fairly steep land, be open-minded enough to go and talk to someone who has been 'farming around the hill.' It is to your own interest to investigate."

## CROPS AID RAILROADS

A report in the Wall Street Journal (September 12) says that Florida railroads are preparing for an exceptionally heavy loading of fruit and vegetables, the backbone of their earnings, in the coming crop season. Private estimates of equipment which will be needed to handle traffic are based on the promise that total rail loadings in Florida in the 1938-39 season will be equal to record of 105,576 cars moved in the 1930-31 season. Barring unfavorable weather the citrus crop will be the largest on record by a substantial margin and, if unfavorable selling prices do not interfere with its marketing, will assure the leading citrus roads of a good winter business.

Farmers may work their own children, but not other children under 14 years of age, in beet fields, if they want to qualify for benefit payments under the 1937 sugar act.

## Committee's Full

(Continued from Page 1.)

membership of such groups to accept our standing invitation to unite with us and help us carry out our aims and purposes.

4. We desire the cooperation and friendship of all institutions serving the farming industry, the Extension service, home demonstration service, Land Grant Colleges, and all other such institutions.

5. Cooperative purchasing, production and marketing has benefited all Units that have engaged in such efforts. We should enlarge our cooperative activities in every state and section where we are organized.

6. Our Units should investigate the possibilities of Federal Credit Unions.

7. The goal of every organized farmer should be to own the land he tills and to till the land he owns. Tenants and sharecroppers are urged to make every effort and accept every opportunity offered to become farm owners.

8. We commend the efforts the Farm Security Administration and other agencies are making to halt the growth of farm tenancy and assure these agencies they will receive our support.

9. We believe that a way can be found to provide tenants with free, or very low cost medical service. Our officials are instructed to study this problem and submit recommendations.

10. We suggest that landlords take advantage of long-time government loans, now available, to provide better housing for tenants and sharecroppers.

11. We condemn the activities of radical organizations seeking to mislead tenants and sharecroppers of our group.

12. We commend the program for American Agriculture initiated and planned by the officials of the present Federal Administration. In most of its essentials we believe it is the best ever devised for the American farmer and especially for the farmer of the South. Colored farmers are urged to continue in their support of the program and the friends of the program.

13. The cotton and other crop-control plans should remain in effect until markets can be found for our large surplus. We recommend that members of our organization and all farmers of our group engaged in cotton production support by their ballots a continuation of crop-control programs.

14. The present method of distribution of Soil Conservation payment checks has caused dissatisfaction and misunderstanding and a better method should be found. We recommend that checks be mailed direct and paid direct to producers.

15. The Assignment Clause in SRB-201, 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program has been more injurious than beneficial to Negro farmers. We recommend that this clause be radically revised so as to guarantee more protection to the rights of the assignee or else eliminated from the program.

16. We express our gratitude to all authorities and agencies who have made it possible to increase the force of Negro Farm Extension Agents and Home Demonstration Agents in the Southern states.

17. We regret that in spite of the need and desire of Colored farmers in the states of Missouri and Illinois of the services of Farm and Home Extension workers of their Group, none have been appointed in these states. We instruct our officials to use every power at their command to obtain the services of these agents in Missouri and Illinois.

18. We recommend that a Retirement Fund be established by the Federal government, and under the direct supervision of the Federal government, for the benefit of Farm Extension Agents and Home Demonstration Agents.

19. We owe a debt of gratitude to the farmers of Georgia and to her upright and patriotic citizens who constantly, earnestly and patiently strive to give to their state, loyal service, that Georgia may continue to progress and prosper. Respect and honor due their home state for her noble history, and her contributions to the welfare of the Nation, should be given. We urge her citizens of our racial group to stand for law and order, condemn crime, and merit respect for all rights and privileges their state promises to law-abiding citizens.

20. We urge our members to support the rural church and the rural school and keep ever, bright and shining, these beacon lights of rural education.

21. We endorse the idea that a school farm be established and maintained as a necessary adjunct to every rural school. We instruct our officials to investigate the possibilities of securing appropriations from the Federal government to purchase rural school farms.

22. We express our thanks and gratitude to all who have contributed to the success of this Convention, —to our host, the President, faculty and student body of State Teachers & Agricultural College,—to exhibitors of farm and farm home products,—to donors of prizes,—to the citizens of Georgia,—her noble Governor,—to all our friends who have made us welcome,—may we ever merit your interest and support.

L. B. Boler, Missouri, Chm.
Henry Land, Georgia
H. M. Trapp, Florida
Walter Riley, Mississippi
A. G. Thompson, North Car.
Maj. H. C. McCormick, Okla.
W. M. Freeman, Arkansas

## HIS EXCELLENCY

(Continued from Page 1.)

I am deeply interested in your Conference and the great cause which has brought you good people to Georgia, our noble State, and I want you to know that I am happy in having you come to our State and to our State Teachers and Agricultural College, and I want you to feel and to know that you are welcomed and desired visitors. I claim you to be representative of the soil, yes the salt of the earth.

As races we must live and act together in a way that will bring the greatest joys, peace and happiness. To do this we must be true and honest to each other as has been said, the rights of each other must be preserved and respected, our services must be beneficial to one another; therefore we must encourage and lift life to its highest possibilities, a better life, a useful life, a safer life, a glorious and dependable life.

I call your attention to Jesus' words: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and honor Him,' and I add: "To bless your fellowman." I do not want you to forget that the good farmer is a partner with God through nature; therefore, my fellows, do not be ashamed of your high calling as farmers because you are clothed with honor and respect as partners of the blessed God through nature. Don't forget that ye are the salt of the earth and see to it that you have savor, so much so until you are always preserving the very best for the safety and welfare of others, whether they be black people, yellow or white people. I would advise you to put forth every honest effort to make friends, for any race or people is much better and safer with friends than they would be without friends. We all should be proud of our country and government, because it is doing so much for its people regardless of race. We are all proud of our President, Mr. Roosevelt, because he is a Humanitarian. I am glad to invite you, my colored friends, remember I said friends, to Georgia, a State whose governor, legislature and officials are trying to give every honest person, regardless of race, a square deal.

We are trying to educate the youth of our people of all races. We are proud of our educational system, both public schools and colleges. Our public school system is under a humane State Board of Education, and our colleges under the University System controlled by a Chancellor and a Board of Regents. Both systems, the Negroes share liberally. In each, the Negro and the White share the benefits of the same rules and regulations. Our University System has three Negro State Colleges. One of these is State Teachers and Agricultural College, Forsyth, Georgia, of which the Governor, Chancellor, Board of Regents, and President Hubbard are all glad to bid you welcome and God speed in the noble work you are doing.

Again, under the New Deal, we are trying to take care of our aged people by pension, also the feebleminded, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the unfortunate tubercular people among us, and other physical sufferers, and I state to you frankly with pride that the good white people of Georgia join heartily and willingly with me in efforts to see that the members of your race are taken care of.

Please allow me to congratulate you people on the progress you are making, and let me advise you to keep level headed, work and stick to agriculture as you are doing; don't scorn honest labor, take care of the practical side, the occupations and professions in which you are needed and can make an honest living. Be obedient to law and order and you will make a desired place for yourselves right here in Georgia, the South, East, West, and our blessed America, that not only you will be proud of but we will be proud of.

You came to us last year and brought joys and satisfaction. We are proud to have you again this year to continue the good work you began so nobly last year. Come back next year and fortify the beautiful and valuable structure you are so nobly building. Our State T. & A. College, Forsyth, doors are wide open to you, and Georgia says come, come. My plea to you is to continue your Agricultural program for our physical life must be sustained. We must eat and command other real necessities, character must be built and the blessings of God encouraged."

Yours truly,
E. D. Rivers,
Governor of Georgia.

## SOME FACTS REGARDING THE COTTON SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

da and should make every effort to acquaint themselves with the situation and not allow themselves to be swayed by a temporary price reductions which in no ways affects the larger aspects and more permanent benefits which the Farm Bill provides.

The referendum on December 10 is a direct effort to avoid further enlargement of the surpluses and that is assured by the marketing quotas which, when in effect by the farmers' vote, will impose a penalty on those farmers who exceed the quotas. Cotton quotas are in terms of acres and tobacco quotas in terms of pounds.

Tobacco prices are good and tobacco growers are very likely to vote overwhelmingly for quotas in 1939. With cotton it is different because of the breakdown in price. However, it is well to observe what will happen if the farmers vote against the quotas.

In the first place, farmers will be unable to get loans on their cotton grown in 1939 for the Act specifically prohibits loans if marketing quotas are rejected. A rejection of marketing quotas undoubtedly would result in an increase in cotton acreage next year. In turn, the increase in cotton acreage would mean an increase in the amount of cotton on hand, and a further decrease in prices. It is apparent that some of the tremendous surplus on hand must be gotten rid of before cotton farmers can expect a decent price and income. If quotas were rejected, more acres would be available to cultivate but more acres to cultivate mean nothing, or less than nothing, if they do not mean more money for the cotton farmer.

The sharp reduction in cotton acreage during the past few years has worked a hardship on some colored farmers. At the same time, it has given other colored farmers an opportunity to grow more food and feed for home use; an opportunity to grow crops that conserve the soil and an opportunity to keep their wives and children out of the fields. School terms in the South have lengthened during the past few years and these programs have given colored children an opportunity to take advantage of that fact.

All in all, the position of the colored cotton farmer is better because of the program and the rejection of the program may cause a bad situation to be much worse. But other factors also enter into this general situation.

We have heard a lot in the past few years about the share-cropper. Few of us realize that the AAA programs have been responsible in large measure for the attention given this problem. The share-cropper problem, as any one familiar with the South knows, has existed for years. The attempts to help the Southern farmer through Federal programs drew attention to its existence. Their abandonment would mean, to a large extent, the abandonment of interest in the plight of the South's tenants and sharecroppers.

The AAA programs, have for the first time, given the colored farmers a voice, someone to complain to about inequities and injustices. The importance of this cannot be overestimated. By law and by regulations, the Government has attempted to protect tenants and some of this protection affects injustices that were taken as a matter of course before the AAA programs were enacted by Congress. In other words, the tenant, if he was cheated, could do little or nothing about the injustice. Much inequity and injustice remains but there would be much more of it without the program and nothing would be heard about it.

The fact that colored farmers have voted freely in the referenda is another significant development. If they have the right to vote upon matters affecting their economic destiny, they have—and may in the future be freely allowed to exercise—the right to vote on matters affecting their political destiny. In the last analysis, economic destiny and political destiny are closely akin.

Provisions in the Farm Bill have increased the Soil Conservation payments to small farmers; have made possible, through Cotton Price Adjustments, a supplementary payment above the market price of cotton; have assured more food, feed and home gardens for farm families and have set up a new division of payments as between landlords, tenants and sharecroppers.

These provisions are vitally important to Negro farmers and no doubt will be uppermost in their minds when they vote on December 10th.

## PRESIDENT HUBBARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

way in which the Georgia Agricultural State Teachers College, with its president, faculty and entire student body sought to and succeeded in making one forget that they were away attending a convention.

## FARMERS OF ILLINOIS TO GET 175 MILLIONS FOR 1938 CORN CROP.

Springfield, Ill.—Director J. H. Lloyd of the state agriculture department has estimated that Illinois farmers would collect $175,000,000 for this year's corn crop.

Lloyd based the figure on a yield of 361,700,000 bushels, half of which, he said, would bring 30 cents a bushel to farmers who did not participate in the AAA corn loan program. He said the return for half of the corn he estimated was grown under the AAA would be 67 cents a bushel.

He said there were prospects for an increase in the current price of corn through the federal government's' proposal to buy up large quantities of carried-over 1937 crop through the Commodity Credit corporation. The corn would be processed and distributed to persons on relief.

## HELP!

A gallant young husband was trying to teach his new and nervous wife how to drive a car.

They were on a narrow country road and the wife had been driving for only a short time when she exclaimed:

"Take the wheel quickly, darling here comes a tree."

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1938 No. 11


# Alcorn A. & M. College Prepares Material for Inspiring Leadership for Masses of Miss.

*1938* *1939*

*To You, Your Family and Friends:*

*May you hear the song the Farmer-Shepherds heard. May Peace be yours. May the Goodwill of your fellowmen encourage you. For you, may the New Year be crowned with His Goodness.*

*The National Federation of Colored Farmers.*

*The Modern Farmer.*

## SECURITY FOR FARMERS

### Facts and Figures From the Farm Security Administration

Washington, D. C.—ALL TENANT FARMERS AND CROPPERS SHOULD KNOW that while deadlines for tenant purchase loans for 1938-1939 have already gone into effect in most states, this does not mean that applications cannot be duly filed for the next fiscal year. Applications may be filed at any time. Here is the necessary information:

If you live in a county where loans are to be made this year, get an application blank from the county rehabilitation supervisor. If you do not know his address, you can obtain it from your county agent. If you do not know whether your county is eligible

(Continued on Page 13)

## FIRE DESTROYS OLD LANDMARK ON INDIANA FARM

Rochester, Ind.—The large colonial type dwelling on the Edwin Landis farm, ten miles southeast of this city, a landmark in Fulton county, was destroyed by fire today.

The home was built in 1850 by the late Alexander Curtis. Older residents say it was a station on the underground railway from the south prior to the civil war where Negroes who had escaped from plantations were secreted during daylight and then moved by wagon to the next station at night on their way to Canada and freedom. Curtis and several of his sons served during entire civil war, enlisting the first day Abraham Lincoln called for volunteers.

The fire started from an overheated chimney and proved hard for firemen to control because the home was built of hewn timber, many of them black walnut.

The farm is now owned by George Baymond. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Slabaugh, who live on it, lost nearly all their household goods and personal belongings.

## CONTOUR FARMING HELPS

### 11 Bushels More Corn Per Acre is Yield by Soil Conservation

Contour or around the hill farming, which is being used more and more by Illinois farmers to conserve soil and moisture, has improved corn yields as much as an average of eleven bushels an acre in experiment station tests conducted in the upper Mississippi valley, according to B. B. Clark, acting state coordinator, U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Contour farming is one of the soil-saving practices fostered throughout the state by the extension service of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, and later by the soil conservation service.

In showing the value of contour farming, Clark cited experiments

(Continued on Page 16)

## MRS. ANNIE WHEELER'S LETTER

### S. Carolina Woman Sends Report and Gives Advice of Benefit to Farmers

Clarks Hill, S. C., (Special to the Modern Farmer—Every farmer around here has gathered in all of 1938 crops. The cotton was a very short crop this time. The bugs about got all of the bolls.

The potatoes and corn was fairly good. We had a dry spell which set the potatoes back. There will not be as many to go to market as did in 1937.

There are a large number of turkeys to go on the market for Christmas. All the farmers have hogs to kill, and good milk cows.

All of the able men here are working on the WPA progress.

We have some boys in the CCC camp and all of our old people are receiving money from the govern-

(Continued on Page 16)

## P. S. Bowles, Director Of Placement Bureau, Tells of Work Being Accomplished

PRESIDENT

**PROF. WM. H. BELL, President of Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi**

Because of the balmy air, the salubrious climate, and the matchlessness of the fertility of the soil of what is now the State of Mississippi; the lands within her borders early became the coveted prize of the early seekers after wealth through the agricultural avenue. Accordingly Mississippi became the State whose farming program in the main took the pattern fashioned and formulated by the great land barons, and became characterized by the large plantation type of farm with a "big house" and "Negro quarters" for the slaves.

(Continued on Page 16)

## BABY CHICKS-THEIR CARE

### Proper Brooding is First Step in Poultry Profits —Five Reasons for Losses

Elimination of mistakes in brooding chickens is one method of insuring profitable production. Five common practices are often responsible for losses in brooding baby chicks.

Maintaining too much heat in the brooder house is the first mistake listed. Room temperature is best if kept below 75 degres Fahrenheit. High temperatures and extreme dryness in a brooder house will help to cause poor growth, may result in ragged feathering and may aggravate cannibalism. A pan of water kept on the brooder stove will add humidity to the air within the house.

Not enough feeder space is the second mistake listed. For each 100 chickens it is well to have eight feet of feeder space. A third cause of loss is changing feed in the hope that what has been said about the new feed may be true.

Furthermore it is a mistake to doctor water with a pill or powder to keep away disease. About the only result from such a practice is that the person who put the stuff in the water may feel better for having done so.

Allowing dirt to accumulate in and around the brooder house and water dishes is the fifth mal-practice listed. Wire-screened platforms for drinking dishes and feeders will pay for themselves as a safeguard against feed and water contamination.

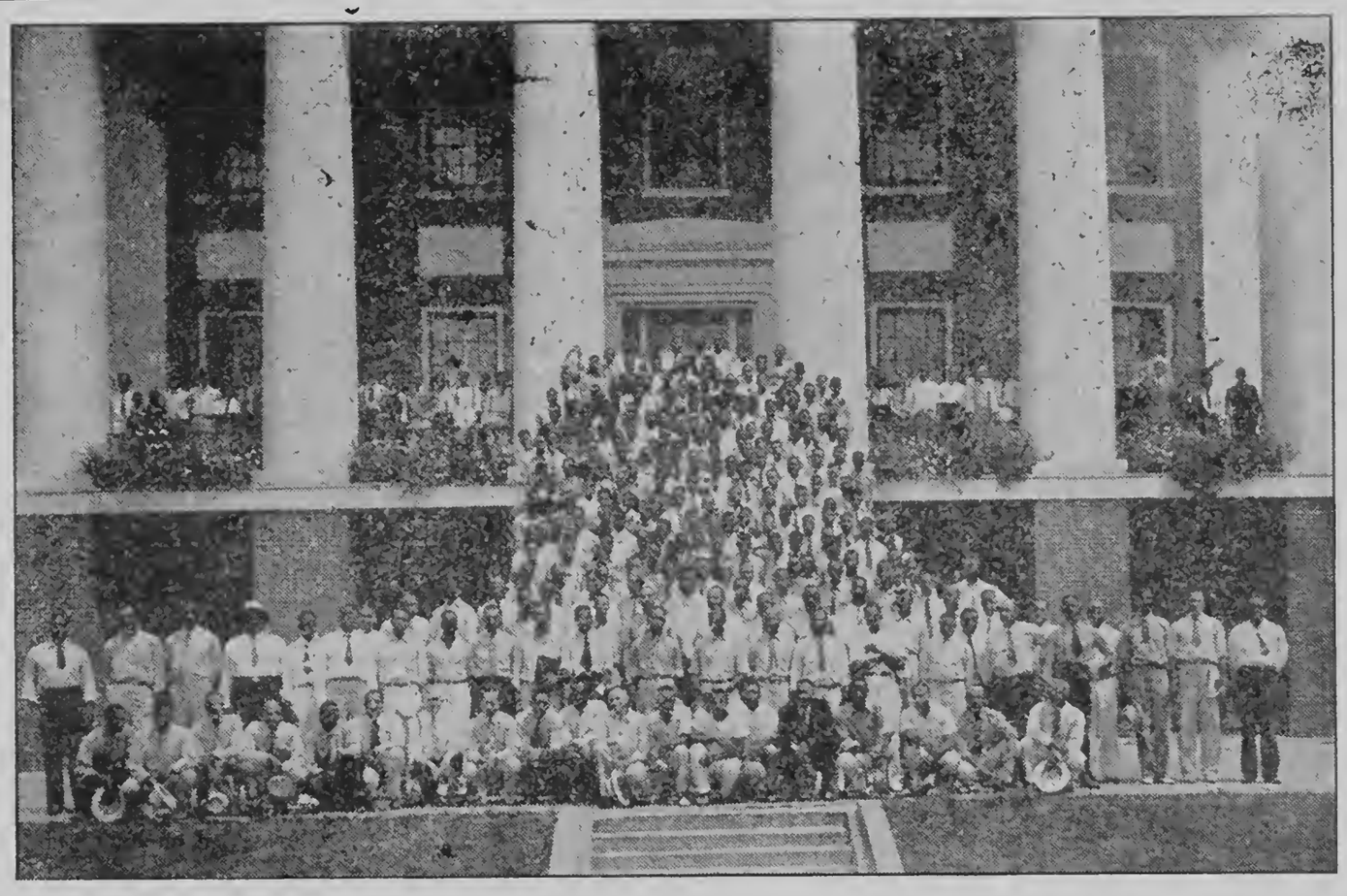
## HOW ONE MAN GOT AHEAD

Chester Pilch of Springfield, Mass., doesn't happen to be of old New England stock. In fact he is the son of a Polish immigrant, and when he sought for a job and couldn't find one he might have been expected, in these days of "gimme," to lie down and scream for federal aid. The story of how this son of an immigrant exercised good old American ingenuity and at last came to occupy an important place in a major industry is interesting.

Turned away from doors day after day while seeking work, Pilch became discouraged in that aspect of trying to make a living. He decided to make his own job. Somewhere he had heard that in China and Japan there is a well-guarded secret by which anyone "in the know" can tell merely by looking at a day-old chick whether it is going to grow up to crow or to cackle. Pilch called upon a professor who had been to the orient and was supposed to know the secret, and after conferring with the professor, and after studying chicks for three years, he mastered the art. Now Pilch commands a salary of $12 an

(Continued on Page 16)

## FUTURE FARMERS AND INSTRUCTORS



**New Farmers of Mississippi and Teachers of Vocat ional Agriculture in Annual Meeting held at Alcorn A. and M. College, August 25-28, 1938.**

## Arkansas Churchmen Boosts Dr. John H. Clayborn For Bishopric

Little Rock—(ANP) —Arkansas A. M. E. church leaders, including presiding elders, ministers and laymen, this week gave enthusiastic endorsement of the candidacy of Dr. John H. Clayborn for the Bishopric at the forthcoming 1940 general conference of the church, to be held in Detroit.

Dr. Clayborn, a native Arkansan, is at present general officer of the church and editor of the Southern Christian Recorder. He has served the connection for 34 years, and with his sons operates in Little Rock the Wonder State Publishing Company, publishers of a chain of newspapers. The nation-wide appeal for support of Dr. Clayborn's candidacy was addressed "to the bishops, general officers, presiding elders, pastors, lay members, college president, deans of seminaries, army chaplains, delegates elected and to be elected to the forthcoming general conference."

Those signing the endorsement were Arkansas Presiding Elders O. Sherman, G. E. Ashford, J. W. Nelson, L. S. Overalls, P. L. Johnson, G. Wayman Blakely, H. Andrews, S. P. Perry, J. W. Stinson, D. A. Russell, G. W. Blackman, J. M. Turner, V. M. Townsend, Wm. Wingfield, J. J. Howard, J. R. White, W. T. Eskridge and B. J. Johnson of Oklahoma; H. Thomas, principal; Dr. P. H. Johnson, Dean L. C. Fisher, Jackson Theological Seminary; Dr. G. A. Gregg, president Shorter and Dr. E. E. King, dean and Revs. Thomas Ray, J. T. Criswell, D. D. Nelson and E. F. Davis.

Bishop H. Y. Tookes is presiding prelate of the 12th Episcopal district which embraces Arkansas and Oklahoma and has just concluded the annual conferences of his district.

Of Dr Clayborn, the churchmen's endorsement states , in part: "We are not only for Dr. Clayborn because he is Arkansas' son, but because he possesses the qualities for the bishopric....He is sound in mind and body, ruggedly built and able to stand the rigors of travel. He has given 34 years of faithful service to his church, serving all the way from the smallest missions; he was presiding elder for 31 of his 34 years in the ministry, and is now serving honorably as general offieer. He bought an $18,000 publishing plant for the Southern Recorder and gave it to the church free of debt, without one dime's cost to the church. This gift was made in New York and with it $100 in cash which was unheard of in the annals of the church."

### NATURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

In the United States, where farm-production power greatly exceeds the purchasing power and with some crops the needs of the domestic population, the objectives of the national agricultural policy differ profoundly from those of deficit-agricultural countries, whose first necessity is a adequate food supply. Here the problem is economic more than technical; In other words, from the national stand point it is essentially a problem of marketing rather than of deficient production. As we saw recently, it takes several years of crop failure to cause even small domestic shortages. Normally, our task is to prevent surpluses from beating down prices and to maintain a satisfactory balance between production on the farm and production in the factories.

—From Annual Report of Sec'y Henry A. Wallace.

Some of the happiest people in the world are performing the plainest tasks and living in the plainest way.

## PYTHIAN TEMPLE IN LOUISIANA IS SAVED BY RFC LOAN

New Orleans, La., Grand Chancellor, S. W. Green of the Knights of Pythians of Louisiana announces that the Mortgage Company of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has approved of the $56,324 loan on the Pythian Temple located in the heart of the commercial district in New Orleans, La., Corner Gravier and Saratoga Sts. Because of this loan the receivership will be dismissed and the property turned over in the hands of the officers and members of the Grand Lodge. This building was constructed at a cost of more than $300,000. The bulk of the claims against this property are those members entitled to endowment benefits.

Grand Chancellor Green says the loan is enough to give these creditors 50 per cent of their claims and to cover receivership and other cost. He adds that this will enable the Grand Lodge to carry on with a good prospect of eoming out of debt and an improvement in general conditions, thus giving the creditors a chanee of eollecting the rest of their claims on a second mortgage. The building is at present leased to the Charity Hospital for the housing of patients during the construetion of the Hospital's new building. It is expected that the hospital will have the lease for another year. The officers and members of the Order are enthusiastic at the turn of affairs and expeets to rebuild the organization through reinstating of old members and addition of new members. Suffieient applieations have been received for rental of office and store space when the building is returned to the Order. It was through agreement of Negro professional men and other business enterprises to take space in the building that secured to the Order the loan through the Reconstruction Finance Company as it gave to them assurance that the loan eould be repaid. The Attorneys that secured the loan for the Pythians are A. T. Walden, Grand Attorney of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias for the State of Georgia, Hon. A. B. Hammond of New Orleans (white) and through the assistance of Mr. Marshall Ballard, Sr., Editor of a white daily, The Item Tribune.

Sir S. W. Green became a member of the organization July 17, 1883 when the Order was in its infancy. He was a charter member of Pride of Tensas Lodge No. 21, St. Joseph, La. In 1886 he was sent as Grand Representative from his lodge and immediately upon entering the Grand Lodge his ability to handle finances commence to show itself and in May 1884 he was elected to a position of Grand Master of Finance. He was elected to the position of Grand Chancellor of Louisiana in May 1892, served until 1897 and declined reelection. In April 1899 he was again elected to the position of Grand Chancellor and since the date of his first election he has been unanimously elected to the position each year. In the year 1906 the surplus in the endowment fund had reached such a large sum and was growing all the time until the Lodge decided to invest it. Accordingly in 1906 at the Grand Lodge session in Alexandria, La., Grand Chancellor Green recommended that the Grand Lodge State of Louisiana erect a Pythian Temple, hence an appropriation of $12.000 was made by the Grand Lodge for the purehase of this site upon whieh the Pythian Temple now stands.

## African Miners

**Johannesburg.** S. Afriea (ANP)—It was reported here this week that miners of Lupa, Tanganvika, have protested against that territory being ceded baek to Germany, that they desire at all eosts, to remain within the British Empire. Settlers at Dares-Salaam, declare that if Germany regains the country, they (the settles), will lose everything.

## DELEGATIONS FROM 18 STATES TO SEEK PAY BOOST FOR WPA WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In an effort to prove that wages on Works Progress Administration projects are too low and that gross inequities exist among the workers in various states, more than fifty representative workers and their wives will be assembled here December 15 to 17 to present their case to Aubrey Williams, Deputy Administrator of W. P. A.

Reports show that workers will appear from eighteen states, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, California, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Oklahoma.

In two days of hearing, sponsored and financed by the Workers Alliance, the witnesses will be expected to present to W. P. A. officials "a picture of manner in which they live on W. P. A. wages which today average $50 a month for a family and are as low as $26 a month." On the third day a committee of alliance officers will confer with Mr. Williams to sum up the material presented and to offer a program. Alliance officials said they were confident that the hearings would prove that:

"W. P. A. wages for unskilled workers are so low that they do not provide even a minimum subsistence.

"The wage differentials as between small and large towns or counties are not justified by the cost of living or any other equitable standards.

"The wage differentials as between north, south and 'border states' in the three wage regions are not justified by the eost of living.

"An increase and better equalization of wages would mean more purchasing power and would promote the standards of workers generally.

"The present W. P. A. program is far too inadequate. With nearly one million certified workers unable to get assignments the result is that relief rolls are clogged and relief standards lowered. If the present pland for lay-offs is carried through disastrous consequences will result.

"The present system of labor relations is unfair and unjust, and promotes discrimination and favoritism. A decent system of labor relations must be established.

"The politics on W. P.A. are the politics of reactionary Democratic and Republican Congressmen who insist on appointing their henchmen as administrators, regardless of merit or of their lack of sympathy with the objectives and regulations of the program.

"The layoff orders recently issued by W. P. A. officials should be rescinded immediately if further suffering is to be averted.

"That W. P. A. officials are violating the 1938 relief act by refusing to establish immediately a 25-cent hourly minimum, as the present minimum W. P. A. wage is 18 cents an hour, in the South."

## Prejudice Follows Conference Held In Birmingham

Birmingham, Dec. 22—(By Walter Murdock for ANP)—The first case of racial prejudice and hatred resulting from the reeent Southern Conferenee of Human Welfare that was in session here last month was revealed last Saturday involving an outstanding eolored minister and the eity auditor of Standard Oil Company.

The minister, the Rev. J. R. Matthews, pastor of Maeedonia Baptist ehurch, said he drove his automobile into a serviee station and was greeted by the company official who was talking to the operator of the station. When the minister drove in the official left the operator, and greeted the minister and extended his hand.

The operator of the serviee station walked up and said to the official, "The deal is off; I won't buy any tires from any white man who shakes hands with a nigger."

The oil eompany official, who had been trying to sell the operator some tires said: "I'm sorry you feel that way about it," and continued his conversation with the minister

When the prominent minister drove away the surprised and astonished official was heard saying words to the effect that the conference had brought the race question into every meeting and to the city hall, and headlined the press of the South and nation for its liberal laws on equal educational opportunities and permitting all citizens to vote.

## BAPTISTS OF S. C. GIVE $2,920 TO MORRIS COLLEGE

Sumter, S. C., (C)— In a spirit typical of a group of progressive people with race pride, hundreds of Baptist ministers and laymen from all parts of the "Iodine State," gathered in the spacious auditorium of Morris College last Friday for the purpose of making reports in behalf of Negro education. Said to be one of the most outstanding evidences of particular interest by a religious group in behalf of colored youth seeking higher learning, the trustees of the institution's board, headed by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Butler, president of the State Baptist Convention, reported the receipt of $2,-920.16. This amount represented sums received from numerous organizations throughout the church, and worthy of particular mention was a donation of $100 from the college's Little Theatre group."

Ideally located in a center of South Carolina that is known for its healthy environs and industrial units, Morris College, founded in 1909 by the Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of the State for the purpose of giving youth a Christian education, affords numerous advantages to persons seeking higher knowledge. Since its incipiency, the college has made rapid strides, and notably among a few of its policies is the broad attitude of the administrators toward students of other faith.

Through the years of the depression its doors have remained open primarily for the purpose of giving the American Negro youth of today an opportunity to become an outstanding citizen of tomorrow.

During the able administration of the nationally known Dr. I. D. Pinson, who succeeded the Rev. J. J. Starks as president in 1929, Morris College has made such remarkable progress that today as the only eollege in the state supported entirely by funds from members of a most loyal race always ready to render support in spite of adverse eircumstances. There are three state bodies of the Baptist denomination interested in the maintainence of this well known institution that is filling a definite need in an area that is abundant with ambitious youth.

Dr. Pinson, a graduate of Benedict College, Colgate and Yale universities, is surrounded by a very versatile faculty. Eaeh member of the instructional staff either holds a graduate degree or has eompleted further graduate studies. A standard four-year eurrieulum is maintained at Morris and upon completion of the studies leading to aeademic degrees, sueeessful eandidates are awarded a Bachelor's degree in Liberal Arts or Seienee. In addition, a department of theology is eonducted and serves a definite need for the individual interested in the ministry.

What we do today has a definite effeet on those near at hand.

### ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEMOCRACY

Economic planning is wholly compatible with democracy, and widens the scope of it. There is no need to dread it as a cause of dictatorship. It may or may not accompany dictotarship. There is no cause-and-effect relationship. Numerous dictatorships in the past have done little economic planning while many democratic nations have done much. Quite other things are the real essence of dictatorship. Among them are the censorship of speech and of the press, the subjection of science and learning to the Government, the destruction of parliaments and of independent political parties and trade unions, and the concentration of authority in a single individual or in a small group. Often there is another sinister development—the mobilization of men and of industry for aggression. Nations thus controlled inevitably do considerable economic planning, but this is not their vital characteristic. What is vital in them is the substitution of a concentrated for a diffused political power.

This concerntration of political power, with the consequent destruction of individual liberty, is quite different from the purely administrative centralization of various governmental tasks. It is important to keep the distinction well in mind. Concentration of political power means the total extinction of the voter's rights, whereas mere administrative centralization leaves the rights of the voter unimpaired. It is the concentration of law making rather than of law administration, and of policy rather than of procedure, that distinguishes the totalitarian from the democratic governments. Efficiency obliges all governments to centralize many administrative operations, such as defense, diplomacy, customs collections, mail distribution, and the regulation of transport and communications. As long as the deciding voice with regard to policy in these matters rests with the voter, the administrative function remains the servant of the legislative power, which in turn is the reflection of the national will. In a democracy political power belongs to the voters, and the popular sovereignty can delegate administrative jobs to central agencies without the slightest danger to itself. * * *

In times like these economic planning ls the savior rather than the destroyer of democracy. It subsititutes order for choas, and appeasement for disaffection. In this way it averts dictatorship, which indeed cannot arise until orderly government has broken down and the masses are n revolt. Ancient and modern history testify to that. With unemployment unrelieved, and with agriculture in ruins, we should be in real danger of dicatorship. There would be bread riots in the cities and mortgage strikes in the country; it would be impossible to maintain order without the use of force. From that point to dictatorship the descent would be swift. Instead, we have domestic peace, increasing economic justice, and firm reliance on government by discussion. All this has come about through employment relief, agricultural adjustment, and enlightened social legislation—in short through precisely the instrumentalities that some people take to be the germs of totalitarianism.

—From Annual Report of Sec'y Henry A. Wallace.

# Genius Misdirected

(Interracial Review)

The September 18 issue of Collier's contains an account of the late Charlie Bellinger, Negro politician of San Antonio, Texas. At fourteen it is stated Mr. Bellinger decided to pick no more cotton and seek his fortune in more fertile fields. For the next thirteen years he was porter in a white man's saloon, which paved the way for his subsequent career of gambler, banker to Negroes, real estate operator, politician and suzerain of San Antonio and Bexar County, Texas. In his heyday, Mr. Bellinger's Cash Premium Investment company, a lottery business grossed as much as seven hundred thousand dollars a year. Moreover, when he was fined $30,000 and sentenced to eighteen months in Leavenworth for income tax fraud, none other than the newly elected white mayor of San Antonio, traveled all the way to Washington to request of Mr. Roosevelt a presidential pardon for Charlie, who at that time was already out on parole. The secret of Mr. Billinger's power appears to have been his control of some five to eight thousand Negro voters in San Antonio.

The detailed history of Mr. Bellinger's activities reveals true genius shamefully squandered. The better housing, educational and reereational facilities that he obtained for his Negro brethren, appear to be merely moves on a cheekerboard studded with vicious and illegal enterprises. However, the amazing note in the whole story is, that it involved widespread and intimate interracial cooperation in a Southern city with a population of a quarter of a million. The alliance was largely an unholy one, but it operated for fifteen years or more, during which time traditional prejudices and discriminations were overlooked or forgotten. Would to God that Negro genius of the Mr. Bellinger's type, were never wasted upon unworthy causes! And would to God that such genius worthily applied were to meet with the same ready white cooperation that Mr. Bellinger met with in his unwholesome undertakings.

FARM PROBLEM A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

There is no way for the farmers individualy to deal effectively with the partial loss of [illegible] market, the rapid approach of stationary populations, and the increasing rural congestion in many areas that results from industrial depression and unemployment. Nor is there any individual remedy for the fact that technology increases farm production per agricultural worker while other forces contract the market. Some people believe agriculture should decommercialize itself and become more self-sufficient. That would be a backward step. Moreover, the resulting reduced purchasing power of farmers would force some urban people into subsistence farming. Agriculture needs to get back on a business footing, and well-conceived national programs must help it to do so.

There is no escaping the neeessity to adjust the farm output through measures that will not drive farmers from their farms. There is no escaping the further necessity of finding new outlets or of providing marketing controls to deal with surpluses when they accumulate unavoidably. Also, we must arrest the increase of tenancy and increase the equities of owner operators. Left uncontrolled, the prevailing trends will tremendously increase these evils. With farm youth backed upon farms and with the urban unemployed flocking to the country in periods of depression, land hunger is likely to produce absentee landlordism. These problems constitute an obvious national responsibility.

—From Annual Report of Sec'y Henry A. Wallace.

CREDIT POLICIES

Continued easy mortgage credit will bring advantages and drawbacks. It will favor an increase in net farm incomes and in farm valuations, and therefore in the equities of farm owners. On the other hand, ample funds at low interest will mean more frequent land transfers and expanded mortgage indebtedness, and some probability that farmers who should reduce their debts will contract additional obligations. Moreover, the resulting increased farm buying may handicap tenants who wish to become owners. Larger initial payments and higher mortgage debt may mean trouble in the next depression. The advantage of rising land valuations to farmers who obtained farms during the low-value period should be weighted against the disadvantage to new buyers. Appraisal of credit policy must take account of the different needs of different group of farmers, and reach conclusions based on the probable net results to the whole of agrieulture. It is well that the older generation of farm owners, whose equities often represent their entire savings, should have land values above the present level. But it is not well that farm valuations should rise too high. There is the new as well as the older generation of farm buyers to consider, and high valuations mean a harder climb to farm ownership.

—From Annual Report of Sec'y Henry A. Wallaee.

## Story For Boys' Life Week

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, National Council Office, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.—"Boys are quick to appreciate a good story and loud in their applause," is the judgment of Irving Crump, managing editor of Boys' Life, who as author and editor for the Boy Scouts magazine, has seen his opinion confirmed as the "good reading" program of the Boy Scouts of America has broadened its range and influence. "Early in my career as a writer," continues Mr. Crump "I chose Boys' Life as the vehicle for my efforts in the boy field because the ideals of the magazine and of the Scout Movement behind the magazine squared with the thoughts I had as to the proper type of literature that should be put into the hands of young Americans.'

Mr. Crump's observations were made in connection with an announcement of plans for Boys' Life Week—December 9 to 16—designed to focus nation-wide attention upon the year-around reading program of the Boy Scouts of America.

Each year at this time the Boy Scouts publish a list of fifty outstanding new books recommended for Scouts and their friends and in addition keep in print a permanent list of books for recreational reading which any boy may obtain by writing the Boys' Life at 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., a list of books that will give pleasure and have value in revealing character and achievement.

The Scout Movement not only promotes the use of all good literature but has created in its Handbooks, hobby publications and outdoor guidebooks, as well as in Boys' Life, books that pack adventure and constructive idealism within their covers.

Local Scout leaders will make a special point of asking members of civic and service clubs to provide Boys' Life subscriptions for boys who could not otherwise afford them as part of their many-sided effort from December 9 to 16 to make the magazine available to more Scouts and other boys.

## Golden Rule Week

**From The Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City James M. Ross, Director of Publicity**

The Golden Rule Foundation, which annually sponsors International Golden Rule Week, announces that the dates for observance this year are Dec. 11-18, designated as "a period of plain living, high thinking and Golden Rule sharing with people in adversity."

The observance of Golden Rule Week is regarded as unique among benevolent endeavors, as it offers an opportunity for anyone to subscribe without diverting money trom other worthy enterprises or reducing his bank balance.

The Foundation and its collaborating groups are asking all citizens who believe in the Golden Rule to eat at least one Golden Rule Dinner. This is a frugal meal of such food as is used by field kitchens of relief agencies to feed stricken multitudes.

Having thus experienced to a slight degree the privations which millions are now being forced to endure, those who wish to practice the Golden Rule are urged to do for the unfortunate as they would wish them to do were the conditions reversed, and to contribute at least the difference in the cost of Golden Rule menus and their usual more expensive meals.

"A million or more war orphans, widowed mothers and other innocent non-eombatants in the Far East will be cold, homeless and starving, and many will be dying on Christmas Day unless we practice the teachings of the Christ whose birth we celebrate by sharing our abundance with those who are in great tribulation," it was declared by Charles V. Vickrey, president of The Golden Rule Foundation at headquarters, 60 East Forty-second street, New York.

"Three hundred thousand infants in Spain are suffering for lack of milk at this Christmas season," he continued.

"Exiles from Germany are to be found huddled under improvised shelters on the border lines of countries surrounding their homeland, without Christmas trees, dolls, dinners, homes or country.

"In our own land, there are great numbers in isolated and neglected sections of the Southern mountains, in city slums, among migrants in the West, sharecroppers in other regions, who now are suffering every privation and are beyond the scope of relief agencies. Their tragic needs must increase unless help is provided immediately."

Funds for any of these suffering multitudes can be remitted by check or money order to The Golden Rule Foundation at New York headquarters; to the Middle Western office at 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, or to Pacific Coast headquarters at 129 West Second street, Los Angeles, with assurance that every cent will be devoted to the cause for which it is intended. If the donor does not care to designate use of his contribution, it will be disbursed where investigation reveals the most urgent needs, combined with constructive administration, Mr. Vickrey emphasized.

More than one hundred investigated and improved relief agencies, representing all religions and nationalities, shared in Golden Rule Funds last year.

The Foundation, which is nonprofitmaking and non-sectarian, has issued a booklet containing 84 suggested "economy" menus from which choice may be made during International Golden Rule Week. A copy of this booklet, which includes recipes and other valuable information, will be sent free on receipt of a postal card request to The Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East Forty-second street, New York.

## "She Made Fun Of My Hat; I Fought And She Did, Too."

Gulfport, Miss., (ANP)—Caustic criticisms by one woman of a hat worn by another resulted in a hair pulling and choking contest in the midst of the Sunday night serviees at Ebenezer Baptist church.

Testimony next day in Mayor Joseph W. Milner's court indicated that Mrs. Lula Belle Watts was the aggressor in the battle. Her opponent was Mrs. Esther Anderson who essayed the role of critic. Mayor Milner fined Mrs. Watts $7.50 and gave her a 30 day suspended sentence

## Find Relatives

Boston, Mass. (ANP)—Seven relatives of the late A. A. Carroll, wealthy Boston caterer, who died here recently, have been located. Among them are the mother of Juanita Jackson-Mitchell, former youth director of the NAACP. Carroll's estate was said to include nearly $50,000 in cash, stocks and bonds.

## Gives Cabbie $100 And He Seeks To Return Her $99.00

New York (ANP)—A cabbie, Philip Hilton, Brooklyn, may be $100 richer in the next six months, according to the police, if the woman who gave him a $100 bill instead of $1 last week in payment for a 35 cents fare does not appear to claim her property.

Hilton did not discover the mistake until the woman disappeared. At West Forty-Seventh Street police station he told his story. A teletype alarm was sent out in the hope of finding the owner. The money must be held for six months before Hilton can claim it, declared the poliee property clerk.

Love cannot help me very much unless I use it.

By sweeping hatrey, jealousy, envy and malice out of our minds we then prepare ourselves to enjoy a happy life.

# PRESS-SCIMITAR OF MEMPHIS CONDEMNS WIGGINS LYNCHING

## Paper Points Out Nazis Have Cause to Tell U. S. to "Pipe Down" on Horror Over Jews

Memphis,, Dec. 8 (ANP)—The Memphis Press-Scimitar, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, of which Edward J. Meeman is editor, last Wednesday delivered editorial rebuke to the lynch mob at Wiggins, Miss., and told how Hitler's Nazi press will focus attention on America's lynch evil when citizens here protest Nazi persecution of Jews. Referring to the Wiggins' lynching of 24-year old Wilder McGowan, the editorial declared:

"They (the Germans) will know it because Hitler will make it his business to see that they know it. 'They point a finger at us,' he will imply 'and see what they do themselves.'

"The mob at Wiggins did more than lynch a Negro. It lynched the law. It lynched civilization. And it lessen our influence wherever and whenever we speak out against brutality, against race hatred, against disregard for the laws of the land, the laws of humanity and the laws of God.

"Let us hang our heads in shame, not only for a the crime itselt, but for the fact that so many of us who are so brave to speak out against the crimes of Nazism, wilt and cringe when faced with responsibility of denouncing a crime so close to home—

"If our courts at times are too slow and uncertain, if they sometimes favor the criminal rather than the law, let us reform them—not turn to the desperate remedy of mob violence. Let us make America known everywhere as a land where citizens are free and are made safe by fair laws vigorously upheld."

## Oregon State Has First Colored Paper In 5 Years

Portland, Ore., Dec. 22—(By Rual W. Bell for ANP)—Saturday, the Negro populace of Portland was presented with a new Negro weekly newspaper, "The Portland Observer." This is the first Negro paper to be published in the state of Oregon for approximately five years.

The Portland Observer is owned, published and edited by William H. McClendon, Sr. Mr. McClendon is well known in the Southeast. He is the son of the Mr. and Mrs. A. McClendon of Atlanta. While attending Morehouse College in 1934, William H. McClendon won the J. E. Spingarn prize in an essay contest conducted by the N. A. A. C. P. He is a 1938 graduate of West Virginia State College.

HER SYSTEM

He—"Honey, we've been married 56 days now. For 42 days we had nothing but soup and now for 14 days we've had nothing but pies."

She—"Well, dear, it's because I'm trying to be systematic about my cooking. I started at the beginning and am going right through the cook book."

## HARVESTERS SET RECORD

**Melbourne**—A crew of three men, operating an autoheader, which strips wheat grains and bags them in one operation, has established a world record near here by harvesting 3,000 bushels in one day. The wheat tract covered 700 acres with a yield of forty-three and one-half bushels to the acre.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee.

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

# EDITORIALS

*From the Bible:*

*And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth. John* 1:14.

O holy child of Bethlehem!
Descend to us, we pray;
Cast out our sin, and enter in,
Be born in us today.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell;
O come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord, Immanuel.
—Phillips Brooks.

The Committee on Resolutions of the Ninth annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers gave to the membership, the world and the Nation in their report much to think about and much to strive for during the coming year.

The report commends the work of the national officers and Board of Directors in endeavoring to carry out the original aims and purposes of the organization. It is well that these should never be forgotten. Sixteen years ago the founders of the N. F. C. F. agreed that cooperative efforts, home ownership and a full community life should be the goal of every organized Negro farmer. Local Units have worked unceasingly toward this goal. Many have made good progress. Some have failed. But, for the members of the N. F. C. F., the goal is there. It is still the light that is leading them. And every step has been a step worth taking.

In requesting the members to work hard to increase the strength of their organization they simply ask the members to help themselves. There is still strength in unity, plenty of it, and colored farmers who are organized are beginning to feel their power and importance, and also, their responsibility.

The N. F. C. F. has never been a selfish organization. No Negro farmer, whether a member or not, has ever requested a service and been denied. The Federation appreciates its friends and wants more friends. As the resolution says, it wants the "cooperation of all institutions serving the farming industry. The Extension Service, the land grant colleges, all such institutions will find the NFCF willing to do all possible to help them help colored farmers.

The Committee endorsed several ideas discussed during the Convention. Two of these, a Retirement Fund for Extension and Home Demonstration Agents, and a school farm as a necessary adjunct to every rural school, are of prime importance.

The Committee deserves the thanks of Race farmers everywhere for the report for their work was done wisely and well.

## ABIDING IN THE FIELDS

A great blessing came to those poor shepherds who were abiding in the fields that first Christmas night. They were not expecting the special favor from Heaven. They were there at their work, doing their duty,—earning a livelihood for themselves and their families.

We miss many blessings because we are where we should not be when the blessings come. A little carelessness, a little laziness, a little selfishness,—sometimes, a little meddling with the business of others instead of looking after our own—often causes us to miss the choicest blessings of life. Only those who diligently remain at their posts on their jobs hear the angels sing. Rewards come to those who deserve them.

Where is your field? What is your job? No matter how rough the field or how tough the job, if it is all you have, stick to it. Heaven and earth are always ready to glorify the man who faithfully and courageously abides in the field he should be in.

## BIG CROP, SMALL PRICE

Large receipts of hogs at the Chicago stockyards the other day caused the price to decline ten cents per hundred pounds. The same day cattle prices declined and for the same reason,—many cattle were sent to market. The bigger the crop, the cheaper the price.

Realizing that this is always the case, we are at a loss to understand why so many criticise the present administration and cotton farmers especially for adopting a crop control program. Colored farmers were wise in voting this month FOR a marketing quota for cotton and they should continue to favor crop control just as long as warehouses remain full of cotton no one wants to pay a decent price for. Why spend time and money and effort growing a big supply of something that does not pay for its growing?

Let us continue raising big supplies of something good to eat,—something we need and need badly,—something our children need. Let us continue to live at home and keep out of debt for good food we can easily grow on the farm. Let us wake up and live and continue to use our brains. Conditions are constantly getting better for us but we are going to have to do some good thinking and plugging ourselves to keep things getting better.

## BACK TO OWNED FARMS

**(Editorial from Afro-American)**

*We are glad to reprint this editorial from the Baltimore Afro-American, which was inspired by a resolution passed by the recent National Convention of the NFCF.*

"The goal of every organized farmer should be to own the land he tills and till the land he owns."

The above statement, among resolutions adopted by the National Federation of Colored Farmers at its convention in Forsyth, Ga., emphasized the suggestion made recently by the AFRO that the Federal government provide forty-acre tracts and initial equipment for farm families on relief under a long-time payment plan.

Owned farms still provide the most substantial and independent means of livelihood for the average family, and many families struggling to eke out an existence in cities would find salvation on a Government-supervised farm.

There is the case of the farmer on the Eastern Shore of Maryland who farmed 10 acres, and made a good living. He owned three automobiles. Some time ago this farmer brought his family to the city. They are now on relief and have neither home nor automobile.

If the Federal Government is ever going to get out of the bog of financial trouble it is wading into by the present relief expenditures, it will have to put both farm and relief programs on a productive work basis.

## YES, "WEDDING PICTURE"

The Charlotte News is published in the largest city in a progressive southern state. In an editorial, "Wedding Picture," which we reprint here, this good paper tells us why such things as child marriages happen in this land of ours. Poverty is the cause of so many evils. If poverty causes child marriages among white people who are suppose to have special power and privileges in this land of ours, poverty also causes many of the evils that exist among people of our group. This abject poverty is a shame and a disgrace in the United States. We can destroy it when we destroy the selfishness and greed that produces it.

**Wedding Picture**

There'll probably be a lot of moral indigination loosed about the marriage near Prestonburg, Ky., of Rosie Columbus, aged ten, to Fleming Tackett, 34-year-old miner. The husband will be denounced and the blacksmith person who married them will be denounced, and, above all, the parents will be denounced—all as being nothing less than inhuman monsters. And in all the denunciation, probably not much attention will be paid to the rest of the story, which, according to the Associated Press goes like this:

**The two room cabin (owned by Tackett) is three miles north of Prestonburg in an isolated section. In it, with Rosie and her "Flem", will live the girl's mother and father, Jim, the two younger brothers, an older sister and some in-laws.**

**But it means luxury to Rosie. A dozen miners said Rosie and her family had lived under a rock cliff near the cabin for two Winters."**

But there's no use in getting steamed up about the marriage unless you get steamed up about this, too. For such child marriages in America are invariably the issue of the animal ignorance and degradation bred by just such animal poverty and want. As long as there are people who have to live under cliffs two Winters, as long as there are people who have to live crowded by the dozen into two-room cabins, there will go right on people who do not see anything wrong in the marriage of ten-year-old children.

# Interesting News And Notes

Twenty-three families of colored farmers, whose grandfathers came as slaves into each Texas, have moved into good homes on fertile farms which they will own. The farms average 130 acres each. This is a Farm Security Administration project.

A survey recently completed by the Mortgage Bankers Assn., says that American agriculture needs new capital. Farmers will still borrow from private investors if interest rates are reasonable.

Cotton production in the U. S. this year was 12,137,999 bales. This was slightly less than the first forecast. The yield this year per acre was smaller than last year's crop. This year's yield was larger than the average over the last ten year period.

Sim Webb, Casey Jones' fireman, who jumped when the crack Illinois Central cannonball express was wrecked many years ago at Vaugh, Miss., was present recently at the unveiling of a monument to Casey Jones at his birthplace, Cayce, Ky. The fireman told the story again to many listeners.

A Christmas turkey cooked himself in McLeod county, Minn., recently. The turkey alighted on a rural electric wire and interrupted the power for more than an hour. He was cooked too done for serving.

It is reported that the U. S. may be forced to increase cash subsidies to cotton farmers if it would keep its share of the world cotton market which the present administration is determined to do.

WPA's division of education is considering establishing a correspondence section to reach illiterates in isolated sections of the country.

The average price of farms bought by tenants and sharecroppers with government loans was highest in Illinois and lowest in Florida. Average cost of thirty-four Illinois farms was $2,234. The average size of the Illinois farms was 140 acres against 103 acres in Florida.

In one Illinois county, Henry, 900 sheep, hogs, cattle, chickens and turkeys were killed by dogs in 1937. The claims for payments to farmers for this loss totaled $4,946.

During 5 1-2 years of the New Deal, $19 billion were spent or average of less than $3 1-2 billion loaned for relief and recovery—an average of less than 3 1-2 billion per year. Almost $11 billion already have been, or are being paid back. National income has risen from $39 1-2 billion in 1932 to $70 billion in 1937.

Soil Conservation is already protecting and enriching 10 1-2 million acres of land in 35 states and soil-building practices are in effect on 53 million additional acres under the New Deal agricultural program.

A 10 to 15 per cent reduction in acreage seeded to winter wheat for harvest in 1939 and a lower than normal per acre production is the current outlook, according to a survey by the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad.

Last season Japan improted 2,147,000 bales of cotton and consumed 3,500,000 bales.

The Department of Agriculture weekly market review states that up to Oct. 26 only about 2,500,000 bu. of corn out of the 48,000,000 bu. on the 1937 loan, had been resealed at the increased rate of 57c. According to Thompson and McKinnon, this suggests that the government may acquire a much larger quantity on defaults than had heretofore been expected.

According to foreign advices, India is reported to have purchased 275,000 bu. of Australian wheat.

## A Married Man's 23rd Psalm

**By Rev. Huell J. Jackson**
**On Atlanta Daily World**

My wife is my BOSS I dare to deny
She maketh me to lie down in the
Back room, when swell company comes.
She leadeth me down town, every Payday.
She restoreth my pocketbook,
After spending the roll.
She leadeth me in the aisles of
J. M. High, all for her sake.
Yes, though I walk through town
And my arms runneth over with bundles.
She preparest a table before me,
In the presence of my mother-in-law.
She anointest my head with the
Rolling pin.
And my heart runneth over.
She does everything but comfort me
It seems to me that the dress makers
And milliners bills will follow me
All the days of my life;
And I will dwell in the poor HOUSE
For ever AMEN.

# Household Operation Large Item For Southern City Families

Washington, D. C.—Household operation costs are higher in small southeastern cities than in similar cities in other parts of the United States, on the basis of a study just completed by the Bureau of Home Economics. The data cover a 12-month period in 1935-36.

In each income bracket from $250 to $5,000, the 1,106 white nonrelief families whose expenditures were analyzed in four southeastern cities —Albany and Griffin, Georgia; Gastonia, North Carolina; and Sumter, South Carolina—averaged spending more for household operations than did, for example 1,488 families in four northwestern cities similiarly studied — Astoria, Eugene and Klamath Falls, Oregon and Olympia, Washington.

Here's how the household operation costs went up in the Georgia and Carolina cities as income rose from $250-$499 to $4,000-$4,999; $67, $101, $131, $168, $190, $224, $260, $285, $326, $378, $471, $505, $584. For similar income groups, the household operation expenses in the Washington and Oregon cities ran: $61, $94, $100, $107, $122, $148, $159, $177, $198, $214, $270, $356, $432.

Included in "household operation' were fuel, light and refrigeration; paid household help; laundry suppiles and laundry sent out; telephone, postage, stationery and pencils; express, drayage, and moving of household goods; water rent; and such incidential items as paper napkins and towels, cut flowers, lawn seeds and plants.

In all but one of the income brackets ($2,250-$2,499), the northwestern families averaged spending more on automobiles than the southeastern.

The auto outlay in the southeastern cities ranged from an average of $10 per family per year in the lowest income braeket to $342 in the highest; in the northwestern cities from an average of $40 per family per year in one of the lower brackets to $505 in the $4,000-$4,999 bracket.

Food, biggest item facing the man or woman who has to make the family living, showed an average expense ranging from $218 per family per year at the lowest income level to $828 at the highest, in the southeast cities. Clothes, found to be a consistently sizeable item in all the studies of southeastern families—city, village, and farm—ranged from an average of $34 per family per year at the lowest income level to $437 at the highest. The southeastern families had higher average expenditures for clothes than for cars: the northwestern, higher expenditures for cars than for clothes.

For housing, which included all expense during the year on all homes occupied by the family (vacation homes as well as the year-around dwelling) and lodging of family members while away from home, the Georgia and Carolina families spent an average of $70 at the lowest income level and $394 at the highest. On furnishings and equipment—items such as refrigerators, washing machines, pots, pans, mops, washtubs, glass, china, silver, floor coverings, bedding, curtains, furniture, luggage, lamps, and furniture repairs —the outlay ranged from an average of $16 per family per year in the lowest income bracket to $184 at the highest.

Medical care expenditure in these southeastern cities went up as the income level rose, and ranged from an average of $17 per family yearly at the lowest income level to $320 at the highest. For the services of the barber, the beauty shop, and toilet preparations, the families spent an average of $11 per family per year at the lowest income level and $79 at the highest. On recreation, which included paid admissions, fees and supplies for games and sports, radios and musical instruments, toys and pets and dues to social organizations, the families spent from an average of $5 each per year at the lowest income level to $217 at the highest.

The remaining columns of the family expense book, when average for the various income classes, showed the following range from low to high income levels Tobacco, from an average of $13 per family to $53; reading, from $1 to $31; education, from $2 to 82; gifts and community welfare, from $7 to $220; travel other than by car, from $2 to $8; other items, from $3 to $51.

At each income level, averages were based on all families, whether or not they spent any money on the item indicated. For instance, a few families that had no medieal care whatever during the year were ineluded in computing the medical care averages.

The 138 families whose incomes fell in the elass $1,750-$1,999 (the first income class in which the average income exceeded the average outlay) spent their money as follows: An average of $1,760 spent, of which $513 went to food; $189 to elothing, $220 to housing; $260 to household operation; $85 to furnishings and equipment; $170 to automobile; $5 to other travel and transportation; $41 to personal eare; $81 to medical care, $54 to recreation; $38 to tobacco; $17 to reading; $11 to education; $67 to gifts and community welfare; and $9 to other items.

### Special Negro Study

In these same four Georgia and Carolina eities a similar family expenditure study was made of 475 nonrelief Negro families, whose yearly incomes fell into eight brackets starting at zero and ranging to $2,000 a year.

The range of Negro family expenditures, from low to high income levels, ran as follows: Food, from an average of $93 per family yearly to $450; elothing, from $17 to $272; housing, from $56 to $215; household operation, from $32 to $193; furnishings and equipment, from $4 to $74; automobile, from $1 to $348! other travel, from less than fifty cents to $28; medical care, from $7 to $142; personal care, from $5 to $39; recreation, from $1 to $29; tobaceo, from $5 to $51; reading from $1 to $20; education from $1 to $71; gifts and community welfare, from $4 to $93; and other items from less than fifty eents to $31.

Only families having both husband and wife, born in this country, were included in this Study of Consumer Purehase, a Works Progress Administration Project in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the National Resources Committee, and the Central Statistical Board.

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I should never allow myself to feel humiliated by any honest work, however humble it may seem to be.

# Jacksonville Thinks Social Work Too Good For Negroes

Jacksonville, Fla.—(ANP)—From a high of 100 Negroes employed in the social service setup under the Federal Emergeney Relief administration, the total has dropped to none sinee the work has been taken over by the state welfare board, investigations diselosed last week.

This drastic ehange in employment of colored social workers was brought about through the attitude of those in charge that social work is a field "for whites only." Negroes who previously served, some of them with records of 10 years as social workers, have been assigned to WPA projects at greatly reduced salaries of $45 monthly, where they are sent to do menial work in homes during illness. Often they go into white homes as servants.

The state welfare board, which gets its funds from both the Florida and federal governments, which means Negroes are paying their portion of its cost of operation, was established December 1, 1935. Almost immediately mass firing of the 100 employes of the colored division began, with the result that by January 26, 1936, less than two months afterwards only 17 remained on the staff, and in a year's time, the total was reduced to eight.

By last June 17, there were only five on the colored division staff. They were Mrs. May L. Kennedy, Mrs. Ruth D. Bolton, Miss Luther W. Wilson, Miss Marguerite McCleary and Mrs. Beaulah Joyner. Four of these were social workers and the fifth was a stenographer. Despite its size the division presented more cases to the welfare board than did any other. These four social workers actually did as much as the 30 whites so employed.

But on June 17, the entire unit was abolished. Members were told that because of so much unemployment, the Negro division was being dispensed with. However, the discharged workers were replaced with whites. There are approximately 45 Negroes here having taken and passed the merit examination and therefore qualifying themselves for social work. From this group come the one who have been sent to WPA projects where they now do what actually amounts to servant work.

Sinee discarding the Negro unit, the work is reported to be far in arrears with some eases a year and more older still awaiting attention.

## URGES WALLACE BACK 140 MILLION OUTLAY TO BOOST FARM OUTLETS

Washington, D. C.—Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R., Cal.) urged Secretary Henry Wallace today to support his proposal for federal expenditures up to $140,000,000 to develop new uses for farm products.

In a letter made publie through the Republiean national committee, Gearhart told Wallace he believed the farmer's only hope for prosperity lay in discovery of such new uses and of new farm products to supply old demands.

Gearhart introduced his bill in February, 1937.

## COULDN'T BUY LEGS

Oklahoma City, Okla—Unable to buy a pair of artificial limbs after he lost both of his legs in a train accident. Henry Falls, Negro youth, whittled some from an old cottonwood log.

Representatives of artificial limb manufaeters who later saw the pair of wooden ones Falls made, said they were a "remarkable piece of workmanship." Falls was guided by the illustrations in a catalogue of artificial limbs he obtained. His only tools were pocket knife, rusty saw and hammer.

# Can We Solve The Farm Problem?

Labor has so often said that this country cannot achieve enduring prosperity until agriculture is prosperous—until we can devise some method by which the farmer may secure cost of production, plus a profit—that it is unneeessary to repeat the sentiment. The entire American labor movement has always taken that position. Unfortunately, many farmers don't know that, but the statement is true.

No unprejudieed observer can doubt that President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace have made a sincere effort to attain the goal we have suggested. In fact, this administration has done more for the farmer than any other administration in the history of this country.

It has been forced to do a good deal of experimenting but, in the main, has aeted with commendable eourage and intelligence. It has encountered a lot of difficulties—devastating droughts, bumper crops and, in some instances, lack of cooperation from those it sought to aid.

As evidence of its good faith right now, with the prices of farm products sagging, the administration is pouring out hundreds of millions to sustain the farmers' buying power. This is all to the good, as far as it goes, but it must be apparent we have not aehieved a permanent remedy for the ills of agriculture.

The chief difficulty is to find a way to handle erops like eotton, wheat and eorn. We produce ordinarily more of these staples than we can consume under existing conditions.

The obvious remedy, of course, is to increase the purchasing power of the industrial workers to the point where they can eonsume what our farms produce. Pending that good day, however, Labor feels the administration has a right to ask the farmers to assist in curtailing the crops which eause most of the trouble.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the administration to ask the next Congress to authorize it to take these definite steps?

1. To buy directly from the farmer the wheat, corn and cotton needed for the domestic market at an adequate price, giving each farmer his proportion, based on what he has been producing in reeent years.

2. Close the grain and cotton exchanges and forbid all speculation in the necessaries of life.

3. Require millers, cotton manufaeturers and other proeessors to buy what they need from the government.

4. Permit the farmer who desires to produce more than his quota to sell his surplus in any market outside the United States. The government might even assist in forming cooperatives to facilitate such marketing, but it should not assume responsibility for the price received.

Labor realizes there is nothing startling new about this suggestion. Every feature has been debated by those interested in the farm problem, and some are now part of the administration's program.

What Labor has in mind is that the farmer has a right to demand from the rest of us a fair reward for producing those things which we must have if we are to live. He should get that price and no chiseling middle-man or speculator should be permitted to deprive him of any part of it. The only way to assure that result is for Unele Sam to do the entire job, from start to finish.

But if the farmer insists on raising more than is needed in this country, he should be willing to take his chanees in the world market.

From "Labzor, Washington, D. C.

# VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE SHOWS STEADY PROGRESS

Petersburg, Va. (By James H. Boykin for ANP) The Virginia State College for Negroes is progressing under wise leadership. For ten years, President J. M. Gandy said in a recent interview the college has witnessed a steady growth in enrollment, support and confidence of the people. The fact that the school has grown in the confidenee ot the public is manifested in its increased enrollment and the increase in state and Federal appropriation for its support. A further manifestation of public confidence in the school is shown by the numerous conference and extension groups that seek to hold their meetings on its eampus.

**Has Large Endowment:** It has an endowment of $175,000 which is secured by the sale of bonds secured from the sale of public lands which are allotted to each state under the Morrill-Nelson aet, $30,000 of other federal funds alloeated to the several states to inerease the endowment of state sehools and a heavy appropriation from the state of Virginia. The $205,000 annual endowment of federal funds plus an ever increasing appropriation by the state of Virginia greatly increases the support of the college.

**Enrollment Increases:** During the past ten years, the enrollment has increased steadily from 50 to 100 over the previous year. This year, President Gandy reports a thousand collegians from 25 states. The students are distributed in elass assignments in the Arts and Sciences, Education, Home Economics, Agriculture, and Mechanical Arts. The college is constantly growing in usefulness in serviee to the people by increasing its number of eurricula and by extention service for making better the preparation of teachers in service.

## NOT SO DIFFICULT

Little Elsie objected to going to bed. Finally, her father offered to lie down with her until she went to sleep. In a few minutes, pit-a-pat was heard on the floor and Elsie came out holding up a small finger.

"Sh-sh," mamma, I've got daddy asleep at last," she whispered.

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Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prapers; be courteous to your creditors; keep your digestion good; exercise; go slow and easy. Maybe there are other things that your speeial case requires to make you happy, but my friend these I reckon will give you a good lift—Abraham Lincoln.

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If the average farm family would study their housing problem as carefully as they studied the expenditure of $1,000 for a new ear truck or tractor and spent the money as earefully in remodeling and utilities, the farm housing problem would easily be solved." says W. A. Foster, professor of rural architecture.

# ARE YOU GONNA MOVE TO KANSAS CITY?

## Well, There's "Hants" in That Town, They Say, and You Better Watch Your Step!

Kansas City, Mo., (ANP)—Those persons who scoff at the idea of "hants" and tell the world there are no such things are warned to stay away from Kansas City under threat of assault and battery if they air their beliefs before the wrong people.

At the present time, this city is in the midst of the greatest spook scare of this career, with thousands of citizens relating in awed tones the story of a ghost girl who has scared two taxi drivers almost out of their wits, as well as talked at church to the minister who preached her funeral.

The first driver, so the story goes, was at the bar of a popular night spot when he met up with a most charming young woman. After drinking and dancing together, he became highly interested and asked to take her home.. She consented. So they went out and got into his cab.

"Where do you live?" the driver asked.

"Highland cemetery,"_ answered his companion.

Maybe it was the drinks, or the blindness of budding love, but anyway the address did not strike him as peculiar. Even when she told him the gates were wide open, he thought nothing of it.

On the way there she talked about herself. She was the daughter of a woman living on Woodlawn avenue, the girl said, but hadn't lived with her mother for three years.

Arriving at the gateway to Highland cemetery, the driver got out of the car and opened the door with a Sir Walter Raleigh bow to his companion.

The car was empty.

Becoming instantly sober and realizing where he was, the cabbie leaped back into his car and drove as fast as the machine could take him to the mother's address. Awakening her he told his story—and was informed the girl was the woman's daughter, all right, but had been dead three years and buried in Highland.

It took a doctor to revive the man.

The other cab driver, blissfully unaware of what had happened to a fellow member of his vocation, was cruising along Vine street a couple of days later when he picked up a feminine fare who was sensationally attractive.

She directed the cabbie to take her to Highland cemetery. Since carrying people anywhere was his business, he did. When the taxi stopped at the gate, the young woman alighted and told him she was sorry she had no money to pay her bill. She instructed him to collect from her mother on Woodlawn, then went inside the gates. Since she appeared prosperous, the driver did not argue, but drove to the address.

There he told what had happened, and asked if she had such a daughter. The woman told him she did, but the girl had died three years before.. Then the woman fainted. However, nobody seems to know whether she was joined by the cabbie.

Still another story has it that this same girl was at church Sunday night talking at length to the minister who preached her funeral in 1935. Although her face looked familiar, the minister did not realize who his conversationalist had been until after the young woman had left the church.

# LISTEN TO THIS

By Hobert T. Mitchell

In 1729. Perier, governor of Louisiana said with reference to a group of Negroes who had fought against the Indians:

"Fifteen Negroes in whose hands we had put weapons, performed prodigies of valor. If the blacks did not cost so much, and if their labors were not necessary to the colony, it would be better to turn them into soldiers, and to dismiss those we have, who are so bad and cowardly that they seem to have been manufactured purposely for this colony.

In 1652 it was enacted in Rhode Island that all slaves brought into the colony should be set free after 10 years of service.

John Cassor, one of the first Negroes brought to this country by the Dutch in 1619 became an owner of slaves in Virginia.

Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell who were elected in 1866 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston were the first Negroes in the history of the race to sit in the legislature of any state.

Frederick Douglass was the first Negroe to dine at the White House as guest of a President of the United States (1864).

First normal school for colored teachers established in New York by John Peterson (1853).

The enlistment of white men in colored regiments is prohibited by implication by Section 253 and Section 282 of the Code of the Laws of the United States-Title 10-Army.

Mrs. E. Howard Harper was appointed by the governor of West Virginia to succeed her husband who died on Dec. 21, 1927, as a member of the legislature of that state. This was the first time a Negro woman was a member of any legislature in this country.

At Valley Forge, Washington was induced by Gen. Varnum to enlist a battalion of Negroes to fill his depleted ranks.

Peddro Alonso Nino, a Negro, was a pilot of one of the famous three vessels of Columbus.

Thomas Jefferson spoke of slavery: I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice can not sleep forever.

A slave ship captain always counted on losing on the voyage one-fourth of his cargo of slaves. (Sick and dead thrown overboard).

Liberia about the size of Kansas lies on the west coast of Africa. It has a population of about 2,500,000 people and there are only about sixteen doctors in the whole country according to Mr. Joseph N. Togba of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Togba has been in this country about a year attending school. He is a native of Liberia of the tribe of Krv

Ham, the father of the black man, located in Africa. Africa was his homestead. (105th Psalm 23rd and 27th verses. and also in the 105th Psalm 22nd verse). Cush, Mizriam, Phut, and Canaan were the first sons of Ham, and these four sons including Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, were the first to start work on the problem of civilization—they were the pioneers and the very pillars of civilized governments.

Moses received what education he had in the schools of the black people of Egypt.

Solomon's dark skin should cause no surprise, because his mother, Hittito, was also the widow of Uriah. The Hittites are the descendants of Heth and Heth was the second son of Canaan.

Do you belong to "Listen to This" scrapbook club?

# DOOR-TO-DOOR CO-OP SURVEY

"Twenty-one years ago this fall the old Office of Markets and Rural Organization in the Department of Agriculture published the first official survey of farmers' cooperatives," says F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration, in News for Farmer Cooperatives (September). "The 1917 report showed 5,424 cooperative marketing and purchasing associations in the United States, with an estimated annual business of $625,940,000. At that time about 1 in every 10 farmers was a member of a cooperative. As this article goes to press a new Nation-wide survey—the first actual door-to-door canvass of farmer co-op to be made in this country—is being completed by the Farm Credit Administration and the 13 banks for cooperatives and about 30 of the State agricultural colleges and universities. They report 15,573 farmers' co-ops and mutual companies. Gross business of the marketing and purchasing association, including both wholesale and retail sales, aggregates $2,750,000,000 annually. Nearly half of all American farmers are now marketing farm products or purchasing farm supplies, insurance, or farm business services through cooperative farmer-owned organizations. Farmer cooperatives are found in every State in the Union, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, Heaviest concentration is in the North Central States, but associations in Eastern, Southern, and Pacific States have also forged ahead since the depression. Minnesota has the largest number of farmer cooperatives—over 1,300—but California, thanks to the cooperative marketing of citrus fruit, has the largest volume of business. There are 10,752 associations engaged in marketing farm products and purchasing farm supplies; 2,500 mutual irrigation companies, about 1,900 mutual fire insurance companies, and several hundred others in the mis cellaneous group. The actual value of farm products sold and supplies purchased cooperatively by farmers increased $750,000,000 since 1932 to approximately $2,100,000,000 in 1936, the final year covered by the survey. Over 7,400 cooperatives sell farm products as their main business and about 2,600 are primarily purchasing cooperatives. In 1936 farmers received $1,762,000,000 or about one in every four of their cash-income dollars, from cooperative marketing organizations; and bought over $337,000,000 worth of farm supplies cooperatively."

# POULTRY FREEZING

A new way to quick-freeze poultry, from the inside out, has been recently announced. This new process consists of first drawing the fowl. A paraffined tube is then thrust longitudinally through the bird and the edible giblets are replaced in the internal cavity, together with a small quantity of water. Both openings are then closed and a brine is passed through the tube. By this new process a four pound chicken can be frozen in 30 to 35 minutes at temperatures slightly below zero and turkeys in a proportional amount of time. (Turkey World, September.)

# FIGHT LOW PRICES WITH WHEAT SUBSIDY

**Uncle Sam to Buy 100,000,000 Bushels of Grain and Pocket Loss.**

In order to aid American wheat farmers, Uncle Sam is preparing to purchase 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in the open market. Then he will offer it to the rest of the world for what it will bring. He will pocket the loss, which may exceed $25,000,000.

Canada has an even more serious problem. It has a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and has guaranteed producers 81 cents a bushel.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace suggested that Canada and the United States cooperate in marketing these huge surpluses. Canada declined, preferring to handle the matter in its own way.

However, each country will endeavor to avoid "dumping" wheat because both fear such a course would force foreign prices to record lows.

## IOWA'S COOPERATIVES

Iowa farmers are operating, 1,952 marketing, purchasing and service cooperatives, according to the preliminary report of an Iowa State College marketing specialist who is taking the first complete census of the state's co-op organizations. The trend is definitely toward larger cooperatives, he says.

# NOTES ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

**Compiled From Reports of Negro Extension Workers**

Eddie Johnston, Negro tenant of Seminole County, Okla., has served as a demonstration farmer for soil conservation. From one acre of cantaloupes grown last summer he cleared $65.00.

N. H. Bennett, Negro County Agent at Jasper, Fla., reports the shipment of a car-load of sugar cane shipped by Negro farmers to Negro retail grocers of Detroit, Mich.

G. W. Daniels, Negro County Agent for Orangeburg County, S. C., reports the establishment of a local packing plant has provided a ready market for hogs and greatly increased the interest among Negro farmers in hog-raising.

Following a health campaign conducted jointly by A. W. Roper, County Agent and Miss M. L. Young, Home Demonstration Agent, Negro farmers near Calhoun, Ala., have made many home improvements such as building and remodeling.

A prize offered by Pythian Grand Chancellor S. A. Jones of Georgia, was awarded to Jonnie Belle Culler, who is the champion canner of the state. Miss Culler is a member of the Myrtle 4-H Club of Peach County.

'The Progressive Farmer' for October contained an article by H. S. Estelle, District Agent, Negro Extension work in Texas. The article was based upon the leather work which is being done by Texas Negro farmers under the direction of Negro Extension Agents.

Sidney Newman, buyer for a New York Commission House recently visited Negro farms in Alachua County, Florida, for the purpose of inspecting their crops of egg plants, beans, cucumbers and squash. Frank E. Pinder, County Agent reports that these farmers are making regular shipments direct to Eastern markets.

In a recent letter to Bibb County (Georgia) farmers, Mrs. M. L. Wesley, Home Demonstration Agent, urged the men to provide a more convenient water supply for the home. She states that it is "unfair to the wives and children to carry water from a spring sometimes half a mile from the house."

Negro 4-H Club boys of Georgia have been alotted 76 beef calves for raising. This is part of a state-wide contest sponsored by one of Georgia's banking institutions. In the Spring of 1939, prizes will be awarded for the calves showing best care, feeding and development. Last year Isaac George of Bibb County won the grand prize.

T. H. Black, Jr., Negro County Agent for Lincoln County, Oklahoma reports that 90 farmers in his County are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program. He says that through the program, "many new methods and farm practices have been made available to the farmers."

In speaking of the work of Miss Alma O. Huff, Home Demonstration Agent, the Terrel (Texas) Tribune says: "She has brought about a better understanding of food budget, more economical methods of canning fruit, vegetables and meats, and is preparing even greater savings for the Negro farm women of this Country."

Elliot Robbins, Negro County Agent, recently transferred from Hillsborough County, Florida, to Butler County, Alabama, reports that in cooperation with Miss R. P. Austin, Home Demonstration Agent, ten demonstrations in mattress-making were attended by 215 Negro farm men and women.

Under the leadership of Mrs. I. W. Rowan, Supervising Home Demonstration Agent for Texas, sixteen Home Demonstration Agents recently conferred with Miss Peggie Morris, Associate Editor of 'Farm and Ranch' to discuss scoring points for clothing, canned goods and home improvement.

Negro Extension Agents of Louisiana are arranging demonstrations in constructing chicken houses from pine logs. Such a demonstration was recently held on the farm of Porter Hayes near Clinton, with William E. Reed, Parish Agent and Clyde Ingram, Poultry Specialist of Louisiana State University cooperating.

Miss Camilla Weems, State Home Demonstration Agent for Negro work, recently completed a tour of the Georgia counties where Home Demonstration Agents are located. Miss Weems reports that 4-H Club work among Negro farm girls is a "definite factor in improving the home life of rural families." Miss Weems also reports many rural homes with inside running water and other conveniences.

# In The Market For Health

Along with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Americans are asking the right to health.

"Nothing is more important to a nation than the health of its peop'e," said the President in his message to the recent National Health Conference.

The commonest greeting of person to person, "How are you?" reminds us how close the health concern is to everyone.

"Though the issues have been overcomplicated and the difficulties overmagnified," said the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, America's Number One health officer, "common, ordinarily folks are beginning to get the idea that we know how to do a great deal more than is done to keep them well and cure them when they are sick."

Representatives of common, ordinary folks sat down with representatives of Government and health experts last July to size up the Nation's health job and to take an inventory of the Nation's tools for tackling that job. At this historic National Health Conference—called by the interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities, of which the Under Secretary of Agriculture is a member—spokesmen for the consumers and would-be-consumers polled their facts with those from Government health authorities, from doctors, dentists, nurses, and pharmacists, hospital spokesmen, public health authorities, and social workers.

In public health work, the Surgeon-General has remarked, we stand today just about where we were in public education in the middle of the last century.

The Logical First Step in the attack on disease is prevention. Public health service gets verbal recognition. But less than a third of the counties in the United States, and an even smaller proportion of the cities, have full-time professional health officers. There are still over 1,000 counties without a single public health nurse to serve rural areas.

Seventy thousand people die of T. B. each year. In the prime of life, between the ages of 15 and 45, it kills more people than any other disease. It is especially destructive among Negroes, among workers in occupations exposed to dust; and generally among the poor. Physicians and public health workers know what to do—find cases early, provide treatment, including hospitalization for those who need it, isolate open cases, follow up on arrested cases, examine well persons exposed to the disease—it is largely a matter of putting our knowledge to work.

Veneral disease has recently come into the spotlight of public health. The Nation has embarked on a campaign which should soon significantly cut down the million and a half new cases of early syphilis and gonorrhea who seek treatment each year; the 50,000 deaths which result not directly from the disease, but from syphilitic diseases of the heart, blood vessels and nervous system; the one in 10 new insanity cases which are due to syphilis; the one in 7 cases of blindness which syphilis causes; the 25,000 deaths of babies before birth each year because of syphilis.

Pneumonia takes 150,000 lives a year. Effective serums are now available, for some common types of the disease, which could save the life of at least one out of each 4 who now die. Not one out of 20 whom serum can save now gets that serum.

Against cancer, an active organized fight is being waged in only 7 States in the entire Nation. Most of the clinics are in large cities. By wider use of known methods of surgery and radiation cancer specialists assure us that 30,000 lives might be spared each year.

Each day 15 million people face the health risks—greater or lesser, immediate or cumulative—of work in factories, mills, and mines. Health supervision provided for industrial workers is inadequate in most of the plants where 500 workers or less are employed—and these include 62 percent of the industrial population. State programs for industrial health are just beginning.

For mothers and children, we say "the best is none too good." What are the facts?

Among civilized countries, the United States has one of the highest percentages of mothers dying as a result of childbirth. Each year we lose at least 14,000 mothers that way. Half or two-thirds of these deaths, physicians estimate, can be prevented. Two-fifths of the 75,000 stillbirths each year need not happen. Of nearly 70,000 infants who die every year in the first month of life, a third, and perhaps a half, could be saved.

Each year nearly a quarter of a million women bring children into the world without the aid of a doctor. Even for most of the million births each year which are attended by physiicans, there is no qualified nurse to help care for the mother and child.

Need, however, is not uniform through the whole country, or among all sections of our people. In 1936, the death rate for mothers in childbirth for the United States was 57 for each 10,000 live births. But in New Jersey and Rhode Island only 40 mothers lost their lives to each 91 in Arizona, and 90 in South Carolina.

Babies have a better chance to live if they are not born poor. Checking on infant deaths in Denver, researchers discovered that out of each 1,000 infants born to families with incomes of $3,000 a year or more, only 30 died. But among the families earning less than $500 a year, 5 1-2 times as many died—168 out of each 1,000.

Sometimes preventive medical care is made available to children in the schools—diphtheria immunization, for example. But diphtheria claims its victims most fiercely before they are old enough to go to school. Immunization against diphtheria in the pre-school age is 3 times as frequent among youngsters from families with incomes of $5,000 a year and up as among children whose families have less than $1,200 a year. Vaccinations against smallpox among pre-school children show just about the same ratio.

Hospitals are more and more important in medical care. As medical science has advanced and facilities for diagnosis and treatment have become more complicated and more expansive, the hospital has become central to the care of the sick.

The country may be proud of the hospitals it has. But they are far from enough.

Over 40 percent of the counties of the United States contain not a single registered general hospital. In these largely rural areas live 17 million citizens.

Hospitals are found chiefly in the centers of population. Much has been written about free clinics. But only 17 percent of all general hospitals operate out-patient departments (for those who are not confined to bed in the hospital). Half of this clinic service is in the country's 5 largest cities.

Forty-three States fall below the public health experts' standard of hospital beds for consumptives. We have progressed beyond treating the mentally ill as criminals. But only a dozen States meet a reasonable standard in providing institutional facilities for mental cases.

In the large cities the poor get about the same amount of hospital care as the well-to-do, because there are many hospital beds supported by public funds. In the smaller cities, the well-to-do are able to get hospital care in about the same proportion as in the metropolitan centers. But among the poor, the smaller the city, the smaller the proportion of hospitalized illnesses.

Medical care is a professional service of priceless value. But it is also an economic commodity, which must be bought for money by the person who needs it, or asked as charity.

Even the well-to-do are not receiving all the medical care they require. People in the $5,000-$10,000 a year class, a recent study showed, were getting only two-thirds as many physicians' services, three-fifths as many days of general hospitalization, and less than half as much dental care, as professional authorities felt they required.

Fullest Survey of the state of the people's health was that made during 1935 and 1936 by the United States Public Health Service, using a Works Progress Administration grant. Medical societies cooperated. By a house-to-house canvass in 84 cities and 23 rural areas in 19 States, information was obtained from 2,800,000 people in 800,000 families. It is a monumental inventory of the country's health—and the lack of it. Not all of its results are pleasant reading for a nation which boasts the world's highest standard of living.

As income goes down, the figures show, sickness goes up. Poor people are sick more often, and for more days at a time, than people who are moderately or comfortably situated. But though their sickness is greater they get less medical care. Doctors' care is more common as income goes up. And doctors make more visits for each illness in the higher income groups, though the illnesses are shorter.

People on relief averaged 16 days lost from work or usual activities in a year because of illness which lasted a week or longer; those in the marginal income group just above the relief level (earning $1,000 a year or less) 12 days a year; while those in the highest income group ($3,000 and over) averaged only about 7 days.

Old people are hardest hit by disabling illness. The aged in relief families were disabled, on the average, over 8 weeks a year; those in the $3,000 and-up income class only 3 1-2 weeks.

Two people on relief were found disabled by chronic sickness for each one person in the middle and highest income group. Relief families are hit by 47 percent more acute illnesses, and 87 percent more chronic illnesses, than families with $3,000 and more a year.

Despite their greater need, the poor have much less medical care than the well-to-do. Thirty out of every 100 cases of disabling illness in the relief group, and 28 out of each 100 in the self-supporting group just above the relief level, received no medical care. Among the highest income group, 17 percent did without professional care.

Physicians' calls, in 8 large cities, averaged 5.7 calls to each case of illness in the high income group, where illnesses were much shorter, as compared with 3.9 calls for the relief cases, and 4.6 calls for self-supporting families in the low income group.

One reason for inadequate medical care, then, is the fact that at least a third of the population are too poor to pay for it out of their own resources. Another reason is that the costs of sickness, like sickness itself, are irregular and unpredictable.

Families spend on the average, 4 to 5 percent of their incomes for medical care. Averages mean nothing, because no particular family knows whether next year or next month it will be lucky enough to have no serious illness, or will be hit by one or several illnesses. Sickness costs cannot be budgeted by the individual family.

Each year a small proportion of all families have to bear a fearfully high share of all sickness costs. Upon the backs of 5 percent of the families fall 32 percent of all the costs. Another 26 percent of the families bear 44 percent of the costs. A fortunate 69 percent escape with only 24 percent of the total financial burdens.

## ILLINOIS LEADS IN USE OF LIMESTONE

Urbana,—After setting a new all-time record and leading other states in the amount of limestone spread in 1937 to sweeten sour soil for the growing of better legumes, Illinois farmers are well on their way to another record this year. They will spread 1,500,000 tons of limestone in 1938, estimates C. M. Linsley, soil extension specialist of the University of Illinois.

It is estimated that the use of limestone by Illinois farmers last year amounted to more than 1,250,000 tons, which is far in excess of that spread by farmers in any other state. In fact, Illinois' tonnage is greater than the 1,036,000 combined tonnage reported for the six mid-Atlantic states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. Kentucky with 819,000 tons reported is next to Illinois in the use of limestone.

The word with tells us how Christmas is to be kept—with someone. An ideal Christmas cannot be spent alone.

# HILL "TAKES OVER" AND NEW DEALERS LOSE CHOICE JOBS

## "Al" Smith Gets Cut in Salary Under New Arrangements

Washington, Dec. 3 (CNS)—It is the consensus of opinion here that the recent so-called "shake up" in the Negro Division Federal Work's Progress Administration proved a veritable "shake down" for several when T. A. Hill, of the Urban League, showed up as the Negro consultant."

The reported changes in the status and classification of the personnel of the division first attracted attention when Aubery Williams, acting WPA Administrator, announced that T. Arnold Hill would serve as "consultant" in all "Negro affairs" that arise in or reach the department.

It will be recalled that Forrester B. Washington, head of the Atlanta (Ga.) School of Social Work, originally appointed as "Negro Advisor" in the department resigned after a few weeks' service with the New Dealers, and Alfred Edgar Smith was announced as "acting advisor," three years ago.

At headquarters no satisfactory statement was made as to the changes. Truman Felt, white, director of publicity, admitted that the new "consultant" was in full charge of the Negro set up, and that Smith was under Hill.

Smith it is reported has been reduced in salary and classification and transferred to the employment division to answer letters of complaints that reach his desk.

It is also reported that John Whitten, who has been assisting Smith, has been transferred to the D. C. Works Progress Administration, and that Dutton Ferguson who has been handling publicity intended for the Negro press "will have his work handled entirely through Felt's office," thus crippling 'Dutton's' initiative.

## PROFITABLE DAIRY SIRES

Hoard's Dairymen (September 25) in an editorial on the Bureau of Dairy Industry proved sire list, says in part: "Too much attention cannot be paid by breeders in selecting a bull to head a herd, whether it be grade or registered. It is essential that careful attention be paid to records and especially the way they are made, for it is possible through records to convey faulty and imperfect information. The proved sire list contains reports on 992 sires. Of this number 476 increased production and 516 decreased production. These figures clearly indicate the necessity of proving bulls before they are extensively used if we expect to make improvement in the production of the dairy cow. It was found that one sire where the dams produced from 200 to 225 pounds fat, decreased the production, indicating that even though a bull may be rather carefully selected, he may not have the inheritance to transmit even reasonably good production. With cows averaging from 450 to 474 pounds fat, only seven of the bulls increased production and 33 decreased production. This emphasizes also that when a herd gets above 400 pounds fat, extra care must be taken in the selection of a bull. If this is not done, chances are three to one the daughters will not produce as much as their dams."

We have no right to ask God's universe to give to us unless we ourselves give.

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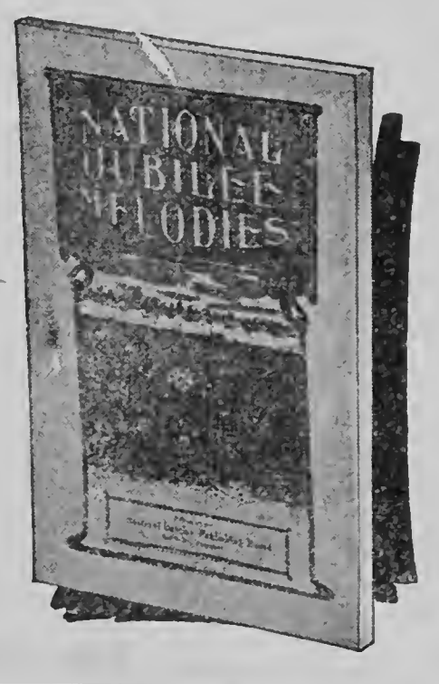


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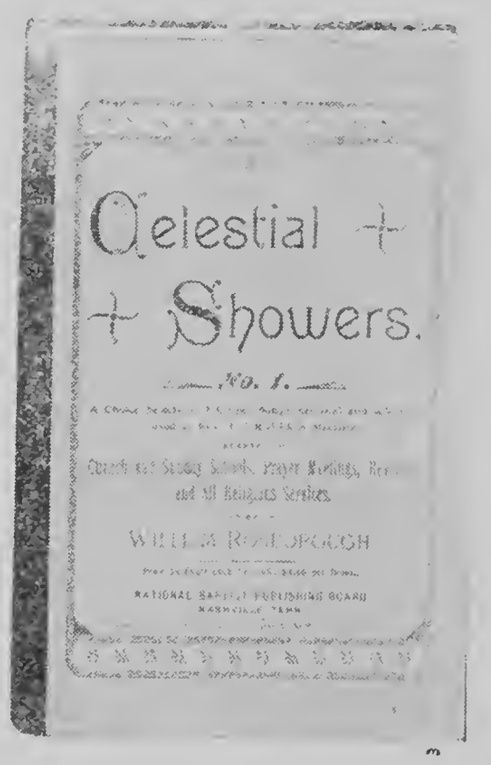


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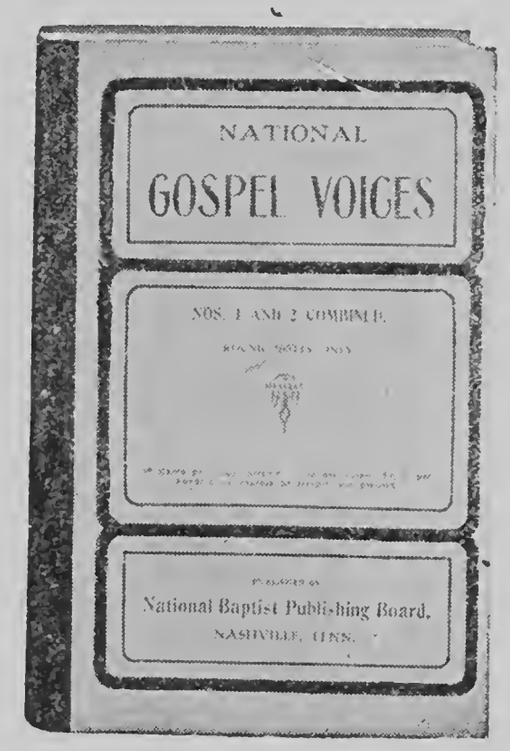


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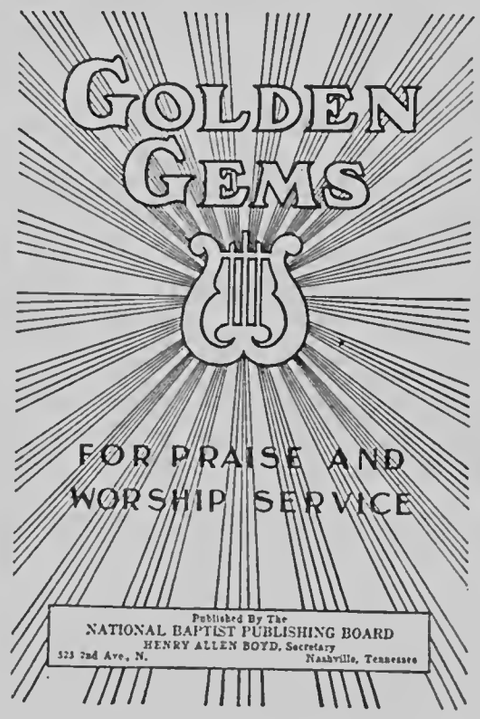


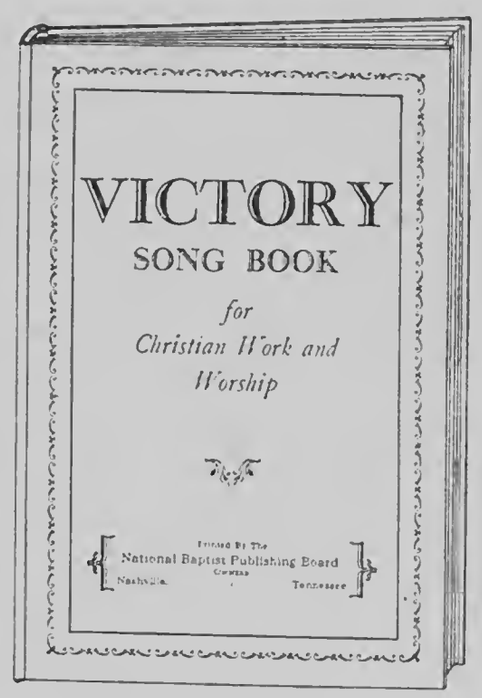


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# Howard President Warns Against All Jew-Baiting Talk

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—Addressing a mass meeting here last Sunday at Mount Carmel Baptist Church under auspices of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, warned members of his race against anti-Jew demonstrations.

He said, "There seems to be a great temptation among the conservative powers in the United States to thwart the rise of the people. They will be offered anti-Judaism, anti-Negro policies, anti-Christianity, as a means of breaking up popular solidarity. The Negro minority must have no part in anti-Semitism or anti-Christianity, even though he finds Jews and Christians in certain instances working against him."

Referring to the motive underlying Hitler's purge directed against German Jews, Dr. Johnson explained, "Hitler knew that emotionalism was necessary for purpose outlined by him in Mein Kampf. Unable to attack the French because of their victorious position (at the close of the World War), unable to attack the Negro because of his geographical position he found the small Jewish minority at hand with the German people disposed, historically, to blame these people for many of their ills."

## WATER SNAIL KILLS SNAKE BUT IS FATALLY WOUNDED

Lebanon, Pa.—A small water snail killed a struggling 15-inch water snake today and then died. Found near Colebrook by a fisherman, the pair of battlers, still alive, was brought here. The snake's head was gripped by the snail's shell and the reptile threshed wildly trying to free itself.

## TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

It is necessary in agricultural planning tto consider the implications of technical progress. Technological improvement tends to provide more goods, to furnish goods more easily or cheaply, or to produce new types of goods. In agriculture, besides making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, it produces one or more blades where none grew before. Agricultural efficiency is the combined result of many things—mechanization and engineering plant and animals breeding, soil building and erosion control, disease and insect control, marketing, and finance. It depends also to be sure, on social, political, and legal institutions. As a matter of fact, the social frame-work or setting is as important as the technology itself. Such improvements as the general-purpose tractor, refrigerated motor-truck, hybird seed corn, and synthetic fertilizer would be unusable in a backward or disorganized society. * * *

The situation we are in indicates great social waste. Technology in agriculture awaits the "green light" of industrial recovery, so that the release of agricultural labor will not mean human suffering. Under the prevailing conditions, the labor released from agriculture moves either toward the congested cities and relief agencies, or toward non-commercial, low-pressure types of farming. That is saving labor merely for the scrap heap. The problem is a standing challenge. Labor should not be sacrificed ruthlessly to the technological process, but saved for new and better uses. Agriculture's contribution to this end is to divert agricultural energy from the production of surpluses to the defense and upbuilding of the soil, to the conservation of forests and wildlife, and generally to the maintenance of the productivity along with the actual current production of the farms.

—From Annual Report of Sec'y Henry A. Wallace.

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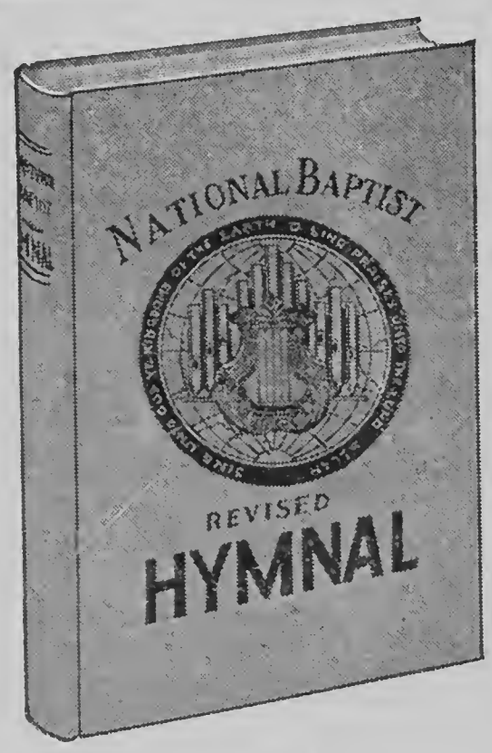


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## NYA Trains Girls In Homemaking In Gilbert Academy Project

New Orleans—(By Leon Lewis for ANP) Serving a dual purpose in the training of young girls, the homemaking project at Gilbert academy under the personal direction of Mrs. L. E. Burbridge, has become one of the outstanding ventures of the NYA. Girls from teen age to early twenties are given a practical course in culinary art, service, table decoration and etiquette, sanitation and food caloric values.

This project besides developing the girls into capable employes in this field, prepares them for home supervision. They are given the fundamentals of budgeting and meal planing as well as how to prepare foods properly, to bring out the finer dietric qualities. It was through the efforts of Herbert Mack, director of Negro activity for the NYA, and Mrs. Burbridge, with the cooperation of Mrs. Marguerite Bowen, principal of Gilbert academy, that the project was established in connection with the school.

From the purchasing of foodstuffs to the storage of leftover foods and cleaning of the dining room and kitchen, is the range of practical training given in every detail daily. The girls plan the meals and prepare the foods after foodstuff have been purchased by them. They serve and suggest menu combinations that will produce the greatest food value. They are trained also in dining room decoration. Color scheming is a part of the training. Hundreds of girls from this project have been placed in many of the most aristocratic homes of New Orleans as employees; and in practically every case their services have met with satisfactory comment from the employer.

Mr. Mack has been one of the outstanding characters in the state set up of the NYA in that he has utilized all possible resources in getting the Negro in practically every avenue of the youth movement. This has not only restored a lost confidence in the fruits and possibilities of life but it has developed an inert recognition of values and their application to making life worthwhile and profitable for one's self through personal initiative.

These girls, who are getting the benefits of this essential training in homemaking, are given a new insight and purpose in the field of education. It has elevated the impression of domestic service and placed it on a higher scale in the minds of those who may have to work in this field. The NYA through this and other like projects has become the regular source of employment for those families seeking first class employes and it is found that they measure up practically to the required standard.

## Commuted

Montgomery, Ala., (ANP)—On Dec. 5, four days before he was to have been executed for the murder of a gas-station attendant, Jim Orr's death sentence was commuted by Governor Bibb Graves and the State Board of Pardons. Affidavits were presented by Orr's counsel, purporting to show he was miles away when crime was committed. An eyewitness also testified that the condemned man was not the murderer. A new trial for Orr will be sought, it was stated.

## $100,000 Fire

Chicago (ANP)—A fire of undetermined origin and which did $100,000 damage, swept through the old building at Colman School, 47th and Dearborn sts., early last Wednesday morning. The new building: of fireproof construction, was damaged mostly by water and smoke, and one fireman, overcome by smoke, was treated at a nearby hospital. The fire bronght a pre-holiday vacation to about 1,500 pupils.

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# UNITED CHRISTIAN FRONT MUST TAKE EVERY RACE ALONG

## So Says Federal Council of Churches At Great Interracial Meeting In Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., (ANP)—In a call for a "new unity of the Christian church made Thursday at the Biennial Meeting and 30th anniversary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, leaders in attendance gave voice to the conviction that interracial justice and goodwill are essential if a world torn by hatred is to find its way back to God. Included in the features of the four-day sessions were special interracial seminar discussions promoted by its Department of Race Relations of which Dr. George E. Haynes is executive secretary and Miss Katherine Gardner associate.

Under the themes, Religious Education and Social Action in Race Realtions, and Hindrances and Helps in International Cooperation in Local Churches—the sectional discussions carried the leadership of experts and reports from communities where local interracial work is in progress. Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, director of research in the federal council and a professor at Teachers College, Columbia university, in opening the discussion on Religious Education and Social Action in Race Relations, expressed the feeling that action through the church or any other organized force can be considered effective only when a social change is brought about; that declarations can mean something only when they are implemented by specific action for change. "The Oxford slogan, 'let the church be the church' in race relations would become a mockery unless some way is found progressively to make the doctrines of the church applicable in the life and practice of the church," he said.

Dr. James W. Eichelberger, religious education director of the A. M. E. Zion church, co-leader of this discussion, led the thtinking along the line of what race prejudice is doing to white overprivileged groups as well as to Negroes and Indians. "The souls of white churchmen are marred," said Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the C. M. E. church, "by the failure of their practices in these matters of race."

In presenting the 17th annual report of the Department of Race Relations, Dr. Haynes gave concrete example of the effectiveness of the church when it actually practices Christianity in community situations affecting racial minorities. "Through a slow process of education through action, realizing that the church represents a cross-section of the community, these social changes can be made," he said. "The church has a vast responsibility in the economic, civic, educational as well as religious life of every race in America. The world looks to the church to resolve the friction and tension between races and to bring into life of every human being those Christian elements which create harmony and understanding and thus make for interracial and international peace."

In a largely attended interracial dinner, Dr. William H. Jernagin of the National Baptist convention who is also chairman of the department, presided and expressed sympathy for the Jews of Europe and called on America to "stand up and be counted for goodwill and justice." The Rev. Emory Ross, recently returned from a tour of the African continent in the interest of the American Mission to Lepers and the African committees of both the Federal Council and the Foreign Missions council, asserted "the American church can do much to solve Africa's problem by leading in a constructive way in the rebuilding of the interracial life in America."

## S. C. COTTON BAGGING

Director W. W. Watkins of the Clemson College Extension Service recently announced cotton mills representing 7,600,000 spindles, or almost 28 per cent of the total in the United States, had agreed to make proper allowance for lighter weight of tare in purchasing cotton wrapped in cotton. "We cannot hope to do more this year than make a start in the use of cotton bagging in South Carolina," Director Watkins said. "However, if the program proves practicable, South Carolina farmers should welcome this self-help opportunity to cover their cotton bales with cotton bagging." (New York Journal of Commerce, September 22).

### ALLERGY TO FOODS

The Northwestern Miller (September 22) contains an address, "When What You Eat Doesn't Agree With You," by Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, of the Mayo Clinic. He says in the concluding paragraph: "A large field for research which now awaits cultivation is that of so treating foods that they will lose much or all of their harmfulness to sensitive men and women. That something might be done along this line has been suggested to me by intelligent persons who said that they found that, so far as they were concerned, the paring of certain fruits or the soaking of them in water or vinegar or the cooking of them in a certain way would render them harmless. All of us know that apples which so commonly cause distress when raw are usually harmless when cooked, and we know that cabbage which is so commonly hurtful when cooked is usually harmless when raw. A few persons sensitive to milk can drink some of this fluid if it is first fermented or evaporated or dried, and some wheat-sensitive persons can eat thin toast which is largely dextrinized. Doubtless some day someone will write a most useful monograph on this important but as yet unexplored subject."

### LIGHTS FOR POULTRY

"Recent experiments at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute show that all-night lighting in the laying pens of hens has done a great deal to increase the production," says A. O. Braeger, in American Poultry Journal (October). "In working with force molting hens and all-night lighting, these investigators found that one group of hens that had been force molted and under all-night lights averaged 90 eggs in 8 months, while the other group, which had not received light and were allowed to molt normally, only averaged 66 eggs in the same period. During this time, the latter group had a mortality of 18.3 per cent while the mortality was 15 per cent in the group that was force molted and lighted. Figures showed that the returns over feed cost during the 8 months of the test were 72 cents per bird for the group which molted normally but with those birds which were force molted and lighted, it ran $1.25 over the cost of feed. These investigators expressed the opinion that poultry raisers who do not have the facilities, but are trying to produce young pullets, may be able to maintain their winter egg supply by using hens properly molted and in good condition placed under all-night lights. The all-night light system consists in keeping dim lights on all night long. A 15 watt bulb is usually placed directly over a feed hooper. Regardless of which system is used, all lights should be discontinued by April first."

## JAPANESE DISCIPLE OF BRYAN PAYS HOMAGE.

Washington—A little, old Japanese in a cutaway coat and a young girl dressed in a kimono stood in silent prayer here before the grave of William Jennings Bryan in Arlington Cemetery.

The old man drew a handkerchief from the cuff of his coat, wiped the tears from his eyes and backed reverently away. He and the solemn-faced girl, his daughter Fusa, stepped into a taxicab and drove away.

In his hotel suite, the elderly man identified himself as the Hon. Y. Bryan Yamashita, of Tokyo, former government aide, and related the reason for his visit to the cemetery.

"It is an old Buddhist custom," he said, "to visit the grave of a loved one thirteen years after death."

He paused and tears came to his eyes.

"Excuse my sentimentality—but Mr. Bryan was like a father to me," he said. "Just after I was graduated from high school in Japan, I read a translation of Mr. Bryan's famous 'Cross of Gold' speech. I grasped from it that here was a man seeking to help the common people.

"I was of the common people, Mr. Bryan's speech struck a sympathetic note. I wrote him a letter. I asked him whether his speech was just another political device or whether it was truly Bryan the man."

But Bryan didn't reply. Yamashita wrote again and again, but still there was no answer. So the youth wrote that he was coming to America to visit him. His father sold a part of his scant land holdings to help finance his passage to America.

"I left Japan in the latter part of 1897 and went to the Bryan home in Lincoln, Neb., where Mrs. Bryan told me that their home was to be my home so long as I wanted to stay."

Bryan arranged for his college preparatory education and eventually he was graduated from the University of Nebraska. After six years with the Bryans, he returned to Japan and served as secretary to cabinet ministers and later in the diplomatic service.

Yamashita retired five years ago. From that day, he said, he planned to visit the Commoner's grave in the hirteenth year of his death.

## Opportunity Editor Now A Happy Papa

**New York** (ANP)—A baby girl weighing six pounds four ounces was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawson, Jr. of this city, on Sunday at Sydenham hospital. Both mother and child are reported to be doing well. Mrs. Lawson is the former Suzanne Payne of Washington, D. C. She is a graduate of Dunbar High School Washington, and of Brown university. Simmons college, and the Smith College School of Social Work. Until last summer he served as a case worker with the Family Service association of Washington.

Mr. Lawson, former special assistant to the WPA administrator, is now managing editor of Opportunity magazine.


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### BREEDING VITALITY

Weak vitality in chicks is often the cause of a great many losses, particularly during the first stages of brooding. It is possible for weak vitality to be caused by poor vitality in the parent stock, poor care of the eggs before they are set, or by improper incubation. The vitality of chicks may also be impaired by poor care and handling after they are hatched.

Probably the biggest cause of weak vitality in chicks, and the one that is often not blamed for the trouble is weakness of vitality in the parent stock. Hatchery operators are proving to their own satisfaction that there is a large amount of difference in the liveability of chicks produced from different flocks. When they have trouble with chicks hatched from a particular flock, they quickly discontinue using eggs from that flock for hatching purposes. This means that the better hatcheries are constantly improving the vitality and liveability of chicks produced.

Recent experiments are also helping improve vitality. They prove that sunshine is helpful in promoting health in both the parent stock and chicks. The use of cod liver oil is also helping improve vitality. However, all of these points will not make up for the lack of inherited vitality which comes from constantly selecting birds that are strong and vigorous. Too much attention can not be paid to the proper breeding as well as care and feeding of stock which is used for breeding purposes.

### THE RETORT DIRECT

A thrifty Scottish clergyman owned a farm. He paid his hired man sixpence an hour. When he saw the man sitting on the handle of his plow while the horses rested, he said, gently:

"John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a pair of shears and trimming these bushes along the fence while the horses are resting?"

And John replied: "And might I suggest that you take a bowl of potatoes into the pulpit and peel them during the anthem?"

## Read and Write

**New Orleans,** (ANP)—Praising the good work being done throughout the state by WPA education program, Educational Director M. S. Robertson recently declared he believed the percentage of those who can neither read nor write, will be reduced to 5 percent before the 1940 census. Dr. Robertson also said the eagerness with which Negroes flock to learn, is astonishing. On the other hand, the unwillingness of many of the whites, is sometimes pathetic.

## SAYS RACE'S STATUS MARS SOUTH'S AVERAGE

Birmingham, Ala.—(SNS)—Terming the South "the No. 1 Economic Hope", Fitzgerald Hall, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, said in effect in an article in the News-Age Herald Sunday that the Negro is at the bottom of much of the economic disturbance in this region.

He attacked the "Report on the Economic Conditions of the South for its "generalities, ambiguous and misleading statements."

Said Mr. Hall in part:

"1. For example, the study is replete with illustrations placing the South in the lower brackets in practically all measures of economic condition, but nowhere is there specific mention made of the depression influence, in dealing in averages, of the fact that 29 per cent of its population is colored. The report does not point out that the standard of living and the income of Negroes everywhere in the United States, in general, is lower than that of the white population; nor does it say that with such a large concentration of Negroes in the South average figures for that section are obviously greatly affected thereby.

Why were not the facts brought out which were made available in recent studies of consumer purchases by the United States Department of Agriculture, giving a comparison of family income by occupations in 140 villages in the United States? In these studies it was found that the median annual income of non-relief white familes was more in the Southwest than in most other sections of the country. In 15 Georgia and South Carolina villages the annual income was $1.309, in 18 North Carolina and Mississippi villages it was $1,764 as compared with $1,477 for 14 Vermont and Massachusetts villages; $1,075 for 19 Illinois and Iowa villages, $1,167 for 13 villages in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and $1,208 for 14 villages in Michigan and Wisconsin.

"However, if Negro familes were included, the average for Southern villages would be greatly depressed, as compared with the average income in villages that have little or no Negro population. The question might be asked, Why does not the South do something about raising the standards for the Negroes? That problem is nation-wide, for the relative economic position of the race is the same in every section of the country, but is simply more noticeable in the South, because of its predominance here. That all should cooperate to alleviate the situation is obvious."

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## SECURITY FOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

this year, ask your agent.

County committees consisting of three farmers, determine which applicants will be eligible to receive loans. Character, ability and experience are considered in selecting applicants.

A farm which can be operated by family labor is the type usually approved.

Loans will include money needed to repair present buildings, build fences and improve the land, so that the family occupying the farm can have comfortable and healthful surroundings.

Loans are made for a 40-year period at 3 percent interest, but payment in full may be made at any time after 5 years.

Talk over your plans with your county supervisor and county committee before selecting your farm. They will help you.

FIGURES ON TENANT PURCHASE APPLICATIONS BY RACE,

RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM THE FIELD, show that Negro tenants applied for 1938-1939 loans in fairly good numbers. For instance:

IN TENNESSEE, where 21 percent of the tenants are Negroes, 20.6 percent of the applicants for TP loans were Negroes.

IN VIRGINIA, which has 26 percent of the tenants Negroes, 23.5 percent of the applicants were Negroes.

NORTH CAROLINA, with 34.5 percent Negro tenants, had 29.9 percent Negro applicants.

ALABAMA, with 42.9 percent Negro tenants, had 34 percent Negro applicants in 1937-1938—a smaller percentage—20.8—but four times the number of actual applications for 1938-1939.

ARKANSAS' Negro applicants jumped from 17.5 percent of the total for 1937-1938 loans, to 37 percent for 1938-1939. In actual applications 12 1-2 times last year's figures.

MISSISSIPPI has 67.9 percent Negro tenants, but only 19 percent of the applicants for loans in 1937-1938 were Negro. This number increased to 31.5 percent for 1938-1939.

NOT SO GOOD:

FLORIDA, with 29 percent Negro tenants, had, last year, 17.8 percent of her applicants, Negro, none of whom received loans. This year Negro applicants are dropped to 6.8 percent of the total. White applications rose proportionately.

IN LOUISIANA, 54.9 percent of the tenants are Negro. For 1937-1938, 30 percent of the applicants were Negro. They received 8.5 percent of the loans. This year, 43.5 percent of Louisiana's applicants are Negro.

FIGURES ON TENANT PURCHASE LOANS FOR 1938-1939 have not yet been compiled.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT AT THE NEWPORT NEWS SHIPYARDS is expected to stimulate purchase of the Farm Security Homes at Aberdeen Garden. Prices on these homes have been recently scaled down to meet the needs of the industrial workers for whom they were erected. Plans were be-

be in one piece. The engine is of

ing made through which Aberdeen Gardens residents will be enabled to obtain rehabilitation loans for the purchase of poultry, or for garden equipment. Prices on Aberdeen homes now start at $1800, and rents begin at $11.25.

The Farm Security Administration has built a fine school house at Aberdeen, which will be staffed and operated by the county, as soon as the number of pupils on the project warrants this. In the meantime the building is being used as a community and recreation center. Project folk have raised money for volley ball and table tennis equipment, and a real community spirit is developing. A co-operative store will soon be set up.

Mrs. Stevens, home management supervisor at the project, has a model house for her demonstrations.

The last of the drainage work is now going on.

November 1 will mark the first anniversary of the opening of the project.

THE LIVE-AT-HOME PROGRAM IS MAKING PROGRESS AT ROANOKE FARMS, NORTH CAROLINA, where 137 colored families canned 22,000 jars of fruits and vegetables, which included 30 varieties. The colored home economist made 87 farm visits during the month of September. The farm management supervisor made 75 visits.

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FAMILY SELECTION IS NOW GOING ON AT WOLF PIT FARMS, NORTH CAROLINA. As planned at present, two-thirds of the homesteaders on this project will be white, and one-third Negro Houses will soon be erected.

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THE FIRST TENANT PURCHASE LOAN MADE IN TIPTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, UNDER THE BANKHEAD-JONES ACT, was that granted on August 31, to Roosevelt Green, 31-year-old Negro farm tenant. With the loan Green bought a 55-acre farm near Solo, Tennessee. He will take over the farm in January, having 40 years in which to pay for it. M. S. Taylor, supervisor of loans for Tipton County, has not announced the purchase price. Like all FSA clients, Green will have the assistance of government supervisors in operating his farm.

## REAR ENGINED AUTO PATENTED BY GEN. MOTORS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30—(Special).—A system providing for the rear engine operation of automobiles was patented here today by the General Motors corporation. The inventor is Eric O. Schjolin, Pontiac, Mich.

The General Motors patent is not expected to be followed by the early introduction of rear engine automobiles. Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, on his return from Europe yesterday indicated that there would not be any radical changes in automobiles this year. The Ford Motor company also recently patented a rear engine drive and it is expected that the major companies want to be prepared for such an innovation.

In the General Motors device metal ribbons connect a conventional clutch pedal and gear shifting lever with the engine at the rear. The device provides that the engine block and the housing of the rear axle would

# FSA Will Help Pa. Transylvania Plantation Families

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Farm Security Administration families now residing in Transylvania Plantations, near Lake Providence, La., will receive aid after January 1, 1939, either as clients on the homestead project at Thomastown, La., or as rehabilitation clients on Government-rented land nearby, according to information released, this week, by the Farm Security office at Washington.

At Transylvania, clients were advised of the new arrangements in a circular letter issued December 3, 1938, by B. A. Brady, project manager, which said in part:

"We regret that any shifting of families is necessary, but it is unavoidable—It is the intention of this office to continue to give every assistance to the families who reside on Transylvania in 1938."

In conclusion the manager's letter stated:

"The Farm Security Administration is anxious to help you. Unless you have something better, we expect you to stay on our program in 1939. We have some land rented on a long-time basis. If you are not settled for 1939 please communicate with us at once."

Building activity on the Thomastown Project, formerly scheduled to begin about July 1, 1939, will be initiated as rapidly as possible. Plans for the development of the project include school and community buildings as well as modern farm homes. Dr. Will W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, stated that work on the project would be rushed in order that families continuing with the FSA as project clients may be fully established under the new arrangements with the least possible inconvenience.

Of the families now at Transylvania, 148 will be accepted at Thomastown. Others who have not made their own arrangements, will remain as rehabilitation clients under Government landlordship on adjacent land, if they care to do so. Negro home and farm management supervisors will assist both project and rehabilitation clients, beginning January 1, 1939.

## Meharry Approved As Class "A" College By A. M. Association

### Institution Is Removed From "Probation" List After Inspection

The Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association announced today its approval of the residencies in surgery, obstetrics-gynecology, pediatrics and medicine. The college was inspected on Nov. 9th and 10th by Dr. W. D. Cutter and Dr. H. H. Anderson and reevaluated for the Council. They were so impressed with the caliber of the work being done that upon their recommendations the Council approved the residencies at their December meeting. In announcing its approval the Council stated that the great improvement in these departments were due to the excellent work of Dr. E. L. Turner during the past two years, who first as chairman of the Hospital Committee and later as president reorganized the whole clinical division.

In a separate communication the Council also announced the removal of probation from Meharry which has been in existence for nearly two years. The criticisms made by the Council when the probation was instituted have all been met, and Meharry now stands approved as a A-class school without reservations.

Officials of Meharry were quite gratified over the removal of the "disability" put on the college some time ago and state that it undoubtedly will be good news to Meharry Alumni and the general public as well, to learn that the college is, under its advanced standing, "a center of medical education, freely available to Negroes and prepared to meet the requirements of the greatest inspection agency."

Meharry has now reached its first objective, officials state, of a long range program designed by the present administration to make the college second to none in the country. A program of financial stabilization and plant expansion is already under way, it is pointed out.

—Nashville Globe.

## 1937 HIGHWAY USER TAXES

Thirteen and one-half cents out of every dollar of State taxes paid by highway users in 1937 was assigned to uses other than highways, according to statistics collected by the Bureau of Public Roads. This is two and one-half cents less than the non-highway use in 1936. Highway user revenues distributed by the States amounted to $1,195,132,000. These revenues included registration and license fees amounting to $410,401,000, gasoline taxes of $768,010,000, and special taxes on motor carriers of $16,721,000. Highway user taxes have been justified on the grounds that they are needed for improvements of roads over which the vehicles must travel. The Bureau reports that there is no prospect that sufficient funds to correct all dangerous highway conditions can be provided in the immediate future and urges that all highway user revenues be devoted to highways.

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Boonville, Calif—A $20 gold piece was dug up here in what has been pasture land for the last fifty years. In the gold rush that followed, surrounding ground for a goodly distance was dug up by gold seekers but no more $20 gold pieces were found.

## GRAVES ON SOUTHERN PROBLEMS

In New York Times Magazine (September 11), John Temple Graves, 2d discusses: "This is the South of Today: 'Economic Problem No 1'." He says in part: "How can the economic status be improved? The favorite answer of Southern industrialists is industry, the processing in the South of more of the raw materials produced there, the developing of factories and plants that will absorb the excess products and populations of the farm, keep profits at home, save consumers transportation costs. The favorite answer of Southern agriculturists, on the other hand, is agriculture (oddly enough), the development of new uses and lower costs for cotton, the substitution of many crops for one, the development of credit and social aids to improve both men and land. But neither industrialists nor agriculturalists can say what they propose to do for the rest of the country from which they would thus take away factory or farm production. A certain amount of building up of the South at the expense of the North, East or West may be justifiable in view of its inferior economic position and greater need and promise, but from the national point of view it would seem that improvement must come essentially not through a mere redistribution among regions but from an increase in the sum total of each."

## PORK AND LARD EXPORTS HIGHER THAN YEAR AGO

July exports of both pork and lard gained over those of the same month last year, the Institute of American Meat Packers reported yesterday. Imports of pork declined substantially for the same period.

The total amount of pork exported in July was 9,305,000 pounds. It was 8,456,000 pounds in June, and 5,398,000 pounds in July of last year. Imports of pork in July were 4,743,000 pounds compared with 4,823,000 pounds in June and 7,645,000 in July, last year

Lard exports decreased from 17,179,000 pounds in June to 12,881,000 in July, but were still well ahead o July, 1937, when 7,824,000 pound were shipped abroad.

Total pork exports in the first seven months of this year were 56,057,000 pounds, compared with 35,640,000 in the similar period a year ago. Lard exports for the seven month period totaled 118,692,000 pounds, against 60,313,000 in the corresponding period last year.

## Meharry's School Of Dental Hygiene Recognized By New York Board

Dr. E. L. Turner, President of Meharry Medical College, was notified by the New York Board of Dental Examiners that the department of Dental Hygiene was registered by the board. This action was taken following the visit of Dr. Minor J. Terry, secretary of the board, who inspected the department last month. The registration of this department makes it possible for graduates to sit for the examination in the State of New York. Dr. D. H. Turpin is dean of the School of Dentistry and Miss E. M. Madison is director of the department of Dental Hygiene.

—Nashville, Globe.

## "Whose Outdoors?"

Jay N. Darling, former chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, contributes a short article, "Whose Outdoors?" to National Parent-Teacher, (Aug.-Sept.) He concludes: "Today's children must absorb the truth about this land of theirs and acquire a jealous love for it. The process of safeguarding outdoor resources must become automatic, so that frantic appeals and preachments will no longer be necessary. There must come a time when conflicts over the rights of the public to these natural resources will be impossible and when no argument can be raised in favor of spoilation and waste. It is well begun, this absorption of truth by youth, but it is only begun. We know what is needed for their teaching, and now we seek the means. To fail is unthinkable. We must be ashamed as it is of what we are handling on to them. To let their heritage be further diminished would be bad enough, and not to show them how it can be preserved would be a crime."

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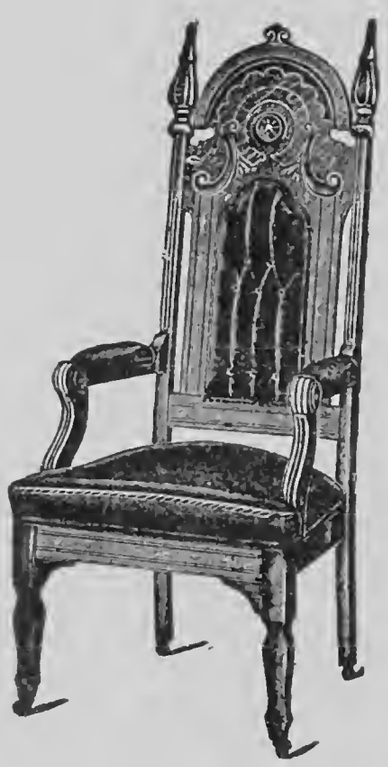

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# Some Facts Regarding The Cotton Situation

Early in December, cotton and tobacco farmers will vote on marketing quotas for the 1939 crop year. This is a matter of important concern to Southern Negro farmers, the majority of whom grow either cotton or tobacco.

In the case of cotton prices have been lower this year than was anticipated. While the low price has been almost wholly due to the 1937 surplus of 13,000,000 bales, certain agitators have sought to use the price situation as a means to make farmers dissatisfied with the Farm Bill.

Negro farmers have a direct interest in the result of these referenda and should make every effort to acquaint themselves with the situation and not allow themselves to be swayed by a temporary price reduction which in no ways affects the larger aspects and more permanent benefits which the Farm Bill provides.

The referendum on December 19 is a direct effort to avoid further enlargement of the surpluses and that is assured by the marketing quotas which, when in effect by the farmers' vote, will impose a penalty on those farmers who exceed the quotas. Cotton quotas are in terms of acres and tobacco quotas in terms of pounds.

Tobacco prices are good and tobacco growers are very likely to vote overwhelmingly for quotas in 1939. With cotton it is different because of the breakdown in price. However, it is well to observe what will happen if the farmers vote against quotas.

In the first place, farmers will be unable to get loans on their cotton grown in 1939 for the Act specifically prohibits loans if marketing quotas are rejected. A rejection of marketing quotas undoubtedly would result in an increase in cotton acreage next year. In turn, the increase in cotton acreage would mean an increase in the amount of cotton on hand, and a further decrease in prices. It is apparent that some of the tremendous surplus on hand must be gotten rid of before cotton farmers can expect a decent price and income. If quotas were rejected, more acres would be available to cultivate but more acres to cultivate mean nothing, or less than nothing, if they do not mean more money for the cotton farmer.

The sharp reduction in cotton acreage during the past few years has worked a hardship on some colored farmers. At the same time, it has given other colored farmers an opportunity to grow more food and feed for home use; an opportunity to grow crops that conserve the soil and an opportunity to keep their wives and children out of the fields. School terms in the South have lengthened during the past few years and these programs have given colored children an opportunity to take advantage of that fact.

All in all, the position of the colored cotton farmer is better because of the program and the rejection of the program may cause a bad situation to be much worse. But other factors also enter into this general situation.

We have heard a lot on the past years about the share-cropper. Few of us realize that the AAA programs have been responsible in large measure for the attention given this problem. The sharecropper problem, as any one familiar with the South knows, has existed for years. The attempts to help the Southern farmer through Federal programs drew attention to its existence. Their abandonment would mean, to a large extent, the abandonment of interest in the plight of the South's tenants and sharecroppers.

The AAA programs, have for the first time, given the colored farmers a voice, someone to complain to about iniquities and injustices. The importance of this cannot be overestimated. By law and regulations, the Government has attempted to protect tenants and some of this protection affects injustices that were taken as a matter of course before the AAA programs were enacted by Congress. In other words, the tenant, if he was cheated, could do little or nothing about the injustice. Much iniquity and injustice remains but there would be much more of it without the program and nothing would be heard about it.

The fact that colored farmers have voted freely in the referenda is another significant development. If they have the right to vote upon matters affecting their economic destiny, they have—and may in the future be freely allowed to exercise—the right to vote on matters affecting their political destiny. In the last analysis, economic destiny and political destiny are closely akin.

Provisions in the Farm Bill have increased the Soil Conservation payments to small farmers; have made possible, through Cotton Price Adjustments, a supplementary payment above the market price of cotton; have assured more food, feed and home gardens for farm families and have set up a new division of payments as between landlords, tenants and share-croppers.

These provisions are vitally important to Negro farmers and no doubt will be uppermost in their minds when they vote on December 10th.

## A PROGRAM FOR BALANCED PRODUCTION

Our present many-sided agricultural program provides a rational approach to conservation and good farming. Acreages of the major depleting and conservation and desirable soil-building and con-serving practices, can be distributed geographically so as to combine conservation with efficient farming and bring about balanced production. With acreages of the major crops kept within individual, county, State, and national allotments and goals, farmers have an assurance in years of ordinary weather of production in line with market requirements. If yields are above the average, they can take a second step under the act. They can store their crops and get a commodity loan on them from the Government. If, in spite of these measures, the granary overflows, they can take a third step and vote marketing quotas on themselves and bring supplies in line with normal requirements. Conversely, the act through its ever-normal-granary feature avoids scarcity in years of drought.

—From Annual Report of Sec'y Henry A. Wallace.

# COLORED DEMOCRAT SNUBS CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Los Angeles, (ANP)—"We need to get rid of leaders who have to be bowed to" said Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell from the rostrum of Elks Auditorium last Sunday during his short visit to the coast. The above remark made during his address before an honorary mass meeting held for him, was part of a scatching denunciation of Augusta Hawkins, young Assemblyman from the 62nd district who was reelected for his second term in the recent state-wide elections.

Although the famous Congressman was met upon his arrival by a large delegation of leading citizens, and a near capacity crowd acclaimed him in the auditorium, Hawkins did not appear. The outspoken representative from Illinois said that men who get into office on a program of mass appeal, and then forget the constituents have no business holding public office. His reference was to the Democratic Land slide that swept out Fred Roberts, Republican after serving as the only Negro Assemblyman in the state for over 12 years. Hawkins, a Democratic candidate, had also secured the support of other liberal groups.

The congressman's topic was "Making friends with enemies." He recounted his experiences, many of which were unpleasant, during his service in Congress, admitting that most of these were with the Southern element. But he explained his technique for cultivating their friendship and how he later utilized it to further legislation favorable to the Negro.

Among the committee who gave him a royal welcome were Robert Lindsay, Titus Alexanler, John Hill, Atty Hugh McBeth, Clarence Muse and Emory Crani.

# EMMETT J. SCOTT CHANGES NATURE OF HIS LAWSUIT

Washington, Dec. 3 (CNS)—In the District Court of the U. S. for the District of Columbia Monday last, counsel for Dr. Emmett J. Scott submitted a motion for voluntary dismissal of the suit filed by him June 22 of this year for a preliminary injunction against Howard University and Mordecai Johnson, President, restraining them from interfering with his continuance as Secretary of Howard University until he has reached the age of 68 years.

He contended that he could not be deprived lawfully of the right to hold the office of Secretary of Howard University and to exercise and to enjoy the rights, the privileges, and the emoluments of the office of Secretary of Howard University except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated in the retirement legislation of the university until retirement after attaining the age of 68 years, or except for cause sufficient in law deemed sufficient for his removal and an opportunity to be heard before the Board of Trustees of the university.

Counsel for the university and Mordecai Johnson, President, objected on the ground that dismissal of the case **without prejudice** would leave the plaintiff free to bring another suit.

Counsel for the plaintiff insisted that Dr. Scott should be granted leave to dismiss his case **without prejudice** to his right to bring such further action as he might be advised to bring.

Let us be more thankful for every inner and outer thing that promotes happiness and freedom.

## PURCHASES OF SURPLUS FARM CROPS

Farm surpluses and factory shutdowns necessitate surplus-removal operations as a supplement to other rural and urban programs. Urban unemployment means low urban buying power. It is a direct cause of surplus accumulation on the farm. Needless to say, we do not touch the root of the trouble through surplus-removal operations. Yet surplus relief buying keeps farm prices from falling as low as they would fall otherwise and at the same time relieves want. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation does not try to fix farm prices or to raise and hold them much above the natural market level. It enters the market only in emergencies. True, surplus buying may raise consumer prices at times, but the farm price of many products is only a small fraction of the consumer price, and a substantial increase to the farmer may involve only a small increase to the farmer may involve only a small increase to the consumer. Moreover, surplus removal may keep producers from being forced out of production and may head off extremely high prices later on.

—From Annual Report of Sec'y Henry A. Wallace.

## Readers "Fight" For Copies of TOPS

From coast to coast, thousands are talking about TOPS, the popular new magazine which tells the dramatic true-stories behind the rise of America's most celebrated colored men and women.

From the fields of sport, science, religion, the stage, literature, music, entertainment—from every walk of life—this sensational magazine presents the little known true stories of the best known colored personalities. The result is a unique magazine that glows with human interest, drama and fascinating facts—the first magnificent all-colored publication of its kind.

Of the many letters already received from racial leaders the country over, the opinion is unanimous that TOPs is a wonderful personal tonic. In it, every colored man and woman, however humble will find living proof that the chances for success are open to whoever has the character to work for it.

"I am much pleased with this magazine," says a noted colored educator, "and believe it will be a great inspiration to thousands fortunate enough to receive copies of the magazine." From a famous racial novelist comes the news that "people are fighting over copies out this way." A colored poet, beloved by millions of Americans, writes to say that "there is a great need for just such a publication." From a movie actor who took Hollywood by storm, comes the sincere compliment, "I want to be the first to congratulate you." Every mail brings the same kind of tribute.

Illustrated with many intimate photographs never before published, TOPS records the "fame-and-fortune" stories of such personalities as: Dr. G. W. Carver, Father Divine, Duke Ellington, Joe Louis, Maxine Sullivan, Countee Cullen, Walter White, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Bill Robinson, Ethel Waters, Arna Bontemps, E. Simms Campbell and many others. From beginning to end, TOPS is crammed with the heroic tales of modern colored celebrities who made good with all the odds against them. How they wrung fame and wealth out of their struggles, the disappointments they conquered, the triumphs they won, their secrets of success, their personal lives—all these unfold before you in word and picture as you read htrough TOPS. It is a magazine that will fascinate and inspire your whole family. Copies can be had at your newsstand now.

# GRADE A

Uncle Sam realized recently that the thirty million families who spend 60 percent of the national income over retail counters very often do not know what they are buying, especially in the matter of foods. The main reason for this is that standard and grades have not been universally adopted.

For example, in 1928 there were about 300 brands of canned pineapple, 1000 brands of canned peaches, 1000 brands of canned salmon and 4500 brands of canned corn. How can the housewife ever hope to learn the merits of the many brands of canned goods found in even one store? Many canned goods labels carry misleading or meaningless statements that confuse the buyer and make it impossible for her to distinguish between a fine grade and a poor grade.

The only solution is for the government to divide foods into certain grades or standards and require the labelling according to standard. For instance, if the housewife wanted a particularly fine kind of canned peaches for "company dessert" all she would have to do would be to ask her grocer for a can of Grade A peaches, instead of trying bewilderedly to choose from seventeen different brands all claiming to be fine.

The Consumer's Counsel of the Department of Agriculture is now working on this problem, and housewives all over the country ought to give them three rousing cheers and a great deal of intelligent support. One way that women may keep posted on this subject and other important phases of the buying question is to write to the Consumer's Counsel at Washington and ask them to send you the Consumer's Guide. "a bi-weekly bulletin to aid consumers in making wise, economical purchases." This bulletin, which is free, is packed with valuable suggestions that should be of great help to every housewife.

## JAPAN PURCHASES MANY U. S. HIDES

New York City—Japan has become an important factor in the hide market here. Purchase of from 10,000 to 12,000 light native cowhides in the Chicago packer hide market by Japanese interests in recent weeks have totaled about 40,000 hides and traders here said that Japan has become the foremost market for American hides since the beginning of this year.

The buying here was attributed to military needs, and traders here said Japan has embarked upon a regular program of purchasing steer hides in the Argentine market and cowhides here.

## CCC Wants Boys

Washington, D. C., (ANP)—Robert Fechner, Civilian Conservation Corps director, announced this week that in January, 1939, replacements will bring total enrollment to about 310,000. This figure will include close to 300,000 young men living in barrack camps in continental United States; about 6,600 Indians working on CCC projects on Indian reservations and 4,000 territorials working in Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

We are all travelers in the wilderness of this world, traveling to find a few honest friends.

## 4-H GIRLS AND BOYS

4-H Club girls and boys with Extension Agents in Annual Short Course, July 11-15, 1938, assembling for morning devotions at Alcorn College, Alcorn, Mississippi.

# Alcorn A. & M. College Prepares

(Continued from Page 1)

Because of the unprecedented profits accruing from the production of cotton through the use of cheap slave labor particularly during the years when American enterprise and inventive genius had given her the bulge on the rest of the world in the production and processing of cotton and cotton products, and before the world had reached its saturation point in the use of cotton, and America had substantially no rivals in these fields, Mississippi became the land to which the slave traders of Europe and of the northern section of the United States always made a "bee line" with the assurance of being able to unload their cargoes of African slaves with handsome profits.

With unlimited acres still unsettled, and with such rich rewards the slave holder kept calling for more slaves to settle more land, to raise more cotton, to buy more slaves to raise yet more cotton and thus to repeat the ceaseless round. Consequently when the Union came to be disrupted because of the conflicting economic interests of the slave-holding, relatively sparcely-settled South, (so far as the whites were concerned, since a Negro was counted on the scale of assets only sixty percent of a white man and that only for purposes of representation: while on the scale of liabilities with his ignorance and lack of training in all things of consequences, he counted one hundred percent), with the more numerically populous, and the more man-for-man enterprising North, the South, in due course of time came to find itself woefully overmatched.

We might as well get the record straight. The question that disrupted the Union was, fundamentally, an economic question. But the great God of worlds and of nations and of peoples never made two laws that were in conflict. The maker and establisher of the laws of economics was the maker and establisher of laws of morals and whatever is economically sound in the long run is also morally sound.

It was an American poet, who, above the noise of the opposing forces of petty strife, and beyond the blinding and misasmic fog of selfish interests, was heard to exclaim:

"The changeless laws of Justice
Bind Oppressor with oppressed
And sure as sin's with suffering joined
We march to Fate abreast."

When the fratricidal strife was over, when the Union was reconstructed and Mississippi recovered her place in the sisterhood of States and her slaves declared free, it was found that one of the practices that had contributed to her wealth under the slave regime was now like a mill stone around her neck under a regime of freedom. More than half of her population was of the but recently slave class. The war had swept away the wealth of the master class, and master and slave started practically together; the one to rebuild his fortune upon the ruins of a forever dead and discredited system, the other to play a new role of filling a man's place in a competitive world and doing for himself, without training, what he had always had others to for him.

**Mistaken Interpretation of Values:**

Having been introduced to farm life and the practice of consistent labor under forced conditions the Mississippi Negro, like the common herd of his brothers in black, quite naturally associated labor and particularly farm labor as inexorably linked with his slave status, and mistakingly concluded that the distance that he could put between himself and farm labor would constitute an exact measure of his distance from the slave status, and into the realm of freedom. Before his freedom he had seen the master class living in the best home, eating the best, wearing the best, and using the best, and did not appear to labor for it; while he, as he saw it, was doing all the work, but living in the shabbiest homes, and eating the worst, and wearing the worst, and in every way, faring the worst. And after freedom he had seen that the few educated that there were among his own race members went cleaner, dressed better, worked less laboriously, and on the whole seemed to fare better than those who, because nothing else opened up, were foreed to seek their livelihood on the farm. This fired his ambition to secure an education, not for more effective service, but to attain unto the status enjoyed by the so-called "educated." And, to make matters worse, those to whom it was given to plan his educational program after freedom were not careful to discern that the type of training needed by a horde of people just loosed from the bonds of slavery would necessarily be different from that which was appropriate for a people who were the makers and masters of a civilization the equal of which the world as we know it had no record. Consequently our would-be-educators themselves wandered around for many years in the wilderness of mistaken ideals seeking to realize the impossible of attaining unto the top of racial excellence without paying the price of laying the foundation deep and strong on the three only enduring rocks: discipline, sacrifice, service.

**A Ray of Light Breaks In**

But our great leader and exemplar, Dr. Booker T. Washington, turned on the light and gave the cue to the whole situation when he said "we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor, and put brain and skill into the common occupations of life." This now trite statement expresses a truth that is now so patent that it is as plain as the nose upon one's face; and yet it was at the time when uttered the absolute negation of our erstwhile entire educational philosophy.

Alcorn College accepts at full value the implications of this truth as a sound basis upon which to rest the springs of motivation that keep in action the forces which carry forward its daily educational program. Alcorn College recognizes the fact that the State for whose services she is responsible is predominantly a rural State; and that therefore any educational program designed to serve Mississippi in any large way must be cut to fit the rural masses, and to contact them where they are. She recognizes the fact that the greatest service that she can render the rural masses is to prepare and furnish them with a socially intelligent, well trained, conscientious leadership; and to the fulfillment of that responsibility and the performance of that task that the institution is definitely committed to engage the major forces at its command.

Through the passage of the Smith-Lever Act and the Smith-Hughes Act the institution has been armed with two important devices for maintaining contact with the rural masses: namely the Extension forces, (county and home demonstration agents), and the vocational teachers, (agricultural, Home Economics, and Trade and Industrial). Through these agencies the institution is able to touch the adult farmers, the farmers' wives, and the sons and daughters of these farm families, and thus keep up a virtual crusade for better health, better living conditions, and a more nearly adequate farm income to justify a higher living standard.

**Example by Doing.**

The institution seeks to guage its life, its farming program, its standard of living not as high as it might be geared, but rather on a glance such as would be within the realm of attainability by any reasonably sober, thrifty, intelligent, industrious farmer. Each year the college serves as host for the coming together of the Extension Agents and their 4-H Club boys and girls for short course instruction and judging and farm skill contests; and for the Smith-Hughes Agriculture teachers and their New Farmers of America organization of the boys in vocational agriculture.

Through its program of training for the extension agents and vocational teachers of agriculture and home economics, and the placement of these agencies out among the people, and with a reasonable follow-up upon their activities, while bringing in the farmers themselves, their wives, sons and daughters betimes for conferences, short courses, etc., it is believed that the institution is, while far from 100 percent efficient, meeting its responsibility reasonably well in the job of preparing material for inspiring leadership for the rural masses of Mississippi, and is therefore entitled to the loyal support of the group which it serves.

## CONTOUR FARMING

(Continued from Page 1.)

conducted at Clarinda, Ia. In a 5-year period contour farming boosted average annual corn yields 11.65 bushels an acre above those obtained on straight-row fields of similar slope.

During the past five years corn planted in straight rows on a sloping field on the station averaged 16.44 bushels an acre, as compared with 28.09 bushels an acre from corn planted on the contour on a similar slope.

Improved moisture conditions resulting from contour operations, combined with reduction in soil washing, were responsible for the marked yield increases, Clark said. He pointed out that drouth conditions have prevailed most seasons during the five years, making moisture conservation doubly important in determining crop yields.

Soil moisture content was 2 to 3 percent higher each year in the contoured field than in the straight-row field. It varied from 20.67 to 24.13 in the straight-row field as compared with a variation of 23.13 to 26.96 percent on the contoured field.

The first year, 1933, corn in the straight rows yielded slightly more than 33 bushels an acre in the straight rows as compared with a shade more than 56 bushels in the contoured rows. The respective yields for the straight and contoured rows for the next four years were: 1934, (drouth year) 1.8 bushels and 6.09 bushels; 1935, 13.24 bushels and 20 bushels; 1936, 3.76 bushels and 10.33 bushels, and 1937, 30.33 bushels and 47.93 bushels.

Contour farming saves soil and moisture by running rows across the line of flow of run-off water, Clark explains. Each row thus becomes a miniature dam, checking the run-off and causing more of it to soak into the ground.

## MRS. ANNIE WHEELER'S

(Continued from Page 1.)

ment. The few widows who can not get old age help, do not get any help.

This is to remind all who have trees to put out transplant your trees and put out some strawberries for home use.

If the dry season cut off your collards and winter cabbage, put in one or two rows of turnips now, and mustard for greens.

Clean up the yard and spade up the flower beds. Select some of the best looking chrysanthemums, scarlet sage and put them in pots to have winter blooms.

Now just a little work in the December sunshine, clean out the chicken house, see that the wind is not coming in on the chickens. Let in fresh air two or three feet above their heads.

Clean all nests put in fresh straw. Burn old straw. Give hens plenty clean water. If the water in the drinking pan freezes, turn out the ice and put in warm water. By doing this all the chickens will get water before it freezes again. To save time why not turn out all the drinking water at night?

Set three or four hens in December so you will have baby chicks in January. You get a good price for the fryers.

Don't keep two many chickens in one house. Better put up a new one for those young hens. They do better.

Now how about that cow? Give her a warm dry place to stay in, and plenty of feed when it is too cold to let her out, give plenty water. Don't let her give you all. Do your part.

## HOW ONE MAN GOT AHEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

hour, and if he cares to work ten hours a day he gets $120 for a day's work.

The ability to foresee whether a chick eventually will lay eggs or merely grace the table as a capon is important to poultry men because now it is possible for men who specialize in egg production to write the hatcheries and specify a shipment of future hens. Poultrymen who cater to those who wish to eat fried chicken rather than fried eggs, may specify a shipment of future back-fence alarm clocks.

Under the old system it was not possible to tell hens from roosters until the chicks were fairly large. Anyone ordering a shipment before that time simply took what he received, and was unable to specialize in broilers or laying hens.

Editorial Moline Dispatch.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol XI. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY, 15, 1939 No. 12.

## MRS. ANNIE WHEELER'S COLUMN

### Clarks Hill, S. C., Member Sends Another Contribution

Clark Hill, S. C. (Special to the Modern-Farmer)—We had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. There were not any accidents. The Poplar Spring Baptist Church had an old time meeting the first Sunday in January, 1939. All seemed to say it is good to be here.

Deacon Robert Williams (Senior) one of the old farmers of this section and Deacon of Poplar Spring Baptist Church died January 6th. He was loved by all who knew him.

The New Year is here, let us turn to our work on the farm. Now is the time to plan for the garden. Get your seed and soon as the land can be plowed turn your land and have it ready to put in your garden peas for home and early market.

If you rent your farm or work for part of the crop put in a garden. Have all you need and some to sell and to can. Do not live on a farm and buy canned goods. If any thing have some to sell. Put in some Lima (butter) beans for market. The early and the late is the ones that you get a good price for.

If you did not have any turkeys or chickens to sell in 1938 begin now to try to have one or both for market this fall. It helps so much to have something to sell.

If you live where you can keep two or three cows, four would do better. However keep all you can and sell all the butter you can spare. With a little planning two cows will give milk the year round, turn one dry when the other comes in.

Get a booklet that tells how to make good butter. You can get more out of your butter or skimmed milk by feeding it to the hogs than you can if you sell it. I say let the dairyman sell milk. Milk has to be put on market every day. Keep the butter until the last of the week, and sell once a week.

Keep as many hogs as you can feed. By so doing you are on the first step to live at home. Cows, hogs, turkeys and chickens are a good purchase. Try it this year. But please remember it takes the same care to raise scrub cows, hogs, chickens, etc., as it does good high class.

## UNCLE AB FINDS A STRANGE VARMINT IN HIS CORNCRIB

Bonifay, Fla.,—"Uncle Ab" Boswell was prepared to see almost any kind of varmint when he went to investigate a noise in his corncrib. But he was flabbergasted to find an elephant helping himself to the corn. With the aid of neighbors Boswell corraled the elephant. It had escaped from a circus.

The all-important thing is the God we choose for ourselves, and in whom we will trust.

## START NEW YEAR BETTER

### Wilkes County Farmer Owns 175 Acres of Land

**Washington,** Georgia—This is a real new year for Sydney Willis and his wife, tenant-farmers near here for twenty-four years, who started 1939 as owners of a 175-acre farm in Wilkes County, financed by a Farm Security Administration farm-tenant loan, made possible by the provision of the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Second-generation tenants, the Willises were married when the husband was seventeen and his wife fifteen, and started housekeeping in the usual fashion, seeing no further ahead than one year at a time. Neither had much education—four or five years in the typical one-room school prevailing in the rural South.

Then the children began to arrive and the young couple who had known nothing but tenancy all their lives, wanted a place of their own for their children.

The Willises worked hard to get ahead, but in 1938, twenty-three years after they started out, ownership seemed as far away as ever, and there were eight children to feed and clothe and educate. Through papers which found their way to the Willis home, the family learned about the Farm Security Administration's farm-tenant loans and applied for one.

Thousands of tenant-farmers applied for these "ownership" loans, last year. In Georgia, 763 Negro tenants applied for them (five times as many applied this year) and the Willises were among the 47 fortunate

(Continued on Page 16)

## VINDICATION OF FARM ACT

### Cotton Growers Give More Than Two-Thirds Vote

"A clear-cut example of economic democracy in action"—that's the way Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace referred to a referendum among cotton, tobacco and rice growers of the South to determine their attitude towards further crop restrictions next year.

Under the Farm Act of 1936 two methods of regulating production are provided. One is voluntary, under which farmers agree to restriet production in return for certain government benefits. The other is compulsory, under which farmers are permitted to market only a specified quantity of their crops. It cannot be enforeed unless two-thirds of the farmers give their consent at the ballot box.

The voluntary feature was in force this year, but did not work out well, production having increased despite a substantial slash in acreage.

**Cotton Growers Vote "Yes"**

The election was to determine whether the growers of cotton, tobacco and rice desired the marketing arrangement to be put into effect. More than two-thirds of the cotton farmers voted for the restrictions and they will be applied to next year's crop. Tobacco and rice farmers, whose output has been relatively stable and who have been receiving above parity prices, decided to stick to the voluntary scheme for another year.

This is how the cotton-marketing

(Continued on Page 16)

## PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO WOMAN

### U. S. Bureau Says Public Pays Heavily at Times

The public pays heavily for the substandard working and living conditions of many thousands of Negro women workers, according to a report issued today by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. When people have no jobs or their wages are too low for adequate support they still must be supplied with food, shelter, and clothing. In other significant ways low economic standards for one group are found costly to the community.

Though very limited information exists on Negro women workers, the new bulletin points out, the report brings together what seem to be the most important facts available on their occupational status, and on their wages and other characteristics of employment in the major fields of work where they are employed. It also shows clearly the difficulties Negro women encounter in their search for work. Though women in general have been discriminated against and exploited through limitation of their opportunities for employment, through long hours, low wages, and harmful working conditions, such hardships have fallen upon Negro women with double harshness.

There are many Negro women at work in the United States, according to the report. One in every six women workers in the country is a Negro and in all nearly 2,000,000 Negro women were classed as gainful workers in 1930, the time of the

(Continued on Page 16)

## BRITISH TO OPEN COLLEGE SOON

### Higher Education for East African Natives Promised

**New York City**—Under the caption of "Light For Africa," Time Magazine says:

This week the Duke of Gloucester breaks sod on a hill outside of Kampda, capital of Buganda, principal kingdom of Uganda, for the stone buildings of Maekerere College for Higher Education, first all-Negro university in East Africa. Recommended by a Royal Commission on Higher Education, the university will speak English, will teach the arts, science, agriculture, medicine, education, veterinary science and engineering to bright young blacks of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

While in Africa, the Commission collected fine specimens of big game and some damaging facts about Britain's "trusteeship" of backward peoples. Example: Government provision of primary schools is so inadequate that of the 720,000 children between the ages of five and 15 in Uganda, only one-third attend school, and of this number more than five-sixth attend mission schools. The sun may never set on Britain's empire, but it has disgracefully few native minds to which the light of education penetrates.

While Hitler and Mussolini trumpet their sympathy for the native, native dissatisfaction with British rule steams and bubbles from India through Palestine to Africa. In East Africa more sanitation, medicine, education and agricultural improvements might reconcile villagers to their Colonial status. Such a program requires trained experts. Since Negro civil servants are cheaper than white, in fact cost only one-fifth as much to hire and maintain, the $1,000,000 Maekerere College is expected to be a good investment for England.

Commissioners were concerned, however, with the present shortage of women fit to be mates of prospective Maekerere alumni.

(Continued on Page 16)

## ILL WINDS FROM MISSOURI

## WHALEBONE NOT BONE; IT GROWS ON ROOF OF MOUTH

Whalebone is not bone and it has none of the properties of bone. The term is a popular name for an elastic, fibrous substance that grows on the roof of the mouth of right and certain other species of whales.

Whalebone, more properly called baleen, consists of a series of thin parallel plates on the palate and is a horny exaggeration of the ridges found on the roof of the mouth of most mammals. Baleen plates have been known to reach a length of 15 feet, although they seldom exceed 12 feet, even in the largest whalebone whales, states a writer in the Indianapolis News. They take the place of teeth and their function is to strain the water that the creature takes up in large mouthfuls. Because of its lightness, flexibility and toughness, whalebone is used in corsets, stays and other articles for stiffening women's dresses.

Whalers prepare the product for the market by boiling it until it is

(Continued on Page 16)

## Facts and Comments About the Sharecroppers "Strike"

**By Leon R. Harris, President National Federation of Colored Farmers**

Sharecroppers, farm-hands and day laborers of southeast Missouri, are not now, and have never been any worse off than the same class of people in other sections of the cotton producing areas of the South. The reason why they act differently,—the reason why they show their dissatisfaction with conditions generally,—is, mainly, simply because they are in Missouri. They know they have crossed the "Line." They know they are across the "Line." Most of them are not native Missourians.

Most of them have expected more from Missouri than Missouri has felt inclined to give them. Missouri landlords are not as fatherly,—not as benevolent as are the landlords in the deep South. They are harder-headed business men. They expect a

(Continued on Page 16)

## TEXTILE IS HAILED AS NEW TRIUMPH FOR CHEMISTRY

TOKYO—It is hard to believe that a synthetic fabric which combines the qualities of silk and wool can be produced out of the extensive soya-bean supply of Manchukuo through a chemical process. Nevertheless, this is exactly what is being done by the Showa Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha or the Showa Industrial Co., Ltd.

The Showa Industrial Co., was established as a result of the amalgamation of four companies, namely, the Showa Industrial, the Showa Flour Milling, the Nihon Kali Industrial and the Nihon Artificial Fertilizer Cos, under the leadership of Hideo Ito.

The Company is capitalized at 16,200,000 yen, of which 8,100,000 yen is paid up. At the general meeting of the shareholders held last March, Mr. Ito was elected president of the new company and Mitsuo Adachi managing director.

(Continued on Page 2)

## DEERHOUND WAS KNOWN AS 'ROYAL DOG OF SCOTLAND'

The Scottish deerhound once was known as the "Royal Dog of Scotland." One of the biggest of the long, or coursing hounds, and one of the oldest of breeds, this shaggy son of the heather in olden times decorated the halls and firesides of the Highland chieftains, and was their companion in the hunting fields, writes K. D. Dickey in the Philadelphia Record.

(Continued on Page 16)

### TEXTILE IS HAILED AS NEW TRIUMPH FOR CHEMISTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

MANY LINES OF BUSINESS

The Showa Industrial Co. operates ten factories. They are engaged in an extensive variety of manufacturing, as the company's division of work indicates. The company is made up of nine departments, which are:—

Departments of fertilizer flour milling, oil, artificial silk-wool, woolen weaving, fodder, wheat-gluten, chemicals and drugs, and commerce.

Of the foregoing departments, that concerned with artificial silk-wool is now attracting close attention.

The artificial silk-wool, called "silkool," is produced from the albumen of soya beans through a special chemical process perfected by this company.

CHEAPER THAN RAYON

Much has been said about the wonderful qualities of rayon, but it is a fiber which has nothing in common with wool, whereas silkool is just as good as regards heat preservation, durability, color, lustre, etc. Yet the product is sold at about 40 sen a pound, while rayon is sold at 65 sen a pound.

IT WAS ALSO MADE KNOWN THAT President Ito of the company wears clothes made of silkool, by way of an object lesson in what modern industrial chemistry can turn out.

Convincing proof that the silkool industry is not at all fantastic is seen in the fact that the company has received from Kyoto Imperial University the Fujii prize—an academic honor of the highest degree in Japan. And to President Ito goes the credit for having accomplished this great chemical invention.

# CRIPPLED COLORED CHILDREN TO GET "ANNUAL BALL" AID

## Part of Fund Promised For Doctor Training at Tuskegee Institute

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27 (ANP)—Nation-wide support this year is being given the President Roosevelt Annual Ball by Negroes, due to the fact that the Infantile Paralysis Association, beneficiary of this annual event had decided to turn its attention to making the benefits available to colored children.

Each year these dancing parties are promoted in various cities and communities throughout the nation, proceeds of which go to support the work of the Warm Springs foundation, pet philanthropy of President Roosevelt. Part of the money thus raised is used to defray expenses at the sanitarium but the major part is set aside for research and experimental work in combating the dread disease.

The Infantile Paralysis Association has promised to establish a unit at Tuskegee Institute, where all of the research made possible at Warm Springs, will be made available for the training of Negro orthopedic surgeons and treatment of crippled colored babies and children.

Already the Tuskegee health service is doing great work under Dr. John Chenault, trained under auspices of Provident Hospital, Chicago, but the promise for the future particularly bright. Crippled children from all over Alabama and nearby states are now being treated and it is hoped the Warm Springs Foundation will make possible the installation of therapeutic pools at Tuskegee.

Colored people who heretofore have been reluctant about contributing to the President's Balls are going ahead with renewed vigor on account of the aid to Negro invalids promised by the Foundation.

# Colored Detective Captures Desperate Woman Bank Robber

## Chris Covington May Get Hero's Award For Exploit In Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 28 (ANP)—Although he had no reason to doubt that the white woman who had just robbed the Drexel State bank of $5,000 at noon Wednesday, would blow up the place with nitroglycerine as she had threatened, City Detective Chris Covington, who happened to be present at the time, risked his life to seize the robber and save the money. For his bravery, he may receive a hero's award.

The woman, Mrs. Mary Cheek McCollum Schuch, went to the president's office and after a short conversation presented him with a printed note stating she was "Bess Carney, boss of the Carney Mob," and demanding $5,000. In her coat pocket was what seemed a gun. Then she produced tw osmall vials containing a clear liquid she declared was nitroglycerine. Outside the bank, she said, were four members of her gang, two wearing cab drivers' caps, and all heavily armed. The bank president looked through the window. Peering in was a man with a cabbie's cap. So the official made out a draft, went to the teller's window, and got it cashed. He gave her the money and she started out, saying, "It's a good thing you did this."

Detective Covington, who drops in the bank every noon in plain clothes, heard the remark and was suspicious. As the woman was leaving, Neal managed to whisper he had been held up and told the detective of the woman's possession of the powerful explosive.

Covington followed her outside the door. so as not to endanger anyone inside the bank. Then he pinioned her arms, took her back in the bank, and searched her.

The explosive was found to be water and the "gun" in her pocket was a curling iron. She was broke and needed money for Christmas and to pay her eight year old daughter's school expenses, she said. Mrs. Schuch has been estranged from her husband for sometime, she declared, and conceived the robbery idea in the belief its very boldness would bring success.

The man peering in the window with a cab driver's cap? He really was a cab driver who had brought the woman to the bank thinking she was an ordinary fare and was keeping an eye on her so that she wouldn't get away without paying her bill.

## Native Woman Is Named Councillor In West Africa

Freetown, Sierra Leone, W. Africa, Jan. 11 (ANP)—A feature of the recent Municipal elections held here was the success at the polls of Mrs. Constance Cummings-John, brilliant candidate of the Youth league, who, representing the Central Ward in the Town Council thus becomes "the first woman Councillor in British West Africa."

Mrs. Cummings-John, new leader of the native women here, was Miss Elsie Horton before her marriage to Mr. Ethan Cummings-John. who for many years served creditable here as Barrister-at-law. The new Councillor was educated in America and took advanced training in England.

# KAPPAS EXTENDED MANY COURTISIES FOR '38 CONCLAVE

## Detroit To Welcome 28th Grand Chapter Meeting Next Week; Gives Police Detail

Detroit, Dec. 22—(ANP)—Traffic courtesies and a detail of policemen to help untangle any problems have been extended by the city of Detroit to the coming 28th grand chapter meeting of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity which convenes here next week.

Every public function of the fraternity will be watched against any pick-pockets who might have followed the visiting Kappas and A. K. A.'s into the city. and officers will be at the beck and call during the business sessions of the organization. The police detail will be under orders of Lieutenant of Detectives Wallace S. Williams, brother of Fred Hart Williams, general chairman of the Kappa conclave committee.

One of the first people to arrive for the meeting will be Attorney Theophilus M. Mann, grand polemarch of the Kappas, who last week completed about 1,000 miles in visits to chapters in different parts of the country.

Using the air exclusively, Attorney Mann has visited chapters in cities as far apart as Washington. D. C.; Institute, W. Va.; Kansas City, Kansas, Cincinnati. He has also made several trips to Detroit. Attorney Mann is completing his third year as the national head of the Kappas. He will be heard on the morning of December 27 in a radio address here. and that evening at the beautiful Detroit Art center. when the joint AKA-Kappa public meeting is held.

The rest of the conclave will be filled with business sessions and social affairs aglore. Honors for outstanding achievement, both to undergraduates and graduate members will also be voted.

# EDITOR YOUNG HAS GRIEVANCE AGAINST JIM CROW PAGES

Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 11 (ANP)—Last week, addressing members of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic association here, on the subject of "Newspaper Cooperation with College Athletics," P. B. Young, Sr, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, let out a verbal blast against the Jim Crow pages now being featured by several Southern white papers.

Editor Young spoke in direct reply to a previous speaker, Milton L. Randolph, editor of the "colored page" of the Richmond, Va., News-Ledger, in which Randolph asked for greater support for the white paper from the various members of the CIAA. Editor Young pointed out that the white papers run a page of news items about Negroes as a circulation builder and to increase the paper's revenue, but they show no interest in the economic, social and educational problems of the Negro.

He declared, "When one considers that these papers, employing only one or two colored people, may by their invasion of the colored newspaper throw out of employment hundreds of reporters, stenographers. bookkeepers and mechanics. he can appreciate just how serious the problem may be."

## MULE SENSE

By Rev. Huell J. Jackson,
Pastor McDaniel Street
Baptist Church
In Atlanta World

When I used to work with mules
In the State of Alabama,
Some would lean into their collars
With a vengeance at the start,
And I'd have to hold the critters,
They would be so wild to go—
Lest they'd tangle up the others,
That were steadier an' slow,
But I wasn't long in learnin'
That the mules worth th' while
Were the ones that God had gifted
With a steady pullin' style.

Though I'm far from being Solon,
As I here and now admit,
In the ways I have meandered
I have used my eyes a bit,
And my humble observations
Of the way they play the game
Make me think that men and mules
Are built pretty much the same;
For I find the flashy starters,
Like the mules, with wilt and shirk,
While their steady-pulling fellows
Are the lads who do the work.

## JAPAN TAKES LEAD IN MENTHOL OUTPUT

TOKYO--Peppermint distillation in Japan, which is undertaken as one of the side pursuits of agricultural farms from the southern islands to the northern tip of the Empire, produces more than half of the total annual output of the world.

The bulk of its production, including menthol and mint-oil, has been exported to foreign countries, notably to the United States Germany, British India and France.

## Rev. W. L. Imes Urges Support of "Peace" Society

New York, Dec. 22—(ANP)—Prominent leaders are urging participation in the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, to be held in Washington on January 6, 7, and 8, by all minority groups for whom "America must be a safe and happy place for every man" if this nation is to strengthen its democracy and maintain peace.

The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, of St. James Presbyterian Church in New York City, said in urging suport for the congress.

"As a member of the largest minority group in American life I am glad to commend the service which the American Congress for Peace and Democracy is endeavoring to offer.

"It is not easy to be fair with our fellowman. Even the best of us must plead guilty to prejudice and discrimination against those who differ from us. But until America is a safe and happy place for every man, Negro, Jew, Mexican, Oriental and all the rest. it will never be either peaceful or democratic."

The congress has been endorsed by leaders of the National Negro Congress including John P. Davis, secretary; Thyra Edwards and Dr. Max Yeargan, vice presidents, and Edward E. Strong, secretary of the Southern Negro congress.

The Elks endorsed the congress at their convention in Baltimore late last summer.

Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secreary, spoke at a congress dinner in New York on December 14 when Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, presided.

## EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE TO THE DOG

"Dog days" are the result of an Egyptian tribute to the dog. Centuries ago the Nile flooded at a certain season of the year. The flood was signalized by the appearance of a star. For years the Egyptians depended upon the ascendancy of the star to flee their homes for the highlands. Year after year the star was the signal until, finally, the Egyptians named the star after the most faithful animal they could think of—the dog. In Egyptian Sirius meant dog, and the star was named Sirius. The star was a warning sign to the homesteaders, along the Nile, and the term "dog days" has been handed down for generations.

# ZETAS STAGE BOULE IN ATLANTA; GOING TO BALTIMORE NEXT

Atlanta, Jan. 11 (ANP)—Climaxing one of the most successful boules in the history of Greek letter organizations, members of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority, in their three-day meeting at the Y. M. C. A. accepted the invitation to hold the 20th annual boule in Baltimore. Ruth Willis, regional director, expressed the keenest desire to welcome the larger number of sorors from all sections of the country in December, 1939.

The meeting, beginning with a board session on Tuesday, was interesting throughout. "The Sorority: A Dynamic Factor in the Building of Finer Womanhood," the general theme of the meeting, was emphasized in each session.

Delegates, from possibly the widest range of sections ever assembled, were given a cordial welcome at the opening meeting on Wednesday evening at Congregational church. The meeting, presided over by Lillian P. Carter, general chairman of the boule committee, featured greetings from organizations, represented by Mrs. O. P. Williams, director of the business department of Morris Brown college and regional director of the Iota Phi Lambda sorority; Miss Laura Duffy, secretary of the Atlanta School of Social Work and president of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority; J. R. Henderson, president of the Pan Hellenic council represented the group of Greeks; J. W. Dobbs, who represented Atlanta citizens, and Jesse O. Thomas, Urban League official.

Prominent among the worthwhile things accomplished at the boule was the awarding of several hundred dollars in scholarships to various regions. Consideration was given such militant organizations as the N. A. A. C. P. Civic League and the International Peace Group.

Elected officers for 1939 were: Beatrice Cattlet, Washington, D. C., chairman of executive board; Lou Swarz, St. Louis, epistoleus; Fannie Clay, Knoxville, parliamentarian; Juanita Bates, Fort Worth, 2nd anti basileus; Goldie Guy Martin, Chicago, tamoiouchos; Nellie B. Rogers, Indianapolis, grand basileus; Velma L. Coppage, Norfolk, Va., grammateus; and Blanche Thompson, first anti basileus.

### JUST THE WIFE WOULD BE ENOUGH

The happiest man in the world is said to reside in one of the Ozark counties in Missouri. He has six fiddles, 10 children, 13 hounds, a deaf and dumb wife and a "moonshine still" that has never been spotted by the government.

## PROFIT IS UNEARNED

ONE of the best statements ever written on the nature of profit came from the pen of L. S. Herron, editor of The Nebraska Union Farmer, Omaha. It follows in full:

"An attorney who heard a cooperative speech was rather disturbed by the idea of preventing profit. It seemed to him that this would remove incentive. The belief that profit is needed as an incentive to industriousness is quite common. But assuredly it can be based only on a misconception of the nature of profit.

"The nature of profit is shown clearly in the operation of a cooperative. Out of its gross income, a cooperative pays expenses, wages to employes, wages—in the form of interest—on capital, and sets something aside for replacement. What is left is the thing called profit.

"Now, it will be seen this thing called profit is not due to any necessary factor in the business Since all the necessary factors in the business have been compensated before profit accrues, profit is clearly unearned. It is really an accumulation of overcharges. Cooperators recognize it as such and return it to the patrons.

"Profit in profit-seeking business is of exactly the same nature. True economic profit is what is left after expenses, wages, wages of capital, and replacements have been met. It is not needed as an incentive, or in wages and interest there is incentive enough to keep the business going.

"Whoever gets profit gets something he has not earned. This means that somebody else, somewhere, earns something he does not get. Because profit is unearned, it follows that everybody cannot have a profit. It would be impossible for everything to take out of the stream of production more than they put into it. Profit can only be reaped by the few at the expense of the many.

"Cooperators are on perfectly sound ethical ground, therefore, in seeking to stop the garnering of profit—by returning it to the patrons to the extent that business is done cooperatively, and, through competition, by checkmating profit-taking by profit-seeking concerns."

## Witness Gangsters Didn't Kill Points Out Bombing Suspect

St. Louis, Dec. (ANP)—His head covered with bandages, Louis Lee Baker, was carried under heavy guard from the county hospital to circuit court Thursday where he pointed out Isadore Londe, white, former Michigan convict, as the man he saw bomb a cleaner's shop here early in the morning of June 2.

Baker is the witness who was abducted several weeks ago in gangster fashion, taken to a deserted clubhouse, shot and left for dead. He made his way to a road and was brought to a hospital where he has since remained under heavy guard. One of the wounds forced removal of his right eye. Baker has been unable to identify his kidnapers.

When brought to court, Baker unhesitantly identified Londe as the man he saw get out of an automobile in front of a cleaner's shop at 5:30 a. m., light something and throw it into the shop before getting back into his car and speeding away. The explosion followed immediately. The bombing was the result of labor trouble.

# MRS. ANNA DILLON IS MARRIED BUT RUNS DAIRY FARM HERSELF, MAKES IT PAY, KEEPS THE CASH

### Mississippi Former School Teacher, Now 45, Has Fine Record as "Rugged Individualist"

Chatawa, Miss., Jan. 5—(ANP)—Demonstrating that femininity is no handicap to a successful career on a farm, Mrs. Anna Dillon operates here a paying truck and dairy farm. Although she is married, Mrs. Dillon who appears to be about 45 years old, manages every detail of the business.

Peas, beans, corn, vetch and clover are the principal items grown on the place. She specializes in Black Valentine beans, planting two acres each season. Pike county is a truck section. She packs and ships herself to the nearest market which quotes the best prices.

Mrs. Dillon's dairy herd consists of 26 jerseys. In her immaculate milking shed are installed self milkers which operate by air pressure. Bottles are washed automatically by motor and inspections by the state department of health are frequent. Her daily production is 50 gallons. She ships to a creamery at Cleveland and in addition sells all the butter and dairy products she can manufacture to a Catholic girl's seminary locate dhere. Her sales from milk and dairy products net her $100 to $150 per month.

"My 60 chickens average about 30 eggs a day," said Mrs. Dillon. "Eggs and chickens are in demand here and I seldom have enough. I live pretty much at home. This year I raised four excellent hogs. I can meat and chickens also as well as vegetables, salads and fruits, using the pressure cooker. This year I have 175 cans of beef meat, pork and chicken. The broilers are thus taken off the yard, and I keep chiefly the laying hens. I fry the chicken before canning it. If you have never eaten canned chicken you don't know what's good."

Mrs. Dillon was a teacher when she married some 20 years ago. Her husband Austin Dillon, who has been employed all of his life at the white Catholic seminary, objected to her continuance in the school room, so she plunged into farming, partly as an avocation.

One of the most interesting phases of Mrs. Dillon's home is her collection of antiques. She has four canopied four-poster beds, relics of early ante-bellum days, numerous marble topped and carved tables and similar early furniture, much of it bought when plantation owners were selling out or modernizing. Her eventual plan is to sell it. In the meantime she says she is enjoying it herself.

"I cooperate closely with G. W. Bryant and Mrs. Eva L. Gordon, our extension and home demonstration agents," said Mrs. Dillon "and I do not feel that what I have done is exceptional. All that is needed to succeed in the country is willingness to work and the use of your head just as you would in the school room or the city."

## "No Entangling Alliance" Team Wins KSC Debate

Frankfort, Ky.—In the annual intramural debate at Kentucky State College the negative team won the contest. The subject for debate was "Resolved: That the United States should enter into an alliance with Great Britain." The winners who defended the principle that the United States should avoid entangling alliances with foreign powers, were Misses Mina Hughes and Anita Wilson of Louisville and Elwood Saunders of Danville.

The affirmative team was composed of Misses Ann Clark of Lawrenceburg, Susie Wilson of Louisville and Benjamin Shobe of Middlesboro. The Misses Wilson, one on each team, are sisters and daughters of Principal Atwood Wilson of Central High school, Louisville.

At the close of the debate president R. B. Atwood presented the "Atwood Trophy to the winning team.

We may pray at any time, anywhere and under any and all circumstances.

## N. Y. Governor Asks Anti-Bias Laws

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 10—(CNA)—In his address to the new 1939 New York State legislature, Governor Herbert H. Lehman urged extension of the State law which prohibits racial discrimination in employment by public utilities, to all businesses affected with the public interest and to all companies bidding on State contracts.

The law for which the governor seeks new teeth was enacted as a result of public sentiment developed by revelations of job discrimination during the public hearings on the causes of the March 19, 1935 outbreaw in Harlem. That sentiment has been strengthened recently by the investigations of the State Commission on the conditions of urban Negroes.

Governor Lehman congratulated President Roosevelt and the New Deal as he began his fourth term as New York's chief executive. He urged the legislature, which is controlled by the Republicans to preserve New York's broad social and labor laws and to strengthen their application to prevent evasions.

When growth ceases, decay and death soon follow.

## Crisis In Ethiopia Seen As Italy Rushes War Material To Addis

Jibuti, French Somaliland, Jan. 10—(CNA)—Indication that the Italian army of occupation in Ethiopia is facing a critical situation was seen here in frantic efforts by Italian transport agents here to speed up the transportation of war material and food over the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railroad.

News of extentive guerilla activities and of growing discontent among both native and Italian units of the fascist army of occupation reached this port recently with the arrival of scores of deserters from the Italian forces. They also reported that the natives were protesting growing economic hardships and fascist race decrees.

Guerilla leaders were said to be watching with close interest the events in Spain, feeling that any set-back to the Italian invasion of that country would react favorably for the Ethiopian cause. These leaders feel that the Spanish resistance has already helped their cause materially through its strain on Italian finances and arms, thereby preventing full concentration of Mussolini in consolidating the fascist conquests in Ethiopia.

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**And The**
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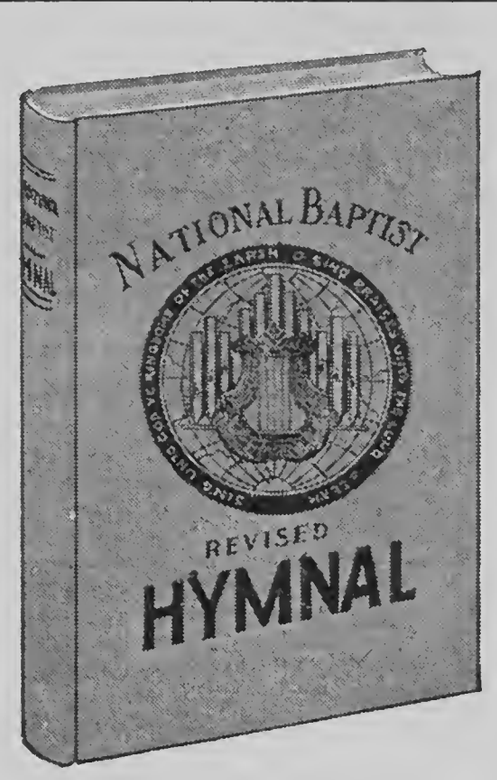


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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## EDITORIAL

FROM THE BIBLE:—

*"The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein."—Psalm* 24:1.

"Happy the man, in busy schemes unskilled
Who, living simply, like our sires of old,
Tills the few acres which our fathers tilled,
Vexed by no thoughts of usury or gold."

### HAPPY NEW YEAR

The New Year is sure to bring you happiness if you will make one simple little resolution and stick to it. RESOLVE THAT YOU WILL STRIVE THIS YEAR TO DO ALL YOU CAN TO BRING HAPPINESS TO OTHERS.

The great preacher says: "No man liveth unto himself." So often we forget this great truth. We are living in troublesome times. This is the snatch-and-grab age. It is hard for many of us to keep body and soul together and we consume nearly all of our time looking after our own personal interests. As a Group, we have always been too hard-headed and now we are becoming hard-hearted. We are inclined to let the other fellow and his problems go hang.

But this attitude will not bring us happiness, this year or the next. We are still our brother's keeper. If we would be happy we must be kind, considerate, willing to do all we can to help the other fellow out of the hole. We must be active in the affairs of the community, school, the community, church, in the affairs of the county, state and nation. We must think at least as much about GIVING as we think about GETTING.

Just try your best to bring happiness to others this year and you will be surprised just how happy and comfortable you will feel yourself.

### A GREETING SINCERELY APPRECIATED

A telegram to the annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, reads as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor feels its welfare is interrelated with the welfare of the farmers. Your ability to produce adequately and market profitably measurably conditions our standards of living just as our ability to buy conditions your incomes. As we welcome colored industrial workers within our membership we are appreciative of the difficulties which Negro farmers must meet, so we congratulate you on your wisdom in organizing to meet them. Economic organization is the first step in advancing your welfare along all lines."

Under the leadership of two great industrial statesmen, Samuel Gompers and William Green, the American Federation of Labor has become one of the most useful organizations the nation has ever known. The A. F. of L. was built on faith, courage, persistence and high ideals. It didn't jump up or just happen,—it was built up by patience and hard work. It suffered set-backs,—its leaders have often been persecuted,—enemies from within its ranks and without have attacked it. But, in spite of this, it has triumphed. It has become one of the strongest organizations in the world.

This greeting from Mr. Green, in behalf of his organization, should encourage every member of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. It should make us want to stick closer to each other. Realizing that we are on the right road,—that "ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION" is indeed "THE FIRST STEP IN ADVANCING OUR WELFARE ALONG ALL LINES," we should endeavor to work harder for success.

We may rest assured that Negro farmers are going to continue to be the BACKBONE OF OUR RACIAL GROUP IN THIS NATION. The N. F. C. F. is our organization. It can be made to serve well, we, who are the members and the builders of it, and the entire Group. From now on, all of us who are farmers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and farm hands,—all of us who are county and home demonstration agents,—rural teachers, preachers and leaders,—all of us engaged in agriculture, from the biggest of us down to the smallest of us,—should stop dilly-dallying and monkeying with other farm organizations not controlled by the Group, and get into our own and be of service to it. THESE OTHER FARM ORGANIZATIONS MAY WANT TO HELP US BUT THEY DON'T WANT TO HAVE US. It is time we were realizing this,—time to show some real manhood and independence,—and get into OUR OWN ORGANIZATION,—the NFCF, and work hard for its success and welfare.

### WHAT ABOUT SOME TRAINING FARMS

The WPA has opened a retail store in Brooklyn, N. Y., which is said to be the first free training store for retail employes in the country. This store is furnished with all modern equipment and is ready to do business in any number of lines but it will not sell anything. It is only for the purpose of training clerks.

A resolution passed by the last convention of the N. F. C. F. suggested that model farms be established beside rural schools that students might be trained to become successful farmers. If the WPA has some money to spend training clerks for retail establishments, we wonder if some could not be found for these model farms. They would be a blessing to young Negro students, a blessing to the entire group,—and too, they would eventually become self-sustaining,—something the retail training stores could never be Probably it might be worthwhile for some of us to look into this.

### "THE AFRICAN," A GOOD MAGAZINE

We wish to call the attention of Modern Farmer readers to a unique and quite different magazine, appearing monthly, which will be appreciated and enjoyed by all who read it. This magazine is the "AFRICAN," a journal of African affairs, published at 10 West 117th St., New York City.

The African carries interesting news articles relative to the affairs of our Group. Its contributors are good writers and progressive thinkers. Students of our high schools and colleges, members of study clubs, all who desire to know more about the progress and welfare of our Race in all sections of the world, will be encouraged and benefitted by reading the columns of "The African."

## Radio Chief Backs Ban On Coughlin's Race Hatred Talks

Washington, Dec. 27 (CNA)—The broadcasting of attacks upon racial and religious groups is an "abuse of the privilege of free speech" and should not be tolerated, President Neville Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters charged this week.

In a formal statement, which he issued in response to protests from Father Coughlin's followers against the barring of the radio priest by Station WMCA in New York, Miller said that no radio station is obliged to broadcast speeches that play "on religious bigotry—religious or racial prejudice, or hatred."

Miller emphasized the social responsibilities of radio, and said that "no obligation of free speech or of public service could justify broadcasters in allowing this great new social force to strike at the harmony of the nation."

# Interesting News And Notes

The manufacture of starch from southern sweet potatoes may in the not distant future put a few extra million dollars into the pockets of southern farmers. The U. S. imports nearly half a billion tons of starch each year. If, eventually, sweet potato starch can be manufactured at a cost of less than three cents per pound, it is certain to become a prosperous industry. It is believed this can be achieved. The Negro farmer, the best sweet potato grower in the world, will welcome this prospect, as it will mean for him greater stability and security.

**Nylon May Finish Nippon**

Perhaps it is not the boycott of American consumers but a discovery of the du Pont interests which may finish the Japanese silk industry, while other du Pont discoveries are being used by Nippon to blow up the Chinese.

The du Ponts plan to build a $7,000,000 plant to manufacture a new synthetic fiber called "nylon." The new materials, which as the mysterious "Fiber 66" has been the basis for much rumor, is made from coal, air, and water, and can be derived from other substances. It is the only artificial fiber that is made without any vegetable or animal raw material.

Washington apple growers are up against a tough proposition. Something is wrong somewhere. They complain they are getting a rate of two and one-twelfth cents a dozen for their apples which are shipped only ninety miles away, to San Francisco, where the consumers there are forced to pay 25 cents per dozen for the same apples. "How can the apple grower continue to produce under these conditions," they ask.

In Pern, the country which entertained the Pan-American conference recently, the humble rooster is almost considered the national bird. In Lima, the capital, they are penned on top of downtown buildings and sometimes are used as mascots on air planes. In the back country they are turned loose and crow night and day. Some land for roosters.

A Chinese graduate student of the Michigan State College has succeeded in developing the first seedless watermelon. The student is 27 years old.

## Oscar Polk to Have Role of Servant in "Gone With the Wind"

Culver City, Calif.,—Oscar Polk considered the outstanding colored actor of the Broadway stage, was signed by David O. Selznick yesterday to portray Pork, the O'Hara's family servant, in "Gone with the Wind."

Pork is the faithful butler who remains at Tara, the O'Hara plantation home, throughout the Civil War.

Osear Polk will join the east which, to date, is headed by Clark Gable as Rhett Butler. The role of Scarlett O'Hara is expected to be announced by Selznick within the next few weeks. Actual production of "Gone with the Wind" is scheduled to start early in January under the direction of George Cuker. Sidney Howard, Pulitzer-prize play-wright, has completed the shooting script of Margaret Mitchell's record-breaking novel which has sold more than 2,000,000 copies.

On the stage, Polk has appeared in three Pulitzer-prize plays: "The Green Pastures" by Marc Connelly, "Both Your Houses" by Maxwell Anderson, and "You Can't Take It With You" by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Other hit plays in which he has acted are "The Trial of Mary Dugan" and "Once in a Lifetime."

Polk was born in Marianna, Arkansas, but went to New York, to pursue his ambition to be an actor on the stage and radio. Now in New York, Polk will report to Selznick International studios immediately after the first of the year.

### AFRICAN WOMAN GIVES BIRTH TO BABY WITH THREE LEGS

Lagos, W. Africa—(ANP)—Great excitement prevailed recently in the village of Ohio, Nigeria, when a woman gave birth to a handsome baby with three legs. Villagers declare that when the father beheld the strange freak of nature for the first time, he ran screaming from the hut and alarmed the entire community. He was later quieted, but neighbors say both he and his wife have shown a marked dislike for the phenomenal baby.

## Philadelphia Spends $20,000 Fighting TB In Colored Sections

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (ANP)—The Philadelphia Health Council's bureau for the control of tuberculosis among Negroes spent $20,000 the past fiscal year in carrying out this project, it was learned this week. The bureau employs 9 colored medics, 9 nurses (8 of them colored), one stenographer and one messenger.

Figures show that the Health Council supervises the treatment of approximately 56 per cent of all Negro TB sufferers in Philadelphia. Clinics are maintained at the Henry Phipps institute and at 2315 Oxford St., the latter clinic serving the entire population of North Philadelphia.

Plans for the coming year call for new and larger quarters, an additional physician, another fluroscope, a nurse and additional help. The project is maintanied by funds raised through sale of Christmas seals, and $125,000 was the goal set for this year's drive by the Health Council.

### USED ANIMAL SKIN BOTTLES

The first bottles were of animal skins which were sewed up. One leg was left open as the bottle's neck. This was closed with a plug or tied with string. Such containers are used for wine in southern Europe, for water in China. Thousands of years ago, says the Washington Post, the Egyptians made glass bottles. They also had them of stone, ivory, bone, porcelain, bronze, gold and pottery. Bottles are made by blowing glass into molds of the desired shapes. Bottoms and necks are finished last. Done chiefly by machinery in the United States, this is an honored hand art in Europe, the secrets of which are guarded jealously by families of craftsmen.

Love should be ever-increasing with me.

# News From and For Members of The N. F.C.F.

### PRIZE PIGS CHOICE OF COUNTRY

Bro. R. D. Davenport, Lexington, Miss., winner of the 1938 "Amos 'N Andy" prize of two registered Hampshire pigs, awarded to him for the best exhibit of cotton at the annual convention of the N. F. C. F. at Forsyth, Georgia, writes that the pigs were received by him in good shape and that they are the choice of the country. He says he is indeed proud of them.

Bro. Davenport has been a staunch member of the N. F. C. F. for many years and his Unit is one of the oldest in the organization. Although afflicted with ill-health the past few months, Bro. Davenport manages to take care of his secretarial duties, which are heavy, for his is a very busy Unit. Cooperative efforts carried on by his Unit in the purchasing of farm and home supplies and selling of farm products keep all officers and members busy. An article telling about the wonderful work and progress of his Unit will appear soon on this page.

### HARVIELL, MISSOURI UNIT CONTRACTS TO PURCHASE FARMS

Thomas A. Gillespie, Market Agent and active leader of the Harviell, Mo., Unit, N. F. C. F., reports that members of his Unit have contracted to purchase 2,000 acres of land near Poplar Bluff, Mo., which will be subdivided into farms ranging from 40 to 160 acres. More than forty tenant farmers will take possession of these farms this spring.

Members of this Unit are taking advantage of their opportunities in this section and have decided that they will own the land they till and till the land they own. No members of this Unit are camping along the hard roads listening to the palaver of agitators. They are doing what hundreds of other sharecroppers and tenant farmers should do,—saving enough to make down payments on farms which they will some day own if they are industrious and heed the advice of leaders who have an interest in their welfare, and can give them assistance worthwhile.

Bro. Gillespie is to be commended for his activity in behalf of his fellow-members. All are bound to succeed if they will continue to cooperate, work in harmony and unity, and look out for each others interests.

### "WE WANT TO GO BACK," SAY OHIO EX-FARMERS

A group of ex-farmers living in Cambridge, Ohio, have requested the national office of the N. F. C. F. to send information and advice concerning farms in that locality. They want to go back to farming.

These farmers, most of them from the South, went north expecting to strike it rich or better, working in the steel mills. The mills have been running little during the past several years and now their future prospects are dim for it is reported that some of the mills will be abandoned. Unable to make a living off the land they want to go back to the land.

Officers of the NFCF will do all in their power to assist these ex-farmers and to help them find the farms they want. There are many opportunities for colored farmers in Ohio.

### HALCYONDALE, GEORGIA UNIT PROGRESSING

Progressive Unit, NFCF, Halcyondale, Georgia, is striving to live up to its name. Good progress is reported.

This Unit is under the leadership of Bro. B. F. Pierce, president and Bro. J. S. Wilson, secretary. Both are prominent farmers of their community.

Other communities in Georgia are reported by Vice President Brown to be interested in the NFCF and several new Units will be organized in the near future.

### NEW UNITS FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Bro. A. Gordon Thompson, First Vice President, NFCF, North Carolina, reports that three new Units will be set up in his state within the next thirty days. Bro. Thompson, master-farmer and seed corn expert of Lumberton is interesting his brother-farmers in the work and policies of our organization and when N. C. farmers become interested sure enough, things always hum.

Old Units in Guilford and Halifax counties of this state are also taking on new life.

### BULLETIN BY FEBRUARY 15TH

The first official NFCF Bulletin of the New Year has been delayed due to the absence of the President from the office on account of illness. It is expected that this important message will reach all Units of the Federation by Feb. 15th.

## MAYME OSBY BROWN PLACES COLORED ARTISTS WITH WPA

### Louisiana Weekly Editor Helps Dillard and Xavier Students Win Fame

New Orleans, Dec. 22 (ANP)—Due to persistent efforts of Mrs. Mayme Osby Brown, editor of The Louisiana Weekly, to have qualified Negro artists placed on the WPA Arts project in New Orleans, three Negroes received positions on the project, according to Myron Lechey, WPA art instructor.

The three recently placed are Harold Pierce, former student-instructor at Xavier university; Lawrence Jones, former student-instructor at Dillard university, and Frank Wylie. The latter student has some paintings at the art exhibit of the New Orleans Branch of American Artists congress, which is being held at the People's Book store. His painting of a woman sewing at night has won much favorable criticism for him and definitely stamps the young artist as a "potential great," according to those who have seen the painting. Incidentally Mr. Wylie's paintings are the only ones by Negroes.

There is quite a number of Negro subjects in the exhibit, but among the more realistic and intriguing is the showing of a slumberous Negro tipped back in his chair with discarded newspapers lying by his side. This painting was done by Gonzzles, nationally known artist.

## SUPREME COURT'S RULE ON SCHOOLS IS FAR REACHING

### How To Raise Funds To Provide Equality In Education Becomes Puzzle For States

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—(By Frank Marshall Davis for ANP)—Leading educators and officials of those states making separate schools mandatory were casting about this week for ways and means of shifting their entire educational plans following the U. S. supreme court decision last Monday in the case of Lloyd Gaines of St. Louis against the University of Missouri making it mandatory for a state to provide graduate instruction for Negro students within its borders.

This decision is expected to have a more far reaching effect than the supreme court decision in the Scottsbore case making it illegal for Negroes to be barred from trial and grand jury panels on the basis of color or race. The South's chief objection to changing this discriminatory custom was based mainly on the issue of race prejudice; readjusting present educational policies will be felt in the pocketbook where the effect will be more concrete.

#### MORE MONEY NEEDED

The South, called the nation's No. 1 economic problem by President Roosevelt, is recognized as financially the poorest section of the nation. Dixie lacks tax income making possible per capita expenditures for education comparable with that of Northern states. Since the segregated education system exists, it means that what money is available must be spent to provide some sort of facilities for both races.

As a result, money is "wasted" according to Northern standards for where a building and teaching staff in the wealthier North would accomodate students of both races, two buildings must be used in the poorer South thus calling for double expenditures for unkeep, etc. While it is true that comparatively little money is spent on Negro education in rural areas, this overlapping expense runs into big money in the larger urban centers.

#### ONE SOLUTION

The sensible solution would be the admission of Negroes into the South's state supported "white" colleges and universities. In fact, President John Hugh Reynolds, white, of Hendrix college in Conway, Ark., last week suggested that very thing.

"There probably would be trouble at first—some hot headed Southern boy might bash a Negro's nose—but in a year or two we would get used to it," he said.

It is a matter of record that a suit a year or two ago similar to that filed by Gaines in Missouri resulted in the admission of a Negro to the University of Maryland law school which he attended and finished without untoward incident. This fall a Negro attended classes at the University of Texas for some time and encountered little trouble with his white fellow students. It is no longer a novelty for colored leaders to address student bodies in white southern colleges or for students to engage in interracial seminars with Negro students. Last year at an interracial conference on Southern education held at the University of North Carolina, certain of the South's most distinguished educators advocated the throwing open of graduate schools in white universities to colored students. It is believed that when the time is considered ripe to break current traditions and open university doors to Negroes, the first institution to do so will be North Carolina.

#### WON'T HAPPEN SOON

However, such a drastic change is not likely to occur for some years. Dixie states have laws prohibiting educating both races together. They would have to be revised—and probably will after Southern taxpayers see the folly of wasting money supporting two universities purely because of race prejudice when one might do. And each Southern state will have to make a serious attempt at establishing a genuine Negro university or admitting colored students to white institutions if the supreme court mandate is to be obeyed.

Many states thought they had solved the problem when they established scholarship funds for education of Negroes outside the state. Maryland did it after a colored student got into the law school; Tennessee followed suit after William Redmond sued unsuccessfully to enter the state university; Kentucky has established a similar policy; Virgina did so in 1936, and both Missouri and North Carolina, among others, have had scholarship funds for many years. But most of the states have made no attempt to provide for Negro graduate training. Unless colored students in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and several sister states have the funds to personally pay for such instruction in private

#### EVEN ONE STUDENT

schools or Northern state universities they are out of luck.

Since there is no disposition to admit colored students to state universities, the supreme court decision simply means that if one Negro in any southern state wants to take medicine, then the state is obligated to establish an entire school of medicine, at its Negro college. The same goes for any other course offered at the state university. This will naturally be expensive, but the South has only itself to blame for upholding the policy of race separation.

In one way this should help Negroes, for it will therefore be convenient for a larger number to take graduate study and benefit accordingly while at the same time make more jobs for instructors and educators. It will also be a handicap to a smaller minority, for those planning to use state scholarships for study in the well equipped institutions of the North will no longer have this financial help. If the future is judged by the past, it is unlikely that a school of medicine, law, dentistry, engineering, etc., put in by a Southern state at a Negro college will measure up to the standards of similar schools at the University of Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, etc., where some of the students might have gone under the old scholarship system.

Just what effort Southern states will make to follow out the ruling as set down by the supreme court will bear watching and should at least be interesting. Some might even go to the extreme of ignoring the mandate entirely, thus forcing now unknown federal action, or they might take out courses in state universities to reduce them to the level of colored colleges.

## Visits Tropics

Chicago, (ANP)—Presley S. Winfield, prominent realtor of Berkeley, Calif., and Mrs. Winfield, the former Mae Tancil of Chicago. were visitors here this week. The couple are on the first lap of a tour of the West Indies. After spending the Yule season in Forrest City, Ark., Tuskegee Institute and Miami, Fla, they sail for Havana, and inland to Santiago, Cuba, where they board the S. S. Florida for Kingston Jamaica. They retrace their route on the S. S. Azizabo and go to Vera Cruz, thence to Mexico City before returning to California. The couple have been extensively entertained in Chicago. In Forrest City, they will be the guest of the Dr. John Burke's and the Theodore Bonds. In Miami they will stop with Kelsey Pharr and at Tuskegee with the Dr. Lionel Mahones of the government hospital.

## HAMPTON GRADUATE IS FINALIST FOR FAMED SCHOLARSHIP

### Charles T. Davis May Win Honor of Studying at Oxford and get $2,000

Hampton Institute, Va., Dec. 16.—Charles T. Davis, first Negro to receive a Senior Fellowship at Dartmouth College, is up again in a contest for one of the highest scholastic honors open to any undergraduate in America.

He has just been named as one of the two representatives of the State of New Hampshire, who will appear before a district committee, December 19, to compete for a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University, England.

The method of the competition is as follows:

Thirty-two yearly Rhodes scholarships are allotted to the United States. To elect the scholars, the whole country is divided into eight districts of six states each. The "Committee of Selection" of each state chooses, from the candidates applying for the scholarships, two men to appear before the "District Committee." This Committee then selects, from the candidates who have been nominated by a given state committee, four men to represent their states as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford.

There are no written examinations in the test. A candidate is rated on his record in school and college. That covers his qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership; literary and scholastic ability; and physical vigor.

The Rhodes Scholarships are for two years and have a value of approximately $2,000.

Young Davis is the son of Don A. Davis, chief accountant and cashier of Hampton Institute. He is a ranking graduate of the Institute's Phenix School; received a scholarship to the college department of Hampton Institute; and after a year's study there, went to Dartmouth where he won the scholarship honor already referred to in March of this year.

## GEORGIA TOWN HAS COLORED EXPERT AS CITY ELECTRICIAN

### Willis Cain Runs Power Department in Blakely Well With Little Culture

Blakely, Ga., Jan. 11 (By C. Parham Johnson for ANP)—Here in Early county, once termed one of the meanest in Dixie, in the town of Blakely the city's electrician, who has complete charge of the water and light department, is a Negro, Willis Cain.

Mr. Cain is not a highly cultured man, but he is so efficient in his profession that the white population has given him a responsibility probably handed no other Negro in America. Blakely thinks so much of him that when extra help is called in, the work must pass Cain's inspection before it is okayed.

Working with Cain is another Negro, John H. Slaton, Jr., a graduate of the state normal and agricultural college at Albany who worked several years in Texas before returning home as Cain's assistant.

## MISSOURI CROPPERS STILL FORM PROBLEM

New Madrid, Mo. (ANP)—Last Wednesday after a fortnight of trials and tribulations, the problem of the encamped sharecroppers in Southeast Missouri still baffled solution and there was no indication as to what would be done with the five hundred Negroes who, on Monday were put into a camp six miles east oi Highway 61—in a swamp area inundated during the 1937 floods.

The colored sharecroppers who constituted more than one-third of the group which had previously pitched camp along highway of the district, were evidently prepared for a long stay. Sheriff A. S. Stanley of New Madrid county and Sgt. R. R. Reed of the State Highway patrol reported, however, that the camp was peaceful.

The officers said the sharecroppers had sufficient food, received from surplus commodity warehouses and from private sources, and Sheriff Stanley said, "I don't know what to do.

"They apparently want to stay up there and wait for some guardian angel to come and take care of them. If they don't want to go to any farms, you can't make the landowners take them." Sgt. Reed said there was a probability the sharecroppers would be moved to farms soon, but Sheriff Stanley said no procedure had as yet been worked out.

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More than 200,000 flowers will be used in fashioning a Treasure Island float for the Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena to invite everyone to the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

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In Virginia, free Negroes were required to pay a poll tax of $1.50 in 1813 and $2.50 in 1915. In 1814, 5,547 free Negroes paid $8.322 in taxes and in 1863 they paid $13,-0o5.22 in poll taxes.

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October 16, 1859, John Brown with nineteen assistants, five of whom were Negroes, captured the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

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**Bible Thought**

Religion Requires STRENGTH: Be strong and quit yourselves like men.—1 Sam. 4:9.

## FEATHER BEDS

(Christian Science Monitor)

Blown from the dim past into modern ken were two "feather beds" sold in a New York auction room a few days ago? They came from storage was all the auctioneer knew. Was their original habitat a New England or Long Island farmhouse? For what tousled haired children may they have been warm, downy nests in winter nights of yesteryear? Or did they spend most of their lives in the neat idleness of the "spare room," closed in winter—and most other seasons—and nearly as cold as Antartica from December till spring?

Of course, a "feather bed" wasn't really a feather bed at all—or even a bed. It was a tick filled with feathers and was superimposed on another one stuffed with straw or corn husks in many a farmhouse that boys of earlier—and even the last— generation knew. Nothing safter or warmer can be recalled, especially on nights when the winds of winter whined around the house. It kept a boy snug and warm all night in his upstairs chamber even if the fire in the sitting room stove downstairs wentout in spite of all the birch and maple chunks crammed into it at bedtime.

In the morning he was likely to be awakened by the clatter downstairs when father got up at daybreak to build the fire again. It wasn't long before the heat began to rise in the stovepipe that ran through your room into the chimney, but until it did you burrowed deeper down into the feathers and pulled the patchwork quilts and comfortables up under your chin. It took courage even when mother rapped on the pipe downstairs and called, "Breakfast—your room must be warmed up by now," to throw off the comforting covers and bounce out on the cold floor. But the aroma of bacon or sage-seasoned sausage wafted from the kitchen expedited dressing and in a jiffy you were ready to thump down the stairs, carrying the kerosene lamp that had lighted you to bed.

Modern mattresses didn't come till later, but none will ever lull a tired boy or grownup to sleep quicker.

## PITY THE PEDESTRIAN

"You are charged," said the magistrate, "with throwing your mother-in-law out of the window. Have you anything to say."

"Yes, yer worship. I did it without thinking."

"I quite realize that, my good man. But don't you see how dangerous it was for any one who might have been passing at the time?'—Montreal Star.

---

Wife (trying on new fur coat)—"Really, one cannot help feeling sorry for the poor thing that was skinned for this."

Husband (feelingly)—"Thanks!"

## SURELY, A MISUNDERSTANDING

Two ladies were sitting at an open window.

One was listening to a church choir practicing across the way.

The other was listening to the noise of the crickets.

The first one said, "How loudly they sing tonight!"

And the other one said, "Yes, and they tell me they do it with their hind legs."

---

There is no reward for worry; there is much reward for rest.

---

"How many ears has a cat?"

"Two," responded January.

"How many eyes?"

"Two of course."

"How many legs?"

"T—. Say, mister, didn't you ever see a cat?"

---

**He that is down needs fear no fall.—John Bunyan.**


# KINDEY TROUBLE

### Stop Getting Up Nights

To harmlessly flush poisons and acid from kidneys and relieve irritations of bladder so that you can stop "getting up nights" get a 35 cent package of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules and take as directed. Other symptoms of kidney and bladder weaknesses may be scant, burning or smarting passage—backache—leg cramps—puffy eyes. Get the original **GOLD MEDAL.**


## LILACS IN BLOOM AS SPRING PAYS VISIT TO EAST

Nyack, N. Y.—It may be the January thaw elsewhere, but there are definite signs of spring in Rockland county. Pussywillow in bloom and budding lilacs, green grass, and robbins were reported today. Theodore Kronke, postmaster and proprietor of the only store in Bardonia, said that while balmy weather has resulted in a record demand for seed catalogs, he still hopes to sell a number of snow shovels, rubbers, and cough drops.

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The first Negro to be granted a patent was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who received official protection for a corn harvester, 1834.

# POLITICAL FEUD BETWEEN COLORED LEADERS IMPERILS WILBERFORCE U.

### G. O. P. Solon Would Cut School's Funds in Order To "Get" Prexy Walker

Cleveland, Jan 19 (By Clarence L. Simmons for ANP)—Claiming that he would endeavor to "get" Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce university, shortly after the November election, Representative Chester K. Gillespie introduced the feud which began in early November to the House of Representatives Finance committee at Columbus, recently.

Gillespie demanded that the general assembly force the retirement of Dr. Walker by slashing the appropriation for the school. He suggested that the $30,000 set up in the partial appropriation bill be cut to $10,000 and that the $7,000 student fee estimated be raised to $10,000—a move that will virtually force the closing of the school.

Gillespie, who during the heat of the November campaign averred that he "would drive Dr. Walker out of Wilberforce" after the two had almost come to blows on the street, charged before the finance committee that enrollment at the university is dropping because of Dr. Walker's political activities.

Dr. Walker, in a statement several weeks ago, denied that the enrollment had decreased at the university since his appointment as president by former Gov. Martin L. Davey. The 'Force president gave enrollment figures since his appointment as: 1934—920; '35—986; '37—147; '38—1102, and for the first quarter of 1938-39 season 1022. He cited the 1938 decrease as a trend that had affected all schools during the year, but contended that the reduction at Wilberforce had been smaller than at most other schools.

The state representative's crusade against Dr. Walker began after the president is reported to have urged the election of the entire Democratic slate in a speech made before a Negro audience during a Democratic mass meeting in Cleveland. Gillespie charged Dr. Walker with telling his audience to disregard the candidacy of the two Negroes on the Republican ticket.

Until the latest move by Gillespie, citizens of the state had regarded the feud as a verbal battle between two individuals, not without its comic aspects. No sharp lines had been drawn by Negro citizens in support of or against the Walker administration, except that in Cleveland the Wilberforce Alumni association went on record as admonishing Dr. Walker's political activities without asking for his removal.

An interesting sidelight on the situation is the fact that a mother-in-law of the representative is a matron at the university that faces closure or at least a suspension of vital activities if the finance committee acceeds to Gillespie's demand for the drastic reduction.


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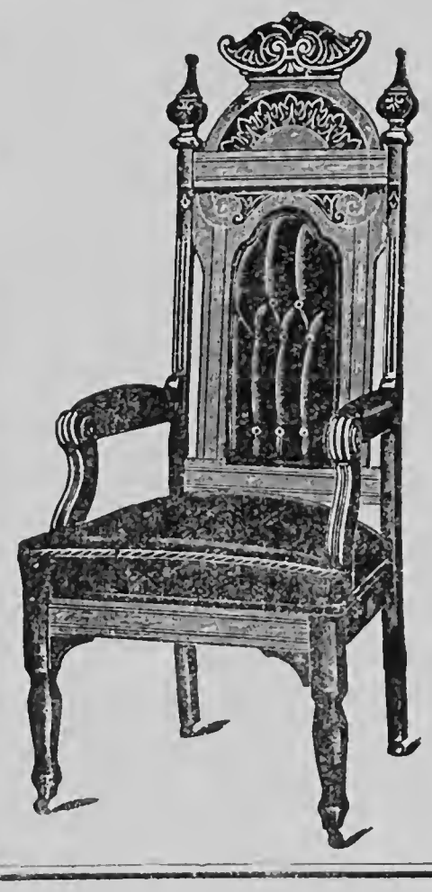

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## COTTON CHOKES WAREHOUSES, MILLIONS WITHOUT MATTRESSES

**30,000,000 Poor Families Lack Means to Buy; One Reason Why Ruinous Surplus Has Piled up, Says Editor**

Uncle Sam is burdened with a terrific cotton problem. He has in warehouses nearly 11,000,000 bales in which he has invested a staggering sum and another surplus-producing crop is coming up. Foreign demand is falling off and cotton farmers are shouting for more assistance.

All kinds of suggestions as to what should be done are floating into Washington. Of course, the main idea, supported by the administration, is a sharp reduction in cotton acregae. In addition, many of those who have been close to the problem are convinced that if the American people had the money to buy bare necessities the cotton surplus would rapidly melt away.

**Millions Without Mattresses**

For example, Alexander Nunn of Birmingham, editor of the "Progressive Farmer," probably the most important agricultural publication in the South, contends that if low-income families in that region were provided with decent mattresses, a market could be provided for 500,000 bales of cotton.

"Every one of the tenant families —and there are 2.000,000 of them, approximately 1,200,000 white and 700,00 Negro—could use from one to four mattresses today," he said. "The manufacturers' market for that group is practically nothing. **They simply don't have the money to buy even low-grade mattresses."**

It is Nunn's thought that the government should provide poor families with the ticking and the cotton, and permit them to "make a mattress for themselves and turn over one to the government."

**30,000,000 Potential Buyers**

If the same idea were extended throughout the country, he contends, 30,000,000 poor families would be found which need mattresses but can't get them. If they were supplied, 3,000,000 bales would be used.

Mattress manufacturers do not enthuse over Nunn's proposal. They agree a demand exists and that the people can't pay the usual prices, but nevertheless, they believe they should be given a "rake-off."

Sometime ago in discussing Editor Nunn's views on this subject, LABOR erroneously suggested that he contended nothing must be done to injure the manufacturers. As a matter of fact, he argues the manufacturers have nothing to fear, because the poor families which would secure mattresses under his scheme can't get them if they are forced to buy in the regular way.

**The cotton situation in itself is a grave problem, but much more appauling is the fact that in America, with all its immense resources, are 30,000,000 families which cannot afford to buy mattresses fit for human use.—From "Labor."**

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Again we approach the Eve of Christmas. Let us invite the Christ of Christmas to enter the very throneroom of the soul, not as a transient guest, to be ours at this glad season only, but to become our permanent and abiding Guest.

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This should be the busiest generation. It has more problems to solve and has solved fewer of them than any before it.

## SOUTH CAROLINIAN SAYS, "JUST BEGUN" TO FIGHT OVERSEAS

New York, Jan. 4 (ANP)—At 60, Council Gibson Carter said, using the words of John Paul Jones, he had "only begun to fight."

Returning on the S. S. Ausonia late in December from 17 months service as an ambulance driver in Loyalist Spain, this former miner from Utah plans to go next to Chine and drive the wounded there. Mr. Carter was furloughed from Spain to recover from injuries he received during a bombardment. Leaders in Harlem turned out to honor him at a dinner given recently for him and William Pickens, N. A. A. C. P, director of branches.

Mr. Carter told of driving his ambulance through a terrible bombardment which finally struck his car. He said, "The force of the explosion picked me up and handled me as though I were a piece of paper."

Before going to China, Mr. Carter is writing a book on his experiences in Spain. He will go on a brief lecture tour appealing for aid for Spain's children.

Born in Hattiesville, S. C., in 1885, Mr. Carter came North as a boy trying to earn money enough to complete his education. He worked as a bus boy in New York hotels while he studied typing and shorthand at night. He finally became secretary-valet to an aged mining engineer, Wyzinzki, with whom he traveled through the United States and Mexico. His constant dream was to go to Africa where he would be free from restraints and discriminations. When Wyzinski died in Utah in 1921, Mr. Carter went to work in the mines. There he first heard Marcus Garvey and his dream of returning to Africa. For several years he worked as organizer for Garvey's Usiversal Negro Improvement association.

In telling his story, Mr. Carter said, "The Italian invasion of Ethiopia awakened me to the realization that Africa was not freed and that Negroes suffered discrimination and lived as subject people under British, French, Italian colonization. So when war broke out in Spain and it became apparent that the Italians were again warring on a peaceful people. I decided to go to work for freedom and democracy by way of Spain.

"I feel that the Chinese people are fighting the same cause as the people in Republican Spain. This is the same fight that the Negro people are making for liberty. I want to help. I have only begun to fight."

The Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, with the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 4th avenue, New York City, is presenting Mr. Carter and another famous Negro returning December 31 from Spain, Dr. Arnold B. Donowa, oral surgeon, at a mass meeting in Harlem early in Feb. The dinner for Mr. Pickens and Mr. Carter was sponsored by the Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

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### STRONG WIVES WANTED

Colonists in Manchuria and Korea are clamoring for wives. They must be strong. Mrs. Kotaka Otsuma, a prominent social worker who recently toured those countries, told girls in Kobe, Japan, that beauty was secondary with the colonists and daintiness was no virtue at all. Strong women who could work in the fields beside their husbands from sunrise to dark were the kind desired.

## 87 Chapters Send Delegates to Sigma Fraternity Meet

**Atty. George W. Lawrence Is Re-elected President**

Winston Salem, N. C., Jan. 11 (ANP)—With delegates from 87 chapters in attendance, the 24th annual conclave of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity was held here from Dec. 26-30 Atty George W. Lawrence of Chicago, who launched the meeting as main speaker on a radio program broadcast over WAIR, was reelected president.

Initiating the business features of the conclave was the meeting of the general board held Tuesday in Carolina Hall, Winston-Salem Teachers college. Following this the general body took up its regular business. W. T. Wilson, mayor of Winston-Salem, greeted the delegates and visitors on behalf of the city at the public mass meeting Tuesday evening.

Memorial services were held Wednesday at Atkins high school auditorium for the late James Weldon Johnson, J. S. Fitts, local attorney and Prof. E. P. Davis offered eulogies. A session was devoted to a business symposium which is in line with the national program of the fraternity with the speaker James A. Jackson, Sigma's commercial counselor and special agent for Standard Oil company. The presiding officer was Russel S. Gideon, national director of Bigger and Better Business. The records disclose the fact that 118 bigger and better business meetings were held in 87 cities and 32 states during the year. In 27 cities the Fraternity has either organized trade associations or associated with an organized Negro Chamber of Commerce. In addition, 12 trade associations are in the process of formation.

A conclave committee during the business session waited upon President F. L. Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers college, and interceded in recognition for all fraternities and the interest of procuring official sororities on the campus. A special resolution was passed praising local organizations; business and individuals for courtesies received.

Sigma's next conclave which will celebrate its 25th anniversary will be held in Washington in December. An invitation has been extended to Zeta Phi Beta sorority to meet simultaneously with Sigma in the celebration of its 20th boule.

National officers elected for the year 1939 include: Atty. George W. Lawrence, national president, Chicago; Atty. Hosea V. Price, national vice president, Winston-Salem; B. Franklin Vaughn, national secretary-treasurer, New York City; Dean E. C. Mitchell, editor of the Crescent, Morris Brown college, Atlanta; Russel S. Gideon, director of bigger and better business, Boston; Dean Geo A. Parker, director of education, Robert H. Terrell School of Law, Washington; James A. Jackson, commercial counselor, New York; Dr. Felix J. Brown, vice president central district, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Robert J. Hill, vice president eastern district, Baltimore; A. Leon Bailey, vice president northern district, Chicago; Thomas H. McCormick, vice president southern district, Tuskegee; Thomas Holley, vice president southwestern district, Prairie View, Tex.; and James Croaker, director of social and civil welfare, Orangeburg, S. C.

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Girl Customer—"Does this lipstick come off easily?"

Clerk—"Not if you put up a fight."

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The tired looking man stood facing the solicitor.

"So you want a divorce from your wife. Aren't your relations pleasant?"

"Mine are, but hers are simply terrible.

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According to foreign advices, India is reported to have purchased 275,000 bu. of Australian wheat.

# MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT IS LEADING FIGURE AT NYA MEETING

**Answers Many Questions on Social and Political Problems to Delegates**

**Washington, Jan 19 (By Albert G. Barnett for ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, gracious and popular First Lady of the Land, literally 'stole the show" at the first day's session of the Second National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth here Thursday when, after being introduced by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, conference chairman, she told the 1,000 delegates and visitors present: "You ask me any question you like, and. I'll answer."**

Mrs. Roosevelt's invitaton, voiced at the afternoon session held in the auditorium of the Department of Labor, elicited a barrage of questions on the variety of subjects and before the hour forum period had ended, the opinion was freely expressed by delegates that this condesention by the wife of the nation's president was without parallel in history.

Referring to last fall's meeting of the Birmingham, Ala., Conference on Human Welfare, when delegates, by resolution, denounced that city's jim crow law, Mrs. Roosevelt said she was deeply chagrined and shocked when she saw the huge auditorium divided into two sections—one for whites, the other for Negroes. She said she had a compensating thought, however, when she realized that Negroes, in such large numbers, had been awakened to the need for social and economic reform as was indicated by their presence at the meeting.

**She told her NYA listeners: "As an individual, I will answer the question about anti-lynch legislation, I believe such a measure should be passed by the present congress, though I seriously doubt it would solve the problem of lynching. I believe it should be passed, but framed to apply to all parts of the nation." This, she said, would not make it sectional and would be a step in the right direction.**

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would like to see educational facilities extended, as every child, regardless of race, is entitled to a thorough education. In response to a question on civil service, she said that as the civil service develops, Negro youth will benefit and that in larger cities job representation should be increased with group population. "I think an effort will be made in this direction in the, future," she said.

She then answered questions relating to social security, child labor laws, the wage and the hours laws, labor union affiliation and U. S. military service. Concerning the last named, she said: "Negroes should have the same opportunities in the military service as whites."

A statement of procedure for the conference was made at the morning session by Mrs. Bethune, director, Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, and conference chiarman. She said:

"Two years ago, on Jan. 6-8, 1937, there met in this building under auspices of the NYA, the first National Conference on the Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth. More than 100 representative Negro citizens from all parts of the nation considered the fundamental problems facing the Negro and Negro youth in America.

"After careful deliberation, a set of recommendations was drawn up and presented to the president of the United States, members of his cabinet, the heads of various administrative departments of the federal government and to the members of the 75th congress . . . We are calling you together speecifically to do two things: First, to note our progress since the last conference, and second, to consider new developements and devise new approaches to the solution of our basic problems . . . Through the channel of this conference, we, as a group of loyal American citizens, are offered the unusual opportunity not only to contribute to the development of our own racial group, but also to insure a united democracy.

Main speaker at the opening morning session was Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator, who said, "This is a conference to discuss the problems of Negroes and especially Negro youth. This conference is in itself a part of the very life blood of the democratic process, for here we have leaders of a certain section of the population coming together to discuss among themselves and with public officials the problems close to their own people.

"All of us, Negro and white, have today an opportunity by which we shall either gain or lose the world. We have the opportunity to find our own salvation in the fight for democracy, for the right of all people to have a voice in shaping their own fate."

Evaluation reports were submitted by the following committee chairmen: Civic Liberties, by Thyra Edwards and Walter White; Public Employment, Civil and non-Civil Service, Charles Hounton; Education and Recreation, John W. Davis; Social and Economic Security, Lester Granger; Health and Housing, Dr. M. O. Bousfield; Youth and Its Problems, Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, and Farm Tenacy, Charles S. Johnson.

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## PRESIDENT LEE HONORED ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Tallahassee, Fla. (SNS)— A dual event in the life of President J. R. E. Lee was commemorated here Thursday, January 26, when several independent groups of the faculty made presentations and paid tribute to President Lee on his birthday and the completion of fifteen years of service at Florida A. and M. College.

The most significant contribution to this dual event was the presentation, at the noon-day chapel by the Publication Committee of the college of a bound volume of anniversary and congratulatory letters from friends, associates and relatives of President Lee from all parts of the nation.

Approximately one hundred letters were contained in this volume from educational, civic, religious social and political figures in the nation.

A program featured this presentation with "The Occasion" expressed by Prof. J. L. Langhorne, who is credited with the sponsorship of this affair.

The student Publications Committee in operation with the faculty Publications Committee also devoted the entire issue of the student paper, "The Famecan," to an exposition of the life workings and philosophy of this educational leader.

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The late James Weldon Johnson was the first colored man to pass the state bar examination of the state of Florida. United States Senator Fletcher made the motion for him to practice law in the above state.

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## LINDEMAN SEES DANGER AHEAD IN UNITED STATES

**Millions Without Work Are Threat To Stability of Any Nation**

The same predicament will overtake America that Central Europe faces today, unless we can make democracy function to provide the normal basic needs of human beings. Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, New York social philosopher and writer, told about 450 persons at the Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, in a recent lecture.

Characterizing himself as a "discouraged optimist," Dr. Lindeman took, on the whole, a gloomy view of the prospects for this country.

**Resources Are Wasted**

"Democracy can't function," Dr. Lindeman asserted, "unless this form of government can find a way of preventing the gross concentration of wealth on one hand and the expansion of poverty on the other. Our social, cultural and economic life has not kept pace with our political democracy. Unemployment is so great as to make the stability of our country a tender balance. No state with 12 million to 15 million unemployed is safe. We have lost our foreign markets and we are not going to get them back.

"We are in the same position as Rome at the end of the fourth century with but one exception, Rome did not have science and technology."

Dr. Lindeman saw little chance of salvation through science unless American scientists could somehow be imbued with a social sense. The great majority of them he said, are badly trained along social lines. They are not interested in politics, are content to be left alone to work as they will, without responsibility for the consequences of any of their acts.

**Must Alter Attitude**

Men are not alike in their capacities but are alike in their needs, Dr. Lindeman asserted. Science could feed these needs and so make democracy concrete if our scientists could be shaken out of the attitude of "science for science's sake" as pernicious a doctrine as that of "art for art's sake" and "business is business."

## Luther King Heard At Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute, December 22—Luther King, distinguished American tenor, of Cleveland, Ohio, appeared in Logan Hall, here in recital, Friday evening as one of the featured attractions of the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course for the winter quarter. The noted tenor had a varied program of American, French, German and Italian numbers, a group of Negro Spirituals, and several popular arrangements.

Outstanding in the first group were Handel's "Love Sounds the Alarm" and the prison song, "Water Boy." "I Hear You Calling Me" was sung with much feeling and expression. "Mah Lindy Lou" was vociferously applauded and the young artist pleased his delightful audience with an encore.

A group of the Negro Spirituals was arranged by Jean Houston, talented wife of Luther King, who accompanied the artist at the piano. "Talk About a Child That Do Love Jesus," arranged by William L. Dawson, was warmly received.

## FREEZING OUT THE ICE MAN

The electric refrigerator has taken first place as a revenue producer among electric appliances for the home, supplanting the electric flat-iron which has led for years. At the end of 1930, there were 2,625,000 refrigerators clicking in the 20,400,000 wired homes of the U. S. However, ironing, real ironing, has become a lost art since the ironclad shirt went out.

**THE FARMER'S CHALLENGE**

"Instead of howling so much about what we have to pay for what we buy, let us turn our attention to raising more of the things we use," rang from one of the speakers at the recent farm conclave at Forsyth, Ga. That is exactly the solution of many of the problems facing the farmers of today. It is true that many things we are called on to buy are out of proportion to their cost of production and manufacture. It is also true that when cotton goods are factoried they are sold back to the farmer at a far advanced price.

For many years there have been contentions around the costs of living. Seldom, if at any time, these have affected the scale of prices. It would seem that those who have charge of the manufacture and distribution of the finished products are so fortified that they cannot be reached for remedy. The only effective way the farmer can fight back is to produce more of the things he is compelled to use. One of the speakers referred to a pair of shoes which cost him thirteen dollars, while a whole cowhide at the farmer's barnyard would not bring over two dollars. Long time ago the farmers tanned their own hides and had neighborhood shoe makers to make them into shoes. Some of the finest boots and shoes the country has ever known were made from old rural benches where the local shoemaker catered to the styles and wishes of the settlement.

It may be that we will come to the manufacture of our shoes, harness, and much of the woodware tools, such as plow stocks, axe and hoe handles and many of the things about the farm for which high prices are paid.

The farmer cannot come into the realization of his opportunities and possibilities whining. He has the weapon in his hand and has only to look about him for its effective use.

The federal government, the extension bureaus, the soil conservation and experiment stations throughout the land are working hand in hand with the farmer. He has but to furnish a little of the gray matter required for the making of his status an independent one.

In Georgia it was found that many of the farm demonstration agents and home economic teachers are doing fine jobs. They are educating the farmers and housewives up to their opportunities and doing more to bring about the solution of the perplexing marketing system than any other agency.

While little is being said about these people they are nevertheless doing a fine job, not only in line with the farms and schools and homes, but in every line of civic and racial endeavor that come to their notice.—Editorial, Atlanta Daily World.

## The Supreme Court Lights The Highway For ICC To See Straight

By Kelly Miller

**Washington, D. C.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court requires a state to provide equal education facilities for both races or admit Negro students to all levels of state educational institutions, hitherto maintained exclusively for white students. It is based squarely upon the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment which forbids a state to deny any citizen the equal protection ot the law. In its wider implication, it accords the Negro equal facilities in hospitals, playgrounds, parks, and in every type of public institutions where the policy of the state insists upon separation of the races. This decision like a double edged sword cuts both ways. It upholds distinction but not discrimination on account of race. It violates the dictum of Charles Sumner that equality of rights cannot exist without identity of rights. On the other hand it sustains the dictum of President Harding, "both races should have the same rights but they need not enjoy these in each others company." The higher ground of Sumner yields to the lower plain of Harding.**

**When the Honorable Archibald H. Grimke and myself declined the offer of Senator Joseph B. Foraker to introduce a Bill for separate but equal Pullman accommodations for the races, we were actuated by principle rather than practical expediency. We declined the possible in quest of the unattainable.**

**It may well be that insistance upon abstract principle is no longer feasible in face of the decision of the Supreme Court and the evident cast of public opinion.**

**Congressman Mitchell has declared his intention of pushing his case to final adjudication of the Supreme Court. That the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be overruled now seems inevitable. For the judgment of the highest tribunal cuts from under this opinion the Doctrine of race discrimination and its justification on account of the exrense involved.**

**It is particular interesting to note that this decision was delivered through the mouth piece of Chief Justice Hughes and was concurred in by Justice Black of Alabama, and that the two die-hard Anti-New Deal Judges McReynolds and Butler, contributed the minority opinion.**

**By this decision the Negro race has won a practical though not idealistic victory.**

## EX-SLAVE, 100 FRIDAY, CARRIES HEAVY LOAD

**Annapolis,** Md., Jan. (ANP)—Lavin H. Nash, born a slave, celebrated his 100th birthday, Friday, by carrying a 100 pound coal sack on his back to see if he is "getting weak."

The aged man can neither read nor write, but he remembers clearly events before the Civil war in which he was drafted. Richmond fell soon after, and he never saw service.

"That suited me," he told friends, Friday. "I didn't want no war; I was scared to death."

**FARMERS READING NEGRO PRESS, SAYS HOLSEY**

**Tuskegee Institute,** Ala. (C)—A. L. Holsey, field officer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, AAA division, in his annual summary just made public, says: "More Negro farmers are reading Negro newspapers than ever before which is convincing evidence that the Negro press is rendering a real service in helping to improve conditions in rural areas."

# AMERICAN LEGION IN ALABAMA IS NAMED TO DO "DUTIES" OF KLAN

**Birmingham,** Dec. 28 (By Walter C. Murdock for ANP)—Both the colored and white daily and weekly newspapers have protested against the statement made by Jefferson County's Sheriff-Elect Harry E. Smith. He is credited with saying "The old klan is dead but we have the American Legion and you sheriffs can and should get in touch with them at anytime." The statement was made at the Alabama Peace Officers Convention.

"The American Legion has been and is still one of the patriotic organizations of the U. S. A. People do not believe or degenerate the American Legion to mean a substitute for the repudiated Ku Klux Klan," said the Birmingham World, colored weekly, "nor would anyone like to interpret Sheriff Smith's words to encourage the American Legion to take on the anti-American program of the infernal hooded floggers."

The powerful Birmingham News, white daily, spoke bitterly in an editorial on the Sheriff's plans for secret-order law enforcements and his plans for vigilante committee, in white neighborhoods. Arresting Negroes found walking through them after dark.

"Jefferson county citizens do not want the American Legion, as such used in this county as a special adjunct to the sheriff's office. No organization should be so retarded. Vigilantes are not wanted in this county. Jefferson County residents want the sheriff to feel free to deputize citizens in time of real emergency as sheriffs have always done, but they do not want any private organization, no matter how fine its motives and how respectable its reputation, to have special obligations toward enforcement of law,' said the News.

"If ever the American Legion permits itself to be used in any way reminiscent of the klan, it would blacken its own name and hurt its own usefulness. No course was ever more un-American than the practice of mobs under cover of the night, disguised and robed, going out to flog or otherwise punish a suspect without giving him the trial and hearing guaranteed to every inhabitant of this country.

"Once before Sheriff Smith in suggesting the creation of vigilance groups, indicated an unwise tendency toward placing too much dependence upon secret groups or individuals working secretly. Now his implications toward the American Legion can be looked upon to take over the old flying-by-night activities of the Klu Klux Klan. We fear that he has done an injustice to the American Legion, and revealed anew what might be mildly termed as his lack of faith in the ability to enforce the law. It is extremely regrettable that a sheriff-elect should face his office with such attitudes."

## BLIND MAN, ONCE ON RELIEF, WINS BREAD FOR 13

Roxboro, N. C. (ANP)—The case of blind Percy Warmack, head of a family of 13 and a former relief client, is being cited here to show that a good man may be down, but is never out and that we get out of life just as much as we put into it. Living in Person County, Warmack in 1933 while working on a relief project was blinded when struck by a flying stone from a dynamite blast.

Realizing the $11 a month paid him by the relief agency was not enough to support his large family, he determined to do something about it. In 1935, aided by his family, he had saved $150 which he applied as a first payment on a 100-acre tract of land, being aided in his plan by Charles J. Forde, colored farm agent of the State College extension service.

During the following months by working hard and "cutting corners wherever possible," Warmack and his family have paid $500 on their farm, hope to pay off the remaining $150 through the sale of timber. The blind man's wife is an expert canner, has put up nearly 1,000 containers of fruits and vegetables for the family larder this coming winter. Nine of Warmack's children are in school and he says he proposes to give them as good an education as possible.

## NAME ELIZA WAS BORNE BY TWO WIVES OF PRESIDENTS

The name Eliza, a short form of the Hebrew Elizabeth (meaning "consecrated to God") has not retained the place in popular favor it once held, as has the longer form. Still, there are many women who bear it, especially in cases where it is a family name according to Florence A. Cowles in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two wives of Presidents have borne this name, Eliza Kortwright Monroe and Eliza McArdle Johnson. Napoleon had a sister Eliza whom he made Grand Duchess of Tuscany. The true name of the French tragedienne, Rachel (d. 1852) was Elisa Rachel Felix, Elise and Elisa are French forms.

Eliza Lucas Pinckney, in colonial days, capably managed her father's farm while he was away on government business. Later she married Chief Justice Pinckney and became the mother of that C. C. Pinckney who said to France: "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute. Elza Haywood (d 1756), English novelist and dramatist, acted in the plays she wrote.

Eliza Ware Farrar (d. 1870) wrote "The Children's Robinson Crusoe," etc. Eliza O'Neill, later Lady Becher (d. 1872), Irish tragedienne, was the most popular actress of her time in Great Britain. Eliza M. Gillespie (d. 1887) became Mother Mary of St. Angela, founded some 30 academies in the United States and organized a corps of nurses who did good service during the Civil War.

**OUR BIG HOTEL BILL**

This country's hotel bill is $1,039,363,000 a year, the Census informs us, distributed among 13,328 year-around hotels and 2,249 resort hotels, clubs and boarding houses. Hotels of 25 rooms or less are not included. It is interesting to learn that 1,097 of the year-around hotels, and 1,537 of the resort hotels, are operating on the American plan. The hotels have more than 1,000,000 guest rooms and employ 300,000 persons. You can see they do much work.

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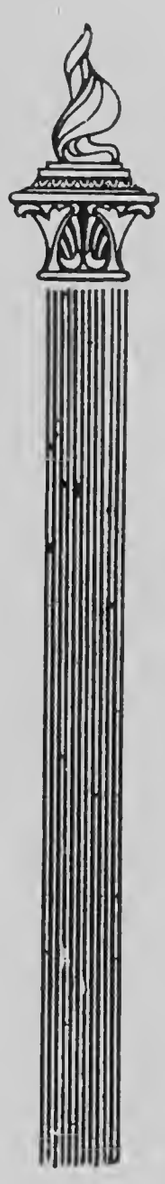

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## ETERNAL VIGILANCE

(From "FAX", Moline, Ill.)

THE world stands shocked and aghast at the barbaric treatment being meted out to fellow human beings in Nazi Germany. Such expressions of brutality and barbarism is not the real honest to goodness feeling of the German people. The civilized world knows and understands the Germany of Martin Luther, Goethe and Bach and the Germany of useful arts science and industry, but can not understand the lust and plunder of the persent Reich.

It may seem like a far cry from the mobs that storm into the ghettoes of Berlin and Vienna and a howling blood thirsty mob in the remote section of the deep South, but the same motive inspires both mobs; a blind unreasoning hate based upon no other cause than misunderstanding and a lack of appreciation for each other. Here the similarity in the two mobs ceases. A mob in Georgia or Mississippi acts without approval of law enforcing agencies. Whereas, under present existing conditions in Germany, the government actually aids and abets such lawlessness. Mob violence can be averted in this great land and men of color can help in more ways than one. One way is by "minding his own business"—every Negro knows what that means. Another is by participation in the civic affairs of his community, another is by strict adherence to law and order: and lastly: an eternal vigilance to remove the sore spots of conflict.

# GEORGIA MAY DROP TEACHERS COLLEGE NOW AT FORSYTH

### State Plans to Take Over Ft. Valley Normal, Episcopal School

Atlanta, Jan. 11 (ANP)—The state of Georgia may discontinue the Teachers and Agricultural college for Negroes at Forsythe and take over the Ft. Valley Normal and Industrial school, it was indicated Wednesday by the State Board of Regents.

The Forsythe college is one of the three Negro institutions operated by the state of Georgia, the other two being Georgia State college at Savannah, a four-year institution, and Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Albany, which, like the Forsythe college, is a two-year institution.

No action has been taken toward effecting the change, but the matter is being given serious consideration Recommendation for the change was made by Dean W. D. Coeking of the University of Georgia, who recently directed for the regents a survey of higher education among Negroes in Georgia.

Ft. Valley school, under Episcopal auspices, was described by the dean as being "ideally situated" to handle Negro educational needs in central Georgia. A million dollars would be a conservative estimate of the funds needed to develop the Forsythe school plant, Dean Cocking said, and advised against further expansion there.

"If the state could secure the plant at Ft. Valley," he continued, "and at the same time find some means of disposing of the institution at Forsythe, then it would appear that the needs of central Georgia for higher institutions of learning for Negroes would be met adequately for years to come.

"Knowing of the interest of the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Negro education in Georgia, it seems entirely probable that the Board of Regents might interest one or both of these boards in providing the necessary funds to secure the institution at Ft. Valley without any financial outlay on the part of the state."

# ACCIDENTAL SHOT BY ARKANSAN GETS HIM DEATH VERDICT

### Sharecropper Missed Overseer but Bulleet Kills Latter's Wife

Little Rock, Dec. 28 (ANP)—Because a white woman was killed in a fight between two brothers and an overseer on a plantation, Rome Bone was given the death penalty and his brother, Mose, was sentenced to serve 21 years in prison by a lily white jury Tuesday. Sentence will be appealed.

The dead woman was Mrs. John A. Deaver. On Sept. 8 her husband, manager of a plantation near Rose City, instructed her to dock the brothers three pounds of cotton per sack for picking "dirty" cotton. An argument developed, aecording to Rome, and the white man drew a gun with which he threatened to shoot the two workers and harm their small sister, Ernestine.

Mose struggled with Deaver in an attempt to take the pistol and in the scuffle the gun went off, killing Mrs. Deaver, Rome said. His testimony was corroborated by Mose.

The overseer, however, told the court that Mose jumped off a truck after hearing the docking order and knocked him down. He then took "deliberate aim" with a gun and shot his wife. His story was substantiated by two small white boys who claimed they saw the incident. The jury deliberated only 15 minutes before reaching a verdict.

The brothers were represented by Scipio Jones, prominent lawyer, and F. W. A. Eirmann, white, who said they would appeal.

# SAINT LOUIS NAACP PLEDGES ITS AID TO LAW STUDENT

**St. Louis,** Jan. 19 (ANP)—In a meeting held last week by the St. Louis NAACP branch, the local organization voted to help defray the expenses of Lloyd L. Gaines when he enters the state-supported law school in Missouri next fall.

Gaines, principal in the case in which the United States supreme court decided that the state of Missouri must either admit Negroes to the University of Missouri Law School or establish a law course at Lincoln university, appeared before the organization to give the first of a series of talks he is scheduled to make. He said that he was anxions to begin his legal studies next fall at Missouri or Lincoln university, if a law course is instituted at that school, but that he was not financially able to do so.

In his talk, Gaines said that Negroes had been kept out of the university because "some groups' feared the competition of the educated Negro. "Japanese, Chinese and Mexicans were allowed in the school," he said, "because they would go home after graduation and not enter into competition with natives here."

Henry D. Espy, attorney and chairman of the executive committee of the NAACP branch, proposed the resolution to aid Gaines, calling attention to "his sacrifice in waiting three years for that which others get without waiting."

## Youth Panel Discussion Highlights NYA Confab In Capital City

**Juanita Jackson Mitchell Conducts Interesting Forum**

Washington, D. C. Jan. 27 (ANP)—One of the highlights of last week's second National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth, held here in the conference rooms of the U. S. Department of Labor Building under chairmanship of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, was the youth panel held on Thursday afternoon and conducted by Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell of St. Paul, former youth director of the NAACP. The interesting discussion preceded the spirited address by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President.

Panel members were: Miss Pauline Redmond, director of Youth Activities, Chicago Urban League; Miss Frances Granton, recreation director, Southeast Settlement House, Washington; Edward Strong organizer for the Southern Negro Youth Conference; William Bell, graduate student, Howard University; Phillip S. Dines and George Bruce, Jr., NYA of Washington.

Members of the panel emphasized the lack of apprentice-training opportunities for Negro youth because of racial restrictions in private industry and in many labor unions. They declared that the federal government should open up opportunities for this type of training in established departments of the government.

They pointed out that Negro youth are not being integrated into private employment after finishing NYA training courses, because of color barriers. They urged that there be integration of Negro personnel in junior placement bureaus of the U. S. Employment Service. They protested discriminations in Civil Service, pointed out that the government was missing a fine opportunity to get superior, trained workers, since many Negro applicants for Civil Service jobs were better trained than whites; this was because opportunities in private employment are limited for Negroes. They urged that colored representatives be placed on the Board of Appeals of the Civil Service Commission.

The speakers condemned Jif Crow cars as a denial of citizenship rights and urged that the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to prohibit segregation of passengers on interstate carriers, because of race, color or creed. They urged passage of federel anti-ylnch legislation and suggested inclusion in the Harrison Thomas-Fletcher Education Bill of clauses which would insure equitable sharing by Negro youth, in funds to be provided by the bill for extension of education in Southern states.

The panel members reiterated that they do not want relief, that they want jobs in private employment and the right to train for, and be secure in those jobs. They demanded the right to be included in the current federal aeronautics training program, now being fostered through NYA and various colleges. They declared that denial to Negroes of the right to enter the Army, Navy, Aviation and Marine Corps was a denial of rights guaranteed them by the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

## "GRANDDAUGHTER"

New York (C)—Little Miss Shirley Turner, seven months old, of Jamacia, N. Y., has the honor of being the "granddaughter" of the National Association for the Advascement of Colored People, it is announced in the current Crisis magazine. Little Miss Turner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Turner, Jr., and the granddaughter of Frank M. Turner, Sr., who has been chief accountant in the national office of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth avenue for 26 years.

## PLENTY OF KICK IN THIS

The following reputedly by a colored schoolboy in Georgia, won a prize as a complete story in the fewest words:

A mule in a barnyard, lazy and slick,
A boy with a pin on the end of a stick
Slips in behind him as still as a mouse—
Crepe on the door of the little boy's house.

## Tuskegee Post Office Employee Dies

Tuskegee Institute, Ala—Funeral services of Traey T. Brannum, who passed away Friday morning, Jan 13, at the Institute Hospital after a brief illness was held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Mt. Olive Baptist chureh, Tuskegee, Ala.

The news of the sudden passing of Mr. Brannum, popular post office employee and former secretary of the local chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, shocked the Institute and community as it was not generally known that his illness was of such a serious nature and it was hard to realize that he had died.

As soon as the news of his death was received by numerous friends throughout the country, messages of condolence began to reach the residence of the bereaved widow and mother of the popular postal worker, and friends called to offer sympathy and expressed willingness to be of service in the hour of sorrow.

The funeral serviees were conducted by the Rev. Charles W. Kelly pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church, and the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute.

## Church Worker Gets 5 Years; Has No Regret

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 28 (ANP)—Andrew Jackson Madison, active worker in a local Baptist church was sentenced to serve from 5 to 10 years in Attica state prison here Friday by County Judge Frank Malpass after Madison had pleaded guilty to 109 petty burglaries running over a period of two years.

Madison showed no signs of regret at either his apprehension or conviction but appeared to take pride in his ability to evade the law over such a long period of time.

# DISCREPANCIES ARE FOUND IN ACCOUNTS OF TUSKEGEE P. O.

### Disclosure Believed Cause Of Tracy Brannum's Suicide, January 13

**Tuskegee,** Jan. 26 (ANP)—Postal authorities cheeking over the accounts of Tracy Brannum, veteran and popular postal clerk who died by his own hand here two weeks ago, are said to have found a considerable shortage. Mr. Brannum for years had been in charge of the money order and postal savings accounts at the institute post office. J. B. Washington, postmaster at Tuskegee for 40 years, died last October.

Conjeeture among Mr. Brannum's many friends points to the presumption that, knowing the advent of a new postmaster meant auditing of office accounts, and seeing no immediate way out of the situation, which it is reported covered a period of years, Brannum chose death rather than face exposure. Brannum died from a self-inflicted revolver wound Friday, Jan. 13.

## McKELLAR SEEKS AID FOR 'CROPPERS'

Legislation calling for an appropriation of $75,000.000 a year, "to alleviate the distress of tenant farmers and sharecroppers," was offered in the Senate this week by Senator Kenneth McKellar (Dem., Tenn.)

His proposal directs the Secretary of Agriculture to rehabilitate each year not to exceed to farm workers in each county in the country. Those chosen would be given loans up to $2,000 with which to buy land and homes, to be repaid in 25 years, and up to $400 a year to put in and harvest crops.

Senator McKellar visions a permanent program which eventually will make unnecessary such incidents as have just occurred in Missouri, where a furlorn army of ragged, shivering sharecroppers and their wives and children were reported to be camped along the highways until routed by state police. Snow, rain and near-freezing temperatures added to the misery.

The sharecroppers claimed they had been evicted from their shacks by landowners who desired to 'chisel on government crop control benefits."

After four days of frightful privation and suffering among the campers, state police moved in on orders from state health officials, who contended the roadside camps were a menace to health.

Part of the refugees returned to their hovels, while hundreds were forced on to swampy, river-bottom spots near New Madrid, Mo.

Appeals for relief to state officials were said to have gone unanswered. "Our only interest," Captain A. D. Sheppard of the Missouri state police patrol was quoted as saying, "is to get these people off the highways."

Four men who brought the refugees a truck load of food and clothing from St. Louis were arrested and, after questioning, ordered to return to St. Louis.

## Chicagoans Give Benefit For Binga

**Chicago,** Dec. 28 (ANP)—In an effort to raise funds to purchase the South Parkway home now occupied by Jesse Binga and present it to the former affluent president of Binga State Bank, a group of Chicagoans, headed by Attorney George L. Griffin of the Chicago Surface Lines (white), arranged a "Jesse Binga Testimonial" party and entertainment for Xmas Eve, at Savoy Ballroom.

Irony of the contemplated purchase is that the home must be bought from the receivers for Binga State Bank, the institution founded by Binga and which, several years ago led to his downfall as a convicted embezzler of the bank's funds. Now impoverished, the man whose wealth at one time was estimated at a million and whose Xmas parties were considered the 'ne plus ultra' of the Holiday Season appeared at the annual soiree, not in the role of host, but as recipient of a testimonial by kind-hearted friends who would preserve a roof over his head in his declining years.

## FARM WORKERS DECLINE

In 1870, over one-half of all gainful workers in the United States were engaged in agriculture. In 1930, only 21.4 percent were employed in this basic industry, accbureau.

# WALLACE TO URGE NEW TAXES TO PAY FARMER BENEFITS

**Processing Levy Held Soundest Plan to Raise $750,000,000 in 1940 Crop Year**

If Congress heeds the advice of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, it will adopt processing taxes on five major farm crops—cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice—to raise funds with which to pay benefits to farmers who coopcrate in soil conservation under the 1938 farm act.

In his annual report, Wallace declared that the method he proposed is the soundest plan that can be adopted. He declared that unless there is substantial improvement in agricultural prices in the next few months, the new Congress may be asked to appropriate $750,000,000 for benefit payments to farmers for the 1940 crop year.

Subsidies voted for the 1939 season totaled $762,000,000 the largest amount ever made available for a single year.

**Treasury Can't Stand Drain**

Wallace defends the appropriation as essential to national prosperity, but insists that it would be dangerous to continue to dip into the Treasury for such large grants without providing taxes to cover the expenditure. No other levy he can think of meets the bill quite as well as a tax on manufacturers of farm products, he said.

Notwithstanding the U. S. Supreme Court held processing taxes illegal when it invalidated the 1933 farm act, Wallace is confident that the excise would get a different reception if again presented to that tribunal.

The administration this week gained an important ally in its determination to continue 1938 legislation as the basis of farm relief.

**Union Standing Pat**

M. W. Thatcher, national representative of the Farmers' Union said after a conference with the President that the "union is standing pat on existing regulations," but would suggest strengthening amendments and more generous appropriations.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has already lined up on the side of the administration, leaving the National Grange the only important organization out of the fold. The Grange is demanding the domestic allotment plan, with guaranteed prices on all farm products consumed at home.

Thatcher served notice that any attempt to balance the budget by slashing appropriations for farm relief and other recovery efforts would be sternly resisted by his group.

# WEALTH OF U. S. TIGHTLY HELD IN HANDS OF A FEW

**Thorp Cites Concentration of Economic Power in Recent Testimony**

That the wealth-creating machinery of this country is tightly held in a few hands was indicated statistically by Dr. Willard Thorp, Dun and Bradstreet economist who gave testimony December 2 before the monopoly committee now holding hearings in Washington. He made the following assertions:

Two-tenths of 1 per cent of the corporations hold 52 per cent of corporate assets.

One one-hundredeth of 1 per cent of the corporations employ 12.3 per cent of all corporate employes.

He gave the following figures on concentration within specific industries:

Aluminum, one company, 100 per cent.

Automobiles, three companies, 86 per cent.

Beef products, two companies, 47 per cent.

Bread and bakery products, three companies, 20 per cent.

Cans, three companies, 90 per cent.

Cement, five companies, 40 per cent.

Cigarettes, three companies, 80 per cent.

Bituminous coal, four companies, 10 per cent.

Copper, four companies, 78 per cent.

Corn binders, four companies 100 per cent.

Corn planters, six companies 91 per cent.

Plate glass, two companies 95 per cent.

Safety glass, two companies, 60 per cent.

Iron ore, four companies, 64 per cent.

Lead, four companies, 60 per cent.

Oil wells, four companies, 20 per cent.

Steel, three companies, 60.5 per cent.

Whisky, four companies, 58 per cent.

Women's clothes, four companies, 2 per cent.

Wood pulp, four companies, 35 per cent.

Zinc, four companies, 46 per cent.

## HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Jelly makes a delicious topping for drop or sheet cakes; it's sort of old-fashioned too. Beat the jelly with a fork and then spread it generously on the cake. Any kind of jelly is good, but currant, plum and grape are favorites with white or yellow cakes.

Pep up regular boiled dressing with horseradish, chili sauce and catsup and serve with baked or broiled fish. They go well together and are especially appetizing in cold weather.

To clean marble, cover it with a paste made by mixing two tablespoons of soda, one tablespoon each of salt and powdered pumice and some cold water. When the spread paste has dried rub it off with a cloth and wash the marble well with soap and water. Repeat if stains are hard to remove.

To make silver and glassware shine, dry them directly out of hot sudsy water. This treatment also helps to retard tarnishing of silver, which takes place more quickly in winter time when the furnace is on.

Use this test for deep-fat frying of onions: When a piece of bread browns in one minute, add the onions and cook them about one and one-half minutes.

# MITCHELL WILL CONTINUE FIGHT ON ICC RULING

## Rehearing Sought In "Jim Crow" Car Case And Appeal To Supreme Court May Follow

Chicago, Dec. 22—(ANP)—Suiting the action to the word, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago's First District, this week made another, well-planned move in his Jim Crow suit against the Rock Island railroad, decisions in which have twice been adverse to the Illinois solon.

The congressman filed notice with the Interstate Commerce Commission that he will have his attorney, Richard E. Westbrooks of Chicago, file a petition for rehearing and reargument of the recent report of the commission, which held that the Rock Island did not discriminate unjustly when Rep. Mitchell was compelled to accept second-class accomodations, although he had paid for a first class ticket.

The notice that this petition is being filed before the matter will be taken into the federal courts. Congressman Mitchell has instructed Attorney Westbrooks to fight this case, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court

Should the ICC deny the applications for a rehearing, next move will be to take the famous case before the U. S. district court at Chicago (home office of the Rock Island railroad) on a petition for rehearing of the suit. Adjudication in federal district court will be in the hands of three federal district judges sitting en banc.

Should the district court deny the petition thereby upholding the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling, Attorney Westbrooks can take the Mitchell case, on direct appeal, to the United States Supreme Court.

Basis of the discrimination case is an incident which happened in April, 1937, when Representative Mitchell, sole colored member of the United States law-making body, was travelling over the Rock Island en route from Chicago to Hot Springs, Ark. Although a representative of the U. S. Government and carrying a first-class ticket, Mitchell was forced to leave the Pullman car at Memphis and ride in the Jim Crow coach labelled "For Negro Passengers Only."

## Legislative Program Lays Emphasis On Anti-Lynching Bill And Better Schools

New York, Dec. 17.—Insistence upon equitable distribution of federal funds for education and continued demand for the passage of a federal anti-lynching bill will be the major legislative activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the 76th Congress opening in January.

The board of directors at its December meeting approved a legislative program which includes, also, support of amendments to the social security act so it will include domestics and agricultural workers and others who are now excluded from its benefits; and support of any amendment to the wages and hours bill designed to benefit agricultural workers and casual labor not now included.

The anti-lynching bill will be identical, except for minor changes, with the Gavagan-Wagner-Van Nuys bill which passed the House in 1937 and was filibustered to death in the Senate in January-February, 1938.

In the matter of federal education funds, the N. A. A. C. P. will insist on the inclusion of clauses in the proposed federal bill which will insure equal per capita expenditure. At the present time, although Negro children of school age in each state are counted along with the whites in order to determine the amount of money to be allotted the states, there is no safeguard against all the money being spent for white children and none for Negroes. Under this system, it is possible for states where Negro children form 50 per cent of the school population to spend 90 per cent of the federal money on whites and 10 per cent on Negroes. The N. A. A. C. P. campaign in Congress will attempt to have clauses inserted in the bill which will prevent this discrimination.

The N. A. A. C. P. believes that the National Labor Relations Act could be improved by an amendment prohibiting any union from becoming recognized as the bargaining agency for workers if that union restricts or forbids membership on grounds of race, creed or color.

## Walter White Hails Supreme Court Decision As Opening Wide Field of Labor

New York, December 17.—An appeal to the country to give financial support so as to press forward the drive against inequalities in public education was made here today by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary.

Mr. White hailed the U. S. supreme court decision in the Gaines case which directed the University of Missouri to admit Gaines to its law school.

"This decision," he said, "is sweeping in its language and opens up vast possibilities for the improvement of Negro education all down the line to the smallest rural school.

"The N. A. A. C. P. does not intend to confine itself to college cases, but we expect to use this victory to help us secure better elementary schools, more and better high schools, better salaries for teachers, and improved bus transportation for little colored children in rural areas.

"This fight for better education is not as spectacular or emotional as an anti-lynching fight, but as the years go by, it may prove to be more important even than anti-lynching work.

"We have conducted the campaign thus far, as equal, on a shoestring. The N. A. A. C. P. operates on the slenderest of budgets and has to spread this over scores of different activities.

"If we are to receive the full benefit of the board decision of the U. S. supreme court, there must be funds to press other test cases, to make surveys, to draft legislation and mobilize public opinion in support of it. The amount of good the race receives from this University of Missouri case will depend largely on the amount of financial support it is willing to give to the organization, which for thirty years has fought continuously for full citizenship rights, and which in that length of time has won eleven victories before the supreme court affecting the fundamental rights of Negro Americans."

Contributions should be sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. Checks may be made payable to Mary White Ovington, Treasurer.

## WE MUST HAVE GRASSES

All early civilizations were based on special grasses. The whites based their lives on wheat; Orientals on rice; American Indians on maize, and Africans on sorghum. These are grasses, as are rye, barley, oats, sugarcane, bamboo and other valuable crops. Grasses contribute to the food of almost every human in the world, asserts a writer in the Washington Post. In the form of hay and pasture they are also the basis of the stock industry, from which comes most of our animal food.

# MISSISSIPPI GETS REPORT ON POOR SCHOOL FACILITIES

Alcorn, Miss., Dec. 22—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—According to a report of State Superintendent of Education, L. S. Rogers, Negro education has suffered from lack of proper facilities and absence of a realization that Negroes constitute half of the population of the state and any hold back of them seriously effects the general progress of the state.

An extensive program for Negro public education was motivated after a survey showed that in 15 counties there are no high school facilities for 49,697 Negro educable children; in 53 counties 184,651 Negro children have no high school facilities outside of towns and cities. Although since this report some improvements have been made in the efforts to provide better educational facilities for Negroes, that is, high school education, it is found that out of more than 117,000 Negroes in the state of high school age, schools and facilities are available for only a little over 8,000.

In referring to a school in the state that was his ideal for Negroes, State Agent P. H. Easom addressed Superintendent Rogers: "As a result of this type of school the tenant farmers of the community are growing more gardens, more chickens, more flowers and shrubbery. They are living better and they are more contented. They are moving around less in the community and less out of the community. They are healthier and they are more interested in the school. As a result of this enterprise the white people are more interested in the colored people and the school. They are doing more for the school."

This is indicative of how better school facilities for Negroes affect the entire community, its general attitude towards Negroes and conditions.

A few years back this situation was supplemented with the fact that few Negroes of the state or who wanted to come into the state qualified to teach, owing to the fact that the annual salary for Negro rural teachers was only $125 and for city teachers $280, as compared with $246, and $642 respectively, for Georgia, the next southern state in rank of paying teachers' salaries, and $586.06 and $771.16 respectively, for Kentucky the highest of the southern states.

The state cast eyes towards Alcorn, its only state supported accredited college for preparation of Negro teachers. After the passing of Dr. L. J. Rowan in mid-1934, under whose administration a $300,000 building program went forward, Dr. William H. Bell was placed at the head of the college. Dr. Bell has not only made headway in acquiring through state aid better facilities but has set out to develop a renewed insight on the purposes of education and to produce or turn out the type of finished educational product that can cope with the entire state situation.

At Alcorn is established an environment complex that is built on disciplinary measures of the voluntary type, and purposeful education preparatory for the right type of leadership. This program is catching on with the state authorities, and as a result Alcorn graduates are being scattered throughout the state in new schools being established and in old schools to help elevate the standards.

It is interesting to note that the average monthly salary for teachers in Mississippi is practically the same today as it was 47 years ago. In the produciton of a higher type teacher the demand and necessity for a higher salary scale will grow. In the last few years some cities have recognized this and a survey shows that in these communities most of the instructors are Alcorn graduates within the last five years. Alcorn and the state department of education are working hand in hand to develop better education among Negroes and thereby lead into better living standards and conditions.

# COOPERATION

ONCE every 2 years consumer cooperative leaders of the United States gather to take stock of the cooperative movement's standing, thrash out some of its problems, and lay down broad politics for the next 2 years. Almost 200 delegates and some 400 visitors met in mid-October of this year, in the Kansas City, Missouri, municipal auditorium for the 11th Congress of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

League members are 1,770 retail cooperative, claiming 965,000 members on farms and in cities. Last year these societies distributed over 100 million dollars' worth of goods—chiefly groceries gasoline and oil, farm supplies—and services such as insurance, housing, medical care. At its last Congress, two years ago, the League represented 704,000 members.

Not all societies are affiliated with the League, but the League is generally recognized as the national voice of consumer cooperation in this country. It is, in turn, affiliated with the International Cooperative Alliance, whose members are farm and city cooperative federations of 40 nations.

Emphasis was laid by the Congress on the role of education and publicity in the cooperative movement; the need of developing friendly relations with labor; the importance of eliminating competition among cooperative; the requirement of cooperatives for financial resources of their own; and the relation of the growth of cooperatives to the preservation of democracy in the United States.

The publicity program of the League revealed a widening use of newspapers and magazines, posters, films, speakers, platform, radio, leaflets, and efforts to enlist the "support of leaders of all organized democratic groups."

Educational programs of cooperatives seek to reach people who do not know about cooperation, and "those who do know something about it" and "need greatly to know more." With the subject of cooperation recognized as a part of the curriculum in schools and colleges in some States, the Congress called upon other communities to begin the teaching of cooperation. This proposal was supported by a recent recommendation of the National Education Association.

EXPANSION of the cooperative movement has made it a considerable employer of labor. At the same time, the cooperatives, whose greatest strength is among farm groups, have been concerned with enrolling more wage earners in consumer co-ops. A resolution adopted by the Congress places the cooperatives on record in favor of good labor standards. Says the resolution:

"WHEREAS: (1) The Cooperative Movement believes in maintaining proper labor standards, (2) upholds the right of labor to collective bargaining, (3) recognizes the values to be obtained through a harmonious and effective promotion of Consumers' Cooperation in the ranks of organized workers as consumers;

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

That the delegates of the convention of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. recognize the principle of organization and collective bargaining for their employees, and call on organized labor to recognize the unique function of the Cooperative Movement in building an economic structure controlled by consumers in their own interest; and further recognize its responsibility to maintain relations with cooperative associations which will not place them at a disadvantage with their private competitors or prevent their performing effectively in the interest of workers who are all consumers."

COOPERATORS want more facts about their own businesses To obtain accurate data on the operations of cooperative enterprise, the U. S. Bureau of the Census was urged to collect statistics in the 1910 census on cooperatives.

Some frank words were heard on the subject of competition between cooperatives. Differences between farm groups, between religious groups, and between farmers and workers have unfortunately been built up, felt one speaker, so that "many of our organizations who claim a monopoly on the word 'cooperation' refuse to cooperate with each other and war upon one another in the most deadly fashion."

Most useful sessions of conventions are often those in which the delegates frankly evaluate their own work, and turn the spotlight on its weaknesses. Listing some weaknesses of the movement as it is today one speaker stated: "Let us admit immediately that as yet the movement is very loosely bound together on a Nation-wide basis. Let us admit that to a certain degree this weakness is largely brought about by the weakness of the leadership, by the weakness of ourselves who are here assembled. Let us admit that up to the present we have largely failed to accumulate adequate reserves in a centralized body which would make possible the financing of a powerful economic unit. Let us admit that even our strong regionals and locals in many instances have honeycombed the business structure by adopting unsound policies such as credit trading."

Cooperatives need financial institutions of their own. The development of cooperative insurance companies, along with credit unions and cooperative banks, was seen as the cornerstone of the cooperative structure. Pointing to the growth of the Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Company, with assets of 5 1-2 million dollars, another cooperative leader declared: "By investing their funds in cooperative purchasing, marketing, housing, trade, industry, and in mortgage loans to consumers, cooperative insurance companies can play a prominent part in furthering the development of the whole cooperative movement and thus render further service to members and policy-holders."

FRESH FRUIT Record supplies of winter and spring oranges, as well as grapefruit, are in prospect for the 1938-39 season. Citrus season is now fully underway and marketings are expected to increase during the remainder of the year. Usually citrus prices are lowest in the winter months, and higher in the summer and fall. Upward trend in production, however, has tended to lengthen the period of relatively large supplies and to smooth out seasonal price fluctuations. During the season which ended in October when supplies were very large, there was very little price increase between the winter and summer periods. Citrus prices have been relatively low all year. In October the U. S. average retail price of oranges was 28 cents a dozen, about less than in 1937, and the lowest October price on record.

Apple supplies, however, are expected to be smaller than in the past season, until the new crop matures in the summer. Apple prices generally are lowest in October and highest in June. During years when supplies are small, such as the current year, the price increase during this period usually is relatively large. Retail apple prices went up slightly from September to October and were about half a cent a pound higher than a year earlier.

NUTS Nut supplies in 1938-39 probably will be much smaller than a year ago. Last year nut production reached relatively high levels because of record crop of walnuts, almonds and filberts, and close to record size pecan crop. Current crops of almonds and pecans are expected to be about 40 percent smaller than in 1937 while a 25 percent drop is in prospect for walnuts. Filbert production probably will be about the same as a year ago.

POULTRY Fall and winter broilers, chickens weighing from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 pounds start moving to market at this time of the year and are available through March. Supplies considerably larger than a year ago are in prospect. Bulk of poultry marketings during the last 2 months of the year, however, consists of roasting chickens. Supplies of these chickens during this period are expected to continue larger than a year ago, During 1939 supplies of poultry are expected to be even still larger than during the current year.

Retail poultry prices declined further from September to October to reach their lowest level for this period of the year since 1934. Prices are about 6 cents a pound less than in 1937.

CANNED VEGETABLES Large supplies have caused further price reductions and pushed down plus current pack) in the 1938 While total supplies (carryover plus current pack) in the 1938 39 season probably won't differ much from the season just ended marked increases and record supplies are in prospect for green peas and string beans. Canned corn supplies probably will be the same as a year ago, but smaller amounts of canned tomatoes and tomato products are expected. In October the retail price of canned green peas was the lowest since the end of 1933 while canned corn was retailing at its low est level since early 1936.

To entirely forget an injury done to me by others is truly beautiful.

## Opposing Camps In Texas Weigh Negro Graduate Education

Austin, Texas, Jan. 10—(By Elaine Ellis for CNA)—Negro graduate students in Texas may have their educational facilities provided for them in the future by legislative enactment, but support for such a measure runs in two different channels. On one hand is the growing sentiment on the part of both Negro and white citizens who are desirous of seeing Negro students have the better opportunity to which they are justly entitled. On the other hand are leading officials who are compelled to support a measure for state aid because they fear, particularly since the U. S. Supreme Court decision on the Missouri case, that Negro students will try to enter the University of Texas. George Allen, a Negro graduate student who enrolled in a Texas University salesmanship class by invitation, was forced by authorities to withdraw when his race became known.

Governor James V. Allred has announced that while Negro students are entitled to higher educational opportunities, he considers that state aid should be provided for individual Negro students for facilities outside of the state. At present, Negro teachers and others with degrees are prevented from going even at their own expense because their miserably low wages will not cover the cost. Therefore, the only difference, under a state provision, would be an appropriation which, although it would cover the cost, might also provide for only a limited number of students.

However, this method, in the estimation of Governor Allred, would be "more satisfactory" than the expansion of facilities within the state. His reason for this choice is obvious in his assurance to the taxpayers that "appropriate safeguards" will be incorporated in the legislative bill to "properly protect their interests," and that "It will not require the outlay of any tremendous sum."

He declared that his suggestion, which was made before the decision on the Missouri case, would not be altered in any way.

Dr. Ira P. Hildebrand, dean of the University of Texas Law School, is not pacified by the governor's suggestion. Fearing that Negro graduate students might eventually get past the portals of this Jim Crow university, particularly in the case of his own department, he has advocated the establishment of a law school at the Prarie View State College for Negroes.

# DOCK WORKERS IN CUBA SNUB CADETS OF HERR HITLER

Santiage, Cuba., Dec. 28 (ANP)—Last Monday as the ancient cannon at Morro Fortress boomed out a customary salute, the 500 officers and men aboard the German school ship Schleswig-Holstein were in festive mood, anticipating a great reception when they docked.

The smiles quickly disappeared from their faces when they came ashore, however, as 30,000 workmen lined the docks and downtown streets, each man wearing a black ribbon in his lapel and unmistakable frown on his face. It was an official "demonstration of displeasure" against Germany's Nazi rule and ordered by the Santiage Federation of Labor. Police arrested several demonstrators during the day.

Visit of the German training ship was arranged by Hans Herman Voelckers, German Minister in Havana, and was intended as a tropical "fiesta" with accent on German-West Indian good-will.

True Christians are like stars that shine brightest in the darkest night.

# PREJUDICE RISING AGAINST HIRING JEWS IN AMERICA

New York, Jan. 11 (By Pienzi B. Lemus for ANP)—Discrimination against the employment of Jews in the United States is increasing, and has steadily increased following Adolph Hitler's rise to supreme power in Germany. The foregoing statement is not in a release by the U. S. Census bureau nor from the federal labor department. The facts have been uncovered in a survey made by the chairman of the commission on economic problems of the American Jewish congress.

The survey covered the past twelve-months' period, and was conducted under the direction of J. X. Cohen, the congress economic commission's chairman. Mr. Cohen said he found evidence of the increases of anti-Jewish prejudice in the classified advertising columns of newspapers, and confirmed it by an investigation of the leading employment agencies of New York City and of the personnel record of various industries, including public utilities, quasi-governmental agencies, banks, insurance companies, hotels and department stores.

## 22,000 Families To Be Added To Housing Projects

Washington, D. C.—More than 22,000 Negro families will be added to the 7,000 already residing in Government financed low-rent housing projects, according to a summary report submitted last week to Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Special Assistant. Additional thousands will participate in this program in cities for which ear-markings have been made.

Provisions for these 22,000 low-income families are contained in loan contracts approved by President Roosevelt upon recommendation of Mr. Straus and agreed upon during 1938 by the USHA and the local housing authorities. Meanwhile, Negro families are residing in 29 o fthe 49 projects initiated by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration and now administered or leased to local authorities by the USHA.

Cities in which provisions are being made for Negro participation in the Government's $800,000,000 public housing program are located in 21 States and the District of Columbia. They include such distantly removed points as Boston, Mass.; Oakland, Calif.; New Orleans, La. and Detroit, Mich. Small cities such as Orlando, Fla., are on the list as well as such large cities as Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago and Memphis.

The USHA has approved loan contracts amounting to $320,986,000 to defray 90 per cent of the development costs of the 140 projects. In addition to these contracts, the USHA has earmarked $328,803,000 for projects in other cities. These loans and earmarkings total $649,789,000 and exhaust the present funds available for the Government's slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

Commenting upon the program, Mr. Straus said:

"It is important to note that the majority of all sites selected so far for new projects actually are in very bad slums or blighted areas.

"The United States Housing Act requires the elimination by effective closing or repair to one slum dwelling unit for every new family unit built with a USHA loan. Every one of our contracts for a loan has been predicated upon firm arrangements between USHA, the local housing authorities and the municipalities to carry out the "equivalent elimination' provisions of the law. We must do this whether we build directly in the slum areas or on vacant sites."

## VIRGIN ISLANDERS SWAYED BY GHOST OF BLACKBEARD

In the Islands once inhabited by privateers and buccaneers live myths and tales vastly more entertaining than the stories that were left in the wake of the European conquerors. In our American Virgin Islands group the Isle of St. Thomas was the home of two such pirates: Blackbeard and Bluebeard (not to be confused with the Bluebeard of the French legend) Standing are the relics of their "reigns"—two silolike castles, eerie and interesting, relates Anson Brown in the Chicago Tribune.

Each castle is a perfect cylinder about 50 feet high and 20 feet in diameter. They stand atop separate hills that help make up the city of Charlotte Amalie, and the gayly colored roof tops of the homes straggle down the hills from their foundations. Picturesque in the warm sunlight of the day, but when the full moon picks itself up out of the ocean at night and casts shadows among the loose bricks of the castles, the Negroes shudder in their homes.

They are almost morbidly superstitious, these black people. They board up their windows at night to keep out the jumby ghost, and sleep without a breath of air filtering through their rooms. On the night when the moon is full Edward Teach, the Blackbeard, is said to come down from his castle and roam the water front. Black children of the Virgin Islands fear his ghost more than American children fear the bogie man, for they actually can see where he lives.

Of the two pirates, Blackbeard is reputed to have been the fiercer. He was born of good parents in Jamaica about 1670 and was soon proud of the fact that people referred to him as the black sheep. Bitterly heartless and cruel, he gradually altered his appearance by growing a long black beard which he braided in strands and decorated with pink and blue ribbons.

He set out to sea with other free-booters and, by sheer force of his fearless personality, was soon ruling the Caribbean waters. He plundered ruthlessly any merchant vessel that crossed his path. He locked up an astounding fortune somewhere within the confines of his castle on St. Thomas.

## Mitchell Urges Tuskegee For Pilot-Training Unit

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19 (ANP)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell Illinois Democrat and only Negro congressman, last week asked Secretary of War Woodring to designate Tuskegee institute as one of the schools for training pilots and air-craft mechanics.

Secretary Woodring promised consideration of this proposal, according to Congressman Mitchell. President Roosevelt has recommended that 20,000 pilots be trained, and Mitchell said that on a population basis, one-tenth of them should be Negroes.

It may be a long time before the race will be able to see good only, but as it improves its ability to see some good, more good will be ready to be seen.

# NYA YOUTH LEADERS OUTLINE PROBLEMS AND ASK FOR RELIEF

### Conference Urges Federal Government to Keep Control of Funds For States

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19 (ANP)—A remarkable report detailing the many social and economic impediments that beset youth and retard his physical, mental and cultural development, was presented at last Saturday's closing session of the Second National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth, meeting in the Department of Labor building and presided over by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as general chairman.

The report, with recommendations for alleviation of the ills mentioned, was submitted by Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the Conference's Special Youth Problems committee, of which Miss Pauline Redmon, Chicago, and J. Percy Bond, Durham, N. C., were the associate chairmen.

Highlights of the committee's report were: "Rapid social and technological advances and changing economic conditions have resulted in an ever-widening period between the time young persons leave school or college to the day they find employment. While the problems of the lack of opportunity to complete an education, inadequate vocational guidance and vocational training, job-seeking handicapped by lack of work experience and increased leisure unmet by a proportionate increase of recreational opportunities are common to all youth, they are a thousand times more complex and difficult for Negro youth.

"For approximately two and a half millions of Negro youth between 16 and 25 years of age these specific youth problems are intensified by inequality of opportunity occasioned by racial discrimination. We, therefore, commend this conference for its recognition of these special problems of Negro youth and for its inclusion this year of a committee to evaluate them and to make recommendations for their alleviation.

"REACHING YOUTH IN NEED: We recommend that the NYA be converted into a permanent Federal youth service agency and that the laws of eligibility governing it be modified to include youth of non-relief status on the basis of needs.

"INTEGRATION ON NEGRO YOUTH IN NYA: We reaffirm the vital necessity of a thorough integration of Negro youth into the program of the National Youth administration. We urge the continuance of the effort to provide for the appointment of Negro administrative assistants in all states where there is an appreciable Negro population, to assure this integration.

"GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT: 1. We recommend the Negro youth be given opportunity to fully participate in the existing vocational guidance and junior placement service of the NYA. We further recommend that this program be extended to adequately provide for the vocational guidance and placement needs of youth in those localities where they do not now exist.

2. We urge that the Federal Government control the NYA and the Junior Placement Service of the U. S. Employment Service, to the extent that the equal benefits of this service bill will be received by Negro youth throughout the country. We recommend that at nationally representative committee be appointed by the Division of Negro Affairs of the NYA to investigate occupational trends and employment opportunities.

"EXPANDED PROGRAMS OF NYA: We recommend that the national office of NYA give particular consideration to the inclusion of Negro youth in development of the expanded program now operating on a regional and national basis. There is today an increased interest in national defense. We wish to make the following recommendations regarding them:

"1. That provisions be made for the full participation of Negro youth in NYA regional training projects for metal arts and crafts, auto mechanics and aeronautical mechanics at Charleston, W. Va., and Algiers, La.

"2. That while Negro youth are included in the resident training project at Quoddy, Maine, a larger Negro youth participation should be secured.

"3. That upon the satisfactory completion of training courses in metal arts and crafts, auto mechanics and aeronautical mechanics. Negro youth be given equal opportunity to secure work in public and private enterprises requiring such skills.

"4. That Negro representation be included on the President's advisory committee on aviation.

"APPRENTICE TRAINING: Since very little authentic data are available on Negro participation in the Federal apprentice training program operating in and with the cooperation of local communities, we recommend that the various federal advisors on Negro affairs in Washington give care and study to this problem.

"CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS: We recommend that the Civilian Conservation Corps be a permanent agency of the Federal government and that there be an increase in the appropriation for its continued development.

"EDUCATION IN COOPERATIVES: We recommend that the NYA extend its program of giving education in cooperatives. Inasmuch as cooperatives already in existence at the various resident training centers have generally proved successful, we therefore recommend establishment of additional cooperative projects along other lines.

"HEALTH EDUCATION: We recommend that the U. S. Public Health Service in its present and expanding program for urban and rural youth be administered without racial discrimination and based solely on health needs.

"In view of the fact that sex education plays an important part in the transition from immaturity to maturity, and in the preparation of individuals for marriage, we recommend that the federal government take steps to insure adequate sex education for youth through the provision of trained health education workers to be loaned to the states much in the same way as are the consultants in the veneral disease control program of the U. S. Public Health Service.

"Follow-Up: We urge that a continuation committee on Special Youth Problems be appointed to help follow through on the recommendations made at this conference. We further recommend that there be adequate youth representation on this committee."

## KILLS RED FOX WITH MILKING STOOL

Orion.—Slaying a fox with firearms has become a rather common occurrence in western Illinois the last few years, but Darrell Erdman is probably the first person to have killed a red fox with a milking stool.

Yesterday morning about 6:30, the youth had just finished milking at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Erdman, northeast of Orion near the Rex coal mine, when he saw the fox. He grasped his milking stool and swung. The fox struck in the head, was killed.

Apparently the animal had been sleeping with the cows and calves in the stable. A number of fox tracks were seen about the house and barnyard.

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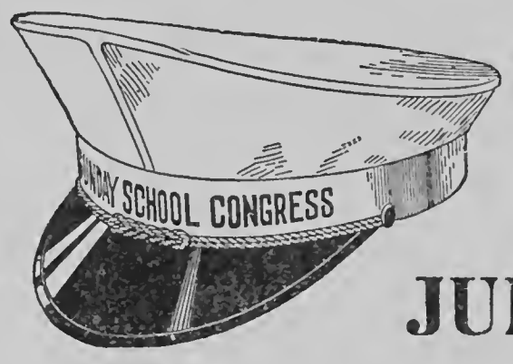


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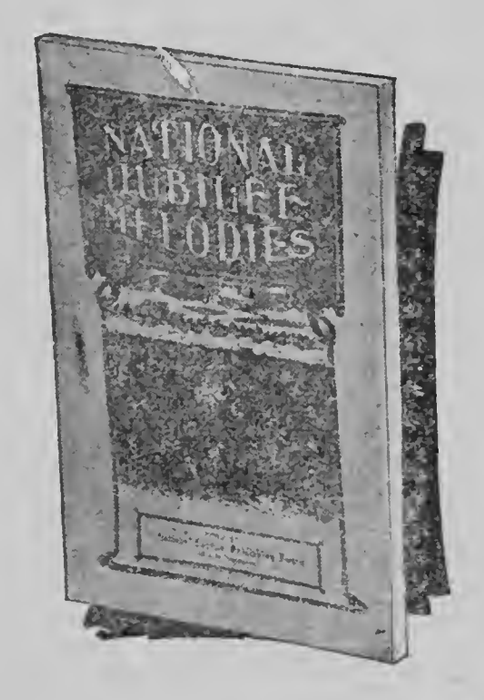


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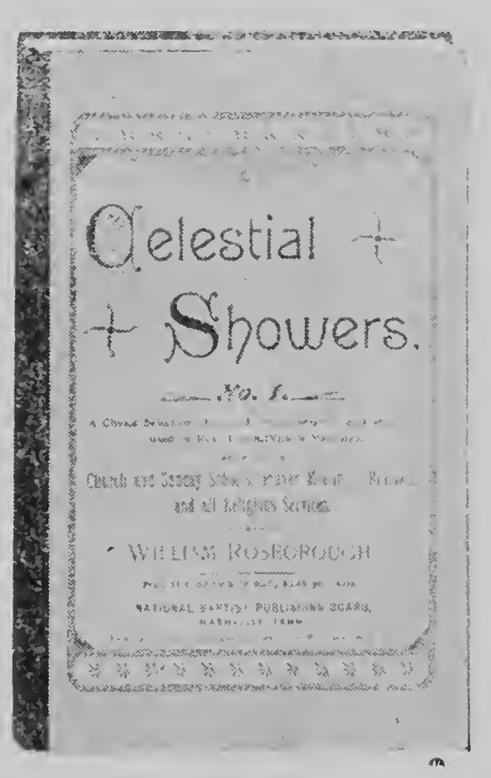


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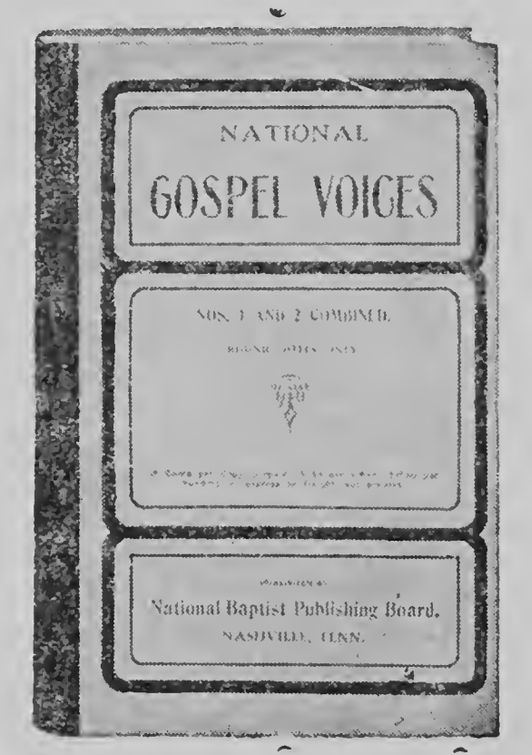


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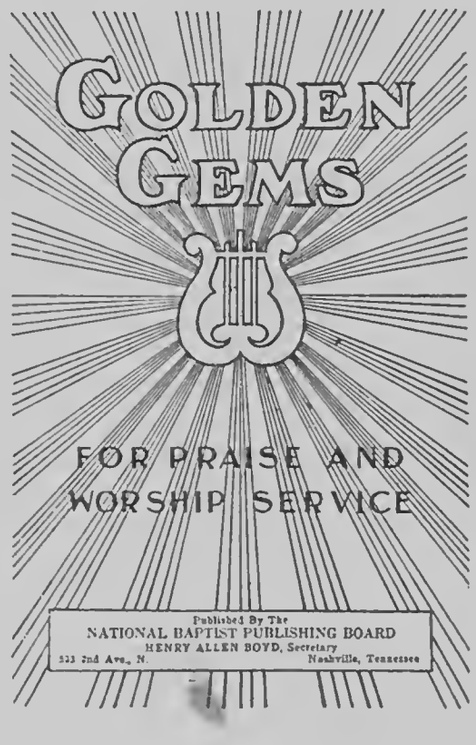


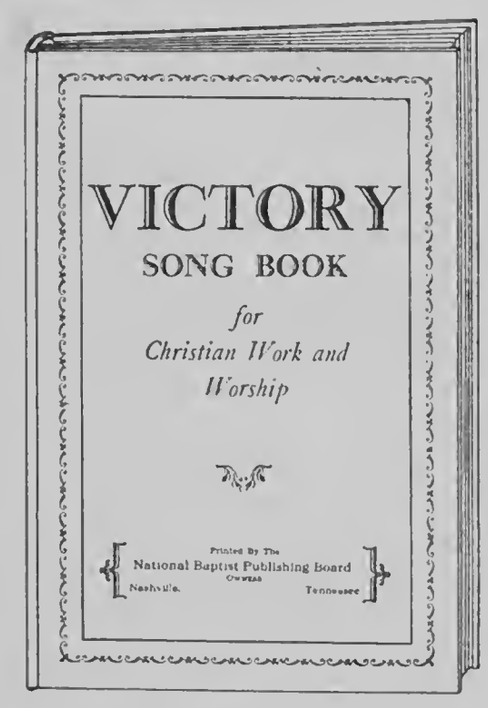


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# ILL WINDS FROM MISSOURI

(Continued from Page 1)

harder day's work from their tenants and farm-hands. They are willing to pay them the promised wages, but no more. The average Missouri landlord has little respect or sympathy for the "gimme" type of colored brother, who comes to him, hat in hand, resquesting assistance.

Missouri sharecroppers and farmhands have not been able to become familiar with the ways of the Missouri landlords. Neither have they been able to adjust themselves to their condition and situation. To a large extent they have kept on trying to do the impossible,—in Missouri,—depending entirely on the one crop,—cotton,—for their subsistenee,—depending on the landlords to get them out of their troubles,—depending on promised relief,—depending on something to happen or turn up,—depending on everything but themselves and each other.

For several years the National Federation of Colored Farmers has attempted to do everything possible for the welfare of our farming group in this state of Missouri. Our organization has been successful in bringing about friendlier and better relations between landlords and tenants. We have encouraged sharecroppers and tenant farmers to purchase farm homes and have found opportunities for them which enabled them to purchase on very reasonable terms. We have assisted in obtaining for them federal farm loans and have advised and assisted them in their cooperative efforts. We have tried our best to help them beeome self-sustaining, independent farmers and citizens.

We believe we have done a good job although our success has been nothing to brag about. But we ean brag about this fact—not a single member of the N. F. C. F. was found among the groups camping along the highways.

Most of these "campers" and strikers have their own selves to blame for their troubles and suffering. A large percentage of them were not sharecroppers or tenant farmers, who, until the turn of the year, had been living on nearby plantations. Many of them, probably a majority of them, were transient cotton pickers from Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. They were acting under the influence of agitators and trouble-makers, who, as usual, were promising them forty aeres free and a mule, and other "gracious gifts" if they would follow their advice and aceept their leadership. These agitators and "would-be farm organization leaders," know about as much about the Negro farmer and his problems as a hog knows about a holiday.

We hope however, that this experienee has taught these deluded people, and all the rest of us, a good lesson. Had these families settled down last spring,—right there in southeast Missouri, where the soil is as rich as the soil in the land of Goshen,—had they settled down and raised some pigs for meat and some vegetables for winter use,—had they settled down and worked hard during the long growing season and managed well, and accepted sound advice instead of fool advice,—they would have been well fixed for the winter and able to take care of themselves. Missouri landlords cannot be blamed for their difficulties. The good land was there,—the opportunity to raise plenty to eat was there,—the strong backs were there too,—but the willing mind was wandering. And no man, black or white, farmer or anything else, can get along in this world nowadays unless he has a will to work and think for himself. The Lord won't help us unless we help ourselves some and in this case he has proved it.

Reduction in cotton acreage has deprived very few of us of a chance to earn a living. We can't blame the government's farm program for our troubles. Thousands of tenants and shareeroppers who have remained on plantations all over the South are eating better and living better today than ever before in their lives. Much eotton was responsible for their misery. Less cotton is making them healthier and happier. And just as soon as more of us get the big-one-crop-foolishness out of our heads, more of us will have more in our stomachs, more on our backs and more in our pockets. We should stop begging landlords to let us raise as big a erop of cotton as possible. We should beg them to let us raise a double size garden and lots of grain and hay for our hogs, chickens and the cow.

The N. F. C. F. is going to continue working in Southeast Missouri and we need and deserve the support of all citizens who are interested in the welfare of our farmers there and want to help them. The state and Federal governments should give us at least a round dozen efficient, unselfish, industrious, county extension and home demonstration agents of our own racial group to work with our farmers and their wives in this section and we are going to keep on doing some agitating ourselves until we get them. We also need in this section more rural teachers and preachers who are willing to live with and work with the people,—not the kind who make their living off the people then do all their living in the nearby big towns and cities.

We must also do our best to encourage and assist our farmers to become farm owners. There are too many big farms in this section,—too much good land going to waste. There are fine opportunities there for our farmers to purchase farms on reasonable terms. More of them must be persuaded and helped to take advantage of these good opportunities.

And last of all,—it might be a good idea to use the big stick on the numerous agitators and "nuts" who take advantage of "northern privilege" here "aeross the line" and strive to lead the farmers the way they shouldn't go in.

# BRITISH TO OPEN COLLEGE SOON

(Continued from Page 1)

Afraid that tribal wenches may undo the effects of higher education, the Commission suggested that facilities for giving a sound secondary school education to a limited number of young females be immediately provided. When this provision has been made, students are maekerere will be advised to marry during their college careers. Reason: "To preserve their morals."

# PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO WOMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

last Census. It is further true that practically 2 in 5 Negro women in contrast to 1 in 5 white women work for a living.

Occupational progress for Negro women generally has been slow. In pre-Civil War days their employment was almost completely restricted to two fields where work is largely unskilled and heavy—agrieulture and domestic service. In 1930 about 9 in every 10 Negro women were still engaged in farm work or in domestic and personal service. What occupational progress Negro women have made has been for the most part in connection with their entrance into the somewhat better paid and better standardized occupations in domestic and personal service, for example, in power laundries, beauty shops, public housekeeping, and as elevator operators and charwomen. In addition, increases have been shown in the last 20 years in the professions and in elerical work. Even here, however, it must be pointed out that while 56 percent of all native-born white women workers were in the white collar oceupations in 1930, only 5 percent of the gainfully employed Negro women were in these occupations.

Among the measures for improving the economic status of the Negro woman worker briefly considered in the bulletin are social and labor legislation, improvement in educational and training facilities, and trade-union organization. A group of selected references on Negro women workers is included as an appendix.

The publication which is "popular' rather than statistical in form should be found useful by workers' education and club groups interested in labor problems. The title is "The Negro Woman Worker," and the report is the work of Jean Collier Brown of the Women's Bureau staff.

# START NEW YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

families who were granted loans.

When Willis was accepted on the Farm Security Administration program for 1938, he needed money to carry him through the crop year, and some equipment to improve his farming. He was granted a rehabilitation loan large enough to cover these needs—which he has already repaid, in spite of the drought. Farm Security Administration farm and home specialists helped the family plan their work for the year.

With this help the Willises went to work with renewed courage. Last year they raised 400 bushels of corn—much of which will be ground into meal for family use—105 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of sweet potatoes, 20 bushels of peas, and plenty of garden produce. Mrs. Willis canned 191 quarts of fruits and vegetables, more, she said, than she had ever canned before in her life, and th's was canned in a bad season.

To round out the Willis family's food budget, there were more than 1,000 pounds of pork—home-produced, six milk cows, three of them milked at a time, which gave 20 gallons of milk a week for the family's milk and butter needs.

In addition they have 65 hens that lay about four dozen eggs a week, 21 baby chicks and 14 turkeys, (nine have recently been sold).

Assured of appetizing and nourishing food the year-round, the family is cutting corners on clothing by skilful use of fertilizer sacks for clothing and table linen. A pressure cooker will soon be added to the family equipment, to increase the canned food supply, although Mrs. Willis is already skilled in the use of the time-honored ham-boiler method—a little slower, but still in good standing.

The cash crop, cotton, provides money for the replacement of Farm Security Administration funds and for carrying expenses for the coming year. This year, Willis raised seven bales on eleven and a half acres.

The farmhouse on the new farm has been remodeled and repaired in accordanee with the needs and wishes of the new occupants, who celebrated their first year as owners with a raised-at-home Christmas dinner. The Willis family, with Government partnership, has safely made the step from tenancy to hard-won ownership.

# VINDICATION OF FARM ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

program will work out:

The Department of Agriculture will decide how many bales should be produced to meet domestic needs and the estimated export demand. Each farmer will be told how much he can market.

**How Program Works**

For example, if Farmer A's allotment is 10 bales and he produces 15 bales, he is going to find himself in trouble. He can market the 10 bales in the regular way, but on the five bales excess he must pay a tax of 3 cents a pound, which is prohibitive, and is intended to be so.

Secretary Wallace contends that farmers, knowing in advance the amount of cotton they can profitably market, will go to considerable pains to keep within their limit. If nature is in a bounteous mood, Wallace said, farmers simply will pick their allotment and leave the surplus on the field.

**Sees Law Vindicated**

Wallace predicted that the decision of cotton growers means continuation of existing farm control machinery, with little or no modification. While there has been considerable talk of changing the act at the next session of Congress, Department of Agriculture officials are confident the movement will not make progress.

Wallaee and his aides contend that advocates of the domestie allotment plan waged a vigorous campaign against the control program, telling farmers that its defeat in the referendum would be considered a mandate to Congress to revise the farm legislation.

In face of the emphatie rejection of this advice by cotton growers, the officials insist, lawmakers will probably be disposed to let matters drift until they see how the marketing arrangement works out.

**Backed by Federation**

In resisting amendments, the administration will have the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

At its annual eonvention in New Orleans this week, President Edward A. O'Neal declared that President Roosevelt has "given us the best all-around farm program we have ever had."

O'Neal said eriticism that the aet has not held up cotton and wheat prices unfair, because "everybody knows" that the law was passed too late to enable growers of these erops to put the machinery into effeet this year. Next year it would be different.

# DEERHOUND WAS KNOWN AS 'ROYAL DOG OF SCOTLAND'

(Continued from Page 1)

They were used for deer and stag hunting, in twos and threes, and were followed on horseback. One of them alone could bring down a 250-pound deer, but usually they held the game at bay until the hunters arrived. They are built like a greyhound, but heavier, and have almost a greyhound's speed. They have the keen scenting powers and general hunting ability of the entire hound family.

The Scottish deerhound does the same work on the Canadian plains, and is popular in Australia. He is used down under for hunting the "dingo" (wild dog), and in pursuit of the kangaroo.

The Scottish deerhound is a little smaller and lighter than the Irish wolfhound, which he resembles elosely. The wolfhound averages 35 inches in height; the deerhound from 30 to 32. The Scottish dog is altogether more racily built, with a narrower head, and less spring of ribs. The coat is harsh and wiry, the kind that turns water; shaggy, sometimes with a silky strain. This mixed coat is not unusual in the United States where the climate is gentler than that of Scotland.

In color the dark blue-gray is preferred, but it runs through brindle, yellow and sandy, to red or red-fawn, with black points, points being ears and muzzle. The oldest known strains, the McNeil and Chesthill Menzies, were of the yellow to red variety.

# THE LOST MONEY-PACKAGE

A DISTRICT MANAGER of A. and P. stores in Georgia, entered a store to make his daily eollections of reeeipts. Absent-mindedly he laid a package containing $3,000 on the eounter. Presently a customer absently-mindedly pieked up the package and walked out. Forgetting the money, the manager left the store with what he had just collected, about $300. As he was driving away, four bandits erowded him to the curb, robbed him of the $300, and left. Later the absent-minded customer who had taken the $3,000 paekage brought it back and apologized for his mistake. The eompany aceepted his apology with great pleasure—also the $3,000.

# WHALEBONE NOT BONE; IT GROWS ON ROOF OF MOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

quite soft and then eutting it into strips of the required size. Formerly the whale was often confused with the walrus and other sea animals and the expression "white as whale's bone" originally meant white as walrus ivory.

Others have burdens that they alone can bear is certain. But it is equally certain that they have burdens that we can help them bear.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY 15, 1939 No. 1.

## The Inspiration Of Negro History In America

## RADIO ADDRESS BY LEON R. HARRIS

### National Federation of Colored Farmers' President Discusses Problems

Moline, Ill.—This address was delivered by Leon R. Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, over Radio Station WOC, Davenport, Iowa, February 11th, during Negro History Week. Much favorable comment concerning the address has been received from individuals and organizations of both racial groups.

FRIENDS:

To Dr. Carter G. Woodson, that careful and persevering historian, who has given to the world so many undeniable facts relative to the life and activities of Negro people throughout the ages,—to him are we indebted for the origin of Negro History Week. We are indeed sincerely grateful to Station WOC for this opportunity we have,—here in Iowa,—so far away from the Africa of our forefathers,—to join with others of our group throughout the world,—in paying due homage to those stalwart black folk who have lived before us,—and who,—while living, gave to their fellowmen degrees of service essential to the progress of our civilization.

There are some facts of Negro history which should be known by every enlightened individual. As the traits, characteristics and expressed thoughts and activities of the individual, depict to us the heart and soul of that individual,—so do the traits, characteristics and expressions of a group or race of people, depict to us the heart and soul of the group or race. The psychologist, the preacher and the doctor advise:—"Know Thyself." Know thyself, that thou mightest know the better how to take care of thyself. The historian advises,—"Know thy fellowman,—that thou mightest know the better how to live with thy fellowman."

History is a record of the strivings of a group,—a record of what was done,—of what has been done. History is no flatterer. Unless twisted and contorted by the recorder,—history speaks the truth always. She tells of failures and successes,—of vices as well as of virtues. The student of history,—and all of us should be students of history,—is warned as well as inspired.

Pick up most any encyclopedia,—old or young,—large or small,—and turn to the word "Negro," and you will read three assertions, in particular. The first is, "that the Race has a remarkable aptness for music."

Our Race has given to the world the sweetest music in existence and the only music that will last forever.

(Continued on Page 3)

## WAITER OPERATES CANNING FACTORY

### FSA Made $6,000 Loan To Negro Farmers

Washington, D. C.—R. H. Cauthorne, a waiter on a dining car running between Washington and Chicago, is also the president of a successful canning factory.

Closing of the canneries in 1936 caused distressing conditions among a group of colored farmers residing in Essex, Middlesex and King and Queen counties of Virginia. Many of these farmers depended almost entirely upon truck crops and especially upon tomatoes. Low prices for canned products made it impossible for canneries in that area to continue operation. These farmers appealed to E. V. Breeden, Community Service Specialist for the Farm Security Administration in Virginia.

Under the leadership of R. H. Cauthorne, a plan was worked out by which this group formed the Tri-County Canning Association, Inc. This Association is made up entirely of Negro members, each pledged to pay $5.00 for a membership and to grow a certain acreage of tomatoes annually.

The Farm Security Administration loaned the Association $6,000. The Association leased and began operating a canning factory at Montague, Va., during 1936, 1937 and 1938. Under the guiding hand of Mr. Cauthorne they have made favorable progress as a new and growing enterprise. They have safeguarded their capital and are in good financial condition.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

## AN IOWA FARM BOY IN RHODESIA

### Foundation Magazine Article Attracts Attention

Thirty-five years ago a farm lad from Marathon wanted to learn how to grow corn a little better and raise steers a little heavier. So he left the Marathon High School and his father's farm and entered Iowa State College, at Ames, to study agriculture scientifically ----And the years since his graduation at Ames in 1906 have been filled with almost incredible adventure and service—not in Marathon, but in the heart of Africa!

For George A. Roberts was the farm lad. He early decided to invest his life as an agricultural missionary. There were few of them in the world in those days, and he was truly a pioneer. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church accepted him as a missionary and sent him to Rhodesia, Africa—Methodism's first trained agriculturalist in that land. He was assigned to begin his work at Old Umtali where the church had a boys' industrial training school, now developed into Hartzell Training School. Of those early pioneering days, Mr. Roberts writes:

"When I had been a short time at Old Umtali, I was given some classes. I prepared some very elegant lectures. I delivered them before classes of African lads in our school. But they did not work. The truth was there, but it did not get hold of the people.

"The next time I lectured, I brought some ears of corn and lectured about this corn along with the rest of the written material. The third time I found they had not learned much about what I said, but they had remembered the corn.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

## A Summary Of The 4-H Club Work Given

## ANNUAL RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE CLOSES

### Alcorn A. & M. College Reports Great Meeting

High tribute was paid to rural life and all of its advantages at the Annual Rural Life Conference held here on Feb. 3. The session was in the main auditorium of the Alcorn A. & M. College. The Conference Theme was "Increasing The Farm Income." No more important nor representative group of citizens ever filled the Oakland Chapel or Bowles Hall, the two celebrated assembly places here, than was present on this occasion.

While the meeting was sponsored by Alcorn A. & M. College, Prof. W. M. Bell, president, it became the meeting of the people, as was evidenced on the opening day, with Prof. P. S. Bowles presiding. Music was furnished by the college band. A masterly, straightforward address was given by President Bell. The college quarter rendered many selections of Jubilee music coming from the Jubilee Melody Song Book.

The original address was delivered by Mrs. R. R. Moton. The program for the day, with its themes and the principals taking part consisted of:

**Morning Session**

9:00—Assembly, Oakland Chapel.

9:30 - 12:00 — Demonstrations, Bowles Hall.

12:00—Chapel Period, Oakland Chapel.

(Continued on Page 2)

## WHAT THE NEGROES IN GA. DID IN 1938

### Industrial State College Sets High Record For Achievement

Savannah, Ga.—At the end of 1938 Club work with Negro club members had advanced further ahead in many respects than ever before. The enrollment was larger and a greater number completed their demonstrations. Negro club members found themselves enthused over the beef cattle projects. According to reports about over the South great advancement has been made in the field of feeding beef calves among Georgia Negro club members.

The percent of completion of club members under the supervision of Farm Demonstration Agents was seventy-five. Eighteen thousand, three hundred and sixty-six projects were carried and thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-six of these projects were completed. Twelve thousand six hundred and twenty different club members were enrolled under the supervision of Farm Demonstration Agents.

During 1938 there were 1,618 boys and 13,625 girls making a total of 15,240 club members enrolled under the supervision of Home Demonstration Agents. Under the Farm Demonstration Agents there were enrolled 8,929 boys and 3,619 girls making a total of 12,620 club members. The age range of these club members was from ten years to twenty years or over. One thousand three hundred and sixty-five boys were twelve years of age; 1,342 were thirteen years of age and the scale graduated downward to where there were 311 that were twenty or above.

Organized club work began in a large way in Georgia with Negro club members back in 1923. Since 1923 the enrollment has increased under Farm Demonstration Agents to the point where it was 12,620 in 1938. In 1930 there were 2,766, but since 1930 the enrollment has steadily advanced each year to where it is now.

**Accomplishments**

The following accomplishments were achieved during 1938 after following a much needed program of work for 4-H clubs. County Officials and civic leaders have become orientated to club work and are willing to help in any way possible for the purpose of a good program.

In addition to this group, we are gradually educating 4-H club boys to a point where it is becoming easier to obtain records. With a large number of boys in the lower grades through the State, this will continue to be a constant problem

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## MARENGO COUNTY FARMERS CONFERENCE

## GRANDFATHER WAS RIGHT

Portland Oregonian: In an official disclosure from Washington the weather bureau said that for twenty years our North American winters have been getting warmer. Generally and consistently speaking we do not have such blizzards as we used to have, and we are thawing out the pump a lot less frequently. If another Whittier had it in mind to write another Snow Bound, he might be discouraged before enough snow fell to make the poetic project practicable.

The real reason for commenting on the weather bureaus announcement is that tardy justice be done to

(Continued on Page 16)

### Training School Held at Thomaston, Alabama, Largely Attended

Thomaston, Ala., (Special)—Tillers of the soil, dirt farmers, poultry raisers, fruit growers from every section of this country known far and wide as Marengo, closed their annual conference of farmers here on Feb. 17. It was held in the main auditorium of the training school and attracted visitors as well as farmers from every walk of life.

The display of farm products and the women's industrial work were the special features. This was arranged by Prof. L. L. Brewer, W. B. Hill, Misses A. M. Motley and M. Simpson. Prizes were donated by the white citizens of Marengo County, and were awarded to the

(Continued on Page 2)

## FOR THE BATTLE AGAINST BUGS

BED BUGS

The bed bug infests furniture, clothing, baggage, walls, laundry. It is not known to be a disease carrier, but its bite frequently results in inflammation and welts.

The most efficient method of eliminating bed bugs is to employ a professional fumigator working under a license issued by the local health department.

Where this cannot be done bed bugs can be attacked by heating the room or entire building to a temperature of 120 to 125 degrees. This temperature should be maintained for several hours. If this too is im-

(Continued on Page 13)

# GETTING THE BETTER OF BUGS AND BACTERIA

### Economic Poison Acts Set Snares for Products that Fail To Perform or Prove injurious In Producers' and Consumers' Fight Against Farm And Household Pests

As rugged an individualist as ever went picknicking on a damp kitchen floor in the middle of the night, the humble cockroach must regard certain laws as poison. And rightly so, for that is what the economic entomologist calls them—the Economic Poison Acts. Other people call these laws the Insecticide and Fungicide Acts. Under either name they are ammunition for the battle on cockroaches, fungi, boll weevils, flies, termites, ants, mosquitoes, silverfish, moths, centipedes, and many of the similar varieties of indoor and outdoor pests.

Not only is there a Federal Insecticide and Fungicide Act but some 25 States have passed laws which mark for extermination these household annoyances.

Farm producers concerned less with pests in the home than those which threaten their family source of income were loudest in advocating these laws. They wanted laws to help in the fight against insects and fungus scourges which threaten year after year to devastate their fields and orchards. Peach scales boll weevils and mildew were other culprits aimed at by the Economic Poison Acts. The laws were passed primarily to protect farmers against the adulteration and misbranding of insecticides and fungicides. But they happen, also, to protect household consumers who purchase these products for home use for Insecticide and Fungicide Laws look with unperturable impartiality upon pests whether they prey inside or outside the home.

NOT ALL PEST-KILLERS it should be noted, come under the law. Rodenticides, that is rat-killers, do not come under the provisions of the Insecticide and Fungicide law, nor do any of the substances used to kill animal pests other than insects. The importance of this omission may be estimated by the fact that the nearest thing to a rat census has revealed that there are two rats in the United States for every human being.

State laws which are necessary in the field of economic poisons for effective policing against misbranding and adulteration just as they are in the food, drug, cosmetic field, in at least two cases remedy this omission. California't Economic Poison Law, for example, applies to all economic poisons whether they are for use against fungi, animal pests, insect pests, or weeds.

Registration is the device which the California law uses as the central enforcement technique. Manufacturers intending to sell their products in the State must register the brand of their product with the State Director of Agriculture. Along with the brand name they must also submit an analysis of their products or samples. After testing in the State laboratories, the Director of Agriculture may refuse to register a product if it does not meet with State specifications.

CONSUMERS have more than passing interest in the Insecticide and Fungicide laws as they are enforced today.

Moths get into consumers' furs, and rugs; they destroy fabrics, and generally are a nuisance. Seeking relief from this kind of thing consumers last year might have gone out and bought a moth remedy which the Federal Food and Drug Administration inspectors picked up in Wisconsin.

"For upholstered furniture," its label read, "they are wonderful. One tablet will keep moths out for 2 months." The same company also had another preparation, about which it was equally ecstatic: "These wonderful vaporizing crystals purify the air, combating obnoxious odors. To protect clothing, woolens, furs, etc., place a liberal amount of the crystals in a chest or trunk" and so on. In the more sober words of the Food and Drug Administration these labels claims boiled down to three words, false and misleading." The remedies would not be "effective for the said purpose when used as directed," said the Food and Drug Administration.

Pretending to combine the properties of a disinfectant with that of odor killer, another remedy recently fell afoul of the Insecticide Act. This preparation claimed to be a nonpoisonous preparation which would "kill any odor caused from organic matter." Again the Food and Drug Administration found this preparation did none of the things it claimed and was poisonous to boot.

Roach-killers, fly sprays, disinfectants, dog soaps, flea remedies, moth proofing preparations all pass in review through the test tubes of chemical and testing laboratories.

Year after year the field officers of the Food and Drug Administration have reported cases of a fatal mistaken identity of arsenical insecticides. Householders would go to their pantries looking for flour, or baking soda, or baking powder, and then because the arsenical pest-killer on the shelf was white, they would carelessly take it down and mix it into their bread, pies, or puddings. Meals with arsenic as a course are fatal and following numerous accidents of this character manufacturers, with the decided approval of the Food and Drug Administration, determined to color these preparations pink. Where these poisons are colored pink there is no chance of mistaking them for flour.

Even this has not stopped this type of accidental poisoning. To make sure that no lethal doses of poisonous condiments enter their foods, householders should not store poisons of any kind in the house, if they can help it. They should be kept in the garage or in the shed. If there is no garage or shed they should be put away in the cellar out of the reach of children.—Consumer's Guide.

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Heaven lies at the end of a well-spent life.

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No matter how we spend either money or time foolishly there will be an accounting.

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He who can not be trusted with a little can never expect to be given much.

# RADIO ADDRESS BY

(Continued from Page 1)

This music is distinctly our own. We have made music out of every sound in Nature,—the thunder of the storm,—the sighing of the winds,—the scream of the animal in the jungle,—the hiss of the reptile,—the beating of the ocean waves. We have harnessed these sounds,—these rancous noises,—if you please,—and have made of them music that soothes the tired body and the troubled soul,—music that carries us away from our tempestuous lives,—into the placid realms of peace and happiness,—and,—what we so often call "Heaven." Our music has the charm to soothe the "savage" in every and any breast.

We should be inspired to perfect the music of our people and perpetuate it. We should ever seek to encourage the boy or girl who has any special talent for music. There will be other Coleridge-Taylors, Nathaniei Detts, Roland Hayes, Black Pattis, Marian Andersons.

The music of the future is sure to be predominantly African or Negro. And, as music is the chief goddess of all arts,—so will our Race be recognized as the perfect interpreter of all real and living art. Negro musicians will be most perfect musicians,—and Negro actors and actresses,—artists and sculptors, orators and poets,—will be imitated by all. And ever, on the highest pinnacle of fame,—will dwell Pushkin,—the Russian Negro,—father of Russian literature,—and the Dumases,—French Negroes,—and Dunbar, Douglas, James Weldon Johnson and Richard B. Harrison,—American Negroes,—and scores of others of our group whose works will never die. For real worth and perfection cannot die. It lives on,—in the heart and soul of the Race that produces it and in the hearts and souls of all who are influenced by it.

The second assertion you will read in the encyclopedia is: "The Negro has distinctive ingenuity in forming mechanical devices."

Well, we don't often hear that Negroes built the Egyptian Pyramids,—but they did. Negro artisans and mechanics built some of the noblest cities of antiquity,—some of the temples, the very ruins of which are admired today. And American industry has been largely benefitted by the Negro's mechanical ingenuity. Take for instance, our own farm implement industry here. A Negro worked all along with Cyrus H. McCormick on his patented reaper and binder. The first perfected pressure lubrication system was invented by a Negro. Every piece of machinery,—from the railroad locomotive to the tiniest drill-press,—is equipped with this system devised by a Negro. And the **telephone.** Every time you pick it up and talk—your words are made audible by an invention by a Negro. Don't you know Friends,—I was proud of my Race and of myself a few years ago, while visiting a large shoe manufacturing plant in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, when our guide stopped before the most important machine in the great factory and said,—"This machine was invented by a colored man. It completely revolutionized the industry of shoe manufacturing. It bears his name,—"Matzeliger." And American industry will gain when more Negro youth have the opportunity to serve apprenticeships in American factories.

And the encyclopaedists say,—"We possess a peaceful disposition." A remarkable virtue,—for Peace some day will rule this old world. Then will our Race enter into its own.

I am proud of the "blood of this friendly Race,—that swarths my skin—crinkles my hair,—and puts sweet music into my soul." I am not ashamed of Negro slavery,—for every Race during some period of time has been enslaved by another. I am proud too, that here in the United States—all Negro blood belongs to the Negro,—and I, for one,—do not care if custom or segregation will always keep it so. I am proud of the Race,—no member of which has ever stricken down the chief magistrate of a nation,—or held aloof the red flag of anarchy. I am proud of the Race that still trusts in God and loves its fellowmen.

# ANNUAL RURAL LIFE

(Continued from Page 1)

1:00-1:30—Lunch.

**Afternoon Session**

1:30-2:30—Demonstrations Bowles Hall.

2:30—Assembly, Oakland Chapel

Program: Prof. P. S. Bowles, presiding.

Spiritual, by the assembly

Prayer.

Music, College Band.

Welcome Address, Pres. Wm. H. Bell.

Quartet.

Address

Music, College Band.

Summary.

Announcements, adjournment.

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DEMONSTRATIONS

**I. Agriculture:**

Messrs A. T. Busby, R. S. Byrd, W. A. Flowers and O. W. Sanders.

Inoculation of Cove Crop Seed.

Culling and Wing Clipping of Poultry.

Rope Making out of Hemp.

Care and Management of Live Stock.

1. Fitting Animals for Sale or Show.

(a) Proper method of throwing animals.

(b) Proper Training of Colts.

2. Judging Good Milk Cows.

Drawing up Farmers' program of work for 1939-40.

**II. Home Economics:**

Miss Josie Turner, Mrs. Oliver Mrs. Powell, and Miss Bailey.

Mattress Making.

Home Improvement.

Drawing up Home Improvement program of work for 1939-40.

**III. Minister Section** (Discussions)

Miss L. Wright and Mr. W. A. Flowers.

1. Present Rural Economic Conditions which confront the church.

(a) Responsibility of the Church.

(b) Responsibility of the School.

(c) Responsibility of the Home.

2. Remedial measures for solution of problems.

3. Coordination of agencies for promoting and maintaining better economic status in rural sections.

(a) Available agencies in rural communities; duties of each.

4. Drawing up Minister's program of work for 1939-40.

**IV. Rural Teachers Section**

Mr. C. M. Greene.

Problems of the Rural Teacher.

Drawing up Rural Teacher's program of work for 1939-40.

V. Compiling, summarizing, and adopting rural programs of work for 1939-40.

# MARENGO COUNTY FARMERS CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

winners who were selected by the judges.

Special encouragement was given to those producing the best farm produce, fruits and industrial work. A sweeping invitation had already been extended to the landlords, business men and other citizens.

The theme for this year's exhibit was "Agriculture Today," while the subject, as was seen by all, was "Back To The Soil."

The program for the meeting consisted of:

9:00—Devotion, Rev. J. D. Dupree.

9:30—Group Meetings for men, Remarks, Prin. E. W. Phillips. conducted by Profs. W. B. Hill, Negro County Agent, L. L. Brewer, Vocational Teacher.

(a) Planning the Farm Program.

(b) Home Sanitation.

(c) Home Gardening.

(d) Bedding Sweet Potatoes

(e) Supplementing the farm income with live stock.

(f) Pruning fruit trees.

Group Meetings for women conducted by Misses M. Simpson, Home Economics Teacher, A. M. Motley, Home Agent.

(a) Preparation of Foods and Table Setting.

(b) Soap Making.

11:00—County Health Unit, Dr. E. T. Norman.

11:45—Lunch.

12:30—Remarks, Prin. E. W. Phillips.

12:45—Remarks, Mr. C. C. Pritchett, Pres. Planters Bank & Trust Co.

1:00—Remarks, Mr. G. M. Watson, Supt. of Education, Linden.

1:15—Address, Mr. A. Floyd, Teacher Trainer, Tuskegee Inst.

2:00—Remarks, Mr. F. M. Jones, County Agent.

2:30 — Announcements, adjournment.

7:00—Special program, awarding of prizes.

### PLENTY LOUD

Chief—I am glad that you have been punctual lately, Mr. Brown.

Clerk—Yes, sir, I have bought myself a parrot.

Chief—A parrot? I recommended you to get yourself an alarm clock.

Clerk—I had an alarm clock but soon got used to it. Now I set the clock beside the parrot and when the clock goes off, what the parrot says is enough to rouse the house.—Lustige Koelner Zeitung, Cologne.

### PRETTY TOUGH

The tourist had stopped to change tires. "I suppose," he remarked to a native onlooker, "that in these isolated parts the necessities of life come pretty high."

"Y'er right, stranger," replied the native, gloomily, "an it ain't worth drinkin' when ye get it!"—Telephone Topics.

# DYEING MAY GIVE NEW LIFE TO OLD FADED GARMENTS

Urbana, Jan. 28—Many garments which have seen considerable service but are still in first-rate condition except for faded color may take a new lease on life if correctly dyed. Miss Edna Gray, clothing specialist, college of agriculture, University of Illinois, reminds thrift-minded homemakers of the state.

Making available to homemakers a thrift circular on Dyeing Used Fabrics, Miss Gray gives information on the equipment for home dyeing, the kinds of dyes, the preparation of the material before dyeing and the preparation of the dye for use.

Wool and pure-dye silk dye readily, she states. Dyes prepared for silk or wool or "all fabric" dyes may be used. Weighted silk and wool may shrink in dyeing. The shrinkage in wool can be minimized by avoiding any sudden change in temperature. This can be done by rinsing in hot water and drying in a warm room. Silk pongee resists the dye to some exent, owing to the natural gum present in the fabric, but trouble may be prevented by washing the fabric thoroughly prior to dyeing.

Some rayons will dye like cotton, Miss Gray says. Others are difficult to dye. Homemakers can determine whether the fabric will dye easily by burning a small sample of the fabric. The type rayon which dyes readily burns quickly and gives off an odor of burning leaves. Cellulose acetate, the rayon which is difficult to dye, melts as it burns, forming a very hard shiny black ball. If it is necessary to dye an acetate or a fabric containing some acetate, the specialist suggests that a dye prepared especially for acetate be purchased.

Also included in the circular is considerable color information designed to help the homemaker in replacing successfully the old color of the fabric with a new one. For example, yellow or orange may be successfully turned into bright or dark red, light or dark green, light or dark brown or black.

The circular, Dyeing Used Fabrics, is available from the extension service college of agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

# GEORGIA FARM BOY SHOWS SUCCESS WITH PURE BRED CALVES

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 23 (ANP)—One of the most progressive agricultural programs being developed in any of the Southern states is the Beef Calf project which is being sponsored as part of the 4-H club work in Georgia under the supervision of Alexander Hurse, 4-H club agent, and P. H. Stone, Negro State Extension agent for Georgia.

One hundred and six farm boys are raising a pure-bred white faced Hereford calf each. The Citizens and Southern National bank, a chain banking organization with headquarters in Savannah, is financing the boys in their venture which is now in its third year. Each boy negotiates a loan with the bank, giving his note for sufficient money to purchase the calf. The boy feeds and cares for his stock, and when he is fattened for market, sells him, pays the bank for the purchase money and pockets the difference The result is a marked improvement in livestock breeding among colored farmers in the counties where the project is operating. There are usually two boys selected from a county to enter the plan.

Last year 64 calves were purchased. They cost $2,424.19. When they were fattened and sold, they brought $3,277.83. In addition, the boys received $240 as prize money for showing the calves at the Fat Stock shows held in Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, Macon and Greenville.

Two of the calves died, but were protected by insurance. Five boys did not succeed in putting enough fat on their calves to break even, but the others prospered. A bank official said that one of the fine aspects of the effort was that not a single colored boy had defaulted on his note or failed to live up to every phase of the agreement. The bank is so pleased with the showing made that the project will be continued next year.

## BIG HOG BUTCHERED BY LAWRENCE COUNTY MAN

As showing how hogs can be made to thrive in Arkansas, the Imboden Journal tells of one butchered by Oscar Davis.

The weight was not learned, says the Journal, but "from the following one would readily conclude that the animal was some hog.

"The head weighed 18 pounds and one of the shoulders 87 pounds. Twenty-five gallons of lard were rendered from the fat.

"The animal was of the Duroc breed."

# WM. PICKENS RATES EMANCIPATION AS EPOCHAL DOCUMENT

Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 23 (ANP)—In a stirring Lincoln birthday address and speaking before a large audience attending the fourth of a series of 10 special programs at Westmont Presbyterian church, Dean William Pickens, director of branches, NAACP, declared, "As long as human hearts love freedom, the name of Abraham Lincoln shall remain on the tongues of men."

Dean Pickens listed the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing 4,000,000 slaves, as one of the three great documents in American history. The other two: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. He was introduced by Rev. John Hubert Stanton, pastor of the church, and his appearance was sponsored by the Johnstown branch NAACP.

# GOV. ALLRED OF TEXAS PROVES TO BE SHIFTY POLITICIAN ON EVE OF FACING SENATE PROBE OF HIS IDEAS

## New Dealer Who Opposed Negroes Voting in Democratic Primary Now Saying Many Kind Things About Race

**Austin, Tex., Jan. 11 (ANP) Gov. James V. Allred of Texas, whose appointment by President Roosevet last summer to a federal judgeship in this state will be up for action at this term of congress, is something of a puzzle to many of the state's Negro citizens.**

**Although he has gone out of the way is recent years to praise Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P., address colored meetings and fight for a more equitable diversion of state funds to Negro needs which has established him as a leader of the increasing group of Southern liberals, there are many who recall that it was mainly through his efforts that colored citizens have been excluded from voting in the Democratic Primary which in this section is tantamount to election.**

The voting issue arose when Allred was attorney general. To prevent Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary, he fought the case to the U. S. supreme court and won on the ground that his party was a private club and therefore could restrict its membership to whomever it wished. That ruling still governs Dixie and is the greatest barrier to Negroes voting in the South except the "interpretation of the constitution" clauses and the blunt refusal of registrars to register them.

However, many observers do not blame Allred for his bitter fight. They contend it was a case of self-preservation. As the story goes, Allred was in favor of Negroes voting and during his campaign for election, turned over a large sum of money to a Houston political leader who was to head his campaign among colored Texans. But the Negro leader, after collecting, immediately began working for Allred's opponent. When Allred learned of this double-cross he turned sour on the race and fought for a white primary so that none of his money could help elect an opponent.

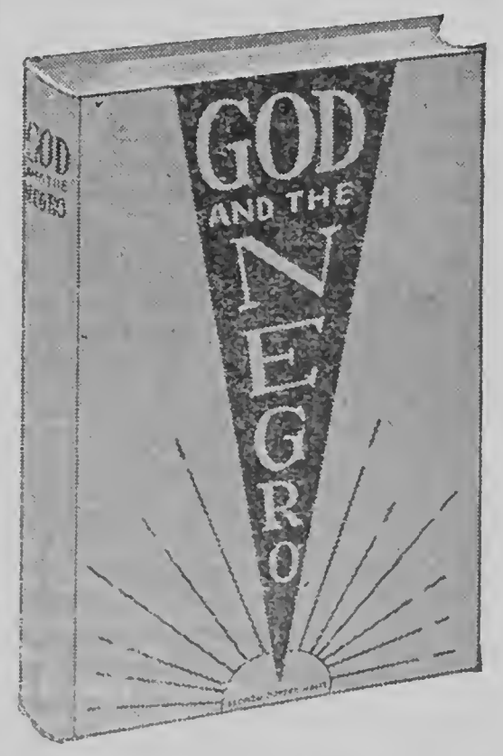
While admitting that a man who would deny an yqualified citizens the right to vote purely on the grounds of race should not be a federal judge, his defenders say that like many other Southern politicians, whatever Allred did was done only because it was politically expedient and not because it represented his true feelings.

They point to last summer's annual session of the National Negro Business league. At that time Gov. Allred got up out of a sick bed and took an airplane to be on hand and address one of the meetings. Met near Prairie View college, he rode the rest of the distance by auto. When the car turned off the highway for the three-quarter mile drive to the campus, the governor was so aroused over the bumpy condition of the road that he immediately had it paved by the state.

At the meeting which he addressed, Gov. Allred lauded the Negro and praised Walter White as a "brave man." Delegates said it was the most amazing public speech they had heard by a Southerner in his position. In his address prepared for delivery to the new state legislature this month, Allred devoted a large portion to the Negro and recommended establishment of a state home for delinquent girls, a state institution for the feeble minded and eppileptic and state aid for students desiring courses not offered at Prairie View but obtainable at the state university.

Some see in his interest in Negroes a realization of the part played by the N. A. A. C. P., in preventing confirmations of Judge Parker's appointment and declare he wants to halt any attack from this quarter by establishing a record of friendliness.

However, no fight is anticipated on Allred's appointmest to the federal judgeship. Many Texans who have looked upon him as something of a puzzle are willing to give him the benefit of any doubt and take the position that his recent utterances are what he really feels and believes on the interracial question.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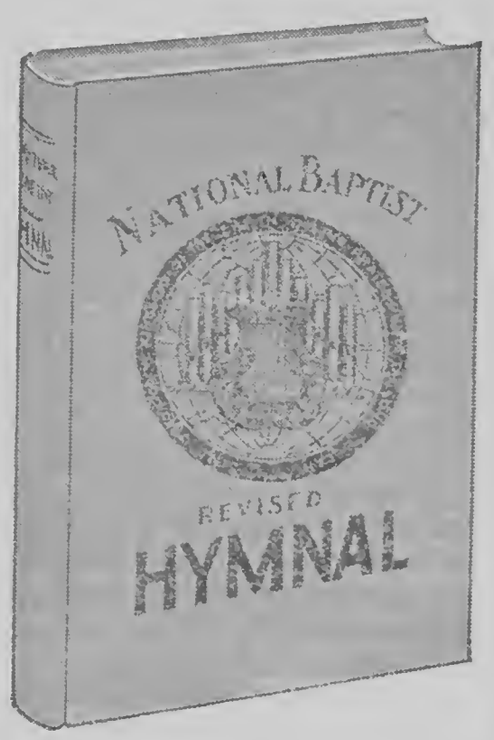


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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## EDITORIAL

From The Bible:—

*"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."* Psalm 37:37.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."
—Henry W. Longfellow.

### "SMALLEST" FARMER—"BIGGEST" MAN

Buster Wright, of Leesburg community, is just about the "smallest" farmer in Georgia. He rents the land he tills and he doesn't even own a good mule. He owns a good ox and this animal is all he has to depend on to help him do his plowing and cultivating. He is less than a "one-horse" farmer. He is a "one-ox" farmer. So when you hear of this poor farmer and his poor way of farming, we know you will wonder why he is worth thinking about, mueh less writing about.

Buster Wright may be the "smallest" farmer in Georgia but there are not many men in that state "bigger" than he is. This proves it. With that one ox to help him on his rented land, last year he harvested a bale of cotton, four tons of peanuts, 60 bushels of corn, and raised enough hogs to provide himself and his family with meat this year. He paid every penny of his rent and the production loan he got in advance, and had some eash left over.

During last summer he produced and sold nearly $80 worth of watermelons; he and his good wife have a big flock of chickens and other fowls; they gathered plenty of vegetables from their small garden, and they put by enough sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes to last them through the winter. Then just before frost he cut his pateh of sugar cane and made his yearly supply of syrup.

These "small" farmers and BIG MEN like Buster Wright are doing a world of good for our Race. They are the fellows who are proving to all what we can do if we go on the farms, roll up our sleeves, go to work and work intelligently. There are a good many of these big men seattered about the country. Every once in a while they are discovered and someone writes about them. And they deserve all the praise we can give them.

Buster Wright is living better and he feels a lot better than thousands of our Group who are living in city and rural slums. He is a "renter," and has a certain degree of independence. He doesn't owe any man anything and he can hold up his head and look anybody in the eye. He doesn't have to take off his hat and kneel, and grovel, and beg someone or the government for "relief." He and that old ox may be a humble pair, but they are not camping on the hard-road, whining because nobody would give them a chanee to make a living, and expecting manna, or meal and fatback to fall down from Heaven.

Here is a fine example, Brother Farmer. You don't have to stay hungry and poor and depressed in the United States. Stop moving around. Settle down. Look for your opportunity, find it, and, like Buster Wright, make the most of it.

### OUR "SLOGAN."

For ten years the slogan of the Modern Farmer has been: "STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT!" We still believe this to be a good slogan for our paper and for a majority of our racial group.

We hope this slogan will appeal especially to the youth of our Race. In agrieulture there is more opportunity for Negro youth than in any other vocation. The fact that white youth of the South are leaving the farms and flocking to the cities and industrial centers is no proof that it would be best for Negro youth to do likewise. The white boy has a chance to succeed in the city. His group owns the mills, the factories, the stores, the transportation systems, the banks. Our group owns little.

But as long as city folks have to eat and love to eat well, there will be opportunity for the Negro farmer to make a living and live a happy, comfortable life. We have too much sense nowadays to be one-crop farmers. We do not have to farm as did our forefathers. We can get more out of good farming and right farm living than ever before. An acre of corn or sweet potatoes, a fat hog or a pure bred milk cow, should look much better to a Negro farm boy than a broom or a coal shovel in some white man's mill or factory.

### COOPERATIVE BUYING

More Units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers are purchasing fertilizer and other farm supplies this year than ever before. This is a good thing for all of us. The saving in money is substantial and the lessons we learn about eooperation is of supreme value.

The Unit that practiees cooperation stays "put." The members never get tired or disgusted with the organization. They have a great big something to keep organized for, and they march on to success.

### A WAR MEASURE THAT SETTLED A GREAT MORAL ISSUE

The Emancipation Proclamation was strictly a "war measure." It was not issued by the immortal Lineoln to settle the question in Ameriea of chattel slavery, but instead, it was issued to help settle an unfortunate and bloody war. Had the South laid down their arms, today perhaps we would not be enslaved, but the Proclamation would have not been written. But it was written, and, although it did not have much effect on the winning of the war by the northern forces, it did settle for all time a great moral issue. That is something few war measures accomplish.

Beeause this was so, we are compelled to recognize that this act of the martyred President was strictly an act of Providence. It was intended. America eould not grow and prosper with slavery. The eountry was established as a haven for the oppressed and it could not become, for all time, a country that oppressed members of a race simply because they possessed a difference of skin and features. So this war measure, issued by a thoughtful man, who himself hated slavery, freed in one day and with one stroke of a pen, four million Negroes from bondage and the entire country from a false idea.

One thing remarkable about the Emancipation Proclamation is the fact that it was so soon aecepted by both the North and the South as an act of justice and as one that would bring to the Nation peace and and prosperity. When this Proclamation was written the question of slavery in Ameriea was settled forever. None desired to bring it baek. None debated or argued for it in Congress or on the public platform. It was vastly different with the Prohibition Amendment. This was also mainly a war measure. But it settled nothing and the question is now before the public again.

The Negro owes more to Lincoln than to any other white man this country has produced. He did not have to write the Proclamation. Neither Congress nor the courts ordered him to do so. Using his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's armies, he wrote it out of the bigness and kindness of his own heart. American Negroes should always remember this and should respect his memory.

According to foreign adviees, India is reported to have purchased 275,000 bu. of Australian wheat.

# BI-PARTISAN LOBBY SEEKS BROADENING OF "SECURITY" LAW

## Group Tells Congress of Big Discrimination Shown Colored Workers

**Washington, Feb. 23 (ANP)—Declaring that in its present form it discriminates against a large percentage of Negro workers and is not at all satisfactory to workers in general, the Non-Partisan Lobby for Economic and Democratic Rights, sponsored by the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, last week filed with the Ways and Means committee of the house a brief detailing proposed revisions in the Social Security act.**

At the same time William P. Robinson, lobby representative, called upon every Negro to write letters to the Ways and Means committee asking that these revisions be made. It was pointed out that enough communieations of this nature will be bound to have an effect and may result in the passage of legislation benefitting thousands of workers now exeluded under provisions of the act.

According to the brief, the present law discriminates against young and women workers, since benefits are based on earnings and these classes are generally paid lower wages. It makes no provision for additional compensation for each dependent. It does not provide compensation for loss of income suffered, does not guarantee an income equal to a minimum standard of living, does not provide for changes in the cost of living, and does not provide that the present benefits are to be made available immediately.

"It does not include farmers, domestic, the self-employed, casual workers, employes of charitable, religious and educational organizations; does not insure those at present unemployed or who suffer other disability, but only some of those who may become unemployed or suffer disability in the future," the brief sets forth. "It provides no safeguards to prevent administrations against workers' interests, is not nationwide in scope, and its costs are placed directly on payroll taxes and indirectly by sales taxes upon workers and consumers, therefore tending to undermine the standard of living of the workers which thereby makes it contrary to the very interests whieh social security is intended to protect."

The brief pointed to a survey of 22 states made by the American Association for Social Security and he finding that unemployment insurance paid less in 1938 than "the totally inadequate home relief." At present benefits are being paid in 28 states and all but Virginia have either unemployment insurance, old-age assistance and aid to the blind and dependent children.

The lobby recommends specifically:

"That the present law be altered so as to apply the policy embodied in the following statement, namely that the costs of soeial insurance must be a primary eharge on the national wealth and be recognized as a part of the federal government's budget, hereafter to be provided for out of the national treasury. Any additional costs resulting from the plan should be derived by suitable tax legislation, from high income brackets, corporate surpluses and other accumulated wealth.

"That unemployment insurance, including full compensation for the whole period of unemployment be provided. That unemployment compensation be made equal to the average weekly wage payable in the occupation or profession in the area. That a weekly minimum compensation of $10 plus $3 for each dependent and a maximum of $20 a week plus $5 for each dependent be provided. That provision be made to adjust compensation rates, aecording to the changes in the cost of living. That those having incomes below the maximum be made eligible for social insurance.

"That persons 60 years of age or over be made eligible to receive compensation equal to average wages, if they were employed up to 60 or over; and if they were receiving unemployment compensation at the age of 60, that they be made eligible for old age compensation equal to the unemployment compensation whieh they were receiving. That all other persons 60 years of age and over be provided for by a minimum compensation of $10 a week, plus $3 for each dependent.

"That domestics, farmers, partially employed, employes of educational, charitable, and religious organizations be made eligible to receive benefits and proteetion.

"That young people, new workers, 18 years of age and over, available for work be made eligible for unemployment eompensation.

"That some provision be written into the bill to prevent discrimination on account of race, color or creed in administration by states reeeiving federal funds.

"We feel that the initial steps to provide this most essential of social services was made to embrace those seetions of labor which have strong and capable organization. But, the elements of this great democracy most in need of this protection have not as yet become so vocal as they undoubtedly will, should their condition continue to be overlooked. It is no answer to the most needy, the farm laborer, the poverty stricken domestie, when you tell them that they will be eared for later. Now is the time to extend the benefit and protection of the law to these most in need of it."

## DEATH PENALTY FOR MOST CRIMES IN AZTECS' LAND

The following facts, relative to the inhabitants of southwestern America before the arrival of the white man, are from a book by F. Martin Brown, and retold by a writer in Everybody's Digest.

A large part of the Aztec's time was occupied with religion. Even gambling had a sort of religious significance for him. A game like dice was played with beans painted blaek on one side and white on the other, and the players pleaded with their dice to fali right.

The Aztec dances were very closely tied up with religion, and generally men danced with men and women with women.

The Aztec laws were extremely strict and death was the penalty for nearly every crime, whether major or petty.

The Aztec had slaves, but the slaves could own property. Frequently a man would sell himself into slavery to pay his debts, and it was possible for him to buy his way out of the hands of his owner.

The poorer Aztecs used the barter method in trading; that is, they swapped one thing for another. The wealthier Aztecs used eocoa beans for "pin" money. Sometimes sacks containing 400 to 8,000 of the beans were used in paying large bills. Tiny nuggets or flakes of gold packed in transparent duck quills were used for money where extremely expensive purchases were concerned. Small irregular pieces of tin were also used as money.

The all-important thing is the God we choose for ourselves, and in whom we will trust.

True Christians are like stars that shine brightest in the darkest night.

# News From and For Members of The N. F. C. F

## ARTICLE ON ALCORN COLLEGE CREATES INTEREST

### Mississippi College Has Many Good Friends

### PRESIDENT BELL'S WORK PRAISED

The Modern Farmer and the National Federation of Colored Farmers have received numerous letters from many sections of the nation, complimenting the article written by Prof. P. S. Bowles, Director of Placement Bureau, Alcorn A. & M. College, of Mississippi, and lauding the work and the vision of Prof. William H. Bell, president of the college. Prof. Bowles' article and illustrations depicting the type of service the college is performing for the sons and daughters of the Negroes of Mississippi, for the farmers of that state and other states, appeared in the December (1938) issue of the **Modern Farmer.**

Excerpts from some of the many letters received follow:

"The December issue of the Modern Farmer is received and I am more than delighted with the volume of interesting and helpful information it contains. The article on Alcorn College was particularly of interest to me and the many friends and students of Alcorn in our community."

A. D. Fobbs, Instructor of Agriculture, Hopewell Vocational School, Collins, Miss.

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"I am glad to see that Alcorn, under the able leadership of President Bell, is making such wonderful progress. I want to congratulate Pres. Bell and his co-workers for the success they are having."

F. D. Bluford, Pres. Agr. & Tech. College of North Carolina.

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"The Modern Farmer and the article on Alcorn College are very interesting and I hope all success."

Fred McCuistion, Executive Agent, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, Nashville, Tenn.

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"I read the article about Alcorn and must say it was very interesting. I feel that the article gave the college justice and I am glad to admit that I am a friend to Alcorn."

E. W. Hayes, Starkville, Miss.

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"On every page of the December Modern Farmer there was an article that interested me, but the two that will be of the most benefit to me in my program of work are "Baby Chicks—Their Care," and the Quilt Patterns. The article by Prof. Bowles, of Alcorn, is splendid. I was very glad to have the opportunity to clip the 4-H group made at Alcorn the past summer."

Willie Mae Carroll, Home Demonstration Agent, Aberdeen, Miss.

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"I read the Modern Farmer with much interest and congratulate you upon the publication. I am glad to endorse any movement which has as its definite aim, the improvement of conditions among farmers and their families."

J. F. Drake, President, State Agricultural & Mechanical Inst., Normal, Ala.

"We thank you for the Modern Farmer and wish you success."

J. S. Vandiver, State Supt. of Education, Jackson, Miss.

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"Thank you for the December issue of Modern Farmer. The publication is undoubtedly a real service to our many Negro farmers."

John M. Gandy, Pres. Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, Va.

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"I read the December Modern Farmer and found plenty of news that would interest any person interested in progress. I have watched the progress Alcorn College has made the past four years under Pres. Bell's administration. He is certainly doing a good job trying to encourage appreciation for farm life in Mississippi. He does more each minute than some of our leaders do in a year. The conditions are certainly being improved in and around the college area. The Modern Farmer is a stimulating factor in promoting interest in agriculture among Negroes."

J. C. Dunbar, Larman, Miss.

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Tallahasee, Fla.

I want to thank you for allowing me to see the December issue of the Modern Farmer. If I can be of any service in extending the advantages which this position offered, I shall be glad to do so.

Yours very truly,

J. R. E. Lee, President Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College.

---

Moorhead, Miss.

May I thank you for the copy of the Modern Farmer which gave much information in regards to Alcorn College.

Yours truly,

I. H. Montgomery, Demonstration Agent.

### COTTON SURPLUS

Senators representing the cotton-producing states, assisted by experts from the Department of Agriculture, were searching yesterday for a solution to an acute problem facing the nation's major exportable farm commodity, says a report in the New York Times. These legislators turned from the relief appropriation to their sectional problem to find that their part of the farm situation already has reached an emergency phase. Back of it was the continually piling up of loan cotton, already amounting to nearly 11,000,000 bales, calling for further acreage reduction or other drastic steps either to remove the drag of this surplus from the market, or to recapture the country's shrinking foreign market for the staple. The group of southerners was called together by Senator Smith of South Carolina to discuss his new bill providing a plan to reduce the present heavy surplus.

## BISHOP FLIPPER DISCOURSES ON "LOVE" AS VIRTUE

**No Greater Moral Force in the World Than Love, Declares Bishop J. S. Flipper**

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 16 (ANP)—Concluding a series of successful conferences in South Carolina recently, Bishop J. S. Flipper who presides over the "Iodine State" said, "there is no greater moral force in the world than love." With this theme as the basis of an oration delivered by the senior prelate of the A. M. E. Church, presiding elders, ministers and numerous lay people gathered in spacious Trinity church in Manning were happily informed of the great increase in conference claims over the previous year.

As chancellor of Allen university, the renowned religionist spoke briefly of the progress of the Columbia institution that has made rapid progress. With many more students enrolled at Allen this year, and the splendid spirit of cooperation that is existent between presiding elders, ministers and others interested in the educational progress of youth, Bishop Flipper sees ahead "a bright future for Allen." He acknowledges gratefully the gift of a $25,000 organ from an outstanding South Carolina citizen, whose contribution is said to be unequalled in recent months.

## COLORED ARTISTS EXHIBIT WORK AT BALTIMORE MUSEUM

Baltimore, Feb. 16 (ANP)—An exhibit attracting considerable attention and eliciting favorable comment in the Baltimore Museum of Art is the showing of Negro contemporary art which will remain in view until Feb. 19.

Exhibits include oils. water colors, sculpture tempera and black and whites, the latter including lithographs, wood engraving, etchings, steel engravings and drawings. While the artists used Negro models the subject matter is varied.

Among the canvasses are "Three Trees," by Robert Neal; "Chicken Shack," by Archibald Motley, Jr.; "The Janitor Paints," by Palmer C. Hayden; "Abstraction III," by Samuel Joseph Brown and many others.

## LARGE CROWD AT BRAWLEY FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Feb. 16 (ANP)—The 19th Street Baptist church was crowded to overflowing on Monday when funeral services for Dr. Benjamin G. Brawley were held. Dr. Brawley was 56 years old.

Prominent citizens, including ministers and educators, spoke in praise of the scholarly attainments of the deceased, who was professor of English at Howard university, His wife, two sisters and three brothers survive him. nlterment was in Lincoln cemetery.

Dr. Brawley was president of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth and was an ordained Baptist clergyman. He was the author of many books, publications an darticles his books including "A Short History of the American Negro," "A Social History of the American Negro," and "The Negro in Literature and Art," and others on English and Literature.

## CONSERVATION EDUCATION

The Scientific Monthly (February) contains an item on conservation teaching by Carroll L. Fenton. Reviewing papers at the recent meeting of the American Nature Study Society, it says in part: "Conservation education which takes exhibits and demonstrations into the village and country schools was described by John C. Caldwell, of Tennessee. Mr. Caldwell has a car, a trailer and a tent; he can hold a meeting in a town or stop to work with children by the roadside. Tennessee's trailer educational service has visited 350 schools and held 600 meetings. Each visit is intended to begin a conservation project in which teachers and children cooperate. Once such a project is begun, there is no need for a law to force the teaching of conservation."

## ELECTRIFIED FARM SURVEY

American farms now are being electrified at the rate of about 200,000 a year, a far more rapid acceleration than was recorded in all the years prior to the depression, a survey by the magazine Steel reveals. In 1924 only 204-780 farms, as classified by the Census Bureau, were using electricity supplied by a central or commercial source. By 1929 the number had more than doubled to 576,168. The depression slowed the movement so that in 1933 there were only 4,100 new installations. But the number has increased year by year, until at least 1,460,000 farms now have electricity supplied by commercial or government-sponsored companies. (Press.)

## SUGAR CANE FOR SIRUP

"Two new disease-resistant varieties of sugar cane, known so far as CP 29-116 and Co. 290, seem likely to lead to a restoration of sugar-cane growing for sirup for home and farm use in the coastal plains areas of South Atlantic states," says the Country Gentleman (February). "Formerly an important source of sirup in the South, the sugar-cane crop was invaded some years ago by mosaic disease. In the spring of 1937 the Extension Service of South Carolina co-operated with plant breeders of the United States Department of Agriculture in introducing these two new sugar-cane varieties which combine disease resistance with desirable sirup-making qualities. It is probable that these new varieties will largely replace other disease-tolerant varieties now grown."

## FARM PRICE INDEX DOWN

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said yesterday the government index of farm prices dropped to 94 precent of the prewar level in mid-January, compared with 96 on December 15 and with 102 on January 15 a year ago. The bureau attributed the decline principally to a sharp break in egg prices and a greater than seasonal decline in prices of dairy products. (A. P.)

## "PATH TO PLENTY"

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in his book "Paths to Plenty," published last week, assails totalitarian charges that democracy is doomed, and urges all clergymen to redefine religion in terms of general welfare. "Democracy is on trial today," the Secretary writes. "It has been challenged in this country and the whole world. Organized violence, disregarding legal rights, moral rights and individual rights threatens to destroy the democratic ideal. Those who advocate the rule or force ridicule democracy. They say democracy does not work. They ay that only through discipline imposed from above can there be any security for the common people. Even in this country, where we have never known anything but democracy, this dangerous doctrine is beginning to be heard----We Americans must not and will not let the rule of force replace the rule of law. But if we are going to succed, our democracy must be efficient and it must have purpose. It is vital that the wills and hearts of all the peopl of the United States be captured by the doctrine of the general welfare in the capitalistic-democratic sense of the term. We should seek it more enthusiastically, more efficiently, and more righteously under our set-up than do the Nazis and Communists under theirs." (Washington Post, Jan. 28.)

## PLASTICS FROM COFFEE

Business Week (January 28) reorts that interests in South America have developed "coffee plastic" as the first fruit of a program for the development of non-beverage uses for the annual 4,000,000-bag coffee surplus. The item says in part: "Most remarkable feature of coffee plastic is the fact that it is wholly the product of unroasted coffee beans. Additives are substantially zero, because the bean itself furnishes bulk material, plasticizers, and dyes in a full range of colors. Since the beans are not roasted in the production process, the plastic has no odor. Most comforting feature, from the point of view of the domestic plastics industry, is the fact that there will be no effort whatever to introduce coffee plastic to the North American market----Coffee plastics will be manufactured into South American products for South Americans. Contemplated products include a flooring to be produced in tile-like squares about one foot or so on a side, an insulating and acoustical wallboard, a roofing material, and all the wide range of molded products to which synthetic plastics have been adapted. Since coffee plastic has good dielectric strength for all electric currents except those beyond the usual radio frequencies, it is expected to find a large field in electric fixtures, radio parts, and radio cabinets. During the synthesizing of plastics from the beans, it is anticipated that valuable byproducts will be recovered—among them a "drying oil" similar to linseed, a fertilizer which also acts as a growth agency for desirable soil bacteria, vitamin D for both human and animal consumption, a colorful series of vegetable dyes, and, of course, caffeine."

# "THE OLD GIVES WAY TO THE NEW"

Your Arcadian Farm Reporter presents two contrasting scenes which typify the pains of progress—the cradling of grain, and harvest by the combine.

In its day, cradling of grain was a noble art. It took all that a man could give—skill, strength, stamina. The ring of whetstone on scythe was music in the harvest field; and the grain harvest itself was a social event of the countryside.

But those days have gone forever. The rising generation knows little of this oldtime skill. First came the harvester, and now the combine, and cradling is of the past . . . because these newer methods give a greater return **per hour of human time** spent in productive work.

**So Time Is Saved!**

Sometimes your reported speculates on what is being done with all of these extra hours which the harvester and combine, and other "better ways" of doing things save for somebody. And your Reporter would like to meet the somebodies who are using these extra hours. He would like to know who has these "saved" hours, and what is being done with them.

The answer, of course, is to be seen everywhere in the South—and all over the country. Better roads, and safer roads—bigger and better educational institutions—more time given to the training of men and women in all walks of life—better homes and better equipped homes—all of those things which make life in this generation at least more comfortable than it was in the past. For all of these improvements became possible only as our farming industry became more efficient, and could **save time** which could be used in other work, or in doing other things.

**More "Power" for the Soil**

Now comes Arcadian Nitrate, in further contrast with the grain cradle and the combine. "Hopewell" digs down for coal, reaches up into the air for nitrogen, and with the power derived from coal, fixes the nitrogen of the air in usable form. "Baton Rouge" bores far down into the ground and brings up sodium deposited there by Nature, nobody knows how many years ago. This sodium drawn from the depths of the earth, and the nitrogen from the inexhaustible supplies of the air are brought together and we have Arcadian Nitrate. The American Soda.

Arcadian used on the land, in proper balance with other necessary plant foods, does what the harvester and the combine are doing—it makes the time spent in the basic industry of farming more efficient. It means the saving of countless hours of sweat and toil where crops are produced under conditions of nitrogen shortage, for under this handicap it is necessary to plow, plant, and till much more land to produce the desired number of bales, bushels, or pounds of crop. Thus Arcadian means a larger "yield per hour" . . . **more for your time!**—Arcadian Grower.

## ANCIENT DRUMS OF INDIA

The drum is something more, in India, than a musical instrument—it occupies an important place in Indian myth and legend. The most ancient of these drums is the mrdanga, the two heads of which are made of parchment and tuned by braces. A mixture of flour and water is frequently applied to the head to increase the volume, and the drum is played with the fingers. Among primitive peoples the drum is used as a medium for transmitting signals, news and other types of messages. Some of them can be heard for a distance of six miles, and one small instrument, not two feet high, has been known to send its sound for 10 miles.

## CUSTOMERS HE HELPED RECUSE HIS BUSINESS, BUT JOE HESS IS DEAD

Danville, Ind.,—When he was 10 years old Joe Hess came to Indiana from Germany, and began working in stores at Ligonier and Fort Wayne. In 1902 he started his own store here. The depression threatened to swamp his neighbors a few years ago, but Joe stuck by his slogan: "Credit to all who deserve it." His own creditors, however, closed in on Joe last autumn. Fellow merchants arranged a sale for him in December, and folks from miles around came in and bought cotton socks for $15, a handkerchief for $10, and so on. That sale pulled Danville's biggest department store out of bankruptcy, and Joe was deeply grateful. But the strain had been too much. Today Joe Hess, merchant, died at the age of 67 years

# TOPEKA HAS CHURCH LEADERS IN COUNCIL

Topeka, Kans., (ANP)—Topeka drew distinguished churchmen, ministers and laymen to the recent two-day session of the Winter Council of Ministers and Lay Workers of the C. M. E. Church, whose sessions were presided over by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, resident bishop of Kansas City, Kan., and presiding bishop of the Fourth Episcopal district. Sessions were held in Lane Chapel C. M. E. church, the Rev. E. L. Hollis, pastor.

The general theme was "The Type of Church Needed in the Present Baffling Crisis." Bishop Hamlett gave the keynote address Thursday morning at the opening session and outlined the variety and scope of the discussions. In the group of delegates and visitors in addition to Bishop and Mrs. J. A. Hamlett were three general officers of the C. M. E. Church: Drs. J. B. Boyd, general secretary and superannuated preachers, widows and orphans, Memphis; B. Julian Smith general secretary of the department of religious education, Chicago, and C. E. Chapman, general secretary of the department of public relations, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. R. O. Langford, a recent transfer to the Kansas-Missouri conference who is now stationed at Jamison temple, Kansas City, Mo., was presented to the council by Bishop Hamlett. Dr. Langford expressed supreme delight at being a member of the conference and pledged wholehearted support to the Forward Movement program now under way in the conference.

The financial reports made by the two presiding elders districts were far in advance of reports made at the previous winter council in January, 1937. The two presiding elders Revs. L. E. B. Rosser of the Missouri district and C. E. Chapman of the Kansas district, engaged in keen rivalry for financial leadership in the conference. The Kansas district, though considerably smaller numerically, outdistanced the big Missouri district in the amount of money raised for annual conference and general church purposes. The Kansas district reported one-half of its entire annual budget assessment, though the conference year was only four months old.

## NECTAR, NOT HONEY, THAT ATTRACTS BEE TO BLOOMS

It is nectar, not honey, that attracts the bees to the flowers. This nectar is usually found in a little gland at the base of the petal. This is what the bee, and various flies and ants steal from the flower, asserts a writer in the Montreal Herald. When the bee has sucked up the nectar, it turns it into honey in a portion of its stomach called the honeycrop. Therefore the only place where honey exists is in the crop of the bee, and later where it deposits it in the cells of the hive.

The flower's nectar is almost pure sacchrose, whilst honey manufactured in the bee's honey-crop is dextrose and levulose. Thus the bee performs the wonderful feat of changing cane-sugar into grape-sugar. Of course the flowering plant does not offer the nectar free. It is a bribe to attract the hairy-bodied bees, who in search for it, rub their bodies against the pollen-covered anthers, and visiting another plant, fertilize it with this pollen and thus carry out the reproduction of the plant. To avoid being robbed of honey by useless insects, flowers often have hairy stems so that ants cannot climb up, and deep-throated flowers so that only the long-tongued bees can reach the nectar. On the petals of the primrose you will see definite lines which botanists call "honey-guides" for as on other flowers, they are thought to be there to guide the bees to the nectar—not the honey!

## YEAST PLANT IS CLASSED NEXT IN VALUE TO WHEAT

If tea, coffee, cocoa and tobacco plants all ceased to exist tomorrow life would go on much as usual. But if grass disappeared, so would man, and with him, all the other warm-blooded creatures, writes T. C. Bridges in London Answers magazine.

The banana gives more food to the acre than any other plant, and is grown in the whole belt of the tropics for 25 degrees on either side of the Equator. All it asks is heat and moisture. It does not need replanting, but keeps on throwing up shoots from the same root, and each shoot blooms and bears fruit in 18 months.

The yam does require cultivation, but not much. Slips of the vine stuck in moist ground grow at once, and produce tubers weighing up to 10 or 12 pounds each. They are even more nourishing than the ordinary potato of the temperate zone, and form a large part of the food of about one-third of the world's population.

Peanuts, rape, poppy, the oil palm, the sunflower, and the cotton plant all produce valuable oils. On these oils we depend for soap, margarine, paints and varnishes, stock feed and many other necessities.

Last, but certainly not least, comes a plant so humble that few have ever seen it, yet everyone eats its product every day. We refer to the yeast plant, the minute fungus which causes our bread to rise. Except baking powder,


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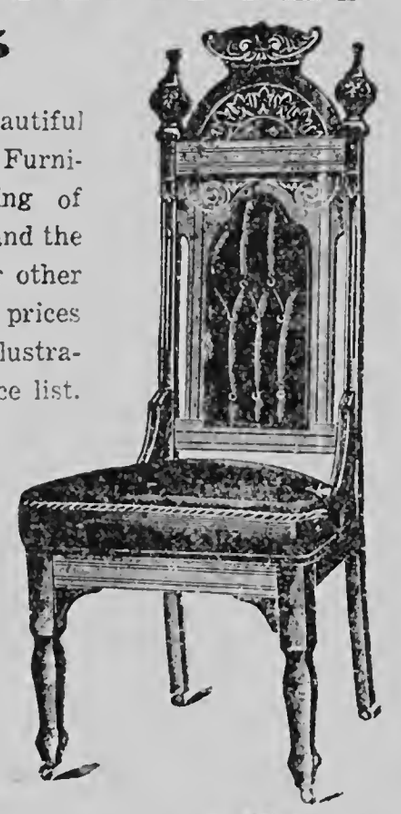

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# BLAMES UNEQUAL INDUSTRIAL, FARM PRICES FOR SLUMP

The No. 1 problem confronting America is the continued disparity between industrial prices and wages and agricultural prices. Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural association, so declared yesterday before more than 3,000 farmers attending the organization's annual meeting in the Stevens hotel. He said he believed that this disparity is the major cause of continued unemployment.

"I fear we are facing a serious decline in price levels," Smith said, "unless there is a much greater participation in the feed grain adjustment program in 1939 and a tight control is maintained over grain surpluses."

**Urges Cooperation with AAA**

Smith, one of the chief sponsors of the New Deal's crop control legislation, urged farmers to continue to cooperate with the government's agricultural program. He termed the agricultural adjustment act of 1938 the best law ever passed by congress for the stabilization of American agriculture. It may be necessary, he said, to seek some amendments or modifications. He acknowledged that delays, inequitable farm acreage allotments, and other injustices, combined to limit participation in the 1938 AAA program in the cotton and corn belts, as well as in other sections.

Smith's organization lost some members last year because of the government crop control plan. He said yesterday that some farmers were dissatisfied with the position of their county farm bureaus and the association in supporting the AAA of 1938. Other losses were encountered he said, because of local conditions.

**Holds Criticism Unjust**

He said that there possibly had been too much direction from Washington. But, he added, regardless of the errors or mistakes of judgment that have been made, he feels that there can be little just criticism of the present AAA law.

Although he was critical of the administration's spending policy, which has nearly tripled the national debt, Smith said he believed that subsidies to farmers under the crop control program should be continued. However, the huge expenditures of government have not removed the causes of the depression, he added, but "have done little more than mitigate its hardships."

Smith said that efforts are being made to amend, if not repeal, the 1938 farm law. He referred specifically to the advocacy of a so-called domestic allotment plan whereby farm production would not be limited, a fixed price being paid for products sold at home, and the surplus being dumped abroad. Of this, he said: "We should not support any program that would have the effect of selling America's soils to foreign consumers at far below their value."

# THE STORY OF A YEAR 'ROUND FARM

Your Arcadian Farm Reporter was reading recently that a typical wheat farmer in the Middle-West is occupied only about 80 days a year in producing his crop. The article also stated that producing cotton under the old "one crop" system requires an average of only about 130 days of work a year.

It was pointed out that one of the main advantages of "balanced farming" is the fact that it means more days per year for income-producing work . . . less "unemployment" for the labor, equipment and investment in the farm.

This, of course, is easier said than done! Nevertheless, many a farmer has succeeded in finding profitable use for "out-of-season" time. Let us tell you about one He is a mighty capable young farmer who started several years ago on a plan to furnish year 'round work on his farm.

**Crops Coupled With Livestock**

His cropping system is cotton, corn, hay, and winter legumes—all grown in a rotation system. The cotton receives 400 pounds per acre of a 4-8-4 fertilizer, plus a side-dressing of 100 pounds of Arcadian Nitrate per acre, while his corn gets 150 pounds of Arcadian.

With plenty of organic matter in the soil from winter green manure crops, the soil holds its moisture well, and the fertilizers are able to do their work to best advantage, so that yields on his farm are considerably above average. The corn is fed to the brood sows and a fine bunch of pigs which are finished for the late spring and early fall markets.

During the months between producing and harvesting crops this farmer and his help keep busy repairing old buildings and putting up new ones with lumber which he cuts and saws from the woodland on the farm. Fencing, terracing and many other improvement jobs are done during this period—and, of course, the livestock must be tended. Your Reporter saw **seventeen miles** of terraces which this farmer has built in the past three years with a tractor and small terracing machine on his 628 acres of cultivated land!—Arcadian Grower.

## Joseph H. Dean Is Named To FSA Post

Washington (ANP)—Joseph H. Dean of Alcorn, Miss., has been added to the regional staff of the Tenant Purchase section of the Farm Security administration at Little Rock, it has been announced by FSA regional officials.

Mr. Dean, who will have the title of regional field assistant, will assist the FSA in carrying out policies in connection with the Tenant Purchase program, in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. He will contact Negro extension workers, Negro Smith-Hughes teachers and mation concerning the program being other Negro leaders, giving inforconducted under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase act, and will solicit aid in securing qualified Negro applicants.

Mr. Dean, a native of Alabama, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, holding a bachelor of science degree in agriculture. He also studied at the American Poultry school at Kansas City and at Iowa State college.

After completing his education, he served as principal and teacher of vocational agriculture in high schools at Sumrall and Columbia, Miss., and from 1930 to 1935 was attached to the staff of the Mississippi State Department of Education as Assistant State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture.

From 1935 until he resigned to accept his present position, he occupied the post of resident teacher trainer at Alcorn college.

## Homeless Missouri Sharecropers Are Serious Problem

New Madrid, Mo.—(ANP)—Last Wednesday, after a fortnight of trials and tribulations, the problem of the encamped sharecroppers in Southeast Missouri still baffled solution and there was no indication as to what would be done with the 500 Negroes who, on Monday, were put into a camp six miles east of Highway 61—in a swamp area inundated during the 1937 floods.

The colored sharecroppers who constituted more than one-third of the group which had previously pitched camp along highways of the district, were evidently prepared for a long stay. Sheriff A. S. Stanley of New Madrid county and Sgt. R. R. Reed of the State Highway patrol reported, however, that the camp was peaceful.

The officers said the sharecroppers had sufficient food, received from surplus commodity warehouses and from private sources, and Sheriff Stanley said, "I don't know what to do. They apparently want to stay up there and wait for some guardian angel to come and take care of them. If they don't want to go to any farms, you can't make the landowners take them. Sgt. Reed said there was a probability the sharecroppers would be moved to farms soon, but Sheriff Stanley said no procedure had as yet been worked out.

# S. C. STATE COLLEGE LAUNCHES FIVE YEAR EXPANSION PROGRAM

Orangeburg, S. C.—(ANP) South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College has entered a five-year expansion program that will provide many additional physical facilities and improved academic training for more than 70 students of college level enrolled at the beginning of the fall and winter session 1938-39.

The new five-year program calls for an expenditure in physical improvements of more than one-half million dollars. Physical improvements which have recently been completed or are underway are (1) a boys' dormitory, erected at a cost of 60.000, (2) a modern three-story, well-lighted library, erected and equipped at a cost of more than $80.000, (3) a new stadium and athletic field, built and graded at a cost of more than $20.000, and (4) a $120,000 Trades building, the center unit now nearing completion.

Other physical improvement yet to be constructed and a part of the five-year program are (1) a boys' dormitory at $65,000. (2) a laundry to cost $25.000, (3) a Home Economics building to cost $65,000; all three of these projects to get under way within another year. Also an administration building, a power plant and a group of faculty homes will make up the third stage of improvements in the five-year plan.

Besides these numerous physical improvements, the new five-year program calls for administrative and academic changes to meet the needs of an increasingly large enrollment of college students. These academic changes involve each of four divisions of the college, namely: the Division of Agriculture, Home Economics, Mechanic Industries and Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Agricultural training for Negroes in South Carolina has made encouraging progress through the division of agriculture at South Carolina State. Funds for expansion of the work in the four departments of the Division of Agriculture have been requested for 1939 to care for several new projects proposed in the 1939 program. According to W. M. Buchanan, dean of the division, "Agriculture at State College is in process of change, so that it can analyze and solve the problems of agriculture that now confront the farmer and rural situations."

Adjustments in the program are designated to make scientific agriculture point the way to building, enriching and conserving the soil. Attention is directed to the fact anew that the forests and farmers' wood lot are valuable economic crops. The paper industry that is coming South demands more attention be given to trees of the forest as sources of wealth.

The growing of farm animals for milk and meat receives more emphasis. Replenishing the table from field and garden is the fertile field by which substitutions are emphasized for the diminishing cash crops, cotton and tobacco.

The program for milk and meat production and the production of vegetables and fruits or the table is not pushed at the expense of other phases of agriculture. There is now under construction a building to house farm machinery so it can be used in teaching its use and its economic productive value to the students who in turn will take its use to the farm and fields.

Mrs. Geraldine Jones Hurd, dean of the Home Economics Division, says that the department is striving to offer courses in keeping with the problems of these confusing times when values and standards are so important and yet so hard to set up and maintain.

Funds for expansion of the program in the division here have been requested for 1939 to develop new projects and new trends in homemaking. A long time plan is being formulated which represents the best thinking of experts in home economics and courses are being re-evaluated to suit future needs. A building dedicated exclusively to home economics is being planned with a children's building in close connection to meet the needs of future expansion and growth of the program.

The training of Negroes for gainful employment in skilled work is the primary function of the Division of Mechanical Industries. At the present time a new building is being constructed through WPA aid. The central portion of the building is rapidly approaching completion and work on the two wings is expected to be released promptly. When completed, the building will constitute a typical industrial layout

**WRONG TWO WAYS**

Grocer—What was the matter with those eggs I sent you?

Housewife—Too small for their age.

**SOLELESS SOUL**

A Backwoods Woman, the soles of whose feet had been toughened by a lifetime of shoelessness, was standing in front of her cabin fireplace one day, when her husband addressed her:

"You'd better move your foot a mite, maw, you're standin' on a live coal."

Said she, nonchalantly—"Which foot paw?"

**BROTHERS IN LAW KILL EACH OTHER; DOUBLE FUNERAL**

Whitesburg, Ky.,—More than 1,000 mountaineers attended the double funeral at Long Fork of Tom Burke, 40 years old, and Richard Johnson, 36, brothers-in-law who fought a duel early Sunday morning—killing each other over a few bushels of corn. The men met on the roadside, after previous heated quarrels. Both drew revolvers and began firing. Burke fell first, but after he fell he fired another shot which struck and killed Johnson. Burke had married Johnson's sister, and rented from Johnson. Burke has nine children. Three ministers officiated in the services at the graveside.

# TALLADEGA COLLEGE VICTIM OF MEANNESS OF ALABAMA NATIVES

## Unrest in Student Body Follows Acts of Police Brutality; Barn Burned

Talladega, Ala., Feb. 9 (ANP)—Race relations in this peaceful little Alabama area where Talladega college is located have been a bit strained in recent weeks, but school and city officials are hoping for an early return to normalcy.

The current unrest began some months ago when a white man endeavored to rob the comptroller's office. The school's night watchman caught him after shooting the intruder in the leg. White people about the town, a small village near the school, were a bit indignant about the shooting, even though the police department backed the watchman. There was some talking about blowing up one of the buildings. A little later the barn belonging to the college did burn down rather mysteriously, causing some thousands of dollars worth of damage. There was no evidence pointing to the origin of the fire.

**Then two weeks ago, there was a bit of disturbance at the local theatre, which has a section for its colored patrons. Because of the tension, the girls were not allowed to attend this particular show because it was a midnight performance, but a few college boys went. A little fracas arose between the colored and white crowds, composed almost entirely of townsfolk. A college boy was struck by the police and the boy fell back on a white woman knocking her nearly under a car.**

The student body talked the situation over and at present is refraining from attending the theatre. Any disturbance in the economic relationships between the school and the town, which gets a good deal of its patronage from the institution normally, merely accentuates whatever feeling exists. The mayor and chief of police have been out to talk with President Gallagher. For a time a few students were apprehensive. The situation seems to be quieting down, however, and it is hoped will soon blow over.

## "Salute The Flag"

**(By William Pickens for ANP)**

The court of appeals of New York has ruled that it is not an unreasonable or unjust requirement that school children, public school children salute the flag of their country. I have mostly listened and read for years about these cases where some children refuse to salute the flag and claim that it is like bowing to Baal or worshiping idols, or some other false religion, and that their mother or father has forbidden them to offer the salute.

It never has seemed to me quite a sensible argument that a flag-salute was to be put on a religious basis. But I felt rather sympathetic with the flag when some nut had to be compelled to salute it. Except in time of war and of military discipline, it seems that the great flag could afford to ignore the rationalizers who were opposed to saluting it. But I have never thought that the requirement violated a public school room, that he refuse to throw than does the requirement that he take off his hat when he enters the schol room, that he refuse to throw waste paper in the aisles, or that he "be polite to teacher." It seemed to me that those who raised the religious angle were trying to inject religion into a purely secular matter.

Let the flag represent democratic spirit, love and cooperation of people in maintaining freedom and liberty; let it represent the sentiment that builds up the school funds to pay for youngster's education; let it represent the sacrifices of his parents and of other parents, and, if he does not want to take off his hat an dsalute it, somebody ought to take a switch to his hide!

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## THE WORKS PROGRAM

Works Progress Administration

New York, N. Y.—An exhibition of Negro Cultural Work on the Federal Arts Project of New York City is now taking place at the Harlem Community Art Center, 290 Lenox Avenue. The hours of the exhibition are from 10 a. m., to 10 p. m., daily.

The Writers Project is represented not only by manuscripts and published books but by rare source material from the famous Spingarn and Peterson collections. In addition there is a display of photographic reproductions of the Arthur Schomburg collection.

The Art Project exhibition includes not only sculpture, paintings, prints, weaving, and photographs by Negro writers, but also much material by white artists on subjects relating to the Negro people.

Art classes for Negro children are shown in illustration, and also paintings by Negro child students of the Federal art schools.

The Theatre Project is represented by many plays and manuscripts of plays produced and in production, as well as original sketches for costumes, models of stage sets, and other material from "Haiti," "Bassa Moona," "The Trial of Dr. Beck," "Macbeth," and "The Conjur Man Dies."

Among the exhibits of the Music Project are transcripts of original Negro spirituals discovered in research by project workers, as well as many protographs of Negro musicians at work and Negro students in Federal music classes.

The exhibition will continue until February 17th.

## LISTEN TO THIS

By Hobart T. Mitchell

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George Washington Carver, Director of Agricultural Research and professor of Chemistry at Tuskegee, 1922 recipient of the Spingarn Medal, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain, was born a slave in 1864 in a one-room cabin at Diamond Grove, Missouri. It took him 18 years to graduate from the Iowa State University, and two more to get his master's degree.

Ceaser, a South Carolina slave, became famed for a cure for poison which was a compound of plantain, hoarhound, gold rod roots, rum and lye, and in 1750 the legislature of the colony ordered it published for the use and benefit of the people.

A Negro boy, Henry Johnson, sixteen years of age, was held aboard ship at sea for a period of five months, during which time he was not permitted to inform his mother of his whereabouts.

The boy was a resident of Washington. On Sept. 26, 1879, he and several of his fellows were induced by a colored man to accompany him to Baltimore where the boys were signed aboard an oyster schooner bound to sea, on representation that they were 21 years of age. Each was advanced seven dollars from his pay, which the colored man took.

The schooner, the Thomas W. Moore, Captain Lewis in command, was one of the three vessels operating as a fleet, and every two weeks one of the three returned to port bringing the combined oyster haul. A different ship alternated each trip but the boy was always put to work on one of the other vessels when it was the Thomas W. Moore's turn to return to port.

During the entire five months period, the boy's mother had no knowledge of her son's whereabouts, and her anxiety may be imagined. When he did return, he was so frost bitten and sick that it required months of nursing to restore him to health. When discharged, the boy had been given $3.75 as the balance of his earnings. He was supposed to receive a salary of $7.00 per month.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug 28, 1936—The National Association of Teachers went on record as favoring Negro history in white schools, in its recent annual meeting, as follows: We are convinced that one item in this program should be the inclusion of Negro history in the curricula of both Negro and white schools at all levels, for the development of justifiable pride on the part of the Negroes, and of understanding and cooperation on the part of both races.

There is no proof that the fluid used by Christ in instituting the sacred communion was alcoholic, it is nowhere called wine, but simply the "fruit of the vine."

Negroes held altogether about seventy-five commissions during the Civil War.

(What the white Doctor of Medicine believed about the Negro child in 1757) Meckel in 1757 stated as a fact that the color of the Negro child when first born is yellow, which becomes a shiny black in manhood, and this statement was practically repeated in 1852 by Dr. Cartwright of New Orleans, who claimed as a fact that "Negro children and white children are alike at birth in one particular—they are both born white and so much alike, as far as color is concerned, as scarcely to be distinguished from each other.

Federal District Court of Maryland, Nov. 8, 1880, Judge Morris stated that a large sum of money given to a colored woman would probably be ruinous to her.

The Roman Catholic Church, in 1888, appointed its first Negro priest in the United States.

Through this day, O Lord,
Let me touch as many lives as possible for Thee
And every life I touch wilt Thou,
By Thy Spirit quicken
Whether through the thoughts I think,
The words I speak, the prayers I breathe,
The column I write, or the life I live.

## NEBRASKA BABY'S MOTHER ONLY THIRTEEN, FATHER IS FOURTEEN

Grand Island, Neb.,—According to County Attorney Louis Holmes, a girl only 13 years old gave birth to a son at a hospital here last week. Both are doing well. The father is 14 years old. Hospital attaches confirmed the birth, but declined to reveal the girl's identity.

# MRS. LUCY HUGHES, WOMAN MISSIONARY GOES 10,000 MILES

## Gives Graphic Account Of British Exploitation in Many Parts of Africa

Capetown, South Africa (Delayed ANP Correspondence) Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes of Cameron, Texas, president of the Home and Foreign Missionary society of the A.M.E. church returned to Capetown recently after completing a tour of 10,000 miles through Africa. Mrs. Hughes was making a trip of inspection so that she might see the work which has been accomplished over the years by the funds sent to Africa by the missionary group of which she is the head. The work being done by this missionary group is said to be the most extensive carried on by any colored denomination.

"I am grateful for this opportunity to visit wonderful Africa," said Mrs. Hughes. "It as a great continent, rich in gold, diamonds and ore; beautiful with flowers, trees, birds and the most beautiful skies to be seen anywhere. Its mountains many of them snow capped with the clouds resting on their peaks, tree and flower bedecked, are too beautiful for a poor human like me to attempt description.

"I have made many contacts here for our work. In Bellawayo I was entertained in the Colored Township hall. The mayor of the city was master of ceremonies and half the audience was European.

"I traveled through Southern and Northern Rhodesia as far as the Belgian Congo, I spent a week at Johannesburg, visiting the mines, "The Compound," where 8,000 native men working in the mines every day live. Most of these men work for one shilling sixpence, the highest paid receiving two shillings six pence, which as about 31; and 56c in American money. I visited the quarters of the 'witch doctors,' and while at Johannesburg had tea with Mrs. Bridgeman, a white missionary who with her husband, deceased, came here 26 years ago to work among the natives. She has established the Bridgeman Maternity hospital for Native women. The day I spent with her, 25 babies were born. She has also established a home for delinquent native girls and a 'Helping Hand' institution, and as I inspected it, I could not help but feel that some one does care for those farthest down.

"While in Rhodesia I surveyed some 10 native kraals. There is where you find real primitive life with a chief and his many wives holding control. Poverty, filth, sickness and many deaths confront you. The government in these sections seems very hard and unfair to the natives. I visited the offices of the native commissioners and also the commissioner of education, but my impression is that they have little genuine interest in the natives.

"The schools are taught by inferior teachers and go only to the second or third grade. The teachers have the appearance of our 'bottom' farmers and in many cases had themselves only gone to the 3rd or 4th grades.

"Fortunately these conditions do not exist everywhere. In beautiful Swaziland where there is native control, you find an altogether different feeling and atmosphere. Here we had dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Hynd, white, who maintain a large hospital for natives. In Basutoland where the Paramount and lesser chiefs have their abodes, I rode a dashing pony for 24 miles to inspect one of our schools (the Emily Vernon) and did I enjoy it?

"I was invited along with Bishop and Mrs. R. R. Wright to speak to the Missionary Conference of the Transvaal, all white. This organization is composed of representatives of all the missionary boards.

I have attended four of Bishop Wright's annual conferences and many missionary conventions of the women. Bishop Wright is giving the A.M.E. church a full day. His building program is astounding. Thirty-three good churches and 18 mission houses were built in 90 days. He is kind and straight-forward in his dealings with the people and is respected by the best business men and loved by his followers. His wife, cultured and refined, is by his side in every movement. He is building a wonderful institution at Eauton. We laid the corner stone of the first and only clinic, built by Negroes for natives in all of South Africa on Jan. 17.

"I have been the house guest of Prof. A. J. White and his very capable wife at Wilberforce and have had the pleasure of seeing Dr. J. R. Coan, the latest American arrival over here. You cannot over-estimate the services of these fine people who are standing hard by Bishop Wright and his Wilberforce program.

"I am sailing from Capetown on Jan. 27. The people here are giving me a bon voyage on Jan. 25. I expect to arrive in New York on Feb. 22 in time to go to Dallas for the Bishop's council.

"I have never been more certain of the value of the work which is being accomplished in Africa by the missionary forces of the church of Richard Allen. It is high time that we put even more vigor into it and I plan to be a candidate for the post of secretary of missions to succeed the Rev. L. L. Berry at our General conference to be held in Detroit in 1940. Greetings to all our workers in America and missionary workers everywhere."

## Cuba Hails AME Church Leaders

Havana, Cuba (ANP)—The Republic of Cuba last week extended a royal welcome to a group of distinguished American A. M. E. church bishops and lay leaders, members of the Connection's Commission of Visitation to Cuba, whose purpose is to cement U. S.-Cuban church relations and extend the A. M. E Church here under the new "Open Door" policy.

Their visit marked the first time so large a number of colored American church leaders had come to Cuba, and residents throughout the provinces vied with each other in extending courtesies to the visitors.

The commission, composed of Bishops R. C. Ransom, D. H. Sims, H. Y. Tookes, E. J. Howard, J. A. Gregg, W. A. Fountain, M. H. Davis and N. W. Williams; Drs. L. L. Berry, John R. Hawkins, G. W Baber and W. P. Stevenson, accompanied by Mrs. Esther Hawkins-Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, left New York, Jan. 16, and arrived at Havana three days later.

They were met at the pier by the personal adjutant of Colonel Batista, who welcomed them on behalf of the military forces of the republic of Cuba. There was a great throng of Cubans, headed by John A. Deveaux, composed of leading professional, business and trade men and women of Havana and the republic, who formed a reception committee on the wharf.

After being domeciled at their respective hotels, the visitors led by a local committee proceeded in a body to lay floral wreaths at the statues of Marti, Gomez, Mariana Maceo and Antonio Maceo who made great contributions to the Republic of Cuba. A wreath was also laid at the memorial which commemorates the sinking of the Battle Ship Maine.

The commission made a tour of the six provinces of Cuba, where they were received by governors, mayors and military commandants with great cordiality and given an open door. At each place visited, the commission was literally thronged by thousands of eager and enthusiastic Cubans from every walk of life.

Programs of welcome by the respectible communities were given at each place visited, following which the commission presented the A. M. E. church, which was received with great acclaim and enthusiasm. Sermons were preached and lectures given by various members of the commission.

Notable among the incidents of the visit was the stirring patriotic spirit of the Cubans, evoked by the presentation of Bishop John A. Gregg and Noah W. Williams who served in the Spanish-American war for the liberation of Cuba, and especially at Santiago where they visited their old camp ground. A happy surprise to all was the intelligence received that Bishop Ransom had recruited, financed and pressented to the 8th Illinois Regiment company 1, commanded by Captain Roots, during the same war.

Returning to Havana, the final meeting of the series was held in the Methodist Episcopal church under the pastorate of Dr. O. K. Hopkins, following a sermon by Bishop Williams, Bishop Ransom, chairman of the commission, presented the open door, a large number responded and were read into the membership of the A. M. E. church by Bishop Fountain.

This was but a type of all the former meetings on the island, where thousands were eager to join the church and give hearty welcome to African Methodism. Dr. L. L. Berry secretary of missions, and Dr. John R. Hawkins, secretary of finance, proved to be towers of strength at every turn. Bishop D. H. Sims, the vice chairman, gave outstanding service by presiding at the meetings through the provinces Bishop Gregg was secretary of the commission.

## Texas Decides To Skip Rape Charge To Skip Negro Juror

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 23 (ANP)—J. D. Johnson, sentenced to die for raping a white woman on April 9, 1938, was ordered freed last week by the state court of criminal appeals because, among other reasons, no Negro had served on a grand jury in the county where the trial was held for more than 30 years although a number were qualified.

In their appeal, Johnson's attorneys pointed to the supreme court decision in the Scottsboro case and said no Negro served on the jury which convicted him. The appeals court, highest tribunal in the state in criminal cases, also found other trial procedure errors in the case.

## FALLS; BREAKS ONE WRIST; FALLS AGAIN; BREAKS OTHER

Holley got two breaks for which she is not grateful. She fell on the ice, broke one wrist. Getting up and starting home, she fell again. This time the other wrist was broken.

## AFRICAN ARRIVES

New York.—Asare Kisseado of Akaulpim, Gold Coast, West Africa, is in America for the purpose of establishing a market for West African products such as cocoa, kola-nuts, hides, mahogany, skins, etc. West Africa produces more than half the world's supply of cocoa and as the producers have a limited market for their products they do not get proper market value for them. America consumes the greatest part of such raw products, but unfortunately, with the exception of one or two firms, such products do not reach the American manufacturer or consumer direct. It is to remedy this that Mr. Kisseadoo has come to America.

He has established New York headquarters in room 112 at 217 West 125th Street. Hours from 10 a. m., to 5 p. m., and from 7 p. m., to 9 p. m.—The Eye.

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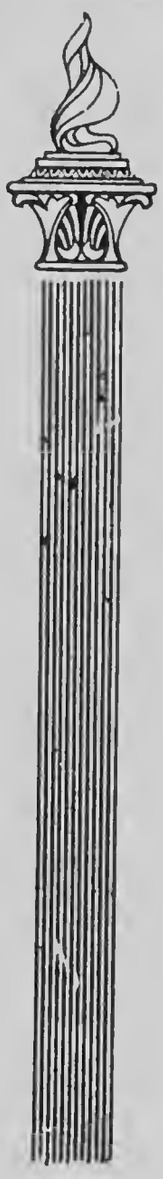

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## REVOLUTIONIZES TEXTILES

The company claims that its achievement not only has added to Japan's academic and industrial prestige, but also has brought about a revolution in world textile circles.

The outstanding feature of the silkool industry is that its raw material is abundant. Since the outbreak of the present conflict with the Kuomintang regime of China, restriction has been placed on the domestic consumption of cotton and woolen goods because their raw materials have to be imported and Japan is in need of things other than cotton and wool.

The use of rayon and staple as substitutes for cotton and woolen goods is being encouraged It so happens, however, that Japan is not yet self-sufficing in pulp, a large proportion of the domestic requirement being imported.

TREE CUTTING HEAVY

Meanwhile, the available trees are being felled to excess under the present program of increasing the pulp production at home with the accompanying hot contentions as to the evils of deforestation.

Silkool, in contrast, involves no inexhaustible. There is no pos- problems as regards raw materials Manchukou's soya-bean supply is sibility of the silkool industry s suffering from a shortage of raw material. On the contrary, the more Japan consumes soya beans, the more she contributes to the co-existence and mutual prosperity policy of Japan and Munchukuo.

The silkool industry is being carried on at Ichinomiya, Samukawamura, Koza-gun, Kanagawa prefecture. The company purchased a little more than eight acres there as a site for its factory.

PRODUCTION STARTED

The construction of this factory was begun toward the end of November, 1937, with a solemn ceremony. Operation has been started.

In addition, in order to conduct the weaving and dyeing of silkool textiles on the basis of a continuous process, the company also has built a large factory at Kamiomachi, Saitama prefecture. This factory was opened for business last summer.

Th daily production at the Ichinomiya silkool factory amounts to five tons, but it is planned to extend the capacity to 50 tons a day.

## U. OF W. PROFESSOR URGES MORE ABUNDANT AND LONGER LIFE FOR COW

Madison, Wis.—Dr. E. E. Heiser, new chairman of the University of Wisconsin dairy husbandry department, told visitors to the annual farm and home week on the campus today that the state's major dairying problem is to increase production and lengthen the productive life of individual cows.

Dr. Heiser, who came here from Ohio last September, outlined a campaign, under leadership of the university college of agriculture, designed to boost production through herd testing and improvement activities.

## *Honored*

DR. M. O. BOUSFIELD, prominent Physician and former president of the National Medical Association. who is helping the Mayor of Chicago choose the Board of Education of that city.

## DR. M. O. BOUSFIELD NAMED MEMBER OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

### Popular Chicagoan Will Help Recommend Men For City School Board To Mayor

Chicago, Feb. 23 (ANP)—Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, president Chicago Urban league, vice president Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., and member of the executive board the Rosenwald Fund, last Thursday was named by Mayor Edward J. Kelly as one of a committee of seven prominent Chicagoans who will supervise future nominations to the school board and exercise advisory control over general educational functions.

Official title of the group is the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Chicago's Schools and concerning their activities Mayor Kelly said: "I am confident that the personnel of this non-partisan group will have ready public approval. Those who will serve are truly representative Chicagoans and I feel positive that their contributions of thought and action will make the Chicago school system a model of educational opportunity for the whole country. That has always been my desire, and I think it is needless to say the advisory committee will have my whole hearted cooperation."

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The new policy is in line with the idea advocated yesterday by another college of agriculture professor, I. F. Hall, who urged Wisconsin farmers to adopt a permanent policy of improved production and not depend upon congress and the AAA to solve their ills.

If we are going to depend on congress we're going to be in trouble," Hall asserted. "If we sit back and wait for outside help, we're going to be licked. As far as the AAA payments are concerned, they are a help, but they aren't doing much to promote better agriculture. Benefit payment checks from the AAA are not farm trouble cure-alls."

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"You bust 'em; we fix 'em," advertises an enterprising auto mechanic.

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Girl Customer—"Does this lipstick come off easily?"

Clerk—"Not if you put up a fight."

# CHURCH MUST TAKE LEAD IN WORK OF SOLVING ECONOMIC ILLS, SAYS

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23 (ANP)—At a crowded meeting held at Mt. Zion A.M.E. church several days after the funeral of the late Bishop R. A. Grant, presiding prelate of the Florida district, Rev. C. A. Gibbs presiding elder North Jacksonville district and business manager-treasurer Edward Waters College, strongly condemned the apathy of some churchmen for the civil and economic problems faced by members of the race.

Sounding the warning that the church should lead all movements aimed at bettering the conditions of Negroes, improving educational facilities and relieving economic distress and unemployment, Dr. Gibbs pointed out that the influence and prosperity of the church depended in all section of the nation.

Dr. Gibbs has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the A. M.E. bishopric at the General conference to be held in 1940 at Detroit, Mich. He is president of the A.M.E. Ministerial alliance here, and a former president of Edward Waters college. He is now working with Bishop Henry Young Tookes, who has been assigned to fill out the unexpired term of the late Bishop Grant. As presiding prelate of the 11th district, Bishop Tookes is president of the trustee board,, Edward Waters college, of which Dr. C. S. Long, Jr., is president, and Dr. Gibbs the treasurer and business manager.

# CABINET MEMBER BLASTS FASCIST RACE THEORIES

### Sec. Henry Wallace Points To Genius Of Dr. Carver To Refute 'Aryan' Myth

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (CNA)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace paid a glowing tribute to the scientific achievements of Professor George Carver of Tuskegee Institute in a Lincoln Day speech in which he ridiculed Nazi theories of "Aryan" superiority as "pure scientific faking." The Cabinet member's speech was delivered at a meeting of scientists and educators at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, under the auspices of the "Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom."

Composed of 28 eminent scientists, the committee under the chairmanship of Professor Franz Boas, sponsored a series of meetings all over the nation in defense of democracy and in opposition to fascism.

Wallace, figuratively taking his gloves off, smashed with bare knuckles at the racial doctrines of the Nazis and of fascist-minded circles in this country.

"Superior ability is not the exclusive possession of any one race or any one class," he declared.

From studies in live stock breeding it is known that complex characteristics are apart from such superficial characteristics as skin, hair or eye color, the Secretary pointed out.

HITS "SUPERIORITY"

"The color of a cow's hair for example, has nothing to do with her ability to produce milk, and therefore there is no reason to think that the color of a man's hair has anything to do with his ability to produce ideas."

Mr. Wallace took the occasion to blast at "racial" theorists in this country as well as those abroad, when he said:

"It is the fashion in certain quarters to sneer at those so-called 'poor whites,' who suffer from poor education and bad diet, and who live in tumbledown cabins without mattresses. And yet I wonder if any scientist would care to claim that 100,000 children taken at birth from these families would rank any lower in inborn ability than 100,000 children taken at birth from the wealthiest one per cent of the parents of the United States.

"If both groups were given the same food, housing, education and cultural traditions, would they not turn out to have about equal mental and moral traits on the average?

"If 100,000 German babies were raised under the same conditions as 100,000 Hindu babies or 100,000 Jewish babies, would there be any particular difference? No such experiments have been made or are likely to be made and so no absolutely scientific answer can be given. But when I raise such a question, I mean to imply that every race, every nation and people from every economic group of society are a great genetic mixture. There is far greater variability between the heredity of individuals within the groups than between the groups."

PRAISES SCIENTIST

"When I was a small boy," he said, "George Carver, a Negro who is now a chemist at Tuskegee Institute, was a good friend of my father's at the Iowa State College. Carver at that time was specializing in botany, and he would take me along on some of his botanizing trips. It was he who first introduced me to the mysteries of botany and plant fertilization. Later on I was to have an intimate acquaintance with plants myself, because I spent a good many years breeding corn. Perhaps that was partly because this scientist, who belonged to another race, had deepened my appreciation of plants in a way I could never forget.

"Carver was born in slavery, and to this day he does not definitely know his own age. In his work as a chemist in the South, he correctly sensed the coming interest in the industrial use of the products of the farm—a field of research which our government is now pushing.

"I mention Carver simply because he is one example of a truth o. which we who meet here today are deeply convinced. Superior ability is not the exclusive possession of any one race or any one class. It may arise anywhere, provided men are given the right opportunities."

The government official warned that democracy's chief danger lies in selfish economic practices which produce vast wealth for the few on one hand and abysmal poverty for large sections of the population. Deeds alone, he asserted, are what democracy will be judged by:

"Democracy—and that term includes free science," he said, "must apply itself to meeting the material need of men for work, for income, for goods, for health, for security, and to meeting their spiritual need for dignity, for knowledge, for self-expression, for adventure, and for reverence. And it must succeed.

"The danger that it will be overthrown in favor of some other system is in direct proportion to its failure to meet these needs. We may talk all we like about the beauties of democracy, the ideals of democracy, the rightness of democracy. In the long run, democracy or any other political system will be measured by its deeds, not its words."

## INDIA

(By Martin L. Harvey, Jr., for ANP)

Nowhere have we found such intense interest on the part of students in national affairs as here in India. Cries for home rule boycotts and civil disobedience can be noted on every hand. The example of democracy in the west has apparently been a dominating force in the reaction against British rule. The costliness of British rule, pride in the national history of Indian, the lack of progress in literacy, and the destruction of India's finest native art and industries because of cheap foreign, machine-made goods have all been factors in the rise of Indian nationalism. A reaction against mis-rule in native states is also a great concern of many student groups.

We visited one native province in which the students staged a sit-down strike in front of the ruler's palace in protest against certain ordinances. When the guard officer ordered the trucks to run over the students in an effort to clear the road for the ruler's automobile, the students lay flat on the ground and the trucks stopped six inches from the bodies of the first group. The officer didn't have the nerve to order his trucks to crush the bodies of these students and arrested some of them. As a carload of prisoners moved toward the town jail, several of the students ran after it, and my friend told me that they were asking to be arrested with their comrades. Later one of the students told me that they were proud to have gone to jail for the cause.

Not all of the activity of the student groups is as spectacular as the incident just mentioned. During their Christmas vacation, many of them go out to small villages, and spend their time cleaning up the village, sweeping the streets, and ditches. The girls clean the houses and teach the village women various health habits. This activity is all the more amazing when one realizes that some of these students belong to high castes, and such work would be considered most degrading in ordinary circumstances.

The nationalism of India is directed not only toward home rule, but the return of native customs and habits. Under the influence of Ghandi ,the boycott of British made goods is very prevalent. There is no unanimity of opinion about the development of a highly industrialized society, there being strong schools of thought about this. But the idea that these things ought to be for the benefit of India is central in the thought of all.

A visitor of this land of ferment, quickly gets the idea that this country is like a volcano. The resentment against outside rule dominates the thinking of the people of all classes. In one group where I asked the members to list the conditions which constituted the greatest concern, one member summarized the following points: "However fairminded the British governors and rulers may be, they seem to feel that we are inferior as a race, and consider our customs wrong because they are different. We are absolutely necessary to the economic future of the British Empire, yet our taxes work to her advantages instead of ours. The highest posts in the government are given to Englishmen, whose salaries are spent in England rather than in India, and the pageantry of the government places a heavy burden in taxes on our already poverty-stricken people. Many Englishmen still think Indians ought not to sit in a railwa vcompartment with them, and the finest clubs will admit no Indian, regardless of his education, although the salaries of these Englishmen come from our taxes."

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The tired looking man stood facing the solicitor.

"So you want a divorce from your wife. Aren't your relations pleasant?"

"Mine are, but hers are simply terrible.

## 54 PUPILS OUT OF 207 KNOW WHEAT STALK; ONE CALLS IT CORNCOB

Chicago, Illinois—The word wheat is commonplace. Every one knows what wheat is used for. Bread is made from wheat.

But when 207 sixth, seventh, and eighth grade pupils at the Mozart elementary school, 2200 North Hamlin avenue, were shown a stalk of wheat, only fifty-four named it correctly. Charles P. Saunders, principal of the school, said the test was made at the suggestion of Miss Nellie F. Rayan, a district school superintendent.

Out of the 207 pupils, 109 admitted they didn't know; twenty-seven said oats, eight thought the stalk was rye, five barley, one corn, and one bearded wheat. One youngster looked at the stalk and told Mr. Saunders he thought it was a corncob.

## "SATISFYING GRAIN'S URGE TO GROW"

Grain, lying dormant all winter long, seems to be gifted with a mysterious "intelligence"—a knowledge that springtime is rapidly approaching. Perhaps it is the lengthening of the days, or the more intense warmth of the sunshine as the sun climbs higher in the skies. In any event, the soil itself is still quite cold—yet unfailingly the plant responds to the springtime "urge to grow"!

Farmers growing grain are, of course, intensely interested in this awakened growth, for the crop is largely made or lost at this most critical time.

The supply of available nitrogen very early in the spring made the difference between sickly, sluggish development of the plant and vigorous early-season growth; how, also, nitrogen made a tremendous difference in the amount and vigor of stooling.

The striking effect of Arcadian Nitrate on color, vigor, and growth of winter grains is in itself an indication of the great need for nitrogen at this time—a need which is due both to the growth requirements of the crop, and to the fact that the supply of available nitrogen in the soil is at its lowest in the late winter and very early spring. Unless this deficiency is remedied, results cannot be other than disappointing.

The timely application of Arcadian produces almost immediate results. A rich deep green replaces the sickly yellowish color of the leaves. The tops straighten out, grow and expand. The plant begins to stool out. New shoots develop, thickening the stand and producing double and treble the number of seed-bearing stalks. Thus, vigorous stooling has much to do with the yield at harvest time, for a single stalk never bears more than one head of grain.

Rather surprisingly, however, there is only a brief space of time—a few weeks at most in the very early season—when this stooling or tillering can take place. Once this stooling period has passed, the number of seed-bearing stalks is fixed—there can never be any more. This emphasizes the importance of timeliness in feeding winter grains with available nitrogen.

—Arcadian Grower

## Dr. L. K. Williams Is Guest Speaker In New Orleans

New Orleans, (ANP)—Addressing several Baptist Fellowship meetings in New Orleans last week, Dr. L. K. Williams, Chicago clergyman, and president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., emphasized the "rejuvenation of the general church program to develop race leadership endowed with a broader scope of initiative." He stated that "the church must contend for the solution of race problems" and that "its activity must not be narrowed into only getting people ready for heaven," but must include "a stimulative program to better living conditions here on earth."

He heralded the church as the "only organization through which political, economic and civil rights may be gotten." He explained that strict political and civic organizations had been stumped in their attempts to absolutely relegate the Negro from the throes of injustice and discrimination.

"The church," he said, "has the leadership, in which the public has spiritual confidence and which holds the respect of the capitalist, the professional and the laborer. Why can't it utilize this power to bring about an economic reincarnation, a social readjustment, absolute political participation for the Negroes in all America as it has used it to instill the principles of Christianity?

"To be right with God," he continued, "and unable to make a living is a travesty upon sound development; to accept the teachings of Christianity and be denied the freedom of democracy and social development is against the grain of the church program; and to develop leadership for soul stimulation without applying it to material uplift is a job less than half done."

Dr. Williams told in brief detail what the Baptists had done to make a place for themselves in the history and progress of America. He appeared under joint auspices of committees from the First district, Ideal and Westside Baptist associations.

## Harlem Woman Is Named On Council Or World-Wide YWCA

New York, Feb. 16 (ANP)—Mrs. E. P. Roberts, prominent Y. W. C. A. leader in New York, was selected by the national board of the Y. W. C. A. at its first meeting of the year on Jan. 4, to fill an unexpired term in the group of American members on the World's Council of the Y. W. C. A. in Geneva, Switzerland, it was announced last week in New York.

Mrs. Roberts will serve until 1940. She will be one of twelve members of the National Board who officially represent the associations of this country in the international group, now comprising representatives from 52 counties. She has been a member of the National Board since 1939 and active in the Committee of Management in the 137th Street branch of the New York City association.

Mrs. Roberts' interest in the social welfare is extended to outstanding civic groups, including the Harlem committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health association and the Citizens' Committee affiliate dwith Local Graduate Nurses. She is chairman of both groups.

She is a member of a prominent family. Her father, Warren Logan, for many years treasurer of Tuskegee institute, is now retired but still a member of the board of trustees. One of the outstanding pieces of work which she will be doing this year for the Y. W. C. A. will be as chairman of the Wilberforce conference for delegates from branch associations which will be held June 20-27.

## NEW RECORD SET IN SPEEDY TRIAL OF MEMPHIS MAN

### 'Twas Only a Day's Work, With Everybody White but Prisoner at The Bar

Memphis, (ANP)—A new record was set Wednesday in Judge Harsh's criminal court when Charlie Atkins, 27, was tried, convicted and sentenced for the murder Sept. 3 of L. A. (Jack) Gereard, white, all in one day.

Atkins was sentenced by the all-white jury to life imprisonment. This is a summary of Wednesday's hasty schedule in which seleeting of the jury took 20 minutes; the first 12 men who sat in the box were chosen; presenting of the state's case three hours; presenting the defendant's case, two hours; arguments of attorneys and charge to the jury, two hours; deliberation by the jury, one hour and 30 minutes.

The verdict was delivered to Judge T. W. Harsh at 8:30 Wednesday night. Immediately after it was read, Grover McCormick, public defender, representing Atkins, entered a motion for a new trial which will be heard next Thursday. Atkins was charged with killing Gerard in the driveway of the latter's home after an argument. Testifying in his own behalf, Atkins repudiated his police confession and denied he had been in the vicinity of the Gerard home on the night of the murder.

## ATLANTA SCHOOL IS PIONEER IN NEGRO HISTORY

Atlanta, (By James H. Boykin for ANP)—Under the direction of Prof. R. E. Cureton, the Booker T. Washington high school is a pioneer in the teaching of Negro history. Offering work in almost every conceivable phase of Negro history, the Atlanta school has a sufficient number of classes for a full-time instructor in the courses. The textbooks are furnished by the city.

The work of Prof. Cureton has been proclaimed by outstanding authorities and teachers all over the country. A unique feature of the work was the recent writing of his Negro History Work Book which brought to him many letters from teachers all over the country asking for teacher plans and methods.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson once said that Mr. Cureton has taught Negro history to more students than any teacher in the country. Negro history has been a required subject at Washington high school since 1927. This year the school will graduate 400 students, all of whom will have completed varied work in Negro history.

One of the very few high schools that requires of its seniors a course in American government, the local institution cooperates in every movement for the promotion of the interests of Negro people.

Mr. Cureton's success is backed by several years of teaching experience and travel all over the United States and in Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. Having traveled in 41 of the nation's 48 states and abroad, he has had an opportunity to observe Negroes everywhere and study their problems.

He is a graduate of Clark university and of Atlanta university with the degree of Master of Arts. At present he is preparing a pamphlet on Negro musicians, the theme for National Negro History week, which will be used in the program of Washington high school.

## FINDS SON IN CREEK; FATHER'S EFFORT TO REVIVE CHILD FAILS

Harrisburg, Ill.,—Kenneth Cousert 6 years old, went to school for the first time yesterday in the new neighborhood south of here, to which his parents recently moved. After a happy day in the rural school, he started home over a route he expected would soon become familiar.

When he had not arrived some time after he was due, his father, Artie Cousert, an unemployed coal miner, set out to look for him. Cousert found the boy in a flooded creek where he had slipped from a small bridge.

The father carried the boy to the creek bank and applied artificial respiration. For a long time he worked alone in the cold, with no one to help or witness the tragic scene. Finally he gave up—his son was dead. Wrapping the boy in his coat, the father carried him home.

## Allison Davis Leaves For Yale To Prepare Book

New Orleans, (ANP)—Allison Davis, professor of social anthropology, whose half-year leave from Dillard university was announced several weeks ago, left New Orleans last week for New Haven, Conn., where he will take up residence in the Yale University Institute of Human Relations for the purpose of assembling in book form the results of the American Youth Commission Study of Negro adolescents, which he has supervised for the past year. With him went his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stubbs Davis, and his secretary, Miss Dorothy Anderson.

Mr. Davis is widely known for his research in the field of social anthropology and his writings have appeared in the leading journals of sociology. In Political Arithmetic, a symposium on populations problems, edited by Launcelot Hogben, Regius professor of social biology at the university of Aberdeen, and released this fall, Mr. Davis has contributed a chapter entitled "The Concept of Race." He is now collaborating with Prof. W. Lloyd Warner, of the University of Chicago, on an article dealing with the caste system of the South, which is to be published by Duke university in a symposium on race during the spring. Mr. Davis has also been asked to contribute the introductory chapter of the 1939 yearbook of the Journal of Negro Education. Dr. John Dollard of Yale will collaborate with Mr. Davis in the preparation of his book.

## BENJAMIN BRAWLEY, HOWARD PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH DIES

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9 (ANP)—The inevitable Hand of Death invaded the Howard University campus here last Wednesday and removed from the faculty one of its most distinguished members, Dr. Benjamin G. Brawley, scholar, minister, author and lecturer who, at the time of his demise, was professor of English at the university.

Dr. Brawley is survived by the widow, Mrs. Hilda Prowd Brawley, and a sister, Mrs. Jeanette Brawley Stewart who is hostess at the Morehouse dormitories, Atlanta.

A graduate of Morehouse in 1901 with the bachelor of arts degree, Dr. Brawley was awarded a similar degree by the University of Chicago in 1906. In 1908 he received his master of arts degree from Howard university, and later from Shaw university the honorary degree of Litt. D. From 1912 to 1920 he served Morehouse as professor of Englisn and dean of the college.

In 1921, after a trip to the West Coast of Africa, he assumed the pastorate of Messiah Baptist church, Brockton, Mass., and in 1921-22 served as president of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth.

An authority on the history of the Negro, he was the author of many standard textbooks, some of which are used widely in colored and white institutions. These include "A Short History of the American Negro," "A New Survey of English Liteurature," "The Negro in iLterature and Art," "Women of Achievement," and many others.

### 10 GEESE FROZEN TO DEATH; FOUND UPRIGHT IN TRACKS

Edgewood, Ia.,—Ten geese were frozen to death standing up in a sleet storm on the farm occupied by Mrs. Leonard Funk, near here. The sleet froze to the ground as it fell and the geese were unable to make the distance to their quarters.

## CHICAGOANS SEEK LIGHT ON VARIOUS TAX PROBLEMS

Chicago—(ANP)— With Attorney George A. Blakey presiding, a meeting designed to discuss and consider all phases of the vexatious tax problem was held last Wednesday at the Peters Business school on East 47th street. Principal speakers were James E. Stamps, special assistant, U. S. Social Security Board, and G. Stevens Marchman, certified public accountant.

A large number of business men and women listened with interest as tax problems of every description—sales, liquor, income, processing, Federal, State and City—were discussed by the speakers, following which the meeting was declared an open forum and an invitation extended the audience to ask any tax question that interested them.

Importance of the subjects was immediately apparent, and the opinion was freely voiced that similar meetings should be arranged for the future, to acquaint business people and the average citizen with the various methods used to raise funds for government and municipal operation.

Cortez W. Peters, business executive runner-up for the world speed record in typing and president of the chain of Peters Business schools (operating in Washington, D. C. and Baltimore), was present at the meeting and assured those present that other business seminars would be held in the future. Dean A. A. Jones is in charge of the local Peters school.

Peters also said that with the opening of the Spring semester early in February a course in business administration would be included in the school's curricula. While in the Chicago area, Typing Champion Peters gave demonstrations of his skill at a white business school in Gary, Ind., a Gary high school and several high schools in Chicago. While here, he also found time to give two radio demonstrations—one Thursday, over Station WHFC, the other Friday over Station WAAF.

### ONE OZARK TOWN SHIPS 113 TONS OF RABBITS TO MARKET

Mansfield, Mo.,—An all-time record for rabbit shipments was established at this little Ozark town this winter when 113 tons of cottontails were shipped to the Chicago and New Orleans markets. The 113 tons represented 113,000 rabbits, averaging 2 pounds each.

### FOR THE BATTLE AGAINST BUGS

(Continued from Page 1)

possible, bed bugs may be attacked by a solution of pyrethrum in kerosene. This should be sprayed so that it comes in contact with the bed bugs. The best way to do this is to use a power sprayer. Filling the room with spray will not work.

An effective but tedious method is the application of kerosene, turpentine, benzene, or gasoline to cracks in bedsteads or to other places of the bugs. When doing this the windows should be kept open and all fire kept away. The infestation of furniture may be overcome either by fumigation or by liberal application of clear gasoline to the furniture in the open air.

### COCKROACH

Cockroaches destroy food, book bindings, fabrics, but even more important they are disease carriers and pollute food over which they run.

To eliminate cockroaches trade at roach-free stores and watch all boxes or baskets of food and laundry brought into the house.

Fumigation by a professional fumigator is the most effiective way of ridding the house of roaches. This method, however, is expensive and in infested areas is apt to give only shortlived relief.

Amateur exterminators should first fill up the eracks which lead to roaches' hiding places with putty, plastie wood, or plaster of Paris. Then sodium flouride powder should be sprinkled along the baek of shelfing and drainboards.

If possible blow the powder with a duster, bellows, or an electric power duster into the inseets' hiding places. Sodium fluoride is poisonous, however, and should be kept out of food and away from ehildren and pets.

Pyrethrum powder is a nonpoisonous roaeh-killer and may be used in the same way. On exposure to air, however, it loses its effectiveness after a time.

Phosphorous pastes are useful. Spread the paste on a piece of eardboard and roll into a cylinder. Wrap around with a rubber band and then place it wherever the roaches have been destructive.

Spray of kerosene oil and pyrethrum extract may be used also but it must be remembered that these kill only by contact.

### FLEA

A dog or eat may be rid of fleas by the application of a level teaspoonful of derris powder to the skin along the baek, neck and the head.

Derris powder, whose effective agent is rotenone, may be diluted with talcum powder to reduce the rotenone content to 1 per cent.

Pyhethum powder may be used where derris powder is not at hand.

Infested areas in houses and barnes should be spread with ereosote oil. Because of its ordor and because it burns plants and animals, creosote oil, however, cannot be used in every case. Where fleas oecur in living quarters, scatter flaked naphthalene over the floor of the infested rooms at the rate of 5 pounds per room. The room should be kept closed from 24 to 48 hours.

Sticktight fleas whieh are troublesome in the South can be controlled by spraying with creosote oil infested chicken houses and areas beneath buildings frequented by poultry or pet animals. The masses of fleas attached to poultry or pet animals may be treated with derris powder or carbolated vaseline.

### HOUSE ANTS

Ant control must center on the destruction of the queen and the young in the nest itself. Where the ant colony can be located it may easily be destroyed with a tablespoon or so of earbon disulphide. When the worker ants appear from under the stones or between the bricks of a walk, their colonies may also be destroyed by pouring a tablespoon of carbon disulphide down the erack.

Where the nests are in woodwork, by means of a small syringe inject a tablespoon of carbon disulphide and then elose the opening with plastic wood or putty. Where the ant galleries are widely separated it is desirable to make injections at intervals in the wood.

For unlocated ant colonies the use of baits, powder, sprays, or chemical barriers is recommended. No one preparation will do for all kinds of ants. Some ants eat one kind of poison but not another. Some eat only sweets, others eat only meats and grease.

Dusting sodium fluoride powder about window sills, drainboards, foundations, and other places where ants crawl sometimes drives them away.

Pyrethrum sprays can be used but they kill only the ants actually hit by the spray.

The use of poison baits is also recommended but since the type of bait used depends upon the variety of th ant, householders are advised to write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for the Bureau of Entomology's leaflet No. 147 (5 cents in cash), for further information about baits.

### HOUSE CENTIPEDE

The house centipede, whose name indicates that it has 100 legs, but which has only 30 legs is a harmless creature and a very effieient enemy of most household pests. It destroys no household goods or woolens and bites human beings only on provocation. Because of its terrifying appearance, however, most house authorities eonsider it an unwelcome visitor.

It can be best controlled by destroying all the individuals whieh make their appearance and by sprinkling fresh pyrethrum powder near water pipes or in store rooms where it usually secrets itself.

## Postal Employes Plan Convention

Chicago, Jan 11 (ANP)—Plans for entertaining the tenth biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, to be held here August 15 to 19, were launehed Saturday by the Chieago braneh of the organization. President Norvel E Perkins of the local body announeed the appointment of William A. Little as general chairman of convention plans.

The Wabash Avenue Braneh Y. M. C. A. has been selected as headquarters for the meeting. Members of the National Exeeutive Committee serving in this eonnection are Geo W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; Jesse J. Anderson, Detroit; and E. R. Bryson, St. Louis. Delegates and visitors from more than 100 eities in all parts of the United States are expeeted to attend the convention, aceording to President Perkins of the Chieago Branch.

# RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT SEES DANGER FACING MILLION IN AFRICA IF ITALY AND GERMANY ARE GIVEN NEW COLONIES

Moscow, US. S. R., Jan. 11 (ANP) —The prologue to the next act in the drama of aggression and expansion being staged by the two leading fascist power of Europe fast draws to its close, it is clear to all honest observers here in Europe. When the curtain fully rises, the center of the stage can be expected to reveal a scene with a eolonial setting.

With each passing day, the main characters, Hitler and Mussolini, make clear the enouement; redivision of African colonies. The fascist dictators, having been encouraged and abetted at the last tragic spectacle. "The Munich Bargain," are not speaking in asides or in muted tones. In full-volumed tones and blackmail manner Mussolini demands from France her Afriean possessions of Tunis and Djibouti.

Hitler demands, with the usual threats, nothing less than the Cameroons and Togoland. Only recently two of Hitler's mouthpieces, Schaeht and Funk, declared in Berlin that Hitler will not leave any part of Togoland and the Cameroons in the hands of France.

Both of the fascist dictators' demands are shot through with threats that if their demands are not met "peacefully," then there remains for them nothing but the use of foree. Thus has "peace been saved" by the kow-towing to fascism of British and French ruling eireles.

The Italian fascists are resorting to crocodile tears over their countrymen of Italian descent in Tunis, as one means of justifying their claim to this colony of French imperialism. However, Italians in Tunis number, according to the 1936 census. 94,289, as compared with 108,068 persons of French descent.

In "championing" this Italian minority, Italian fascism does not see fit to take into account at all the wishes oi the first claim on their native country of the great majority population of natives—the 2,335,623 Arab population of Tunis. In fascist estimation, these native people, like the Abyssinians, are "inferior" and in need of civilization, fascist style.

Djibouti would, of course, be merely another Abyssinia under Italian fascist rule.

Simultaneously with publication of Mussolini's colonial demands, a dispatch from Rome discloses that in Turin (Italy) notices have just been posted in many cafes prohibiting the entrance of Jews. The Milan opera has ceased to sell tickets to Jews, and in all Italian cities an intensive campaign has begun to exclude Jews from clubs, sports societies and scientific organizations.

This uncivilized and barbaric treatment of Jews within the same country which now demands to be given rule over Djibouti and Tunis should serve as a warning signal and as handwriting on the wall to the native peoples of those fascist-threatened colonies.

That the danger of their falling under fascist rule is real may be seen in the fact that fascist Italy has massed on the Tunis-Libyan border an army of almost 100,000 men. And the governor-general of Libya, Balbo, former axeman of Mussolini in Abyssinia, recently declared in the fascist newspaper "Gazeta del Popolo," that "all of the eentral basin of the Mediterranean sea will be Italian, not only formally, but in reality. It is easy to forsee to what after effects this will lead!"

The attitude of the French people, as distinguished from that of the reactionary French ruling cireles, eoneerning the handing over to the tender mereies of Hitler Germany of the Negro peoples of Togoland and the Cameroons, was expressed in a reeent Paris speeeh of the well-known Freneh working-elass and People's Front leader and member of the French Parliament, Maurice Thorez, who declared:

"The monstrous outrages committed against the Jews in Germany does not in the least show that Hitler has abandoned his race theories as set forth by him in his book, 'Mein Kampf.' It would not be bad to acquaint the African Negroes with Hitler's opinion of them and to tell them at the same time that people of the same color as they, are members of the French parliament and observing the prineiples of 1789 which the fascist dietators so mock.

"It could even be added that Hitler stupidly and impudently affirms that the French people are 'a people whose blood has been eontaminated by the black race____a people who have arison from Negroes and who are polluted by the Jewish race."

The roots of the tree which is bearing such bitter fruit for mankind lead to fascist Berlin and Mun ich, Rome and Tokio, and to the camp of French and British reaetionary circles. And the policy of the latter in double-dealing, betraying and aiding and abeting fascist aggression by retreat in the face of blackmail is leading with seven-leaguestrides to the grave danger of millions of black colonial peoples falling under the rule of fascism and its brutal "racialism," pogroms and lynch law.

## Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Plans to Keep Health Unit

### Boule Held in Detroit Also Votes to Hold $500 Membership in N. A. A. C. P.

Detroit, Jan. 11 (ANP)—Continuation of the Mississippi Health Project, enlargement of the Non-Partisian Lobby Program, the purchase of Gamma sorority house and completion of the $500 N. A. A. C. P. life membership were some of the high points decided on by Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority during its 21st Boule which closed here last Friday.

The Mississippi Health Project which was started in Bolivar county, Miss., in 1934, initiates its fifth year under the guidance of Dr Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, medical director of the project for the past four years. The project which has as its goal improved health conditions at the economically and socially handicapped Negroes of the Mississippi Delta regions, brings medical aid to those rural districts where medical facilities are limited The project has a clinic on wheels which travels throughout the districts giving general medical assistance and immunization against disease. Dr. Ferebee's assistants on this project are Ida L. Jackson, Oakland, Calif., the founder, Dr. Mary C. Wright and Dr. Mary E. Williams of Tuskegee.

On the matter of the Non-Partisan lobby, the Boule voted unanimously to enlarge this program for economie and Democratie rights begun at the 20th Boule last year. The lobby initiated by Xi Omega chapter of Washington, D. C., was established to aid in meeting the problems of the Negro and all underprivileged groups on unemployment, educational and diseriminatory fronts.

The program, which sponsors lobbying for speeifie legislative measures eonsidered important to the welfare of the Negro, has been a sueeess since its innovation and the sorority favored its adoption as a national rather than a chapter projeet. $1,000 was contributed for this purpose.

Some of the important steps taken by the lobby this year have been as follows:

Securing procedural justice in the Keys police brutality case; working for the expansion of the Public Works program so as to include more Negroes; establishment of two propositions in the fight for minimum wages for women in the laundry industry in the District of Columbia; and assisting the fight for Negro suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority feels that the Non-Partisan Lobby is a progressive move in the fight for politico-social-economic justice for the Negro and plans this larger program to better serve the cause.

It is believed that the Non-Partisan lobby functioning in this wider scale, will serve as a clearing house to determine what is happening to the Negro under present legislative policies, and as a direct agency for aetion upon the problems whieh are revealed after interpreting the facts and effects of present legislative policies.

Other important accomplishments of the Boule were: the awarding of the $1,000 foreign fellowship to Ellie Alma Walls of Houston, Texas; the awarding of the $100 Etta Moten music scholarship to Florence Brasley of Dillard university at New Orleans; the coast to coast broadcast over radio station CKLW on which Margaret Davis Bowen, Supreme Basileus and Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee were the speakers; and recognition awards for meritorious service which were given to the leaders of the health project and to L. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland who has attended every Boule for twenty-one years.

L. Pearl Mitchell sponsored the N. A. A. C. P. life membership movement in the Sorority.

The national body's purchase of Gamma Sorority House at the University of Illinois was a long awaited move by members of the Central Region. This action by the sorority assures comfortable living quarters for colored girls on the University of Illinois campus where housing facilities for Negroes are very inadequate. Arlene Jackson Washington of Chicago, Central regional director, sponsored the move.

Officers elected for 1939 are: Margaret Davis Bowen, New Orleans, Supreme Basileus; Beulah T. Whitby, Detroit, First Anti-Basileus; Viola Chaplain, Second Anti-Basileus; Irma F. Clark, Chicago, Epistoleus; Ethel Hedgeman Lyle, Philadelphia, Tamiochous; Edna Over Gray, Baltimore, Grammateus; Elizabeth Munday, Louisville, Ivy Leaf Editor; and Verona Beckett, Parliamentarion.

The Boule adjourned to meet at Boston durin December, 1939.

## Sorority Leader Urges Girls To Take "Business"

Chicago, Jan. 11 (ANP)—Writing in the current issue of the Apex News, beauty culture publication, Mrs. Lola M. Parker, national president Iota Phi Lambda sorority declared that "there are opportunities for Negro girls who take courses in higher business training."

She showed the many opportunities for employment open to women, qualified through commercial training, pointed out the fields in which women may seek higher positions. Urging young women to seek training in business administration, she said that while the other professions remain essential to our welfare, their waiting lists are erowded with qualified women.

On the other hand, Mrs. Parker said, the fields of journalism and business administration are less crowded and are open to women who seek the better positions. Iota Phi Lambda, sorority headed by the writer, has as its main objeetive the encouragement of young women to enter the field of specialized business.

### SORROWS OF SATAN

Sterling Gazzett: A poll of 50,000 New York youngsters on the most hated man in the world gives Hitler first place. Mussolini second, Satan third. Doesn't that beat the devil?

## AN IOWA FARM

(Continued on Page 16)

"Later I brought up pots of al. kinds of soil—black soil, red soil, yellow soil, sandy soil, clean washed river sand. I took three pots of these, in one we put barnyard manure; in the second, fertilizer; and in the third, plain soil as it was. I planted these and when the people say the stuff grow better in the pots with the fertilizer, that settled agriculture in that country.

"We bought pure-bred large, black Suffolk pigs and native pigs. Once in two weeks the pupils weighed those pigs. They could read the scales and see for themselves the gain. They found out that the old, poor pig gained for a little while and the young one a little more, and that the pure-bred pigs gained nearly 1 1-2 lbs. a day. Then we figured how much those pigs increased in value. That was news!

"We study the diseases that have to do with the decrease in the value of the live stock. One is the tapeworm. I took up the question of the tapeworm and gave lectures in class. I had a tapeworm in a bottle, which I showed it to the people. The native people came to understand that they got tapeworm by eating pork or beef that was not cooked. At present the disease is nearly extinct in our section of Rhodesia.

"Then we kept a dairy of cows, mostly to help the children. This is necessary because people are so poor and thousands of babies die because of malnutrition. Very few people use any milk at all. The people are poor and hungry, because they do not have the right kind of food. Instead of feeding mother's milk to year-old babies, the mother takes her finger and pushes porridge down the baby's throat. She is always weeping because the baby is sick, and when it cries, also gives it more porridge, which makes it cry still more with the stomachache.

"We keep a little dairy of cows that I think are suitable for the conditions and for teaching the people. There are three or four native cows and five or six that are one-fourth or one-half breed Jersey or Holstein and two registered Holstein cows. We take those cows, both native and registered, and feed them well and have the boys milk them and keep them clean. The native cows give only about three bottles of milk a day at the best."

Missionary Roberts used a harrow and a plow, drawn by oxen, at Old Umtali. The natives had only heart-shaped hand hoes. Finally, an old chief bought a plow—and found he did not need so many wives to raise his food supply. It has helped solve the polygamy problem, because there are now more than 3,000 plows owned by natives in this region. The plow truly began a revolution in native life in all this section of Rhodesia. The use of fertilizer, the irrigation of crops, the making of bricks for buildings, the use of sewing machines in the homes, the increased use of milk, the bettering of animals and of grain, the building of better homes, and the use of new tools; all these followed the introduction of the plow, and are helping create a new African civilization.

For years George Roberts has been teaching these things to likely young native men—many of them sons of chiefs—who are in training to become Christian pastor-teachers. As they go out into the villages and move among the tribes, they not only teach the three r's and preach the Gospel—they are "missionary-farmers," builders of a Christian civilization as well. The hard common sense and ingenuity of the Marathon farmer boy, plus the scientific knowledge gained at Ames, are blossoming forth in the good earth and among the good folks of Rhodesia.

But Missionary Roberts is also an ordained minister of the Gospel, a member of the Rhodesia Annual Conference which also has in its membership twenty-six native African ministers. It was impossible for him to be content to teach farming and even to teach Christ by everyday Christ-like living—he was compelled by the people's superstitious plight to tell the story of Jesus, the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Hope." The Conference ordained him in 1921. Since then he has been pastor as well as teacher, and was superintendent of the Mutambara District—supervising and encouraging the pastors, settling disputes of the people, preaching among new tribes, helping the people build new churches and schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are the proud parents of fine twin sons, born in Rhodesia in 1915. Ascording to old African superstitions, twins should be killed by the older people. But the Roberts' boys were permitted to live and they grew healthy and strong, the pride of black and white alike at Old Umtali. Today there are a large number of twins in this section of Rhodesia, and none are put to death—thanks to the Christian example of these parents. One Roberts boy is now a student of agriculture at Iowa State College.

—The Foundation

## Emancipation Day

The first day of January every year, marks the anniversary of the Negroes' Emancipation from chattel slavery. January the first marks the day when black slaves were converted from personal property to free men and women, by President Lincoln's Proclamation declaring four million human beings, fettered in chains of bondage, within the jurisdiction of the United States of America; free and equal with their former masters in the eye of the law. The President's proclamation was dated September 22nd, 1862, at Washington, D. C.; effective January 1st, 1863.

He freed the Negro with the stern admonition to him, to be peaceable, make good citizens and to work for an honest living. Next to the death of the Son of God on the Roman cross for the remission of the sins of man; the freedom of the Negro from slavery by President Lincoln ought to be the most important event in history of the American Negroes' life. He should honor and remember that day with a heart full of gratitude and patriotism to his country.

It is a fine time for the American Negro to take stock; to find out how he stands with God; country and himself. The Bible says, in all your getting, get understanding: which means get right with God. Next, as a man and citizen find out your status as an American citizen; and if you are not satisfied with what your status is, get satisfaction by removing the conditions that prevent you from having every right and privilege, any other American citizen is enjoying. Our form of Government is a democracy in which every man and citizen stand equal before the law, and ought to share and participate equally, in benefits and protection of the law.

If you know what the law gives you, and you are not getting it, and see others situated under the law just as you are, and getting what is denied you; then it is up to you to do something about it. If you see another man or group of men stealing your property or rights, and you make no move to stop the thieves; you do not deserve either property or rights. A man who would be free must strike the first blow for liberty. If you would have a home, you must work and save the money with which to pay for it. Know your duty to God and perform it in spirit and in truth. Know your duty to your country and qualify to discharge it, like a man and citizen. Don't expect to take more out of church, state or the social order, than you make an honest effort to put into the melting pot. Know your duty to yourself; find out what is the matter with yourself; there may be something wrong about your personality; your courage, intelligence, or you may be a truckling coward, or have an inferior complex that handicaps you. Whatever it is find it, and get rid of it, strut your stuff if you have anything in you worthwhile. Don't promise God nor man that you are going to do something that you are not big enough to do. Know your capacity, have faith in God and confidence in yourself; these are the forces that always win in the struggle of human existence.

Let us see the New Year through a telescope of success and not failure; remembering always that we cannot get any more out of life than we put into it. Use the same commonsense you use when dealing with your bank. You do not expect to check out of the bank any more money than you deposit to your credit. So if you want to be happy during the New Year and all the years to come put everything into life for the other fellow, and the common good of all that you expect to take out for yourself. The more we put into life for the happiness of others the more we get out of life for our own personal happiness and satisfaction. There is no real happiness in doing for ourselves, but all the happiness comes to the soul by doing good for others, and making the world a better place for every body to live in. This is the hope and greeting that the National Baptist Union-Review sends out to the world.

—Union Review.

### THE UNDERSTANDING HEART

(Cash Year)

The new Swedish cook, who had come into the household during the holidays, asked of her mistress: "Where bane your son? I not seeing hem 'round no more."

"My son?" replied the mistress, pridefully. "Oh, he has gone back to Yale. I miss him dreadfully though."

"Yes, I know yoost how you feel. My brother, he bane in yail saix times since Thanksgiving."

### DEFENDANT

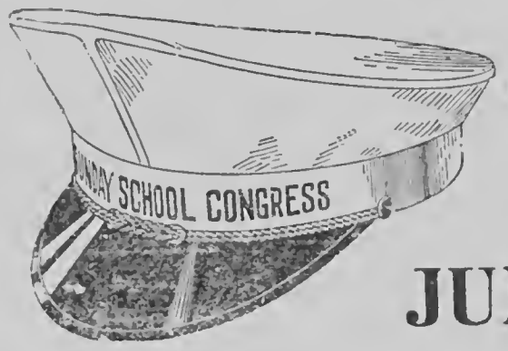
(Christian Science Monitor)

The justice of the peace was performing his first wedding ceremony, and he found it difficult to disassociate from it several police cases he had heard earlier in the day.

"Do you take this man to be your lawfully wedded husband?" he asked. And the bride demurely said she did.

Turning to the groom the justice asked: "What do you have to say in your own defense?"


# Religious Forces of the Nation Will Gather IN Indianapolis, Indiana JUNE 7-11, 1939

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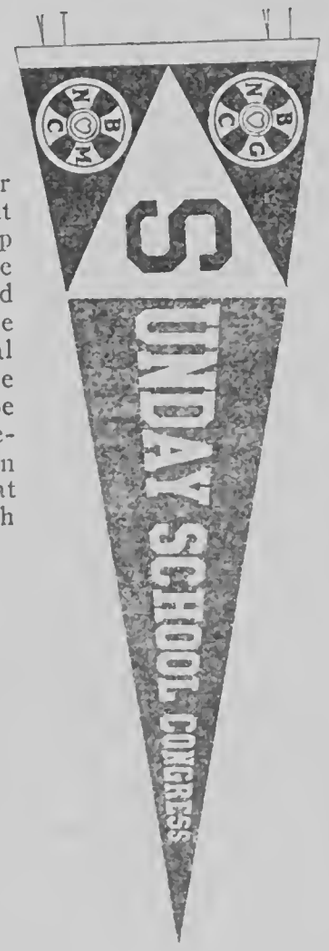


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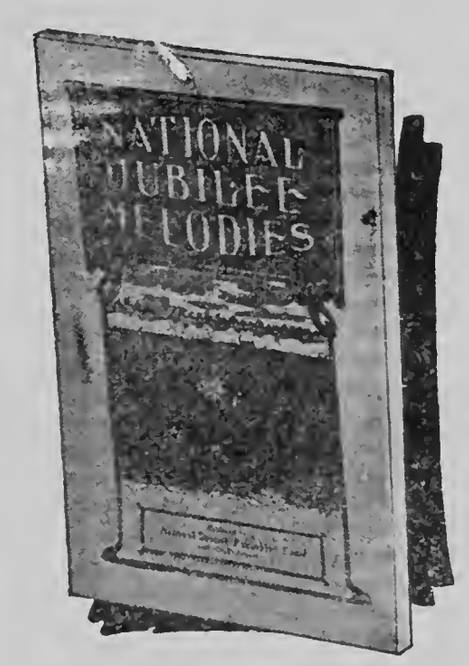


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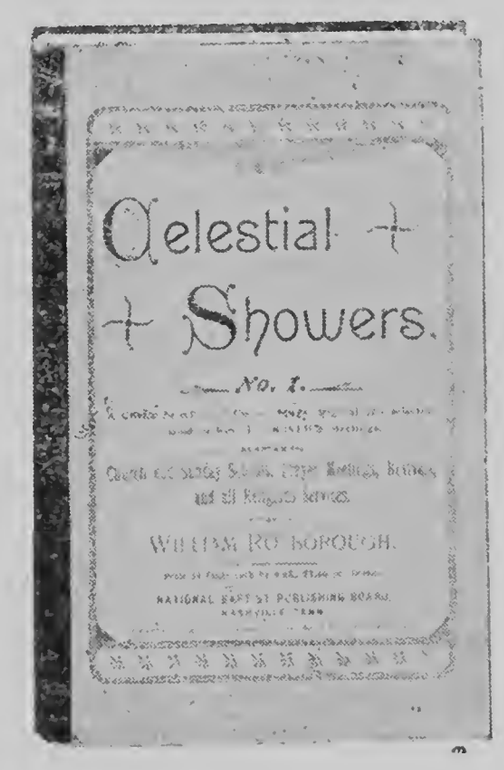


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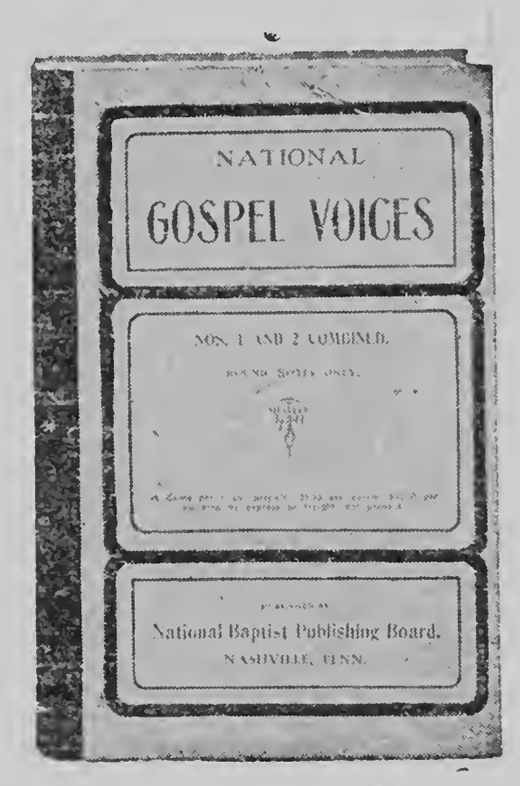


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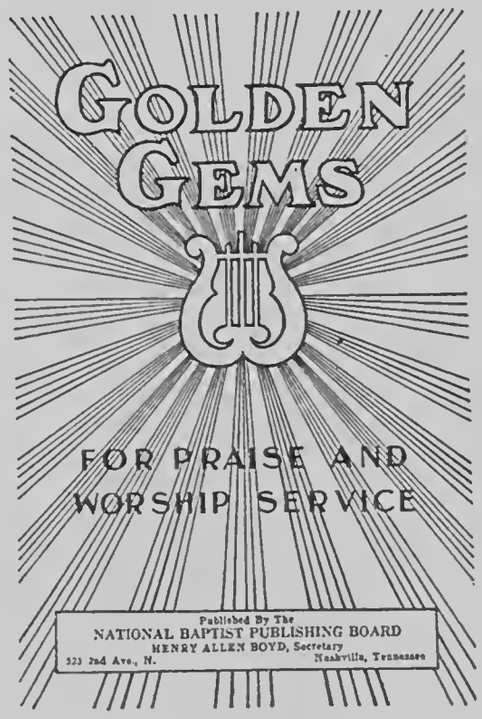


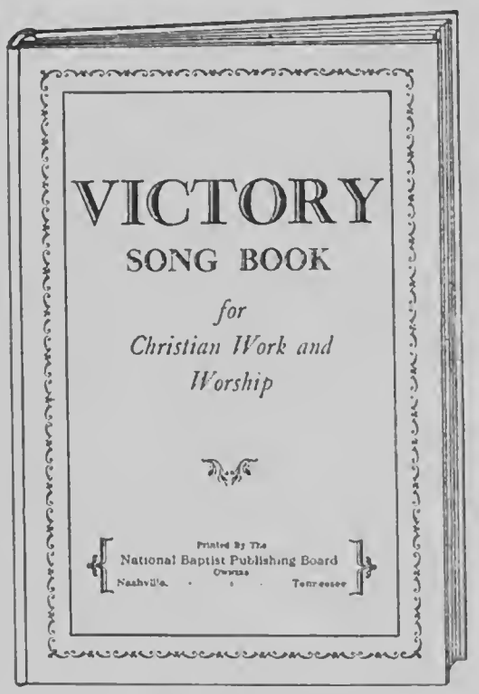


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## WHAT THE NEGROES

(Continued from Page 1)

until they have all become trained a little more than they are.

Each Agent in the State with the exception of one, who was busy building a 4-H Club Camp, attended the State Short Course with his representative group of boys. In a large number of instances county officials assumed the expense of transporting club members to and from the State Short Course.

A great deal of interest was manifested during the year in beef calf projects. Down in Sumter County three Aberdeen Angus Bulls were placed two years ago. The progeny of these bulls has asserted itself in their respective communities.

In each county in the State where 4-H club work is conducted, the county agent has organized his work along the following lines: (1) the community 4-H clubs are made up of officers, adult leaders and enterprise leaders in addition to project members. (2) The County Council is composed of all of the officers of the community clubs and enterprise leaders. In addition to these officers any member of a 4-H club in that county who is interested in the activities of the council may also become a member. (3) Adult leaders or sponsors assume the responsibility of guiding the junior club members in their club activities under the supervision of their county agent. (4) Some of the activities of a 4-H club are: (a) Conduct projects or demonstrations and keep records on same for the purpose of determining the labor income. (b) It prepares them to do an efficient job back on the farms with the demonstrations they are carrying.

### Beef Calf Work—1938

For the second year Negro Club boys and girls fed out feeder calves. In October, fifty-one calves were placed with club members and on November 13th, thirteen more were placed, making a total of sixty-four feeder calves. These calves were distributed in the following counties: Baldwin, ten; Washington, seven; Burke, seven; Bullock, two; Sumter, seventeen; Meriwether, six; Chatham, one; Toombs, two; Appling, four; Hancock, six; and Bibb, two.

The total cost of these sixty-four calves including one dollar for insurance and hauling expenses in October and November, the months they were placed with club boys, amounted to $2,424.19. The total weight when purchased was 30,534 lbs. The total weight when sold was 39,159 lbs; and the total amount received for the calves, including sales and prizes, was $3,277.83. The difference left after paying for the calves, insurance, and the hauling from Macon and Atlanta to the club members' homes in October and November was $853.64. Two hundred and forty dollars were received as prizes by the club members showing calves at the following Fat Stock Shows: Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, Atlanta, Macon, and Greenville.

Of the sixty-four calves placed two of them died. The one dollar insurance that was charged to each club member's note was sufficient to cover the cost of these two calves with the exception of seven cents.

In addition to the total amount of money left for feed and labor the greater profit was that of education on the part of the club members to feed out properly a fat calf. This information alone is worth sponsoring this type of project as we all know there is a definite trend towards beef cattle production in Georgia and Negro club members and farmers will be left behind if they don't learn the game.

The first County Fat Stock Show was held by the Meriwether County Negro club boys. Twenty-five dollars were given as prizes by the Citizens of Greenville and Meriwether County. Therefore, the honor goes to Agent F. R. Spencer for holding the fisrt county show with Negro club members in the State.

Five club members did not make enough out of their calves to pay their notes at the Citizens & Southern National Bank. The shortage amounted to eighteen dollars and ninety-five cents.

The total amount for feed and labor amounted to approximately twenty-five percent of what these calves sold for plus prize money.

### Annual State 4-H Club Short Course—1938

Once a year during the month of August, all of the Extension Agents bring a designated number of 4-H club leaders to the State 4-H Club Short Course, which is held at Georgia State College. For the most part these leaders are presidents of junior groups and enterprise leaders who have made outstanding records.

The State Short Course is held for the purpose of training 4-H group leaders so that they will be able to render a more efficient type of service in the promotion of 4-H club activities back in their respective communities. In addition to this training phase, a series of contests are held each year for the purpose of determining the State Champions. These contests are as follows: Livestock judging; farm crop identification; horse shoe pitching; relays, and achievement boys. The outstanding 4-H club boys are selected by nomination with records by each county agent.

The county short courses are held throughout the state before the State short course. The program that is carried out back in the county short courses dovetails into the state program. Those who are to attend the State Short Course are selected at the county short course.

There is a growing interest year by year in 4-H club activities by the local officials in the county where this work is conducted. A large number of the Boards of Education and road commissioners sent the Negro 4-H club members to the State Short Course in buses and sixty-five per cent of them contribute money each year to the Agents for the purpose of conveying their club members to and from the State Short Course. In a large number of cases they also help them with their county short courses—such as buying materials.

All of the Specialists' help that was requested from the State College of Agriculture was given. The following specialists have in the past rendered very efficient service: G. V. Cunningham, State 4-H club leader; Miss Emmie Nelson, Assistant State 4-H club leader; J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Extension Agricultural Engineer, and R. E. Davis, Beef Cattle Specialist.

### Wild Life Activities In 1938

This was the second year that Wild Life activities with Negro 4-H club members have been included in the club program. In 1937, the first Wild Life Camp was held at the Log Cabin Community in Hancock County. At this camp, there were approximately sixty wild life club leaders and extension workers present.

This year, 1938, there were 112 present. The entire program included the study of trees, insects, target practice, state resources, birds, swimming, and other phases of wild life that are common to Georgia.

In 1938, there were seventy-four 4-H clubs in the State that included wild life aetivities in their programs. These seventy four clubs had a total enrollment of 2,709. One thousand three hundred and eighty-two selected game birds for special study; one thousand and eight selected native plants; four hundred and seventy-nine studied fish; one thousand one hundred and ninety-two studied native trees; one thousand and eighty-five gave more attention to fire prevention; one hundred and ten did some work in star gazing, and seven hundred and sixty-two studied insects.

In checking over the different phases of wild life studies that these club members engaged in, it will be noted that they studied in more than one activity.

Three wild life clubs were organized in the following counties: Bibb, Burke, Camden, Chatham, Grady, Hancock, Jenkins, Jones, Laurens, Liberty, Meriwether, Montgomery, Newton, Peach, Randolph, Sumter, and Washington. Taliaferro, Dougherty, and Brooks organized only two clubs this year. Five clubs were organized in Glynn and McIntosh Counties, and four clubs in the counties worked by Assistant Club Agent Z. T. Hubert.

All of the clubs in a county took as a special project, one acre to be set to Pine Seedlings. These seedlings were ordered in the spring of the year and delivered during the winter.

### Beef Calves For 1939 Fat Stock Shows

Seventy-four Hereford calves, ages ranging from one to one and a half years, shipped in from Texas, were distributed at Jones-Neuhoff stockyard, Monday morning, September 26, 1938, to Negro 4-H club members.

Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, had charge of the distribution. Several Farm Agents and two Home Demonstration Agents, Mrs. M. L. Wesley, Bibb County; Mrs. M. L. Toomer, Peach County, who are to supervise 4-H club girls in the growing of calves, were present at the stockyard.

R. E. Davis, Beef Cattle Specialist of Athens, who bought the calves, was present and made the final inspection before they left the yard. The Agents, many of whom had their boys with them, were present and took calves as follows: S. H. Lee, Bibb, Monroe, and Twiggs, twenty-two; K. C. Childers, Burke, seven; C. O. Brown, Baldwin and Jones, sixteen; M. L. Toomer, Peach, one, O. S. O'Neal, Peach and Houston, one; M. L. Wesley, Bibb, two; E. Stallworth, Sumter, four; F. R. Spencer, Meriwether and Coweta, eight; Walter Myles, Grady, seven; R. C. Brown, Appling and Toombs, five; B. S. Adams, Chatham, two; L. H. Strickland, Evans, two.

Money for purchasing the calves was furnished by the Citizens and Southern National Bank, headquarters at Savannah. Each club boy or girl is required to pay one dollar insurance on his or her calf. These calves are to be grown and fattened for the fat stock shows to be held sometime in the spring of 1939.

The Negro 4-H club workers participated in their first fat stoek show at Savannah in 1936, with only seventeen calves. In April, 1938, the 4-H club sponsors of calves participated in five shows in the State, displaying sixty-four calves.

In addition to these seventy-four calves, there were twenty-six calves placed in Screven, Jenkins, Burke, Hancock, Greene, Taliaferro, and Bullock counties, making a total of 100 calves to be shown at the Fat Stock Shows in 1939.

The prospect for the 1939 shows looks very favorable, because of the abundance of feed in the hands of the present group of club members.

### Outlook for 1939

The Outlook for Negro boys for 1939 seems very bright. The following conditions seem to point to greater opportunities for the improvement in 4-H club work: (1) The beef calf project is attracting the attention of boys in 4-H club work, especially the older boys. (2) The local banks as well as the Citizens and Southern National Bank are anxious to finance this type of project.

(3) The parents are becoming more and more anxious for the children to be identified with 4-H club work. (4) With increase enrollment, it will be necessary to develop an effective organization, including leaders and sponsors in order to do the best type of work.

(5) The County Council still needs improvement in most of the counties of the State. (6) The county officials and business men of local communities and counties have become interested in 4-H club activities and are willing, in most cases, to assist in the fostering of such programs in their respective counties.

(7) The older youths seem to be interested in the type of projects that will bring in value in the form of monies. This is due largely to the fact that they have need for money more so than the younger members of the 4-H club group. Therefore, it seems wise to sponsor this type of project or demonstration that will bring most on the market.

(8) We are making improvements in the build-something project, still there is a great deal of work that can be done with a very large number of 4-H club boys. (9) The wild life program has made progress during the past year. Because of the interest in this type of 4-H club work, a little more time should be given to its development during 1939.

## GRANDFATHER WAS RIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

grandfather. The old gentleman always insisted that the winters were getting milder, and that the rising generation didn't really know what winter weather is. People humored him about it, though they thought it was only a whim, and laughed indulgently. But the fact of the matter was that grandfather was right—he was as right as rain, if a simile so inept may be allowed. Yes sir.

They smiled at grandfather—and all the while he was twenty years ahead of the weather bureau.

## WAITER OPERATES

(Continued from Page 1.)

Local merchants, growers and others have given their co-operation and moral support to this Association. Mr. W. J. Abrahms, from whom the colored farmers rented their cannery, said that the co-operative had been of value to the whole community.

The Co-operative has paid $2,747-.31 for labor during three years of operation. This income has meant mueh to the modest existence of the low income Negro laborers. Most of this money was paid to families of members of the Association.

For tomatoes grown on their small farms, $6,610.97 has been paid to member growers during the three seasons. In 1936 the Cannery made a net profit of $777.81; in 1937 after paying all expenses a loss of $502.77 was sustained. If the inventory were liquidated at present market prices, a profit of approximately $1,000 would be shown for 1938. The Negro growers have received a price for their tomatoes which will compare favorably with the best prices paid in any section. There are now 87 members of the Association.

With the excellent leadership of Mr. Cauthorne who secures leave from his dining car during canning season, the cannery has been of great value not only as a money maker but in establishing confidence among the Assoeiation members in their ability to successfully operate a cannery. His knowledge and understanding is largely responsible for the fine spirit of co-operation among the members.

## LISTEN TO THIS

**By Hobart T. Mitchell**

A prominent physician of Mobile, in 1844, stated that the brain of the Negro is one-tenth smaller than a white man's and that the Negro could not live in the north because the cold climate would freeze his brain and make him insane.

Booker T. Washington reached Tuskegee in June, 1881, July 4th was the date set for the opening of the school in the little shanty which had been secured for its accommodation. On the above morning 30 students reported. Olivia A. Davidson was one of the teachers—later becoming Mrs. Booker T. Washington.

1935-36 average yearly net cash incomes for the families of white sharecroppers ranged from $203 for Georgia to $643 for North Carolina. Some what lower on the scale, the families of Negro sharecroppers had net cash incomes that varied from a low of $175 in Georgia to a high of $523 in North Carolina.

A Negro fired the first shot at Manila Bay, from the Olympia, flag ship of Admiral Dewey, commanding the American forces on the Asiatic station, during the Spanish-American War. He was John Jordan, chief gunner's mate United States Navy.

## ONE THING SETTLED

(The Cocklebur)

The Irishman and his friend were discussing some political question. The friend asked: "Which side are you on, Pat?"

"I haven't made up my mind yet," said Pat, "but I can tell you right now that when I have made up my mind I'm going to be bitter."

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENN., MARCH 15, 1939 No. 2.

# Finds Surplus Youth, Lack of Good Farms, Schools Add to Rural Plight

## ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO PRESENT DAY GENERATION ON BACK TO THE SOIL

**Washington**—A growing surplus of young persons in rural areas during recent years has lessened their chances to acquire their own property and widen their outlook towards independence, according to conclusions of Works Progress administration research workers in a report issued under the title of "Rural Youth, Their Situations and Prospects."

The migration of the Race from farms in the south during the 1920-30 exodus included many young people. This movement, however was not sufficient to reduce the proportion of the total rural youth below the figure for the proportion of the total rural population, the report indicates.

Because of this, together with inadequate economic opportunities and poorer schooling, it is revealed that the situation of the Race youth in rural regions is graver than that of his white neighbor.

Increase in farm tenancy, the decreased demand for farm laborers and the trends toward large-scale and absentee land ownership, and mechanization of agriculture have reduced a number of good farms available.

Meanwhile, the number of young men desiring their own farms is in excess of both land and opportuni-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

# Will "Hybrid" Hogs Be Next Step In Improvement of Livestock

## FARMERS VARY METHODS

To help the soil accumulate enough nitrogen to feed a crop of wheat, many farmers in the Pacific Northwest follow a cropping system that is almost exactly the opposite of the best method in the Southeast. In the dry-farming area of eastern Washington and Oregon and in Idaho and Montana, it is good farming to leave a field fallow for a year and to keep down weeds by cultivation.

This system was adopted originally to accumulate most of the rainfall from 2 years to supply the crop of 1 year. But scientists of the Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations have found that the method also favors accumulation of nitrogen in the readily usable nitrate form. This greater supply of nitrates improves the yield and quality of the grain as a topdressing of nitrate fertilizer would, they report.

In the Southeast, good farmers also try to accumulate nitrates, but instead of keeping the land bare they try to keep a plant cover on the field the year round, either a cover crop—a legume for first choice or a crop of weeds.

This contrast reflects the difference in moisture supply. In the Northwest the nitrates become available as the more complex nitro-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

## STUDY GROUP AMONG NEGROES

St. Louis Leaders Outline Way to Extend Self-Help Movement

By James E. Daugherty

For months past an advisory committee of cooperative leaders in St. Louis, Mo., and representatives of the Urban League, organization for the economic betterment of Negroes, have been working on what they believe is a unique plan for presenting the cooperative message to St. Louis Negroes.

The plan calls for a series of 240 small group meetings, five in each of the 48 blocks of the powerful Block Unit Federation, formed in an almost exclusively Negro area and designed to protect their interests. Following these study club meetings a mass meeting will take place, at which the study group participants, well-grounded in cooperative fundamentals, will organize permanently for further educational and business activity.

Each block unit is a complete organization within itself, with membership of 20 to 40 or more Negro families, officers, and a regular monthly meeting.

The Block Unit Federation has approved the use of the regular meeting as the entering wedge for cooperative education. Speakers from the speakers' bureau of Co-operative Consumers of St. Louis will outline the plan at the monthly meetings of each of these 48 units, and will follow up with a series of four study group meetings.

The initial cooperative talk will outline the birth, growth and significance of the cooperative movement and list the Rochdale principles. The study group for the following four meetings will also be formed.

Tentative themes for the four study group meetings which will follow in each block unit are as

(Continued on Page 2 Col., 1)

## ANGLING $200,000,000 GIFT

A new scheme to help cotton planters is being worked out by Southern members of Congress, and it is a pippin. It originated with large growers who met in Washington a week ago and is said to have the approval of some officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Senator John H. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) says legislation is being drafted for early presentation and predicts its enactment.

The plan is for the government to give plantation owners—"free, gratis and for nothing"—upwards of 4,000,000 bales of cotton which the government holds as security for loans to growers.

The only strings to be attached to the deal are that the cotton cannot be held for speculation, but must be sold at once, and that the farmers who are benefited shall reduce their planting this year by an equal amount.

The program, its sponsors contend, is to correct an unsatisfactory market situation. The government holds so much cotton, it is claimed, that desirable grades are unobtainable. This, it is said, is responsible for loss of much of our export markets.

The government has in warehouses between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bales of cotton, on which it has made loans aggregating something more than $500,000,000.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## IOWA STATE COLLEGE FIRST TO UNDERTAKE EXPERIMENTS; PROGRESS NOTED

Hybrid corn has been described as the most important development of recent years in the middle western farming belt. Can it be that the principles demonstrated in the developing of hybrid corn will be applied to produce a new kind of hog, chicken or beef animal? Many of the country's foremost animal husbandry experts believe that it is possible.

A few days ago it was revealed that Iowa State College's animal husbandry department began experiments with swine herds more than nine years ago. Since then the Iowa State organization has become associated with twelve corn belt experiment stations operated by the federal department of agriculture. Federal laboratory headquarters and the largest experiment station is located on the Iowa State college campus. Dr. J. L. Lush is head of the Ames project. Concerning it he explains:

"In the present swine breeding systems animal husbandmen breed their best boars with the best sows, expecting to raise pigs from these matings that are as good or a little better, perhaps, than their parents.

"Results vary. Progress is slow.

(Continued on Page 2 Col., 2)

## USE OF WORD "AMERICAN" BEGAN EARLY IN HISTORY

There are several reasons why the inhabitants of the United States have practically appropriated the name "American" to the exclusion of other nations on the North and South American continents. The process of appropriation was unconscious and began early in our history, notes a writer in the Indianapolis News. Even before the Revolution when Europeans used the term "American" they generally referred to the English colonists. Patrick Henry said in the Continental congress:

"I am not a Virginian but an American." We were the first independent nation in the Western hemisphere and there was no other nation to protest. Our size and commercial importance made it easy to appropriate the name to ourselves, and usage in nearly all parts of the world has confirmed it, although in a few countries, notably Spain, it is still customary when speaking of Americans to designate whether the term applies to North or South Americans. There is also another consideration.

The official name of this country is "The United States of America," and it is the only name of a country in the New World containing the word "America." The first part of the name does not lend itself readily to a modified form as a name for the inhabitants corresponding to Canadian, Mexican, Peruvian, Italian, Spaniard of German. Any such noun based on or formed from "United States" would be awkward. It was natural, therefore, for the people of the United States to apply to themselves a name al-

(Continued on Page 16)

## FANCIER HOPES TO BREED RED-WHITE BLUE CANARY

**Kalama**, Wash.—A red, white, and blue real American canary is the goal of Armistead Carter, internationally known ornithologist. He has long experimented with changes in markings and color in breeding canaries.

## ORIGIN OF ROCKING CHAIRS

The origin of rocking chairs is not known, but it is definitely believed to be American. They are known to have been in use in the United States since 1774 and are referred to in a hand-written bill from William Savery, cabinet maker of Philadelphia, February 11, 1774. However, they were not known in Europe until much later. Tradition ascribes the first rocking chair to Benjamin Franklin, but the invention is not mentioned in any of his writings. He possessed a very remarkable one which was described by a visitor in 1787.

## 604 COLORED PUBLIC NURSES IN U. S.

**Washington** (ANP)—There are 604 Negro public health nurses in the United States, according to statistics just released by the United States Public Health service. This is an increase of 55 over 1931.

The nation is divided into five districts, with the largest number of nurses found in the first district which includes New York, Pennsylvania and North Atlantic states. There are 206 nurses employed, 164 of them in New York, as contrasted with a total of 170 eight years ago. The smallest number in any district is found in the fifth, including Pacific Coast states along with Alaska and Hawaii. Here only one nurse is listed, and that for California. There was none in 1931.

Although the second district, running from Delaware to Florida, and the fourth going South from Kentucky and bounded by Alabama and Texas, have Negro populations of 4,421,387 and 5,230,373 respectively, they have comparatively few public health nurses. The second has 179 compared with 146 in 1931, and the fourth has 157 as contrasted with the previous figure of 137. The first district has only 1,146,949 colored residents.

The only district to show a decline in the number of nurses was the third, composed of Midwestern states. The figure dropped from 91 in 1931 to 61, with the biggest loss sustained in Illinois which now has only 10 but in 1931 had 51.

## WATCH FOR THE WHITE CANE

The latest sensible idea is to have blind men carry white canes. White is easily seen in the daylight. A motor car's headlights make it even more conspicuous at night. If you see a man with a white cane crossing the street or highway, in front of your car, give him every chance to get across. . . . Strange somebody hadn't thought of this sooner.

## FORMING CO-OP STUDY GROUP AMONG NEGROES

(Continued from Page 1)

follows: "Detailed Study of Rochdale Principles;" "The Various Types of Cooperation;" "Development of Cooperation in the United States and in St. Louis," and "Cooperation and the Negroes' Problems.' Discussion leaders will remain in the background, encouraging Negro leadership. The mass meeting will not take place until all study groups have finished their scheduled meetings.

## COTTON GROWERS ARE ANGLING FOR $200,000,000 GIFT

(Continued from Page 1.)

If the gift plan goes through, Uncle Sam will wipe $200,000,000 off his loan account, and the farmers will add that much to their bank balances.

But, critics assert, that will be just the beginning. They insist that the plan is a Treasury raid disguised as farm relief, and contend that after the cotton planters have digested the first bite of government generosity they will be back for a full meal costing every penny of the half billion invested in cotton loans.

If cotton farmers get away with it, the critics say, other groups which have borrowed from the govmentment will, with every reason, demand similar treatment.

Already legislation has been introduced in Congress practically canceling more than $2,000,000,000 of loans made by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to distressed home owners. The cotton scheme, it is feared, may open the Treasury door and permit the syphoning off of that huge sum.

The $200,000,000 which it is proposed to hand over to Southern land owners, it is pointed out, will be clear "velvet." They will be relieved of the cost of producing a crop, while tens of thousands of share croppers and farm workers will be turned adrift, to starve unless supported by the government.

Incidentally, it is signmcant that those who are pushing the gift scheme were most active in the fight to slash $150,000,000 from the relief appropriation, insisting that it was necessary to "economize" in order that the budget may be balanced.

From Labor.

## "DUST BOWL" SNOWFALL

A blizzard-borne snowfall ranging in depth from 6 to 17 inches anchored down yesterday the topsoil of the southwestern "dust bowl", home of the "black blizzards" of the drought years, says a Lamar (Colo.) report by the Associated Press. Lamar, subjected to two dust storms since an early January rain, received 17 inches of snow. Grateful farmers who had watched fall wheat grow spotty during recent dry weeks confidently planned to begin spring planting as soon as the ground soaks up the inch or more of new moisture. "This is the most snow I have seen in this country since the winter of 1918-19," said Hackett Smartt, vice president of the Colorado Farm Bureau. "It ought to settle the dust for the next month or six weeks."

**When the rain stops, the river will clear.**

## WILL 'HYBRID" HOGS BE

(Continued from Page 1)

"After genetic research in the early 20's cracked open the inbreeding problem, laying its principles bare, we began to see that the fastest progress, theoretically at least, might be made by intensive inbreeding, alternating with only occational outcrosses.

### CORN METHOD

"The success of hybrid corn demonstrated one way to apply those breeding principles. Obviously we could not copy them exactly when we deal with swine," he asserts.

In swine breeding selfing is impossible; there are insuperable economic (and perhaps biological) barriers in the way of continuing brother and sister matings indefinitely; there's a longer time between generations; lower reproductive rates exist; individual pigs are more valuable and can not be culled as freely as were corn ears.

Thus applications of the genetic principles concerning inbreeding probably will be vastly different in swine and poultry from their application to corn, even though the principles themselves are the same

### Thirty Sows

A multitude of problems confronted the scientists at Iowa State college when in 1930 they began exploring the field in a small way with a 4-sire herd of Poland Chinas.

Only four boars and about thirty sows, all registered purebreds, were used to start the herd. No new blood has been introduced into that herd since then.

This was a bold step.

"As anticipated," says Dr. Lush, "we found the pigs showed faint tendency for more weakness and degeneration than less closely inbred hogs, but individuals varied widely. Enough apparently healthy and to continue the line even though the normal individuals were produced average inbreeding gradually rose."

Results were promising since the average individual merit of the 4-sire herd seemed to be holding its own or even improving a little after seven years of inbreeding.

### 2-Sire Herds.

But inbreeding with a 4-sire herd was too slow, agreed Dr. Lush and Dr. W. A. Craft, the latter representing the federal department of agriculture as director of the swine breeding laboratory. More intensive inbreeding seemed desirable to save time. More lines were needed also.

When the project at Ames was made a unit of the regional laboratory and support from the federal government was given the project, the men here decided to step up their inbreeding by building three new 2-sire and seven 1-sire herds.

Work on the old 4-sire herd was continued both to see if it lived up to its early record and to use it as a yardstick to compare results from the 2-sire and 1-sire closed herds.

Three of the 1-sire herds and one of the 2-sire herds were budded off from the original 4-sire herd and therefore have had no new blood added since 1930. The other new herds are being built on foundation stock assembled in 1938.

No new breeding stock will be brought into the herds until the desired traits in the animals (as litter size or rapid growth) have been fixed, provided that the animals do not degenerate so much that some herds seem not worth continuing.

### Want Good 225-Pounders.

In the 1-sire herds the prevailing type of mating will be half-brother to half-sister, but there will be few full brother-sister matings, parent-offspring matings and other irregular types.

In the 2-sire herds the typical mating will be equivalent to that of first cousins, although there will be many irregular types—some closer and some less intense.

Blood relationships in the 4-sire herd between mated pairs will be more remote, comparable to that between second cousins at the start but becoming more intense as the network of common ancestry between mates becomes more intricately tangled and close with each passing generation.

Only young pigs that make cheap, fast gains and would suit packers at 225 pounds weight are kept for breeding stock. Four representative pigs from each litter will be picked for testing their economy of gain—so far as physical facilities permit.

### Won't Sell Much Stock.

As a general rule about half of the sows will be discarded after their first litters and about half of the remainder will be sold after their second litters.

The young boars will be saved from sows which have successfully passed these first two rigid tests of performances.

If these breeding methods prove successful the stations themselves will not be able to sell much breeding stock direct to pork producers, as the hybrid corn producers have done. Instead, they will probably release their best lines on some fair basis to breeders who may multiply them and sell boars directly to commercial producers. The commercial producers will probably follow a policy of using each year a closely bred boar from a different line than those from which their last two boars came. But that is far in the future.

In Iowa only Poland Chinas and Danish Landrace breeds are being used in the tests. Nebraska and Oklahoma are working with Duroc Jerseys. Missouri, Illinois and Minnesota stations are using Poland Chinas. Minnesota is also working with Tamworths and Landrace breeds.

## WHEN THE STARS FELL

By Kelly Miller

My father remembered when "the stars fell" in 1833. Often have I heard him tell how the slaves and poor white folks were paralyzed with dread of Judgment Day and the end of the world. The incident has become historical, how they fell on their knees and prayed for deliverance at that awful hour.

The dramatization of H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds" excited the American people with similar frenzy. For the following week this phantom play and its aftermath all but monopolized the press and radio notwithstand the approach of the national election. The jitters which suddenly seized upon the nation illustrates the relative place and importance of instinct and reason in the control of human conduct. Instinct is instantaneous while reason is slow and deliberate. The instinct of fear leads to precipitous action before reason has had a chance to assert itself. The jitters aroused by the phantom broadcast Sunday, Oct. 20. was not unlike hysteria, which suddenly stampedes a herd of cattle. It reminds us of Uncle Ramuss' Brer Rabbit, who hearing a tree fall in the forest stampeded all the animals with allurim—"The sky is falling—run, run, run." The hysteria is independent of intellectual or cultural advance. Instinct reduces all grades and degrees of culture back to the lower level of primitivity.

The meteoric shower of 1833 frightened the plantation Negroes with the dread of Judgment Day and all fell on their knees at the approach of the end of the world. We have a reminder of the effect of this phenomenon in the spiritual still heard over the radio, "Oh Lord What a Morning, When the Stars Begin to Fall."

The dread of fire is a terrifying instinct which religions fanatics seize upon to frighten sinners from their evil ways. The picturization of hell fire is relied upon as a deterrant by the revivalist. Revivals always flourish among peoples of low intellectual culture where appeal to instinct is more quickly effected than appeal to reason. At such intellectual levels revivals have been of great service to the call of morality and religion. But its influence wanes with increasing appreciation of intellectual and moral values.

There is no difference between the races in this regard. The appeal to the unconverted was calculated to frighten them from the awful punishment of a burning hell.

As a boy on the farm in South Carolina, I recall the revivalistic effect of the terrifying appeal when the stars in the elements are falling, and the moon drips away into blood. When the seas begin to roll and the rocks begin to melt, "Oh! sinner where will you stand."

Science and invention have served to spread more rapidly hysteria among the people. The radio phantom caught the American people unaware. For the moment the intellectual margin between the Amerisan public Sunday, Oct. 30. and the plantation Negro in 1833 was not very great.

## LEE BAKER AND CARNEGIE HERO FUND

(St. Louis Post Dispatch)

One of the most appealing benefactions of the late Andrew Carnegie was the establishment in 1904 of the Carnegie Hero Fund, with an endowment of $5,000,000. Yesterday at Pittsburgh 17 persons or their surviving kin received from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission medals or financial reward, or both, for heroic deeds.

St. Louis has a man worthy of an award for heroism in the person of Lee Baker, Negro witness in the Isadore Lunde bombing case. Baker, spirited by two gangsters from the farm where he was awaiting the trial, was shot twice and left for dead in an abandoned house. One of the shots was fired through his neck. Another cost him an eye.

Baker crawled out of the old house just in time to escape his attackers, who had evidently come back to bury him. Summoning his reserves of physical strength, he walked several miles for help and was taken to the hospital. Some weeks later, when the Londe trial took place, Baker took his place on the witness stand and boldly identified the dangerous criminal Londe as the man he saw bombing a cleaning shop. His testimony played a vital part in Londe's conviction.

Throughout his ordeal, Baker displayed superlative mental and moral courgae. Never did he flinch from the duty at hand, though he had been cruelly maimed and had reason to fear for his very life. The people of St. Louis, as a token of admiration and gratitude, raised a fund for Baker and the mayor offered him a job when he is able to take one.

It appears however, that under the terms of the Carnegie awards, limiting them to "heroic effort to save human life," Baker would not be eligible. The commission, if it has the discretion, would be wise to broaden the narrow provision, for this case and others. High courage for the public welfare may involve even greater risks than life-saving, and Andrew Carnegie doubtless would agree in endorsing such heroes for reward.

## CUCUMBER PICKLES IN SOUTH

Southern Agriculturist (March) contains "Pickling Cucumbers" by I. O. Schaub, Acting Director, North Carolina Experiment Station, and Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. They say in part: "Until a few years ago, practically all the pickling cucumbers were produced around the Great Lakes because it was thought that this was the ideal cucumber-producing region due to the hot humid days and cool nights..... The North Carolina Agricultural College, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, set out to find through scientific research why cucumber pickles could not be manufactured as successfully in the South.....As a result of experience by the packers and the cooperative scientific investigations directed by M. E. Gardner, at the college, and Dr. Harry E. Goresline, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils some of the problems have been solved and others are being investigated and the whole work is expanding. Research has helped the work so much that two men attached to the North Carolina Experiment Station, Dr. Ivan D. Jones and Dr. Otto Veerhoff, and two in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Dr. M. K. Veldhuis and J. L. Etchells, are now giving their full time to research in this rapidly expanding farm enterprise....The production of cucumbers for pickling purposes has not reached the large commercial farm scale in North Carolina and other Southern States that it has in the northern cucumber belt.. ..but the $40 or $50 net often derived from the production of an acre of cucumbers not only comes during midsummer season when cash is short, but it is also another source of cash income to aid in diversified farming."

## LOOKED LIKE HIS MOTHER

Walking down a street in Pittsburg, Kans., Victor Dawson saw a girl he thought looked like his mother. He asked to be introduced. She proved to be his sister Mary. He had not seen her for 12 years. Was it just coincidence that brought them together again?

**A wise man does not need advice, and a fool will not take it.**

# U. S. DEFENSE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR TRAINING COLORED AIRPLANE PILOTS

Washington, March 16 (ANP)—By amending the mighty Defense Appropriations bill to provide civilian aviation training for at least one colored college. the United States senate, cognizant of the need for trained Negro aviators, set a precedent and opened the way for a new era in military training for Negro youth of America.

The bill, which has caused considerable debate and discussion pro and con, increased the number of planes to be constructed to 6,000, a figure hitherto undreamed of, and provides for the addition of 2,000 officers and 35,000 enlisted personnel to man these expansions in the air force. The bill also provides for the use of civilian flying schools for the preliminary training of youths interested in aviation.

No school has been selected for the training of colored civilians, but there is a strong possibility that a well known colored school in the South, close by one of the existing military training camps, will be selected.

At present no definite provision other than that outlined above have been made for the training of colored youths. However, the bill was sent back to the house, where it is understood passage is a mere matter of routine. This is in direct contrast to former actions of the military affairs committee, which in the past has made no provisions for the specialized training of colored youth.

However, it is believed that such flyers as will be trained will be available only for the army and will not be assigned to either the navy or the marine corps which latter is administered by the Navy department.

—Nashville Globe.

## WHEELBARROW RADIO

A radio-equipped wheelbarrow is reported from Hooksett, N. H., by Farm Journal. Everettt Hardy the 13-year-old owner, trundles an auto-radio to school on the wheelbarrow, so the class can hear a music-appreciation hour. On his way to school he tunes in local stations to the delight of school chums who accompany him.

## FINDS LIME INCREASES HIS HAY 50 PER CENT

J. W. McAlphin, Bone county, Ark., has found that lime adds about 50 per cent to the production of red clover and alfalfa on available lime crushers, he has built an old-time lime kiln, said O. L. McMurray, county agent.

"The kiln is the type in which you place a layer of logs and a layer of limerock, and with it Mr. McAlpin can obtain lime for 40 cents per ton," the county agent related, "If it cost him 20 cents per ton for applying the acre to increase his clover one lime, it would cost only $1.20 per ton per acre."

## SWEET POTATO STARCH NOT A STEP-CHILD

In the United States most root starches have been handled as a by-product— small installations to salvage something from the tragedy of low crop prices, and operating only when crops may be purchased at very low values. So operated, these plants have rendered a necessary service, but the users of the product have never been satisfied. Industries depending on, or utilizing, these root starches require a certainty of supply.

Because of the unsatisfactory habit of depending for supplies on an industry which is itself a step-child, it is refreshing to find that the sweet potato starch development at Laurel, Miss., initiated some four years ago by the E. R. A., has developed on a sounder basis. The economic reasoning back of the venture seems clear. It recognizes the need of a crop which can in part replace cotton—one which may be marketed locally and on a cash basis. Sweet potatoes sold and used for manufacture into starch are attractive from the viewpoint.

The Laurel factory draws, for its supplies, on farms within a hauling radius of about twenty miles. It draws for labor from the same area, and gives as a by-product a valuable pulp which may be used as a cattle feed.

A report on the sweet potato starch undertaking was recently published in the December issue of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" under the title "Manufacturing of Sweet Potato Starch In the United States." The author suggests that if the industry is to develop average yields of 300 bus. per acre of a high-starch variety of sweet potato must be secured; that production costs must be kept down; that as fertilizer from 600 to 1,000 lbs. per acre of a 6-8-6 or a 6-8-8 should be used. This puts the development in the class of a primary, rather than a by-product (step-child) industry. The "Grower" wishes the new adventure all success!

## Former Chicago Waiter Manufactures Chicken Sausage

Chicago, March 16 (ANP)—A new food article making a recent appearance in the local market and finding marked favor with housewives is a chicken sausage manufactured by Emmett J. Marshall who has had wide experience as dining car waiter and butler in private families. He is also organizer of the South Side Poultry Association, and has his sausage factory at 67 E. 43rd Street.

Marshall's chicken sausage comes in pound packages, retails at 40 cents and is said to be very tasty His recipe is a closely guarded secret and one of the spices used he discovered in Paris in 1928, while acting as butler for the secretaries of U. S. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick. Marshall received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Minnesota in 1932, his master's in 1933, at Atlanta universit.y

## ADVERTISEMENT

Will the cleaner who has my wife's skirts (1 pink, 1 green) please phone me that I can get them out. I have forgotten where I took them and must have them to get out. C. P. Weisling. Phone 1331.

—Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) news paper

## GOOD PASTURE ESTABLISHED ON DELTA LAND

Contrary to the opinion of a large percentage of delta plantation operators in eastern Arkansas, good permanent pastures can be established on heavy clay land. H. P. Green, plantation foreman over part of the 20,000 acre plantation of Twist Brothers in the northeastern part of Cross county, told John Stephens county agent.

"I have had good success establishing a pasture on heavy clay land by using a mixture of orchard grass, lespedeza, timothy, white clover, hop clover, herds grass and alfalfa," he said.

"This pasture mixture furnishes grazing from early spring until late summer.

"It is commonly believed that the sticky nature of this land prevents it from being grazed except during dry weather. The first year my pasture was established I kept the stock off during wet periods, but the second and succeeding years, after the grasses had become firmly sodded, the stock grazed during rainy periods without the soil sticking to their feet."

## NEW DIABETES REMEDY

Diabetes is one of the baffling diseases with which medical science has been grappling for years. It caused by the failure of the pancreas gland to secret insulin, needed by the body to digest sugar. But why this gland should cease to function has remained a mystery. In 30 per cent of the cases the pancreas gland has shown no abnormalities whatever, yet it has refused to work. Some time ago insulin was discovered and also a successful method for extracting it from the glands of animals. But while this substance relieves the patient, it does not cure the disease and has to be taken continuously throughout life. It simply has the effect of supplying what the inactive gland fails to supply.

A newly discovered extract, however, has now aroused new hope. It is called duodenum extract and is taken from the intestines of animals. When given to diabetics it stimulates the inactive gland and causes it to give off insulin. In 66 per cent of the patients to whom it was given it has brought about marked improvement and has eliminated the necessity of insulin entirely. In one case its affects lasted for a whole year making treatment of any kind unnecessary. Besides bringing relief to patients this new extract suggests that its lack in the human body is the cause of the inactivity of the apparently normal pancreas glands. It also serves as a check on the pancreas and prevents it from secreting too much insulin.—The Pathfinder.

## SPORES TRAVEL IN UPPER AIR

Spores of plant diseases are found 10,000 feet in the upper air by experts in airplanes. Which explains such widespread grain diseases as the black stem rust. Spores of white pine blister-rust reach the earth from the height of 1 mile in 55 hours if the air is still, but inevitably they land. The seed of plant diseases may be blown long distances. Someday it may be possible to destroy them in midair before they alight.

## MEANING OF NAME HAZEL

One of the two origins ascribed to the name Hazel by authorities is Teutonic and the meaning is "commander," evidently because a wand of the hazel tree was the symbol of authority with shepherd chiefs of ancient times. Another authority gives the Teutonic Hazel the meaning of "a star" but does not explain this interpretation. The other and older origin of Hazel is Hebrew, the meaning being "protected by God." This form is an abbreviation of Hazelelponi (1 Chron. 4:3), the meaning of which is given as "Give shade (protection) O thou that turnest thyself toward me." A faint connection might be traced between the Hebrew meaning and the first Teutonic one.

## NEGRO WOMAN'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT BRINGS NEW SET OF TEETH

"Mr. President: Give me a set of teeth."

This appeal was made a few days ago in a letter, written in poetry, to President Roosevelt and resulted in providing a brand new set of molars for one of Little Rock's residents, Callie Fancy, 3026 Louisiana street, Negro preacher, who finds contributions from her congregation insufficient to keep her off the relief rolls.

A secretary of the president sent a very courteous letter, badly worn from frequent exhibition to Callie and referred her case to the Washington office of the Emergency Relief Administration, which in turn called the attention of the local administrator to her plight

She was sent to the Service Exchange of the Emergency Relief organization, which found employment for her in the home of a Negro dentist, where she is happily "working out" her new set of teeth

## STRYCHNINE IS OBTAINED FROM POISON-NUT SEEDS

Strychnine is one of the oldest poisons known to man, and is none other than the Kuruchilla of the ancient Hindus, according to a writer in London Tit-Bits Magazine. In Europe it was described as having no medicinal value as late as A. D. 1640, but in India it was used centuries before in the treatment of dysentery, fevers and dyspepsia.

The drug is obtained from the seeds of the Strychnos Nux Vomica, or poison-nut tree, which grows in the East Indies. They are broad, flat, about an inch in diameter, covered with tiny, downy hairs, and very bitter when tasted.

The seeds are also commonly known in various parts as "dog buttons," "Quaker buttons" and "rat's bane," and are contained in a fruit which closely resembles an orange in shape and color.

Strychnine is a cruelly violent poison, causing agonizing convulsions.

## LIKE OUR HORSE MEAT

A single horse-packing plant in California's bay area turns out 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of either fresh, pickled or frozen horse meat daily, in addition to fresh cut. The European demand is active for this product. Usually there is much competition. But since the drouth limited the supply of horses, some horse-packing plants have been forced to shut down.

## NAACP Attorneys Prevent Return Of Evanston Youth To N. C. Chain Gang

Chicago, March 9 (ANP)—Prelow Johnson, Evanston, escaped being returned to the chain-gang in North Carolina through the efforts of Atty Irvin C. Mollison, president of the Illinois NAACP, and Atty. James G. Lemon Jr., of the Legal Redress committee of the Chicago NAACP.

Johnson, who escaped from the chain-gang in December, 1935, had become a fine citizen and was married and had one child. When he applied for a driver's license the routine check-up in Washington showed that the fingerprints were the same as those of the man who escaped from the Raleigh prison, and he was apprehended and held for North Carolina authorities. North Carolina had failed to issue a governor's warrant. Johnson had been sentenced to 18 months on a liquor charge.

## PAYING RESULTS FROM DOUBLE CROPPING PLAN

J. T. Dunn, Calhoun county, did not have enough land in 1938 on which to carry out his balanced farm program of cash crops and food and feed crops, but double cropping allowed him to realize the most from the limited area, said W. H. Ballard, county agent.

"For instance, Mr. Dunn planted one quarter of an acre in certified Irish potatoes, applying 200 pounds of fertilizer," the county agent related. "About three weeks before the potatoes were ready to harvest, he planted corn in the middles.

"The potatoes yielded 100 bushels from two bushels planted. The corn yielded at the rate of 25 bushels per acre, almost twice the average for that section of the county."

## WORD 'RAISIN' FROM LATIN

The word "raisin" is of ancient origin, derived from the Latin word for "cluster of grapes," "racemus." The name was at one time restricted to the small yellow grape grown in limestone soil near Smyrna, in Asia. The average time of drying and curing a tray of raisins is about three weeks, all depending on the weather. The earliest picked grapes dry in 10 days and the later ones often take four weeks or more. The bunches are cut from the vines and placed on shallow trays two feet wide, three feet long, and one inch high, on which the grapes are allowed to sun-dry, being turned from time to time by simply placing an empty tray top side down on the full one, then turning both over and taking off the top tray. After the raisins are dried they are stored away in the sweat boxes until they are packed and prepared for shipment.

## HE WAS A COLLEGE SENIOR

One college senior examined by the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, knew only 23 out of 100 words in common use. He was ignorant of the meaning of "inert," "lenient," "baffle" and "immerse," and thought 'culpable" meant "tender," "declivity" meant "climate," "demure" meant "abject," benighted" meant "weary" and "spurious" meant "foamy." Yet he was a college senior!

A Chinese graduate student of the Michigan State College has succeeded in developing the first seedless watermelon. The student is 27 years old.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

# *EDITORIALS*

FROM THE BIBLE:

"For he that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile: Let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it." 1 Peter 3: 10, 11.

### Rain.

*It is no myth. I know that you will find*
*In heaven every cloud is silver lined.*
*Today I saw a careless angel drop*
*A spool of silver thread from heaven's shop.*
*So fragile was the texture of the skein*
*That people looking upward called it rain.*

—Grace Elizabeth Churchill.

### HEALTH PROGRAM FOR FARM FAMILIES

A resolution passed by the last annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers declared that a way should be found to provide better and cheaper medical care for our farming group. The health program suggested by the national administration should be of special interest to all.

Whether the rates charged by physicians and hospitals for medical treatment and care are exorbitant or not, the fact remains that a vast majority of colored rural families are unable to pay for this care. There is no hope in sight that they will be able to pay in the near future. Yet for lack of scientific and modern treatment thousands die every year.

Tuberculosis is the scourge of our Race and hundreds of hospitals are turning victims away because there is no room. Many are too poor to obtain treatment. Hundreds of counties have no sanitariums and in many counties where there are such institutions, Negroes are not wanted or admitted. Yet everyone knows this plague cannot be cured at home. Treatment requires rest and good care and attention.

The poor and afflicted of our Group are sorely in need of help. It is both right and just that the federal and state governments provide a way and the means to save the lives of citizens who cannot save themselves.

### THE FARM FAMILY AND THE RURAL CHURCH

Our rural churches must remain alive for the welfare of our farm families. Right now many of them are sick unto death. What are we going to do about it?

First of all, our great church leaders must become country-church-minded. They must be able to see God in the little church in the sticks as well as in the big church on the city avenue. They must work out a program for the country church, that new life may be developed. And a workable system must be planned for relationships by the rural churches with other organizations.

We have suggested before that large city churches form contacts with small rural churches and seek ways to help them. Many ways can be found. The larger churches can provide rural churches with much good literature and reading matter. They can visit together once or twice a year at least. They can be friendly instead of "distant."

The rural church provides all that is best for the spiritual and moral welfare of the farm family. Without it, the farm family will become agnostic, criminal, hopeless. It is the beacon-light of rural civilization. Do something leaders, teachers, favored ones, and keep that little country church alive.

### PATIENCE, BROTHER

A good farm-brother in Georgia writes:

"It looks like to me that you all would see to the farmers getting what they are due because we are the backbone of the world, and we are living by the sweat of our brows as the good Lord commanded every man to do."

In reply, we told the good brother that none of us could do much good as farmers or get our just dues, unless we get together in organization, and stay that way. We also told him that the Lord does not help anyone who is too lazy or too careless or too indifferent to help himself and do his part of the work. And we told him that the National Federation of Colored Farmers is an organization of colored farmers, and all of us work together in every way for our best interests.

It will probably be many years before the average colored farmer learns that all the people in the world are not Santa Clauses who spend most of their time planning on what they can do for HIS welfare. Too many of us have only learned one word and that is "GIMME." We expect everyone to give us something. We cannot realize that all gifts cost something. Somebody pays for what is handed out to the man in need,—whether the gift is given by the government, by an organization, or by any agency.

We do not blame this farmer for wanting his just dues. He says his landlord cheated him. Probably so. If he will get into his organization and help support it,—do his part,—his organization will become more powerful, and will be able to help him, protect him, and all his brother-farmers. But as long as he stays on the outside,—demanding help, yet doing nothing for himself or anyone else,—he is not worth helping.

But we know we must be patient. We must fight for the fellow who does not know UNTIL HE DOES KNOW. Then he may be able to fight for himself.

### SPRING IS HERE

Spring is here, and with Spring comes opportunity. Brother Farmer, are you going to take it or sleep on, and let it go by?

The tenant farmer or sharecropper should realize that OPPORTUNITY is the biggest thing he has. The only difference between his situation and the situation of his slave grandfather is THAT HE HAS OPPORTUNITY AND HIS GRANDFATHER DID NOT HAVE IT.

If you want to get out of your present difficulties,—if you want a farm and home of your own,—if you want money in the bank,—if you want your children educated,—remember this is Spring, and its time for you to go to work. Grab your plow and hoe,—tear up the ground, grub out stumps, mend your fences, whack your mule and go to it. Plant a big garden, set some hens and get hold of some pigs. Fight the flies and bugs and mosquitoes.

And in addition to this,—remember you have a head on your shoulders and it wasn't made just for your wife and children to look at. Use it too. Make it work overtime. Think and read. Learn how to do your work better and easier than you did it last year. Torment your county agent, like your troubles and the devil torments you, and get all the advice and assistance from him you can get.

And don't blame all your troubles and your poverty on your landlord. He is looking out for himself too, like you are doing, or should be doing. He may be as hard up as you are. He is running a big risk. Many of them have to supply their tenants and croppers with credit and household goods and even clothing,—as well as with seed, implements, a mule, and maybe with a cow, chickens and pigs. If crops are poor or if you get sick he stands to lose as well as you. So be fair. Do your work. Don't make any more debts than you have to make. Treat your wife and children right. Do more singing and praying. Do less cussing and whining. Keep your head up, remember you have an OPPORTUNITY,—it is SPRING,—and determine to get that farm and home of your own

### LAND OWNERS "HOG" COTTON BENEFITS

The following editorial from "LABOR," published in Washington, D. C., we believe somewhat exaggerates conditions which have resulted from the government's farm program relative to cotton. However, it emphasizes the fact that more must be done for the tenant farmer and sharecropper. With this assertion we heartily agree. The editorial follows:

"During the six years of the Roosevelt administration, Uncle Sam has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into the South to aid the cotton "farmers," and the net result has been to throw 500,000 sharecroppers and their families on government relief rolls, or reduce them to the status of farm laborers.

That's the shocking fact emphasized by Geoffrey Parsons, Jr., a writer on the New York 'Herald Tribune,' who has just completed a survey of the situation.

The landowners have "hogged" the benefits of the 'New Deal' farm relief program, but, nevertheless, at this moment, like Oliver Twist, they are clamoring for more.

"If the A. A. A. is distributing a lot of bonus money to promote its cotton program the landowner is going to figure how he can get the largest amount of that money," the owner of a 1,000-acre Missouri plantation told Mr. Parsons, explaining why hand labor had been displaced by machinery.

"If the landowner finds that the government relief agencies are willing to relieve him of the burden of takin care of his cotton workers in the winter time, then he is going to drop his tenants and croppers on the broad bosom of the government. Cotton growing, as I said, is a business engaged in for profit, and anything goes."

**If that's the point of view of the landowner, why not permit him to paddle his own canoe without assistance from the Public Treasury?**

It is time we approached the cotton problem in realistic fashion. Instead of subsidizing cotton to the point where, year after year, the crop greatly exceeds the needs of this country, the government should use its money to purchase plantations at reasonable prices and subdivide them into small holdings, each capable of supporting a farmer and his family in decent comfort.

The impoverished sharecroppers should be given a chance to purchase these tracts, on easy terms after they have been equipped with proper housing and other facilities.

Vigorously pressed, such a policy would eventually transform the South. Instead of being exploited by a comparatively few plantation owners, it would become a land of small holdings, tilled by the men who own them.

Cotton growing would give way to diversified farming. Thousands of contented farm families would grow enough for their own sustenance and have a sufficient surplus to enable them to purchase the products of industry. Uncle Sam would get his money back with interest.

* *

This is not a new or revolutionary proposal. In France, Denmark, Ireland and many other European countries it has produced the most gratifying results. Already some experiments along this line have been made in this country under the Resettlement Administration. It is vitally necessary that the scheme be pushed on a very much larger scale.

### EXPERIMENT STATIONS

"....The experiment stations are not so well known as bigger farm agencies which deal more directly with the public," says an editorial in the Great Falls Tribune (February 16). "Yet their work is basic and cannot well be dispensed with....We do not know what will be considered best land use of our prairie soils 20 years from now. The testing period is not over. But if there are changes to be made in our cultural practices in the meantime, they will be based to a predominant degree on the continuing studies now under way in crops, grasses, cultural methods, livestock practice by the scientists in the several stations. These men do not have administrative functions. They do not supervise the farmers' activities, or promote policies, or organize movements. They carry on, year after year, tests and studies on various farming problems in the honest search for the truth. Their results are demonstrated and applied by Extension Service, Soil Conservation, farmers and stockmen afterwards. But in the plots of the stations the facts are first determined. These comparatively inexpensive but little known institutions are of fundamental importance to Montana agriculture."

### PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES

"Portable laying houses—houses built in sections, to be bolted together on the farm—represent a progressive step in the advancement of the poultry industry," says M. C. Small, associate editor of Poultry Tribune, in the March issue..... "Readymade sectional houses eliminate the necessity of the farmer spending a great amount of time planning and supervising the building of a laying house. Houses can be obtained in practically any building material and in any size and style desired.....When bolted together, these houses are as rigid strong and durable as the so-called permanent type structures. Dropping boards, perches, dropping pits and nests can be made easily in section which hinge to the walls...." The article is accompanied by illustrations of readymade portable poultry houses and also working drawings of a 20 x 40 foot house to be built in sections and erected on the farm.

### CARS BAD FOR STUDENTS

Safety, economy and the maintenance of scholastic standards make it inadvisable for a student at college to have a motor car. The Kansas State board of regents so notifies parents and guardians. Every student in a State college in Kansas must have a permit signed by parent or guardian, and filed with the institution, if he maintains a car at school. Sensible requirement.

Wouldn't it be nice if only nice people were allowed to break the laws?

# News From and For Members of The N. F. C. F.

## TYLERTOWN, MISS., UNIT NEWS

Under the leadership of Bro. C. L. Bates, Tylertown Unit, NFCF, is forging ahead. This Unit has added more new members to its roll this year than any other in Miss. Farmers who have joined recently include Bros. George Brister, John Beardon, H. B. Lee and Isaac Brumfield.

Inquiries were lately made by Tylertown Unit for the purchase of 80 tons of fertilizer. This will be purchased cooperatively.

### LOUISIANA FARMERS WANT NFCF

Word comes from Mansfield, La., that farmers of that section of the state are now ready to join up with the national organization, the NFCF, and get out from under the thumb of organizations in which they have no vote or voice.

Louisiana farmers have been misled and misinformed regarding the activities of the N. F. C. F. Because of this misinformation, many have united with the Farm Bureau Federation, which accepts their dues but gives them no voice or vote in the organization. Since realizing how valuable the N. F. C. F. has been to farmer-members in Georgia, Missouri and Mississippi, the farmer-members in Georgia, Missouri and Mississippi, the farmers of Louisiana have decided to get into their own organization, where they will be free to express their views, and where they can work for their own progress and welfare.

### BETHEL UNIT, DOING WELL

Late news from Bethel Unit, Tchula, Miss., informs the national office that members are meeting regularly and interest is being manifested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. This Unit is one of the oldest in the organization and at one time had a membership of four hundred.

Mrs. F. D. Smith, president, and her efficient co-workers, are working hard to get Bethel back to her former glory.

### EARLE, ARK, WILL REORGANIZE

Word comes from Rev. R. C. Darity, stalwart leader of eastern Arkansas, that farmers of his community have found no better organization that the N. F. C. F. and are anxious to reorganize and get back under the banner of the national organization.

Farmers of this community have had difficulties to meet that were almost insurmountable. They deserve sympathy and assistance and the N. F. C. F. will do all possible to help them make a new start this year.

### PROFITABLE VIRGINIA CANNERY HELPED B. N. F. C. F.

The profitable canning factory, owned by a group of colored farmers of the Montague, Virginia community, the story of which was told in last month's MODERN FARMER, owes its beginning to the efforts of the national officers of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Mr. R. H. Cauthorne, president of the company, sought the advice and assistance of the N. F. C. F. when efforts were about to be made to undertake the organization of the farmers of the community. As is always the case, officers of the national farm organization, rallied to his support, the farmers were organized, and the profitable business, now in its fourth year, was the result.

Virginia colored farmers, most of whom are small farm owners, have manifested little interest in farm organization in the past. They are now waking up, beginning to realize how much they can gain through organization, and it is believed that in the near future many N. F. C. F. Units will be organized in that state.

### FARMER REESE WILL BUILD MODEL HOME

A. R. Reese, Master Farmer of Prentiss, Miss., is the owner of a fine farm, free of all debts. He owns this fine farm and has paid for it because he is one of the best farmers in the state. He attributes his success to his ability to have something growing and ready for the market every month in the year. During the drouth, when almost all farmers in his community were crying "hard times," Farmer Reese was supplying the town and his neighbors with fresh vegetables.

This progressive farmer is now preparing to erect a new home on his farm. It will be a model home, a credit to its owner and to his Race. He will also improve his barn and other farm buildings.

In a recent letter to Mr. Reese, President Harris, of the N. F. C. F. said: "I am glad you have the reputation you have for good farming and good management and, most of all, good character. I am also glad you are ambitious to improve your farm and home and to have the best farm in your community. I wish many more thousands of our race farmers had a like ambition. Then the Negro farmer would really come into his own and take his rightful place here in our country. Most of us lose out because we are forever wanting some one or some thing to do for us, instead of going to work and thinking and planning and experimenting and doing for ourselves. I hope you all success and you will certainly have it if you keep on as you are going."

## MISS HANNA ENTERTAINED AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S. N. S)—In appreciation of her 10 years of service as State Home Demonstration Agent in Alabama, Miss L. C. Hanna was tendered a surprise reception last week by her corps of twenty-three County Home Agents.

When Miss Hanna was ushered into the front parlor of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams she was greeted by applause and songs by the assembled group. Following an expression of greetings on behalf of the Agents by Mrs. L. R. Daly, Macon County Home Agent, the honored guest was presented a gold brooch as a token of appreciation for her faithful and efficient work as State leader.

After music and games, the party repaired to the dining room where a beautiful cake with a candle for each year of service centered the well appointed table.

Among those present besides the 23 Home Demonstration Agents of Alabama were Mrs. N. Hollock, Mrs. Robert Thurston and Mrs. T. M. Campbell.

## GEORGIA FARM BOYS RAISING 106 PURE BRED CALVES

### Bank Finances Youthful Breeders

SAVANNAH, Georgia (ANP)—One of the most progressive agricultural programs being developed in any of the Southern states in the Beef Calf project which is being sponsored as part of the 4-H club work in Georgia under the supervision of Alexander Hurse, 4-H club agent, and P. H. Stone Negro State Extension agent for Georgia.

One hundred and six farm boys are raising a pure-bred white faced Hereford calf each. The Citizens and Southern National bank, a chain banking organization with headquarters in Savannah, is financing the boys in their venture which is now in its third year. Each boy negotiates a loan with the bank, giving his note for sufficient money to purchase the calf. The boy feeds and cares for his stock, and when he is fattened for market, sells him, pays the bank for the purchase money and pockets the difference. The result is a marked improvement in livestock breeding among colored farmers in the counties where the project is operating. There are usually two boys selected from a county to enter the plan.

Last year 64 calves were purchased. They cost $2,424.19. When they were fattened and sold, they brought $3,277.83. In addition, the boys received $240 as prize money for showing the calves at the Fat Stock shows held in Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, Macon and Greenville.

Two of the calves died, but were protected by insurance. Five boys did not succeed in putting enough fat on their calves to break even, but the others prospered. A bank official said that one of the finest aspects of the effort was that not a single colored boy had defaulted on his note or failed to live up to every phase of the agreement. The bank is so pleased with the showing that the project will be continued next year.

## N. J. FARMERS MEET SLATED FOR MARCH

BORDENTOWN, New Jersey—The eighth annual New Jersey Farmers' Conference to be held Thursday, March 2, at the Manual training school here, promises to be the most successful yet held, from the point of view of attendance and interest.

Harrison D. Jacobs, head of the department of agriculture at the school and conference director, has announced a list of speakers which includes some of New Jersey's outstanding authorities in scientific agriculture as well as authorities from other states.

At the morning session attention will be devoted to the particular

(Continued on Page 2)

## FARM GROUPS PREP FOR TRI-STATE TILT

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. — A tabulation of entries showed Sunday, Feb. 12, that 902 Race Farm families in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi had begun competition for cash awards totaling $850.

Seeking the enrollment trophy, Mississippi extension agents last week, the first week of the second annual enrollment campaign, entered 401 families in the competition, which has brought increased profits and more security to farm families in the Mid-South.

Arkansas, with 289 entries, is second, and Tennessee is third with 219 farm families enrolled.

### U. S. SURVEY SHOWS A GREAT INCREASE IN VOCATIONALLY-TRAINED WORKERS

Washington.—The office of education, U. S. Department of Interior, has just reported to Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes on the first national survey ever made of vocational education and guidance opportunities for the Race in the United States.

Five hundred "white collar" workers on the relief rolls participated in the survey in addition to approximately 40 professional workers.

John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, this week reported some of the significant facts revealed by this survey, which was conducted in 200 communities of 38 states and the District of Columbia.

**Few Trained in Skills**

The survey report indicates that "approximately 55 per cent of the total number of young people, 10 years old and over gainfully employed are engaged in occupations requiring little or no skill."

It points out, however, that "it is well for Negro students, teachers, and counselors to know that Negroes are engaged in many highly skilled occupations, generally with success."

**Vocational Agriculture**

More than half of the Race in the United States live in rural areas. The study of vocational education in agriculture shows decided enrollment increases. In evening classes in agriculture, there was an increase in the number of men enrolled of from 5,200 to 15,000 over a six-year period. The enrollment of women in these classes increased from 500 to 3,100.

It is recommended, as a temporary measure, that vocational guidance and preparation be introduced in the upper grades of elementary schools in order to benefit over-age pupils who drop out of school early, and in order to provide vocational preparation for pupils who otherwise would not receive it.

**Home Economics**

There was an increase over a six-year period of more than 300 per cent in the number of vocational education classes in home economics. This is significant, the office of education study concludes, "because the training that Negroes received in these classes can be put to immediate use in their homes."

Comparatively few however, study child care, nursing, hygiene and parent education. Few boys are enrolled in home economics courses, although large numbers of men are engaged in occupations related to home making. More than 62 per cent of all gainfully employed women are in domestic and personal service, as are 12 per cent of the gainfully employed men.

"Since so large a percentage of Negro workers are employed in these occupations, and since the demands in personal service occupations are increasing in number and complexity, the school, through home economics instruction or some other agency, should definitely address itself to the task of preparing persons for effective adjustments in these occupations," it is suggested.

**Trades and Industries**

The number of federally aided courses in trades and industries offered in high schools is limited in comparison with the total number of courses offered and in many of those offered relatively few are enrolled.

Among the courses attracting the largest number of students in trade and industrial pursuits are auto mechanics, carpentry and woodwork, masonry, mining, shoemaking and repairing, tailoring, industrial arts and mechanical drawing.

The possibility of increasing the opportunities to receive vocational education in trades and industries should be explored.

The survey disclosed that many of the teachers of vocational education are inadequately prepared and that the handicaps which their inadequate preparation places upon pupils may result in serious consequences for the individuals concerned.

Salaries of Race teachers of vocational education range from $1,060 to $1,871 per year, the lowest salaries being received by teachers of agriculture in rural areas.

**Guidance**

The survey points out that the kind of home and its upkeep, the opportunities for study and healthful sleep and recreation, quality and number of books, mgazines and newspapers available have a bearing on the pupils ability to profit by the educational program provided.

Some significant recommendations made as the result of survey findings are as follows:

1. That Negro land-grant colleges take a more active leadership in promoting the occupational adjustment of Negroes.

2. That citizens in each community inform themselves concerning the vocational education needs of Negroes, acquaint themselves with the provisions of all federal aid programs for education, and take the necessary steps to insure that Negroes receive equitable benefits from such programs.

3. That schools for Negroes institute programs of guidance for youth, and extension programs for the re-education of adults;

4. "That individuals and groups interested in the improvement of educational facilities for Negroes continue and increase their efforts to promote equality of educational opportunity and equitable distribution of funds without regard to race or color, especially with respect to federal and state funds allotted to education."

A California man has constructed a trailer in which he can sleep and which is light enough to be towed by his bicycle.

## FIRST ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR FARMERS ENDS AT GA. STATE

SAVANNAH, GA.— (SNS)—The first annual farmers' short course which was in session, February 13, 14, 15 at Georgia State College, was considered by the farmers in attendance of much benefit to them in the preparation for a life on the soil of Georgia.

Twenty practical key farmers coming from the principal agricultural centers of Georgia were selected by the extension agricultural agents and brought to the college for instruction. The major objective of the adult farmers' school was to prepare them for a wholesome and satisfying life on the soil of Georgia.

Under the supervision of F. Marcellus Staley, the staff of the agricultural department presented subject matter, conducted field trips, performed demonstrations, directed discussions that would enable farmers attending to establish and maintain a satisfactory farm home, manage a farm business effectively and participate in the activities of life common to the various vocations.

Persons participating as instructors and leaders of group discussions were: President B. F. Hubert, Dean. C. Curtright, J. P. Davis, head field officer, A. A. A.; Little Rock, Arkansas; Jennie V. Moten, field agent, A. A. A.; Washington, D. C.; A. L. Hosley, field agent, A. A. A., Tuskegee Institute; J. H. Gadson, head, business, department, Georgia State College; A. B. Dixon, director, home economics department, Georgia State College; E. A. Miller, assistant to director Southern Division, A. A. A., Washington, D. C.; B. H. Crutcher, animal husbandryman, Georgia State College; R. A. Thomas, agronomist, Georgia State College; Frank Tharpe, instructor, farm shop Georgia State College and W. M. King, horticulturist and poultry husbandryman, Georgia State College.

A committee of the practical key farmers recommended that the short course be made an annual affair at Georgia State College, and that it will be held at the same time that the farm and home agents' meeting is in session. The farmers went on record as fostering the following. (a) Producing more and better live stock (b) practicing soil conservation; (c) Cooperating with the A. A. A. program: (d) Cooperating with Federation of Colored Farmers of Georgia; (e) Cooperating with extension and vocational agricultural agencies; (f) Cooperating with all agencies in raising the standards of living, lowering the cost of production, reducing illiteracy and increasing more efficient farm management.

In addition to class room activities, the farmers, under the guidance of A. Orsot, were taken on a sight seeing tour, and were guests at an entertainment which was given in the college gymnasium by the members of the faculty of the college.

### N. J. FARMERS MEET

(Continued from Page 1.)

problems of individuals and groups in the audience.

In the afternoon session W. H. Allen, secretary of the New Jersey state department of agriculture, will speak on the outlook in agriculture for 1939. T. B. Patterson, district agent of Virginia's extension service, will discuss outlook for the farmers in agriculture for 1939.

## Writers Revive "Anvil" Magazine

Chicago, Mar. 16—(ANP)—Most famous of the little magazines published throughout the nation several years ago, the Anvil was revived last week as "the New Anvil," a monthly publication consisting mainly of realistic and anti-fascist prose and poetry by members of both races, appeared at bookstores in many parts of the country.

Listed as sponsor of the New Anvil are Erskine Caldwell, author of "Tobacco Road;" George Dillon, editor of "Poetry: A Magazine of Verse;" Mary Gordon of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy; Richard Wright, author of "Uncle Tom's Children;" Murray Gitlin, Carl Haessler and Frank Marshall Davis, poet and feature editor of the Associated Negro Press. All of the sponsors are white except Wright and Davis.

The magazine is being edited by Jack Conroy, novelist, who also edited the original Anvil until it was sold three years ago to another magazine which later failed. Social-conscious prose and poetry by colored as well as white writers is being solicited, it was announced. The business and editorial offices are at 160 North LaSalle street, Room 505, Chicago. The New Anvil sells for 15 cents per copy.

### FINDS KEROSENE HOT STUFF AS RADIATOR ANTI-FREEZE

Dan Smith, colored, of Gary, dumped kerosene in his truck radiator to keep it from freezing. It worked all right as an anti-freeze solution, but Smith didn't figure on what might happen. Yesterday at 20th and Grant Sts., Gary, his truck caught fire. The kerosene had leaked. Firemen extinguished the blaze.

## Florida Citrus Grower Develops "Unknown Fruit'

Seffner, Fla., March 16 (ANP)—Joseph Smalley, veteran citrus fruit farmer here, has developed a new product. Unnamed as yet, Mr. Smalley calls his discovery "The Unknown Fruit," and while he has not revealed the blendings and graftings which made it possible, he has a number of trees producing. Resembling a grape fruit, it has all of the grape fruit's acidity and meat yet tastes as sweet as an orange.

Mr. Smalley, a veteran of 93 years but as spry as a man of 50, grows upon his farm the following varieties: Temple oranges (said to be the best fruit Florida produces), Satsuma, Large Naval, Small Naval, the Smalley Lemon (weighs about two pounds), Salista, Dancy Tangerine, Mangerines, Kumquats. Mock Orange, Pineapple, Orange, Japan Plums, Pink Grape Fruit and several other types.

Asked why more young colored men did not take to citrus growing, he said, "The citrus industry is a long-time investment and requires large outlays of cash to get a grove started. However, the industry is very profitable except during lean years such as we have just passed over. Young men usually are desirous of getting immediate returns for money invested in citrus groves, and are therefore impatient with the length of time it takes a citrus orchard to develop. In my opinion, this is why we do not have more young colored men in the citrus business."

There are more than 200 colored growers in Florida. Near Seffner, which is close to Tampa, is Plant City, where strawberries are grown, about 75 colored growers being located near there. The height of the strawberry season in Florida is at Christmas time.

# MISSOURI PASSES EDUCATIONAL BILL TO COMPLY WITH SUPREME COURT

Jefferson City, Mo., March 16—(ANP)—Missouri Democrats triumphed over GOP opposition in the State legislature last Monday when the house of representatives ordered perfected a bill by John D. Taylor, Charlton County Democrat, to expand facilities of Lincoln university, state school for Negroes, to equal standards at the University of Missouri.

The bill was passed after a rallying plea to Democrats and lukewarm Republicans, but only after a brilliant appeal had been made by Rep. O. B. Whittaker, Hickory County GOP stalwart, that qualified Negro students be admitted to the University of Missouri.

Declared Stalwart Whitaker: "Why exclude the children of Negro citizens of the state when the school is open to Japanese I would rather have children of mine association with those who have made good citizens of Missouri than with Japanese who are being trained to slaughter persons on the battlefield.

"I do not know of any good reason for this bill. We should answer the United States Supreme Court's demands by admitting Negroes to our state university. The intrepid solon argued that the expansion program at Lincoln University would be costly, that the expenditure would not be economical because of the relatively small number who would apply there for advanced education. However, when a voice vote was taken, only three or four representatives were head in support of Whitaker.

Stem of the Taylor bill was the decision last December 8 of the U. S. Supreme Court in the University of Missouri-Lloyd Gaines case, which ruled that the state must either admit Gaines at the University of Missouri as a law student, or "provide equal facilities within the state' for Negro students. Rep. Taylor, the bill's author, said he would ask for an adequate appropriation for Lincoln to enable the state to comply the high court ruling. The bill was given stiff opposition fortnight ago by a delegation of Kansas City colored leaders.

A Monday's hearing, Reps. Claude Arnold and Guy Abney, Democrats, declared was "making an appeal for votes," said the attempt of Negroes to matriculate at the University of Missouri was a "step toward racial equality." R. J. Murray, Morgan County Republican, voiced his belief that Negro children had a right to receive instruction from Negro teachers, and declared "I favor equality in education, but believe it should be furnished at Lincoln university."

Asserting that the bill should not be made a political issue, Author Taylor said that most "native born Negroes" favored expansion of Lincoln. Explaining this he declared, "Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the native-born Negroes want members of their race admitted to the university at Columbia. Those who are attempting to gain eqaul rights on the campus have entered the state or have been sent here for the purpose of upsetting the established order of educational activities in Missouri."

### U. S. TO BUILD FOUR FARM LABORATORIES EXPERIMENTAL PLANT FOR MIDWEST GOES TO PEORIA, ILL.

The location of four government laboratories to find wider industrial uses for agricultural products and farm waste was announced recently by Secretary Wallace, initiating a new program to deal with the surplus problem.

The laboratory for the northern region, including Kansas and Missouri and states bounded on the west by Colorado, will be erected at Peoria, Ill. At this place research will be conducted into new uses for corn, wheat and agricultural wastes. The other three regional laboratories will be at New Orleans, the San Francisco bay area and Philadelphia.

The laboratories, on which construction will be started before next June 30, will cost about $1.-000,000 each, and will employ about 200 chemists, scientists of different kinds and technicians to carry on the experimental work The present plan is to turn over the results of the government experiments to private industry for commercial use. Appropriation for the laboratories was made by the last Congress.

### WALLACE PLEADS FOR TOLERANCE

A plea for tolerance in this country and the urgency of maintaining democracy was expressed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace in a speech delivered recently to the Citizens' Rally in New York City.

Wallace lambasted the fascist dictatorships and declared that the search for security here should not be at the price of liberty.

"The years of the great depression have caused most of us to place greater value than ever before on security," he said "When people are struggling to get enough to eat and keep a roof over their heads, freedom of any kind seems almost a mockery.

Security we all want and must have. But we do not want security at the price of liberty.

"And so, for many families a deep concern for the preservation of freedom has been added to their deep concern for the attainment of security. They see their freedom threatened from abroad, as country after country in the Old World, gives up whatever measure of freedom it may have had and permits the persecution of racial and religious minority groups.

"And as they hear and read similar expressions of intolerance in this country, they wonder if their freedom may not be threatened there at home.

"As we look abroad, we see that freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of religion have been denied in order to exalt most completely one man, one group, one race or one nation. Through the instrumentality of warfare—both physical and economic—attempts are being made to impose on an unwilling world the assumed superiority of a particular language, a particular race."

"We may be sure," Wallace said, "that any anti-semitic drive in the United States is but the first move in a drive to substitute dictatorship for democracy.

"Whether we are advocates or opponents of the New Deal," Wallace continued, "we in the United States ought to practice tolerance and self-restraint.

"We ought to try to understand what the other fellow's problems are, why he thinks the way he does and find if we can some common ground on which we all can meet. If we will all do that, then totalitarianism, coming from within, can never gain a foothold in our land."


## Flush Kidneys of Acids and Poisons

### Gain in Health And Stop Getting Up Nights

When kidneys are continually overburdened they often become weak—the bladder is irritated—often passage is scanty and smarts and burns—sleep is restless and nightly visits to the bathroom are frequent.

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**Don't be an EASY MARK and accept a substitute—Ask for Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules—right from Haarlem in Holland. GET GOLD MEDAL—the original—the genuine. Look for the Gold Medal on the box—35 cents.**

Remember—other symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble may be backache, puffy eyes, nervousness and leg cramps.


## Vashon Wins St. Louis Basket Title

St. Louis, March 16 (ANP)—Vashon High school won the basketball championship of St. Louis Wednesday night when it defeated Sumner High at the Pine Street YMCA by a score of 33 to 17.

## White S. Africans Seek To Prevent Mixed Marriages

CAPETOWN, S. Africa, Mar. 16 (ANP)—It was learned here this week that an effort is to be made by the Nationalist party to induce the Union government to introduce legislation to prohibit mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans (natives) in South Africa, and to segregate colored people.

At the recent National party's union congress, a petition for this purpose was planned, to be signed only by Europeans over 21, throughout the union. Petition states that the whites regard themselves as guardians of the natives, that retaining this status is of importance to the future of South Africa. The following legislation is sought:

To prohibit all mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans. To make punishable as an offense all miscegenation between Europeans and non-Europeans. To put a stop to Europeans and non-Europeans' living together in the same residential areas. To carry out economic and political segregation between Europeans and non-Europeans.

### 4 WPA WORKERS FIND POT OF GOLD AT END OF PICKS

Quincy, Ill.,—Four WPA workers digging on an alley project yesterday uncovered a broken clay pot and seven $20 gold pieces were scattered by their picks. The coins bore mint dates ranging from 1852 to 1860.

### SPRINGLIKE WEATHER FOOLS GRASSHOPPERS NEAR EDWARDSVILLE

Edwardsville, Ill.,—Grasshoppers, thousands of them, have appeared on the farm of G. G. Pape, president of the Madison county farm bureau. The hoppers have hatched several weeks earlier than usual. Pape said eggs laid under hay stacks and other protected places have responded to the warm weather of the last few days.

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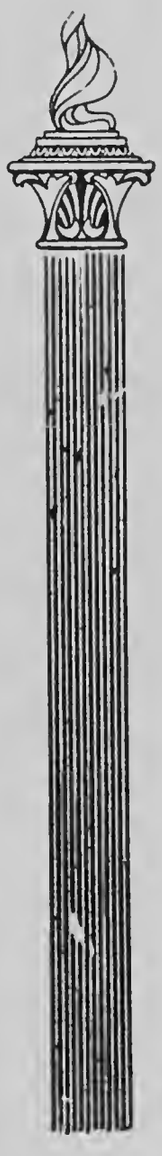

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LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR RECOVERY

Step right up and call it defense. If you run a corrupt machine any where, if you have an idea for a new racket, if you run a water-logged, bankrupt utility or railroad—if every other gag has failed and you still need a shot at the old pork barrel, step right up and call it defense.

The fact is that rearmament in this country is not going to create any employment worth talking about. So far, the principal program announced are for aircraft and ships. The difficulty with aircraft production is that it consumes little in the way of materials and is not a mass employer of labor—not even when we are producing up to 10,000 planes as a standing force.

No one can deny that adequate measures of defense are necessary. And it is true that such measures must be concentrated upon shipbuilding and aircraft efforts. But this country is simply too big, and its productive needs too great for this kind of program to bring recovery as a byproduct.....

If we first make up our minds that defense is a liability we cannot avoid, instead of an asset which we want more of, we can see that it should be bought by the people only to the extent that it is needed. For recovery, we must look elsewhere— Eliot Janeway, Federated Press Financial Writer.

SEVERS LOG IN 21 SECONDS, WINS WOODCHOPPER TITLE

Garden Prairie. Ill.,—Whacking his ax through a 6 inch white oak log in 21 2-5 seconds, F. D. Cordray of Garden Prairie became the 1939 Boone county champion woodchopper at a contest held today on the A. H. McMaster farm. Cordray will represent the county in the state championship contest.

BELOVED AMERICAN ELM—DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION?

If the United States had a national tree it would be the American elm, and unless persistent scientific warfare against an imported disease succeed, within a few years there will be elms in this country.

"Dutch elm disease" was first recorded in Holland, in 1919. It is believed to have come from Asia. It swept over the continent and into England where, after eighteen years of struggle, science has abandoned all elm trees to their doom. In a few more years, the magnificent rows of elms lining many a highway, including the approach to Windsor castle, and making beautiful for centuries the grounds of great states and public parks will be no more.

IMPORTED VENEER BLAMED

The elm disease entered this country in logs from buried elm trees, used in making veneer. It is a fungus, carried by bark-boring beetles. Once a tree is infected, there is no cure. The beetle chiefly responsible for spreading the disease was begun in the United States.

The elm disease is thus far very largely concentrated in the neighborhood of New York City, with heavy losses in New Jersey and Connecticut. It has also hit trees in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Athens, O.; Baltimore, Cumberland, Cincinnati, and Athens, O.; Baltimore, Cumberland and Brunswick, Md.; Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; Wileys Ford, W. Va., and in Indianapolis.

The visible effects of the disease in a growing tree are described by the American Forestry association: ,

"Wilting leaves on one or more elm ranches, followed by discoloration, shriveling and general falling of all but a few of the end leaves is usually good evidence of the Dutch elm disease. The ends of the infected twigs may also curl in a characteristic manner, like a shepherd's crook. During the fall and winter, after leaves have dropped, the curled twig ends and numerous trunk-suckers at the base of the larger limbs are the chief means of identifying the presence of the disease."

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

When the disease is suspected, a packet of twigs no larger than lead pencils, from the wilting branches should be sent to the Dutch Elm Disease laboratory at Morristown, N. J.

This laboratory is the headquarters from which the United States department of agriculture is carrying on, with the states, the determined campaign to save the American elm.

Complete eradication of infected trees is carried on by poisoning of the diseased trees. An infected elm is girdled and the peeled trunk encircled with a pack containing copper sulphate, which kills the tree and the fungus, prevents sprouting from the stump, repels the disease-carrying beetles and makes it possible to save the wood for fuel. Before this method was developed each tree had to be cut down and promptly burned, the stump being treated with chemicals to stop reproduction from the roots. The copper sulphate production from the roots. The copper sulphate process is one-tenth as costly.

ALL ELMS MENACED

The American elm is one of six species of elms native to the United States east of the Great Plains. All will be wiped ont unless the disease is conquered.

The American elm won the love of the early colonist, who built their homes in its shade and brought young trees from the forests to line the streets of their towns. In New England are miles of elms in rows that were planted in the early days of the republic.

The popularity of the American elm was carried westward by settlement. It is the chief shade tree of this country, and is now common in all the states, from the southernmost tip of Texas to the shores of Lake Superior.

The elm census in a few inland cities shows 600,000 of the trees in Minneapolis, ;400,000 in Detroit 400,000 in Cincinnati, 300,000 in Dallas; 200,000 in Chicago; 150,000 in Oklahoma City, 105,000 in Denver.

30TH BLOOD TRANSFUSION GIVEN TO IOWA BOY 5

Mount Vernon, Ia.—The fiftieth blood transfusion in a year was given to Junior Simpson, 5 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Simpson here in his fight against nephrosis. He has been given more than five gallons of blood, two of which have been supplied by his father. Over 500 cubic centimeters of lyphol serum also have been administered. The boy sleeps fourteen hours a day.

# CAPITAL DIVIDED ON PLAN ADOPTED FOF BIG CONCERT

## Many See Reason To Refuse "Concession" Board Made For Miss Marian Anderson

WASHINGTON BUREAU
Associated Negro Press

March 16—In this city of strange contrasts, where the most magnificent government buildings frown down on the cheapest hovels; where, in a population of cultured, well-paid people, there exists a group of people of the same race, just as far removed from the first group as the North Pole is from the South Pole—opinion on the Marain Anderson case has created several schools of widely diversified thought.

There are those who believe that the existence in the nation's capital of open and avowed segregation in governmental offices, should prove that the colored people of the city accept this segregation as their part. These same people believe that Washingtonians have no kick in the Anderson matter, largely because the very school systems of the city are operated on a "jim-crow" basis, camouflaged under the title of "a dual system." That means nothing more than white schools and colored schools.

And that Negroes should expect to throw open the doors of a white school just for this one occasion—and accept the open insults at all other times, seems to be the very opposite of what they are striving to accomplish.

Which is more important, ask these people: the breaking down of segregation in governmental offices where they are employed, or the veneer of the acceptance of the school for the Anderson concert as a palliative?

In a recent meeting, indignant citizens said they would accept the use of the Central High school auditorium, provided the school board would lift the restrictions imposed. Other citizens, just as indignant, declared they would not accept the use of the auditorium under any circumstances. Which leaves the matter hanging in the air as far as the committee is concerned. But, what has the committee of citizens got to do with the proposition when the final decision rests with the music department at Howard university?

Port Huron, Mich., Claims the largest geranium plant. It is eighteen years old, 12 feet tall has 2,225 blossoms and is still growing.

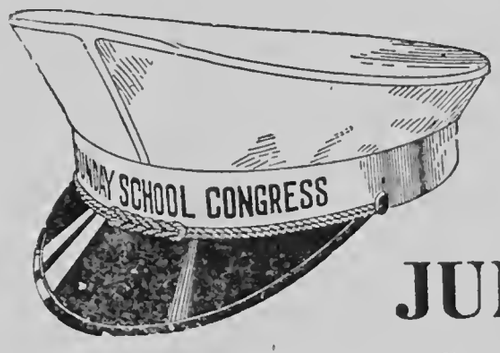
MAYOR COMPELS 250 POUNDS COPS TO RIDE DRAY HORSES

Woburn, Mass,—The sight of Woburn's mounted traffic squad had residents of the town chuckling today. Two hundred fifty pound policemen were put astride dray horses obtained from the city poor farm. Mayor William E. Kane is wrathful because the police force has sued for back pay. Putting the men on draft horses was his way of getting even, and anyway, he said, both men and horses needed reducing.

A STORY ABOUT A BULL WHO IS NOT NAMED FERDINAND

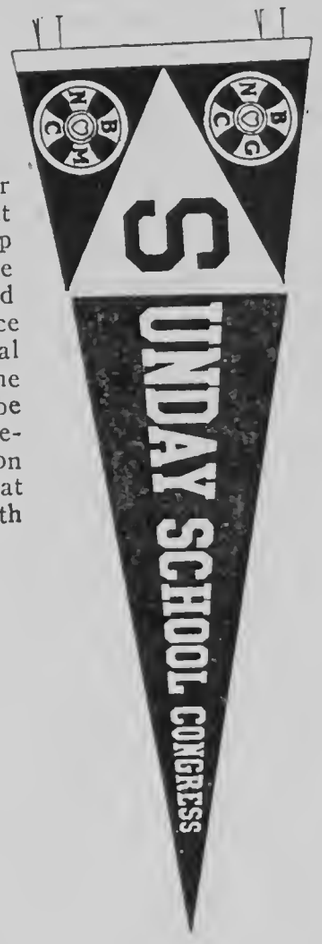
Jersey City, N. J.,—A bull—whose name was not Ferdinand—after escaping from a packing house here startled employes of the Koven boiler works six blocks away by suddenly appearing in their midst and kicking over a pile of metal boilers. The animal then began dashing around, sending thirty employes scurrying to safety. The packing company sent twelve cows to the boiler factory in an effort to divert the bull, but by the time they arrived he had been captured.


Religious Forces of the Nation Will Gather IN Indianapolis, Indiana JUNE 7-11, 1939




The 39th Annual Session OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS

invites you to meet with them in a five day Summer School of Methods where you can demonstrate what you have achieved, illustrate what you can do, help in the Front Line Sunday School building, contribute to the advancement of those who do not know and lend your influence, your knowledge, your experience and your training to every phase of Denominational work, as there will be representatives there from the schools who will be eager to listen, learn and imbibe these teachings. The following are some of the departments in this great School of Methods. Come on to Indianapolis, Indiana and see for yourself what you can do with the material you have to work with in your Sunday school.

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ALBON L. HOLSEY, Field Officer,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
(U.S.D.A. Photo by Lee)

In the recent cotton marketing quota referendum conducted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, thousands of Negro farmers in the South voted "yes" or "no."

NEGRO FARMERS VOTING IN ARKANSAS

The picture above was taken in a voting place near Helena in Phillips County, Arkansas.

Tabulations of the cotton quota show that in those counties in all the Southern states where the Negro farm population is heaviest, the vote for crop control was in excess of 90 per cent.

Some sample tabulations show that in Bolivar County, Mississippi, where there are 10,309 Negro farmers and 1959 white farmers the vote was 8,179 in favor of quotas and 17 against. In Macon County, Alabama, there are 3262 Negro and 738 white farmers. The vote showed 2764 in favor and 57 against the quotas.

The referendum on flue cured tobacco was lost. The percentage of Negro tobacco growers is very small compard to the percentage of Negro cotton producers.

## HELP THE NEGRO

(The Daily Jewish Courier)

At the dinner last week in New York, former Governor Al Smith made a strong plea for educational opportunities adequate for the Negroes. He said, "Our Negro problem, so-called is no longer sectional but ational,"

Introduced at a gathering of faculty, alumni and trustees of the Lincoln university of Chester, Pa., by Rev. W. H. Brooks, for many years a Baptist minister and an exslave, Mr. Smith said: "The number of Negroes has trebled since freedom came to the race," and there has been 'talk about the Negro problem' ever since that time.

"In the first place, part of what we call the Negro problem is a white problem. The white part of the population hasn't always done all it could to help the Negroes on their long upward climb. Today we are trying to make our institution serve them better and give them more opportunities. Opportunity is all they ask. They can and are solving their own destiny. But they need some help."

Pointing out that the Negroes represented "one-tenth of the population only three-quarters of a century out of slavery, and only a few hundred years out of savagery," he added:

"It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem but that the Negro is so little of a problem and has come so far in such a short time.

"We can help them work out their economic and educational future if we provide more adequate educational opportunities for them. We should stop crowding them into slums, both country slums and city slums. The Negro problem would be much more quickly solved, too. If better heath and medical service were available to the Race, and that is one of the things we must give attention to along with education, housing, jobs and better working conditions in the future.

"There isn't any bigger job ahead of us in this country than to help give the opportunity to this Race that they are entitled to as citizens of the nation. To give them their opportunity will not only help them, but will help the entire nation. It will make this a better and more harmonious country. This problem of race relationships will take care of itself largely when the colored race is given educational advantages, health and medical care, better living conditions, and more of the good jobs and not all of the poor ones."

We can sympathize with the efforts that the colored man is making to better himself. We can enthusiastically and sincerely approve the sentiments expressed by Mr Smith. Our struggles for education in environments too often hostile to us, and our age-long traditions of learning, both move us to lend a hand in cooperation with his own efforts to help the Negro educate himself.

The aid given to Negro education by our own Julius Rosenwald should set the example and create the desire to render as much help as we can to our colored fellow citizens.

## "Jitterbugs" Turn Out For Goodman

Detroit, Mich., March 16 (By Crump for ANP)—The "jitterbug" colony turned out in great numbers and staged an impromptu jitterbug contest nightly when Benny Goodman and his orchestra, with the inimitable Teddy Wilson at the piano played a week's engagement at one of the big downtown theatres, last week.

The aisles on the main floor, the mezanine and the gallerics being jammed with dancers who could not resist the irresistable swing of Teddy Wilson and Lionel Hampton, no color line was drawn and no holds barred, and the "jitterbugs went to town with the spot lights playing on them."

# CHICK RATION VITAL MATTER

### Vigorous Stock, Sanitary Quarters Also Stressed as Essential

Success in raising baby chicks depends largely on feeding proper rations, advises H. L. Kempster of the Missouri college of agriculture. Chicks must get a good start if they are to develop into vigorous growing stock and good layers, the specialist said. Strong, healthy chicks are necessary, but they also require sanitary quarters, freedom from dampness, and a comfortable temperature.

"Of equal importance, however, is a properly selected diet," the specialist observed.

"Rations for baby chicks should contain nutrients necessary to furnish both heat and energy, and to manufacture tissue, bone, muscle and feathers. It is of vital importance that they also contain what are known as accessories for growth.

"The ration should be made up of clean, wholesome feeds properly mixed, and having a limited but adequate amount of crude fiber or roughage.

**Feeding Methods Changed**

"Prior to 1930 the common practice was to feed chicks on a chick grain-chick mash combination. About that time the 'all-mash' system of feeding was adopted. This greatly simplified the feeding of chicks because outine was eliminated. Growth apparently is not dependent upon the form in which the ration is fed.

"It is especially important in successful chick feeding to provide adequate hopper feeding space. At least two inches of space per chick is recommended for the first week, and more as the chicks increase in size.

"Earlier recommendations did not suggest the use of small grains as a supplement to the mash until the chicks were eight weeks old. There is a strong tendency at present, however, to start feeding grains at a younger age, especially pullets which are to be retained as layers.

## NEW TENANT FARM BILL IS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON,—A new bill was offered in Congress last Tuesday that would affect tenant farmers. Representative Pace of Georgia asked that Congress provide $1,600,000,000 over a period of five years for loans to farm tenants.

Another bill offered by Senator Bankhead of Alabama week before last was similar to the one proposed by Pace in that both would haise the tenant farmer provision from millions of dollars to a cool billion.

Pace is reported to have declared that more money was needed for farm tenant loans because: "We are not even scratching the surface the way we are going now."

## DUBOIS TRACES RISE OF WORLD CO-OP SYSTEM

### DISCUSSES MOVEMENT IN MONDAY TALK AT GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH

Consumers cooperatives as the solution of the economic ills of the Race were discussed from three viewpoints on the platform of the church of the Good Shepherd, Monday night, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, head of the sociology department of Atlanta University, William Patterson, associate editor of the Daily Record, and Joseph Semper, who substituted for Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company.

Dr. DuBois speaking on "The Value of Consumers' Cooperatives to Negroes," approached the subject from a scholarly and historical view, while Mr. Patterson gave "A Marxian interpretation of Negro -Consumers' Cooperatives." Mr. Semper who is a member of the research staff for a sociological study being conducted by the University of Chicago, spoke from the "Point of View of the Negro Business Man."

OUTLINES MOVEMENT

Dr. DuBois gave a scholarly outline of the history of the cooperative movement—tracing the rise of the movement from a group of 24 visionaries in 1844 to one which now encircles the globe.

The historical effects of the slave trade; the development of an industrial economy and the recent world-wide depression were used by Dr. DuBois to show that of all the movements aimed to help reduce the Race's difficult position, the Consumers' Cooperative was undoubtedly the best.

Atty Patterson contended in his discussion that although he had no opposition to Race cooperatives themselves, he felt that the whole movement was one which could serve the Race only as a cushion rather than a cure.

He mentioned the totaletarian states in Europe—Germany, Austria and Italy—how the fine coops and credit unions of the Jews have been wiped out. The Race's position, he claimed, should be one which dedicated itself to the preservation of democracy and attempt to keep fascism from invading these shores.

Mr. Semper spoke on the growth of the myth of the salvation of the Race through business. He outlined the historical develpomentt of this myth; its relation to economic crises periods and the attitude of Race consumers, and business men of today.

"Because the Negro business man is so interested and wrapped up in his own business he is unquestionably opposed to Consumers' Cooperatives. He will look upon them as just another form of competition."

He ended by urging the audience to join the movement and to give full support to the Cooperative stores in the city.

The question period was extremely lively with pointed questions being directed to all the speakers. The meeting was sponsored by the Lecture and Lyceum committee of which David McGowan is chairman.

—Chicago Defender.

## Name Cast of Hot Mikado

New York, March 16 (ANP)—The "Hot Mikado" which is to open March 23 at the Broadhurst theatre, in competition with the federal theatre version already playing here, has announced the chief members of its cast.

Bill Robinson will play the Mikado; Robert Parrish, Nanki-Poo; Eddie Green, as Ko-Ko· Maurice Ellis as Poo Bar; Rose Brown as Katisha and Gwendolyn Lee as Yum Yum. The show will open in New York without the preliminary road tour as first planned.

Soil experts estimate that approximately 7,000,000 acres, or 18 percent, of the land in cultivation

## THE STORY OF JULIUS ROSENWALD

By Leon R. Harris

While memorializing other great characters the month of February has given to the world, it is but fitting that we pay respect and honor to a man who has contributed more to the progress and welfare of the American Negro than any white man who has lived since Lincoln. The name of Julius Rosenwald is known and cherished in every nook and corner of colored America. The black plow-boy of the Mississippi delta loves his Rosenwald School. Negro college students in practically every Race college that bears the name, owes something to Rosenwald. A dozen large American cities have Negro Y. M. C. A. Buildings established through the generosity of Julius Rosenwald. Eight cities have Negro hospitals established by him and dozens of other cities have clinics supported by the Rosenwald Fund. He gave away half a million dollars to fight adult illiteracy in four southern states alone, through the medium of the night schools. He gave away another million to social studies relative to Negro life.

It was the character of Julius Rosenwald that caused him to be interested, not only in the Negro, but in all down-trodden people the world over. He had absolutely no use for wealth except for the use he might make of it to relieve distressed humanity. Born in Springfield, Ill., the son of a merchant of moderate means, he was compelled to be frugal in his youth. He had an uncanny ability to get others to become interested in working with him and this, in a large measure accounts for his success. Although he had more than forty thousand employees working directly under him, he never spoke to them as being employees. He said, "They don't work for me. They work with me."

The first Rosenwald School was built near Tuskegee in 1913. It cost $942.50. Of this amount, Mr. Rosenwald gave $300. The five thousandth Rosenwald school was built shortly before his death. It was erected near Hampton, Va., and cost $20,000.00 and houses three hundred pupils and six teachers. Altogether, Mr. Rosenwald gave away to colored schools in southern rural districts about 25 and one half million dollars.

In this short story little can be told of his generosity to our racial group. It will suffice to say, as we said at the beginning, that he was the greatest friend the Race has had since the days of Lincoln and the fund he established for our benefit will exist for years to come to bless the Race and add glory and honor to his name and character.

## CITY SLICKERS FEAR FARMERS NOW, IT SEEMS

Chicago—It used to be that the farmers would come to town and be fleeced by the city slickers. The farmers who dispose of their wares at the South Water street market, however, know some tricks themselves. After a number of vigorous protests from the market men, the city council yesterday authorized City Sealer James O'Keefe to establish a branch of his office at 1431 South Aberdeen street to test scales and measures and stop the farmers' allegedly sharp practices.

# PRISON TERMS GIVEN THREE COLORED MEN FOR "NIGHT RIDING"

Little Rock, March 23, (ANP)—A state statute against night riding, aimed originally at such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, will result in jail sentences of one year each against three Negroes, Henry and Dan Johnson and Henry's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dollie B. Johnson, in connection with their activities during the cotton pickers' strike last fall called by the Southern Tenant Farmers union, the state supreme court decided Monday.

The three were convicted of putting written notices on plantation gates urging cotton pickers to strike for $1 per 100 pounds instead of the 40 to 85 cents they were then getting. Added was the scribbled wording, "stay out of the fields if you don't want to get into trouble." Authorities said this statement conveyed a threat bringing it within the limits of the night riding statute.

The defense said the statute was illegal since it contravened the federal constitution by abridging freedom of speech, the right of peaceable assembly and a guarantee of equal protection to all under the law. The supreme court held that the strike notices themselves were not a violation of the law, and the Johnsons had a right to strike and urge others to join them, but "did not have the right to intimidate and prevent others from working for the wage offered if the others wished to do so."

## INTERESTING NEWS AND NOTES

The manager of a collective farm and his assistant were sentenced to prison for long terms for causing the deaths of nine old women they made to work in a corn field at harvesting time. The women were forced to work and died from over exertion and exposure.

Santa Barbara, Cal.,—On display at Mission San Miguel is an oak log in which a cross apparently grew from the inside. The log was found in a forest near here by an Indian boy who, amazed at the presence of the cross dragged the log to the mission. Father Tiberius Wand of the mission explained that in the days of the Spanish conquest of California in the late eighteenth century the padres blazed a trail of crosses on oak trees that abounded in the area between the missions. Apparently this oak healed its wounds and bark grew over the cross. Lightning during a recent storm struck the tree and revealed the cross.

A person loose in this world never knows when danger is imminent. A man was walking down a street in Dunkirk, N. Y., the other evening when a wild duck flew into him, the impact knocking him off the sidewalk and leaving him in an unconscious condition for several hours.

The Georgia State Senate Welfare Committee has unanimously approved a bill to pay a thirty dollar monthly pension to every Georgia farmer over 65, who has farmed in Georgia for thirty years. But all said they had no idea where the money to pay the pensions was coming from.

A coal miner in Kentucky gave a hungry Indiana farm boy a meal last summer and persnaded him to return to his home. Recently the miner received a letter from the boy's father offering him a home on the farm for life.

## Civil Rights Not Given To 50 Per Cent Of People

New York City, March 23 (ANP)—No city in the United States achieves more than a 50 per cent observance of the civil rights presumably guaranteed its citizens, it is revealed in a nationwide survey of civil liberties during the last year just made public by the American Civil Liberties Union. Of the 352 cities of over 10,000 population covered in the survey, not even those ranked as "very good"—Cleveland, New York, St. Louis and 39 smaller communities—make a score of over 50 per cent, the findings show. Said the report:

"Nothing in geography, economics or politics yields a yardstick. Regardless of constitutions, charters, legislatures, courts, laws and decisions both federal and state, civil rights in a community stand just about as local forces themselves maintain them."

## AGIN' APPOINTING NEGRO, BY CRACKY!

**New Orleans, La., March 23 (ANP)—The "New Iberia Enterprise," published a letter this week over the signature of C. S. St. Julian, a white farmer, in which he protested the recent appointment of Cornelius King as assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit administration at Washington. It made no difference to St. Julian that Mr. King is a fellow Louisianan.**

**He wrote: "It seems to me and to others who know about this appointment of a Negro, a native of Louisiana, to an important and substantial office in Washington under a Democratic regime, where he will have supervision and authority over white employes and white farmers, is unprecedented and an insult to white supremacy."**

**The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative union, a mixed organization, has attacked St. Julian's position.**

## LABOR UNREST IN WASHINGTON, D. C., PROVES EXCITING

Washington, March 23 (ANP)—The strike on the part of the workers in most of the larger hotels caused considerable unrest in local employment circles. Several workers were imported with the idea of ending the strike, but this did not work. Numbers of colored workers were involved.

One important feature was noted: In several of the picket lines were numbers of colored workers—the line was headed by a white worker, then a colored male worker, then a white woman worker, and so on. No color bar—strange as it may seem—when the white brother desires to score a point, all bars are down.

Two pickets of a High's Ice Cream store were found guilty in police court, charged with disorderly conduct growing out of a disturbance with a helper on a truck making deliveries. John L. Boswell (white) was fined $25 and Henry Matthews (colored) was fined $15. Both are members of the Truck Drivers and Helpers union No. 246, which is conducting a strike against the stores.

## Organize G. O. P. Club In Georgia

Atlanta, March 25 (ANP)—Lending confirmation to their belief that the Republican Party will be winner in the 1940 presidential election and that the American people are fed up with the Democratic New Deal ideology, business and professional leaders of the state recently organized the Young Men's Republican Club of Georgia. Local Atlantans formed the Young Men's Republican Club of Fulton County. Elected president of the State Organization was Benjamin J. Davis, former editor Atlanta Independent, now religious editor, Union-Review, Boyd Baptist publication.

# LIBRARY DEDICATED AT A. AND M. COLLEGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S. C., March 23 (ANP)—At Orangeburg last Friday, Founders' Day ceremonies were featured by dedication ceremonies marking completion of the new library and boys' dormitory on the campus of the State A. and M. college. After inspection of the buildings and a special program in the afternoon, the alumni banquet and program were held at night.

The boys' dormitory, costing $60,000 and first unit of President Miller F. Whitaker's five-year plan of construction, is named Miller Hall, honoring Dr. Thomas E. Miller, founder and first president of the college.

The new $80,000 library, named Wilkinson Hall, honors Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, second president of the institution. Delivering the dedicatory address for both buildings, President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, dedicated them: "To a new and deep appreciation of our opportunities here in the South."

# MARIAN ANDERSON TO SING AT WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK

New York, March 23 (ANP)—The New York World's Fair committee, through its guiding spirit, Grover Whalan, announced this week that Marion Anderson, internationally known contralto, who has been the center of a bitter controversy in Washington musical circles since being refused the use of the DAR Constitution hall, would appear in one of a series of concerts at the fair this summer.

Miss Anderson's concert will be part of the fair's music festival, which will present world-famous soloists and orchestras at the fair's musical center. A definite date has not been set.

## Texan Gets Pen Term; Fur Thief

Houston, March 23 (ANP)—After pleading guilty last week before Judge Langston G. King, a jury convicted Henry Crawford on five felony counts involving the theft of fur coats and other fur pieces. Police reported they had recovered about $4,000 of the loot taken by the prisoner who was sentenced to two years in prison on the five counts, the sentences to run concurrently. Crawford admitted stealing and selling furs in all parts of the country. A teacher at Jack Yates high school bought a fur coat worth $800 from Crawford for $45, turned it over to police and was not prosecuted when he convinced them he did not know it was stolen.

# ALLEN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT DIES IN BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore, Md.—Rev. E. H. McGill, president of Allen University, Columbia, S. C. succumbed here Monday morning of this week. The Educator had been ill only a short time having come to Baltimore with Mrs. McGill a week ago where it was learned he entered John Hopkins hospital for an operation. It is reported that the educator never regained consciousness. Dr. McGill is well known throughout out the Carolinas. Before becoming head of Allen he had pastored some of the leading A. M. E. Churches of the State.

He succeeded A. L. Simpson as President of Allen in 1937.

Dr. McGill is survived by his wife and mother.


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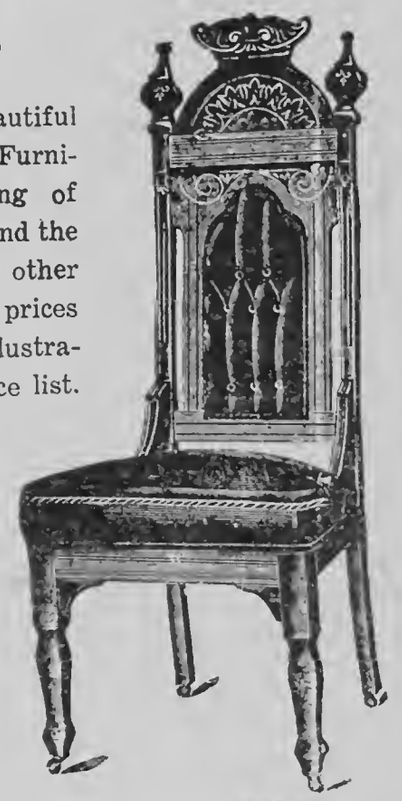

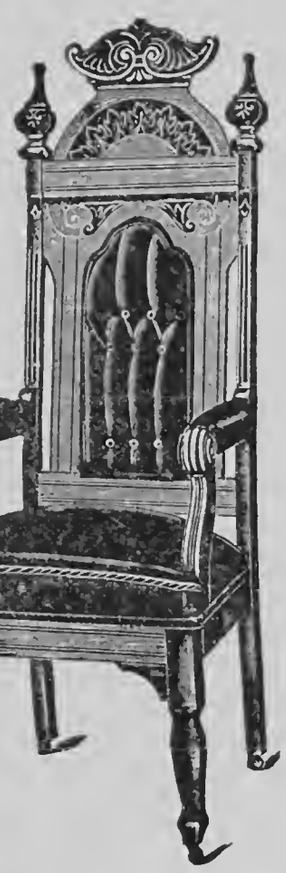

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## PEANUT RETURNS AHEAD OF COTTON

Ozark, Mo.—As an example of what can be realized from peanuts as a cash crop, the achievement of Dee Hamblin, has been cited.

Mr. Hamblin had been depending mainly on cotton as a cash crop until the spring of last year, when he was allowed only eight acres of cotton under the soil conservation program.

J. O. Kumpe, county agent advised Mr. Hamblin to plant peanuts, and 14 acres of this crop were planted in addition to the eight acres of cotton.

The cotton made a total crop of 650 pounds of seed cotton which was sold for $19.50. The peanut yield was 500 bushels of nuts and 350 bales of hay. The threshed peanuts were sold for $400. The hay was fed to the dairy cattle on the Hamblin farm.

Not counting the returns from feeding the hay, the proceeds per acre averaged $2.44 for cotton and $28.57 for peanuts.

## FLOCK LOSSES SMALL; CREDITS CLEANLINESS

Cleanliness, proper feeding, and adequate housing are the reasons Bill Davis, Benton county farmer living near Cave Springs, has such a low percentage of losses in his chicken flock, he told R. G. Whitmore, assistant county agent.

Mr. Davis raised 1,606 broilers to the age of seven weeks with a loss of only 12 chicks, the county agent said adding:

"He cleans his houses as often as they become dirty, preferring straw for litter, and also cleans all water utensils and feed troughs regularly.

"He feeds commercial feeds and adds semi-solid buttermilk twice a week. Plenty of fresh water is always kept before the chicks.

"No more than 400 birds are ever kept in one house."

A NARROW ESCAPE

A BIG Indian had just ordered a ham sandwich at a drug counter, and was peering between the sliees of bread, when he turned and said to the waiter: "Ugh, you slice 'em ham?

The waiter replied: "Yes, I slieed the ham."

"Ugh," grunted the Indian. "You near miss 'em."

## STFU Head Tells Of Sharecropper's Plight In South

New York City, Mar. (ANP)—As a feature of National Sharecroppers' week whose observance has focused attention of the public on the plight of the Southern farm worker, J. R. Butler, president Southern Tenant Farmers' union (CIO affiliate), this week told of adverse conditions affecting "two million families, enslaved in chains by 'King Cotton,' absolute monarch of America's Southland." Said Pres. Butler:

"During the past five years, more than 500,000 sharecropper families, white and colored, have been displaced from their homes, forced into cities, there to begin futile competition with America's 10,000,000 unemployed. Or else they have accepted the horrible alternative of becoming farm laborers, paid by the day for working from sun-up to dark at a wage between 50c and $1.50_____Their unhappy plight was put on the front pages of our daily newspapers for all America to see when nearly 400 families, comprising more than 1,500 men, women and children, were faced with eviction from their shacks rather than accept jobs as day-laborers at 75c a day_____

"Under the direction of state police, these families were forced into trucks and scattered into the swamps and backroads of the area, away from the public eye—Sharecropping was never an ideal method of making a living; it has been condemned for many years because of the poverty it has imposed and the peonage it has demanded. But our new status as day wage hands is far worse. Under sharecropping we could at least feed our families on fat-back and corn-pone; now we cannot feed them at all___

"The trend toward mechanization supplies landlords with a strong motive for getting rid of their tenants and sharecroppers and hiring back a fraction of them as farm hands___The AAA cash benefits constitute another strong inducement to the landlord to shift from sharecropping to day labor. The government checks go to the landlord who is supposed to pass on part of it to the croppers. To avoid this, landlords have converted their tenants into day laborers and so cheat the sharecroppers out of their rightful share of the cash benefits__Some attempt to solve this intricate puzzle has been made by the Southern Tenant Farmers' union, organized in 1934, it has grown to include today 35,000 members in five states with a strong organization in Eastern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri. Refusing to accept 'Jim Crowism,' it has organized Negroes, Indians and whites together and, through several strikes, has already made considerable gains in improving conditions."

In New York, the totals are even greater, and the number is growing. Philadelphia shows a huge number—all cities show large numbers of Negroes accepting relief from the government.

Let us look briefly at the good WPA is doing and has done:

The adult education program is about the most productive and beneficial. In September, 1938, the WPA specialist in education reported 4,100 Negro teachers employed in 36 states and the District of Columbia. Six hundred teachers, dieticians, cooks, helpers and custodial workers were employed in nursery school programs. Of course, this is good work and a necessary work. Then it should be taken care of properly—not considered an emergency program.

In the educational and recreational field, 208 Negroes were employed. They did and are doing a marvelous work, greatly needed. They, too, should be taken care of and their program continued, but not as an emergency program.

And so on down the line. There has been plenty to commend the WPA, but again, is WPA the solution to the problem? No, it is an uncertainty—no worker can give his best because of the very uncertainty which pesters him constantly. And because of the high cost of maintaining this phase of work, the government can't absorb it—until a purge has been effected and the whole thing consolidated under one department. This would eliminate many of the over-lapping bureaus and at the same time eliminate many bureaucrats who hamper the progress of the organization.

Many look to WPA as a haven for the unemployed. If this organization is not to become a Frankenstein monster, then drastic changes in it are necessary and expedient. Too much leniency has been exercised in the matter of relief administration, but this has to be because of the peculiar conditions existing in this country.

Were America not the land of promise, the problem would be far simpler. We cannot measure for here we have every conceivable nationality—each clinging to his own national characteristics, customs and language. Each group seeking to gain full benefits of this marvelous land and its largess without relinquishing any ties to his former allegiances. The recent act sweeping out aliens was supposed to take care of this situation. Still there are many groups on the WPA and the relief rolls who cling to their old methods and are encouraged in it.

This is untrue of the Negro, with the exception of the relatively small percentage of foreign born Negroes in and around New York. Negroes are, first, last and always Americans--whether they are so considered or not—and it is high time that America itself realizes this and stops worrying about offending others on account of them. But, when the time comes for cutting of the relief rolls, the Negro will be the first to go when WPA starts lopping off.

It is evident that the Negro must learn sooner or later not to depend too much on WPA as a livelihood. Col. Brehon Somervell of New York City, administrator for that area, has often declared his open opposition to those who seek to make a career of the WPA.

His statements, it is hoped, were not directed at any particular group—for in the New York set-up, there are hundreds of whites, who like Negroes, are enjoying the full benefits of WPA such as they are, and have been doing so for the past five or six years.

However, it is the Negro side that interests us: Weighing the facts, WPA has been beneficial—but it is supposed to be a mere stop-gap, not a permanent fixture. The organization as it now stands is not conducive to a fuller development of a man's possibilities. It has served and still serves an admirable purpose in keeping a loyal citizenry from starvation—but little else can be said of it.

In the opinion of many, WPA tends to stultify and deprive ambitious persons of the spark which drives men on. It is the opiate which closes the eyes to the real problems of life and lets its members live in a blissful paradise—until their rude awakening of a "pink slip."

What economic security is there in a WPA wage?

Many have criticized the relief administration as being a political scheme. Perhaps all social reforms have been so criticised in the past, but WPA has surely had its ups and downs and still has them.

## Carver Exhibit To Feature Harlem Industrial Fair

New York City, Mar. 23 (ANP)—A special exhibit of some of the many products and derivatives developed by Tuskegee institute's famed scientist, Dr. George W. Carver, will be on display at Harlem's Negro Industrial fair, scheduled to open about May 15, under sponsorship of the Consumers' and Craftsmen's guild of Harlem. Ralph O. Gothard, executive director, made the announcement following receipt of a letter from A. W. Curtis, Dr. Carver's assistant, informing him the exhibit was being prepared.

## Executives Of Dentists In New York

Banquet given by North Harlem Dental society for members of the executive board of the National Dental Association and the other visiting national officers at the Y.W.C.A., New York City. Seated around the speakers table reading from left to right: Dr. L. A. Howell, Tampa, board member; Dr. C. W. Dorsey Philadelphia, board member; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, chairman executive board; Dr. M. D. Washington, board member; Dr. S. C. Hamilton, Chicago, national president; Dr. C. D. Maxey, president North Harlem Dental society; Dr. E. T. Hanson, chairman entertainment committee, North Harlem Dental society; Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., national secretary-treasurer; Dr. S. Davis, secretary North Harlem Dental Society; Dr. D. H. Turpin, Nashville, board member; Dr. J. L. Baxter, N. J., vice president national; Dr. S. J. Lewis, Manassas, Va., chairman Dental Bulletin committee; Dr. J. L. Davis, Washington, board member; Dr. F. S. Upshur, Philadelphia, board member; Dr. F. H. Norris, East Patterson, N. J., chairman National Exhibits committee.

The annual convention will be held August 14-18, at Columbia University College of Dentistry, New York City. (ANP)

## Wants Government To Write Down Its Utility Policies

### Wendell Wilkie Hints Why Two Billion Dollars Distrusts "New Deal"

Washington, D. C. (INR)—By now almost everyone in the country has probably heard the statement that the private utility could profitably spend $2,000,000 for plant expansion in the near future—and not over-expand. And it takes no great imagination to vision the tremendous amount of productive employment this would create.

Then why aren't the utilities spending this money? You can find the answer to that in this quotation from a New York Times article by Henry N. Dorris: "Wendell L Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern and outspoken champion of the private utilities' rights in the last few years, conceded that the President's proposal to limit the TVA's field was 'helpful,' but indicated that he would feel much better about the whole thing if it were put in writing.

"By 'putting it in writing,' Mr. Willkie must have meant, so far as the whole industry is concerned, a congressional enactment___Many in Congress now believe that___a permanent federal power policy upon which all could depend would unloose billions of dollars in the electrical construction industry."

At the present time, the private utility industry, and the investors who must put up their savings for expansion, have no assurance or confidence that the TVA or any of the other federal power projects will not continue to, and be aided by the government in swallowing private properties as fast as they can. A private company might spend ten million dollars for a new generating plant and see it made practically valueless the next year because of subsidized, tax-free federal competition. Until it's "put in writing" no informer investor would risk his capital for private development which might be duplicated and ruined by government bureaus which have often shown the most ruthless disregard for private rights in the drive of the federal government to "socialize" power.

At the present time, federal projects, either completed or under construction, blanket the country. They have been established in Alabama, Tennessee, Montana, Arizona, California, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Nebraska and elsewhere. Private utilities are only protecting investors when they ask that Congress "put in writing" a definite policy that will show exactly how far the government intends to go with power socialism. Not until that is done can it go ahead with the expansion plans it has been forced to hold in abeyance so long—and create real jobs the country so sorely needs.

## Many CCC Boys To Be Enrolled Soon

Washington, March (ANP)—The regular quarterly enrollment of CCC boys will be held during April, when replacements will be accepted for the group of colored lads leaving the camps. There are at present between 29,000 and 30,000 colord lads in these camps which number 150 scattered throughout the country. It is expected that the number of colored replacements will be small, due to the fact that few leave the camps unless forced to do so because of reaching the age limit or because their enlistment has been used to the fullest. Two years are allotted an enlistee and practically every colored boy in camp takes full advantage of this time.

## Plan Silver Anniversary Of National Negro Health Week

Washington, D. C., March 16 (ANP)—Officials of the National Negro Health Movement, headed by Dr. George W. Bowles, chairman of the advisory committee and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, secretary, are pushing plans for the 25th anniversary of National Negro Health Week, the observance to last April 1-30, with Health Week Proper April 2-9.

The U. S. Public Health Service, State, County, and City Health departments and various voluntary health and civic organizations will be cooperating agencies. Declaring that: "The future of the race depends on the conservation of its health," Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute organized National Negro Health Week in 1915.

# "LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING" IS URGED AS THEME FOR SCULPTURE

**Protest Name Given Famous Sculpture by New York World's Fair Officials.**

New York City, Mar. 10—(ANP)—Those favored with a preview of the imposing sculpture modeled for the New York World's Fair by famed Sculptress Augusta Savage are of the unanimous opinion that title "The Harp", selected for the work by fair officials does not adequately imply its symbolism. They favor substitution of the title "Lift Every Voice and Sing," since the Negro National Athem by the late James Weldon Johnson was the inspiration for Miss Savage's notable work of art.

The heroid piece is 16 feet. 6 inches high, made in the form of a huge harp the strings represented by 12 tall, slender Negro boys and girls, their voices uplifted in song and the draped figures, from shoulders down, taking the form of a harp's strings. Mounted on a large, circular base the back, structural part of the harp is an immense arm and hand with palm uplifted. Kneeling in front of the harp is the imposing figure of a Negro youth, his body bared to the waist, then pantalooned, his arms lowered, palms outward, in supplication for the rights denied his people.

Admirers of the work this week were emphatic in declaring that "The Harp"—title chosen by fair officials—falls far short of conveying the poetic response of the "Lift Every Voice and Sing" theme, responsible for Miss Savage's great work of art. They declared the shorter title inadequate for a work designed to express in material form the contributions of the Negro to the musical culture of America. Mrs James Weldon Johnson is among those urging the change of the name. At week's end it was freely predicted that a delegation of art lovers and race-conscious citizens would request the fair art officials to make the desired change in title.

—Nashville Globe.

## Toy Pistol Bandit Slain In Mishap

CHICAGO, Mar. 10 (ANP)—The age-old bromide, "crime doesn't pay," was brought forcibly home to 30-year-old James Rose last Wednesday. The night before, armed only with a toy pistol, Rose held up Peter Frigo (white) Westside filling station attendant. Quick to notice the harmless "gun," Frigo leaped at Rose, beat him with a jack handle, was soon joined by his wife, Eunice, who belaboured Rose with the heel of her slipper.

Rose finally made his escape with his $8 haul, but police trailed him to a fourth-floor room on West Lake street, fired several shots at him to make him surrender. Cornered, Rose took a running start, dove through the window, four floors above ground. He died Wednesday in Bridewell hospital. Net result of his brief career in crime: $8 that he had no chance to use, a terrific beating and death.

### LISTEN TO THIS

**By Hobart T. Mitchell**
**(Copyright)**

Fourteen white officers sent the following statement to the Massachusetts Legislature on December 5, 1775: "The subscribers beg leave to report to your Honorable House, which we do in justice to the character of so brave a man, that under our own observation we declare that a Negro man named Salem Poor of Col. Frye's regiment in the battle of Charleston, behaved like an experienced officer as well as an excellent soldier. To set forth particulars of his conduct would be tedious. We only beg leave to say, in the person of this said Negro, centers a brave and gallant soldier. The reward due to so great and distinguished a character we submit to congress.

Somerset's case. Somerset vs. Stewart, Lofft, 1772 was the first express adjudication that a slave while in England was free (Lord Mansfield's famous judgment). In Smith vs. Gould Ld. Raym. 1274, which was an action of trover for a Negro, it was held that "the law takes no notice of Negroes being different from other", and that there is no such thing as a slave by law of England.

In 1896, a colored man, Colonel John McKee of Philadelphia, left a million dollars in real estate to the Catholic church for colored and white orphans.

Agreement that property shall not be sold to person of Negro blood does not violate Federal Constitution. 269 Ky. 563.

Jesus was born out of the tribe of Judah. Judah had only five children and they were males (1st Chron. 2nd ch. 3rd and 4th verse), and both of his wives were descendants of Canaan, a black man who was the son of Ham (Gen. 10th ch. 6th verse), Tamar, Judah's second wife, bore him two sons whose names were Phares and Zarah (1st Chron. 2nd ch. and 4th verse), these two names appear in the genealogy of Jesus in the Book of Matthew (1st ch. 3rd verse) St. Paul tells us in (Romans 1-3) that Jesus was of the seed of David according to the flesh. David is the 10th man named from Judah in the genealogy of Jesus. (Matt. 1st ch. 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th verses).

Every Bible reference proclaims that Jesus was to spring from this tribe of Judah (Gen. 49-10, Heb. 7-14, Rev. 5:5).

At Bristol, in England, for many years about the eleventh century a brick trade was carried on in purchasing Englishmen and exporting them to Ireland for sale.

William of Halmsbury states that it seems to be a natural custom with the people of Northumberland to sell their nearest relations. Queen Elizabeth was the first Englishwoman to share in the profits of slavery.

Henry O. Tanner, Negro, famous painter of Biblical scenes, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., son of Bishop Tanner of the A. M. E. Church. He first studied in the art school of Philadelphia from which training he went to Paris and studied under Benjamin Constant and Julien.

In 1895 his "Sabot Maker" was shown in Paris. In 1896 he exhibited "Daniel in the Lion's Den" the painting (first) of a line of religious works with which his fame has been since connected. The Chicago Art Institute purchased for $1,600 his "Two Disciples at the Tomb."

When the slave trade was in its heights 50,000 or 100,000 were brought over every year. When we think of how the conscription of 4,000,000 men upset the social, political and economic life of the United States we can readily estimate the effects of the loss to Africa 50,000,000 of its black population.

Negro Problem, by Julia E. Johnson on page 101, says: Negroes do not want to dominate anybody; they merely want representation; they do not want to hate the white people They do not want bolshevism. They do not want anarchy. They want to be American citizens in the greatest democracy of the world. They are not aliens; they were born here. Do you think Negroes want too much?"

The "Leviathan", formerly the German steamship "Vaterland" was unloaded and coaled, in competition with other white and black stevedore regiments, by Company A, 801st. Stevedores, young American Negroes in 56 hours a world record

### THE CAUSE OF NEGRO MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH—THE EFFECT AND THE REMEDY

**Speech of Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois in the House of Representatives, Thursday, February 9, 1939.**

**Correspondence with Dr. Kelly Miller, Former Dean of Howard University.**

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker at this time when there is a great deal of unemployment throughout the country and the Negro, who had been the backbone of agriculture in the South, is rapidly leaving the South to the detriment of both the permanent welfare of the Negro and the permanent welfare of the South, I think it is fitting that this Congress should make a special study of conditions in the South and in the country at large, for the purpose of determining why the unrest and, if possible, work out the proper solution.

I am presenting herewith a letter on this subject which I have just received from Dr. Kelly Miller, former dean of Howard University, and my reply. These letters taken together give a rather dramatic picture of the Negro in the South, and might be used somewhat as a basis to begin a study of this problem.

Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
January 25, 1939

THE FARM THE NEGRO'S BEST HOPE

Congress Arthur W. Mitchell,
Room 1215, New House Office Building,
United States Capital,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Congressman: I recall with great interest and pleasure our conversation the other day in which you expressed your lively interest and anxious concern about the industrial and economic status of the Negro in the United States. As the only Member of Congress belonging to this group, you by force of circumstances, have a superconstituency of 12,000,000 who represent a racial minority which labors under a heavy industrial and economic handicap. Both the rural and urban contingents of the race face a gloomy prospect; but under all prevailing circumstances and conditions the farm appears to be the most feasible way out.

The Negro was brought into this country over 300 years ago to assist in the rough and heavy work of the farm, which at that time constituted the chief occupation of the entire population. The industrial revolution, through invention and discovery, shifted the burden of production from human hands to machinery. Manufactury trade and transportation soon engaged the chief energies of the white workmen, leaving the bulk of the Negroes on the farm as a 10-fingered worker. His chief energies were engaged in cotton culture.

The invention of the cotton gin in 1792 made the production of cotton exceedingly profitable. As long as cotton remained king, there was an unlimited demand for Negro hand labor. But with the collapse of cotton the Negro's place in the industrial world became seriously affected. We should also bear in mind that the Negro's function in this industry is limited to the culture of cotton in the seed. When he hauls the seed cotton to the gin his function ends. At this point the white workman takes it from his hands and separate the seed from the lint weaves the fiber into fabric, makes the fabric into wearing apparel, and distributes it to the wearer. The Negro's part in the cotton industry, however, is primary and indispensable.

Broadly speaking, the Negro is engaged in agriculture and domestic service, which require a maximum of handwork and a minimum of machinery. The pursuits are less profitable than manufacture and mechanical processes, trade, and transportation, in which machinery chiefly figures. Even where he is engaged in mechanized pursuit which demand shorter hours and higher wages, he constitutes, in the main, a marginal worker demanding less skill and lower pay. Under the pressure of competition, even in agriculture and domestic service the Negro is being pushed down to the bottom or pressed out at the side, and there ore is becoming less and less indispensable. The Pullman service represents the only pursuit in the entire list of occupations in which the Negro, by virtue of his civility, is regarded as all but absolutely indispensable.

Race prejudice as severely restricts the Negro's industrial opportunities in the North as it does his political and civil rights in the South. Booker T. Washington used to say that the Negro could earn a dollar in the South but could not spend it. On the other hand, he could spend a dollar in the North but could not earn it. The problem now is how he can earn a dollar North or South. The white man's lying in wait for his dollar before he earns it.

Notwithstanding the dispersing of the race throughout the North and West, the bulk still clings to the cotton States along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. This stubborn persistency of the Negro population clearly indicates that his future even as his beginning will be bound up in the cotton culture

You, Mr. Congressman, were brought up on a farm in Alabama and sat at the feet of Booker T Washington, the only commanding race statesman which the race has produced after 75 years of freedom. As a race statesman, you do well to perpetuate and carry forward the doctrine of this great teacher, who urged his race to seek their future on the farm rather than to be beguiled by the glitter and glamor of city life. A Negro family rooted and grounded in the agricultural life of Alabama has a much more promising prospect than if transferred to the sidewalks of New York. One shudders to predict the future of a Negro child brought up in a seven-story flat of a Harlem tenement house.

The invasion of the boll weevil and the coming of the World War threatened to shift the Negro population from the farm to the cities, both of the North and of the South. But the hegira was short lived after the boll weevil had ceased to threaten the production of cotton and the soldiers had returned to their places in the mechanized industries of the cities. the Negro looked around, and, like Othello, found his city occupation gone.

The depression for the last 10 years has emphasized the Negro's plight in the industrial and economic world. There seems to be an irreducable minimum of 10,000,000 unemployed. A disproportionate number of these falls within the Negro race. The Negro has been the chief victim of the depression and the chief beneficiary of the New Deal, which has kept him from utter starvation, especially in the cities. But the cities, North and South, have now as many Negroes as they can hold in solution without a dangerous precipitation. He must have a greater faith in the future than I can command, who can foresee any way out for the city contingent of the Negro race. It is unthinkable that they should continue forever, or for long, to live on charity and relief.

After all has been said and done, the farm holds out to the Negro not only his best chance but his only chance in face of prevailing conditions. The rural and urban contingents of the Negro race are now divided in the approximate ratio 2 to 1. Neither of these can be increased at the expense of the other. No one in his senses will advise the city Negro to return to the farm, whose present output is adequate to the demands at home and abroad. The city Negro, with his sophisticated notion and fastidious standards of living and his disdain for downright hard work, would be of no value to the farm should he return. The chief stress of emphasis of the farm program should be to retain those already there and stop the cityward tide of fatuous migration.

The Negro is sufficiently well acquainted with the cotton industry that he can operate it under his proprietorship. Any ordinary Negro family can take 40 acres and a mule and extract a livelihood from the soil. Even the cotton picker, if perfected, cannot dispense with Negro labor. Although the Negro has never been successful in the cultivation of grain, grasses, fruit, cattle, poultry and table vegetables, it now becomes necessary to diversify his crops in face of the collapse of cotton.

Farm ownership has greatly fallen off during the past few decades because of agricultural depression. But farm tenancy has correspondingly increased. The cash tenant and even the sharecropper represent a stage in advance of the farm hand, for it constitutes the first step toward proprietorship. The fact that the Negro and the white farm tenant and sharecropper are partners in distress guarantees the Ne-

(Continued on Page 16)

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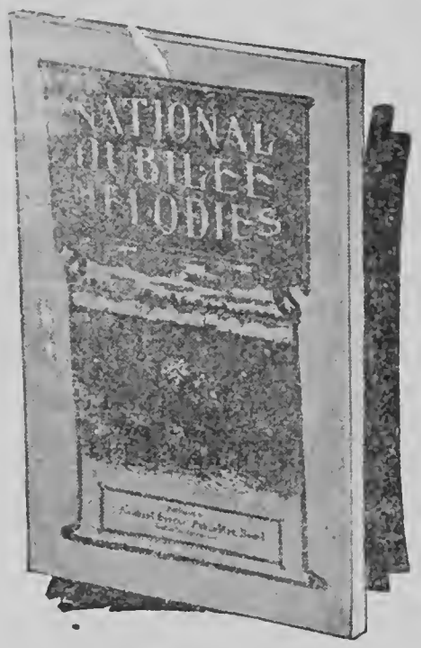


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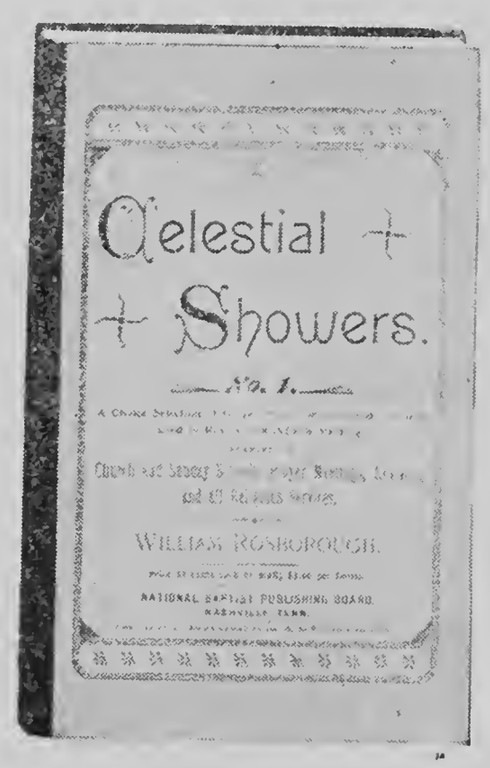


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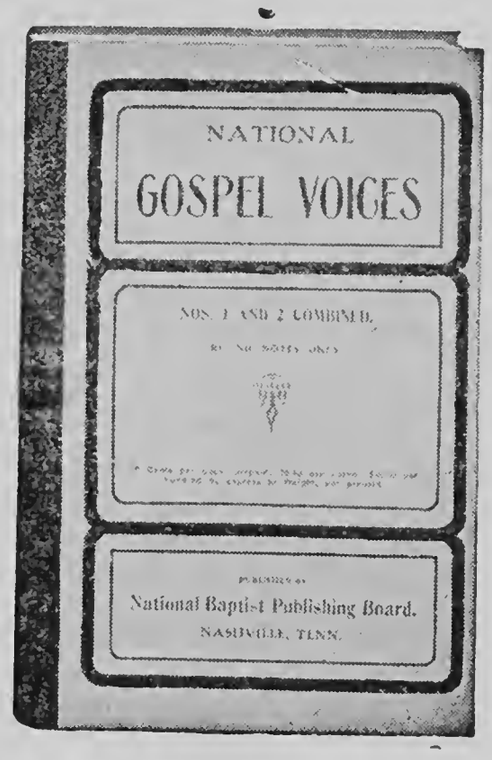


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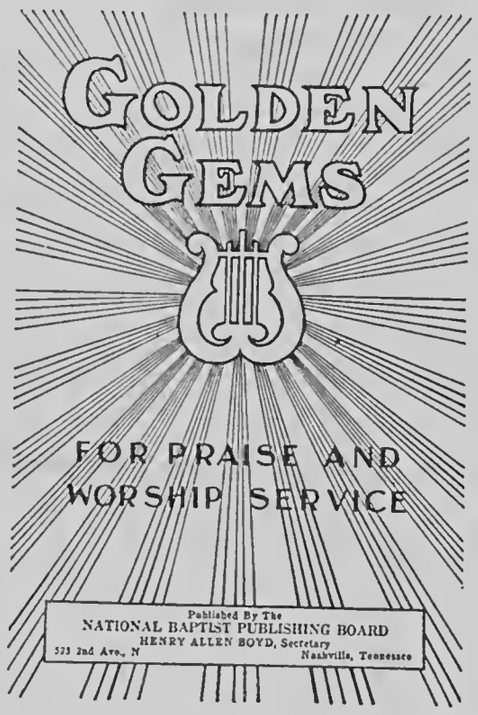


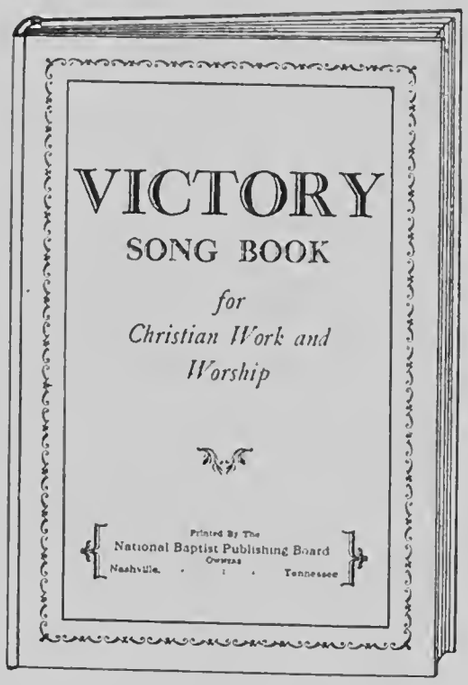


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## FINDS SURPLUS YOUTH,

(Continued from Page 1)

ties which would make for security among rural youth, it is reported.

Need for employment opportunities for farm youth is more than that of the none-farm group in their respective areas. Thus the situation is found complicated by race, as the WPA report shows that Race youth make up more than 50 per cent of all farm youth in Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina. Forty per cent of all farm youth are members of the Race in Georgia and Louisiana.

In eight other states the percentages indicate that the problem of the Race youth in rural areas is more likely to be localized on farms than in the villages.

With the lack of available high schools for the Race in rural sections, some 900,000 members of the Race of high school age are not in school. Arkansas and Mississippi have enrolled only 4.7 per cent of the Race population in secondary schools. Five other states report less than 10 per cent high school enrollment.

In 15 southern states, 230 counties have a population of 159,000 youth between 15 and 19 years of age, but no high school facilities for Race pupils within their boundaries, the report points out.

In these same 15 states there are 195 more counties which have no four-year high schools for the Race, though the total number of members of the Race of high school age is nearly 200,000 persons.

Added to little or no high school facilities for Race youth in the rural south, is the general problem of poor school attendance. In the southeast section of the United States, the school attendance of the 16 and 17-year-old farm group was below the national average of 52 per cent. Florida, Tennessee and Mississippi are reported as the only exceptions. Within these more "favorable states," however, Race youth shows up again as the disadvantaged group.

The WPA research study also reveals that many whites as well as Race youth between the ages of 16 and 17 are still in the grades. The opposite of such retarded learning is to be found in Minnesota and Wisconsin where most of the youth in this age group are in high school.

States with a high percentage of surplus youth, including numbers of Race youth and Mexicans, are found to have a high percentage of illiteracy. In the south Atlantic states over eight per cent of all rural farm youth between the ages of 15 and 24 were illiterate, the report continues.

While the depression has caused large numbers of urban youth to postpone marriage, it appears to have had little effect on marriages among rural youth both by color and residence.

The WPA report shows that more Race than white youth were married in urban, rural farm and rural non-farm groups of the population. More Race young men in rural farm than in rural non-farm regions were married. The reverse is true for young women of the race with exception of those 24 years of age.

## FARMERS VARY

(Continued from page 1)

gen compound breaks down. There is no surplus of moisture to leach the nitrates away. In the Southeast, however, frequent rains cause serious leaching. The best way to save nitrates is to have a cover of plants that will take up the nitrates before they can escape. Then, when the plant cover is ploughed under it quickly decays in the moist soil and the nitrates are again available for the crop that follows.

—New Era-Progressive Banner.

## BIGGEST RACE MINORITY IN AMERICA MARCHES ON

(Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph) When so much attention is given to race minorities in Europe some facts about the largest racial minority in the United States may be called to mind.

These are 11,889,143 Negroes in the United States, almost one-tenth of our total population.

As a group they have probably made more progress since the civil war than any other race in the same length of time. Part of this is due to favorable circumstances in the northern states, where individual Negroes have worked up to positions of highest responsibility, including membership in the national congress.

Recent issues of the Crisis, Negro monthly, call attention to the fact that during 1938 there were 55 books written by Negroes which gained some national circulation.

Economically the Negro is of national importance. The purchasing power of the race is estimated at two billion dollars a year. There are 23 chartered Negro banks, 41 insurance companies with policies totaling $288,963,000 in force. There are 42 Negro chambers of commerce and other business organizations.

America has made no governmentally backed effort to suppress this minority in America. On the contrary the Negro minority has been afforded many forms of encouragement to march on in making life better for themselves and their children.

## WINDBREAKS SLOW UP HOT WINDS ON PLAINS

Winds that threaten crops and erode and parch farm land in the Great Plains, this year find more than 7,000 miles of shelterbelts, a part of the Prairie States Forestry Project of the United States Forest Service, practically stop wind erosion. Probably more important they reduce evaporation of moisture from the soil and from growing crops. Farm fields and crops like laundry on the line, dry rapidly in a stiff wind.

These field windbreaks—few of which are over 3 years old—already are increasing yields and stabilizing diversified farming in the six states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas in which the Prairie States Forestry Project operates.

Because conditions vary, field windbreaks may be different widths and run in different directions. Larger belts of 7 to 10 rows of trees a half mile apart may be supplemented by belts of 2 or 3 rows every quarter-mile. Shrubs or low-growing trees along the edge of the larger shelterbelts retard the wind from the ground up. It is estimated that about 8 acres of shelterbelt strips will protect the average 160 acre farm—about 8 acres of shelterbelt strips will protect the average 100 acre farm—about 20 times the height of the trees on the lee side and several times their height on the windward side.

A prevalent opinion has been that trees use more moisture than they are worth, but by comparison of adjoining fields—one with field windbreaks, one without—the Forest Service has shown that crops on tree-protected land will average higher than on the unprotected field.

## BIG WALNUT CROP PREDICTED IN 1939

A typical Ozarks cash crop—native to the hills as the squirrels and fish on which old-timers count for a livelihood when they don't have crops—is black walnuts, and many a hill family is easier through the winter because of them, says a news story from Springfield, Mo.

Most dealers buy direct from the producer—the farmer or his wife or children who gather the nuts.

E. H. Karstien, chief nut dealer in Springfield, buys $3,000 to $4,000 worth of black walnuts a year from individuals who gather and bring them in. Right now he is paying $1 a hundred pounds for the unshelled nuts; 20 cents a pound for the meats.

He has on hand 25,000 pounds of nuts in the shell; 1,500 pounds of meats.

And this is a bad year. This year he only shelled about 3,000 pounds—last year he shelled 25,000 pounds.

Next year he looks for a bumper crop, because, he explained, "The nut crops go in cycles; every other year is very good, every fourth year is a bumper."

This year was poor. He had to go way down past West Plains and Mountain View, and over into Arkansas, to get enough. Last year was pretty good, and the year before that poor. Next year, being the fourth year, he counts on a huge yield.

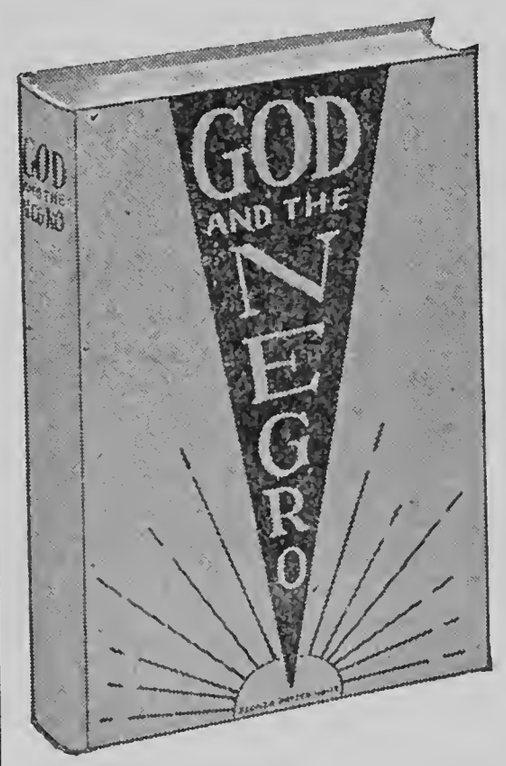
Other nut men figure the same way—the cycle is traditional, and they find it works out. Three years ago was one of the biggest black walnuts years in history.

# G. O. P. GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN APPOINTS COLORED OFFICIALS

## Choice Plums go to C. A. Roxborough and Chas. A. Mahoney

DETROIT, Mich., Mar. 16 (By Crump for ANP) Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald of this state, after having been flooded with letters and telegrams of commendation from leading people in all parts of the country relative to his appointments of Attorneys Charles A. Mahoney and Charles A. Roxborough to high positions in the state government, expressed himself a few days ago as being highly pleased with the favorable reaction and comments of the group.

The governor told an ANP correspondent: "It is my sincere hope that the appointment of Messrs Mahoney and Roxborough will once more reassure the members of your group that they are being given adequate representation in the affairs of our state government. Aside from this desire to be fair to the various racial groups, the appointments are justified by the qualifications of the two gentlemen just mentioned. I know they will live up in every way to the high standards of public service set for this administration."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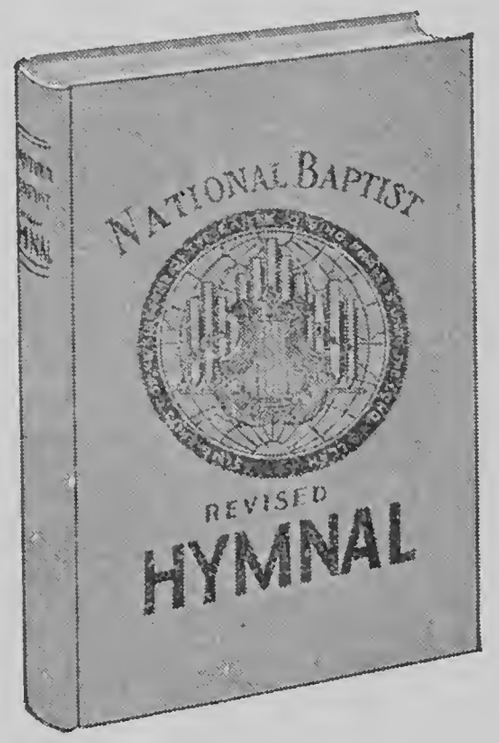


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## CAUSES OF NEGRO

(Contiued from Page 13)

gro better treatment than would befall his lot if he alone filled the quota of this category.

The New Deal is calculated to relate the Negro to the best opportunities of farm life under auspices of the Federal and State Governments. The traditional policy of the South, due to unhappy memories of reconstruction, has tended to divorce the Negro from participation in government function. The government instrument with which the ordinary Negro is best acquainted is the policeman's club. But the public schools constitute the one redeeming exception. But now the New Deal is at great pains to acquaint him with the beneficent aim and purpose of government, national and local, and most especially in agriculture. It sets up a trained staff of county agents and local supervisors to drainage of soil, diversity and rotation of crops, care of livestock, and marketing produce.

As far as practicable, the farm policy of the Government operates without discrimination on account of race or color. Such discrimination as may creep in here and there, by reason of local custom and tradition, are promptly correctable when properly brought to the attention of headquarters in Washington.

The Bankhead Act has made it possible for the tenant farmer to secure a loan on his farm on easy terms of payment. The Rehabilitation Act enables him to borrow money to improve his farm home. A subsistence fund will enable him to purchase the necessary seed and equipment to start and stock his farm.

It is necessary to acquaint the Negro farmer with these provisions intended for his welfare. He has been so accustomed to being left out of all Government consideration that he has become intimidated and dares not ask for provision to which he is fairly entitled.

It does seem to me, Mr. Congressman, that the best advice which can be given to the Negro today is to re-emphasize the advice of Booker T. Washington to plant their feet in the soil and let down their buckets where they are.

KELLY MILLER.

**House of Representatives,**
**Washington, D. C., February 7, 1939**

DR. KELLY MILLER:
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Dr. Miller: I have read your letter of January 25, in which you discuss "The Farm: The Negro's Best Hope" with great interest. All that you say on this subject interests me greatly. I have watched with great alarm the large numbers of colored people from the Southern States rushing from the rural district and crowding into the cities, both in the South and in the North. I, having lived in the South the greater portion of my life, and having been directly connected with rural life, know the great evil that attends this migration. And while I know the great problem, the migration of these people from the rural South to the congested city, I have not been unmindful of the cause.

Many of these people have left the South with great reluctance, but there were conditions in the South over which they had no control which made their abode in that section not only uncomfortable but unsafe. Many of them, under the leadership of educators and ministers, sought to follow the instructions of Dr. Booker T. Washington ("let down your buckets where you are") referred to in your letter, but to them the risk of life became so hazardous and so great they, like the oppressed of other nations of the world, sought safety and comfort and the best possible opportunity to live and support themselves and their families by leaving their homes and going to other sections where they thought these things could be had.

You are familiar with the fact that the settlers of New England and other parts of our country crossed the Atlantic Ocean at the peril of their lives and set themselves up in this country in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries because they wanted to escape injustice in their own lands, and wanted what is so often referred to in our Nation, freedom of speech, and the right to live their lives without being unduly oppressed by those in power and authority. I am convinced that oppression, injustice, and the unsafety of life have always caused the oppressed to take refuge in some other part of the country, or some other country, where they could live a safe, better and fuller life. This, to my mind, is exactly why the Negro has left the South in such large numbers.

The more than 5,000 lynchings which have taken place in the South during the past 50 years, the disfranchisement of Negroes in the Southern States, the injustice suffered by Negroes in the courts of the South, and the unfair and inequitable distribution of educational opportunities, along with the despicable sharecropper system, have tended to drive the Negro from the farm. All of this has been said in no effort to deny or dispute anythink set up in your letter. I merely feel that the cause for this rush by the Negro to the city should not be overlooked.

It is my opinion that the white South is gradually changing its attitude toward the Negro in the rural district. I know that this attitude must change or the Negro will continue to leave that section. His leaving is not solving the problem. It is rather aggravating it. I think if lynching in the South was stopped, if the Negro was given justice in the courts, and if he was permitted to sit on the juries in the South (which the Supreme Court of this country says he has a right to do), if he was given equal educational opportunity with the white children of the South, the almost wholesale migration of the Negro to the city would cease, because the South is developing a good road system, rural electrification is being extended to the South, thus making it possible for those living in the rural sections to have and enjoy many of the comforts and necessities afforded those living in the city and in other parts of the country.

I have recently made a rather careful survey of conditions in the South for my own information and satisfaction. I spent 7 weeks motoring leisurely through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. I saw white and colored people in all of these States. I saw them in all walks of life. I held conferences with governors of States, mayors of cities, editors, of newspapers, college presidents, principals of high schools, teachers of rural schools, bishops, pastors of large city churches, and pastors of small rural churches. I talked with workers on the farm, workers in the cotton mills, workers on the turpentine plantations, men in the sugarcane and cotton fields, and with people in all walks of life. It is my opinion now, as always, that the South, with its temperate seasons and agricultural possibilities offers the Negro his greatest opportunity, but, he in order to enjoy the opportunity offered, must have the protection and the recognition already referred to.

From my careful observations made during this trip through the South, and observations that I have made over a period of years, I am confident that there is a growing tendency among the whites of the South to be more considerate of the Negro's rights in that section of the country. But there is still a tremendous amount of work to be done in the way of securing for the Negro those rights, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to citizens of the United States.

I agree with you, Dr. Miller, that the Negro's destiny in this country could be far more easily worked out in the South if those in charge of government in the South once made up their minds and determined to be fair and just to the Negro citizens. It is my opinion and observation that nowhere in the United States of America has the Negro been given equality before the law and equality in the economic affairs of the Nation. There is entirely too much stress (wrongly and foolishly so) put upon the statement that this is a white man's country. The first permanent white settlement in America was made at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, under the leadership of Captain John Smith. Twelve years later the first permanent Negro settlement was made a Jamestown, Va., when a Dutch trading vessel came to that shore brought and sold 20 Negro slaves. The white man preceded the Negro, insofar as the settlement of this country is concerned, by only 12 years. There is grave question in my mind now as to whether or not the white settlement at Jamestown would have been permanen had it not been reinforced and strongly backed up by the first permanent Negro settlement at the same place.

There are still designing and ill-informed white men here and there who argue that the Negro should be driven from America and transplanted elsewhere. I doubt if there are 50 Negroes in America who came from Africa. The descendants of the Negro, who settled at Jamestown, Va., in 1619 are as much American citizens as are the descendants of white men who preceded him by 12 years. The Negro has done his part to make this country what it is. He has shed his blood in common with white men to make this country free. He marched and fought with George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and practically all other great military generals, for the protection and welfare of this country. The soil has been enriched with his blood wherever American blood has been shed, whether in this country or in foreign lands.

All the Negro has asked in the past and all he asks now, is to be treated like other American citizens and to be given the same right and privilege to make an honest living in the only country he knows and loves as a home. I believe that this administration is making serious and commendable effort to secure for the Negro his economic and citizenship rights in this country. I am conscious of the fact it will be a long, hard struggle. There is much to overcome. It requires patience, courage, and genuine statesmanship to handle the problem of the Negro in this country, and particularly in the South, with fairness and justice to all; but this must be done before the problem can be settled.

During my visit through the South I was much impressed by the resettlement projects I visited; one particularly in the State of Texas, where scores of families of Negroes are being aided by the Government in securing farm land, comfortable houses to live in, and proper stock, etc., with which to farm. This is being done under the supervision of trained agriculturists. Those engaged on these resettlement projects were the happiest and most contented people I met during my entire visit through the South. I believe that the Government should make a careful study of what has already been accomplished and that special effort should be put forth to work out the problem of the Negro in the South through this movement.

I believe that once the Negro feels that his life is safe in the South, that he will be given the same consideration in the courts as is given all people, that he will be given the same economic opportunity to work and make an honest living, the same chance to exercise his citizenship rights at the polls, in the selection of those who govern the Southern States and the Nation, the same opportunity in the schools of the South to prepare himself for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, the problem will in a large measure be solved, and the country will begin to prosper. On the other hand, I believe until this is done the South will continue to lag behind all the other sections of the country, and justly so.

You, of course, know the high regard in which I hold the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. I knew him most intimately, having served as office boy for him and having kept in close touch with him until he passed away. I believe that he made the largest single contribution toward the real solution of this problem. I believe now the work which he carried on so heroically and successfully must be carried on through the years to come, if the problem is to be solved. What I have set forth in this letter is exactly what Dr. Washington worked for during his day. I am working now, along with many others, trying to carry out the program which he worked out.

I think we should feel encouraged by what has been accomplished, but we should double our effort in this day when the economic affairs of the Nation are being reshaped. Not only must we urge upon the white man to be fair and just to the Negro, we must urge upon the Negro to be thoughtful, patient, industrious, and determined to make the largest possible contribution toward his own advancement, regardless of the handicaps which he is called upon to face.

I have noted, particularly in my contact with men in Congress, and with the large number of people I met on my recent trip through the South, that much of the bitterness between the races is passing away, and there is at present rather determined effort on the part of the younger generation, particularly white, to deal with the problem of the race in the South with more fairness and justice than that of the earlier days of the Negro's freedom in the country. I believe that with this broader understanding and tolerant approach on the part of the young of both races, we will get somewhere in our effort to change the South and make of it the New South that Henry W. Grady so eloquently spoke and wrote about.

The program of Booker T. Washington is undoubtedly the program which should be followed. You can depend upon me to do all in my power to help in this struggle for human rights and proper race adjustment.

Arthur W. Mitchell.

It is my purpose to bring before the House and the various committees of this House, in the form of bills and speeches, such facts I thing this body should know, with the hope of bringing about some further action on the part of this Government to render the proper aid, and to give the proper recognition to a group of its citizens who have always been loyal in every sense of the word.

**Congressional Record.**

## CO-OPS AIDING KANSAN S

Kansas farmers are receiving cash dividends of almost one-half million dollars annually on the business they do through their cooperative marketing and purchasing associations.

Statisticians from the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, which recently participated in the first actual door-to-door count of farmers' cooperatives made in the United States, found that farmers of that state actually had returned to them $458,000 in patronage dividends in 1936, when their 434 associations handled $58,000,000 in sales.

Approximately one-third of Kansas' 174,000 farmers are either selling all or part of their produce through cooperative associations or are purchasing farm supplies cooperatively, according to the survey. Over 35,000 farmers were members of grain marketing associations alone.

Grain marketing associations accounted for $28,000,000 of the products sold.

## USE OF WORD "AMERICAN"

(Continued from page 1)

ready familiar, one formed from the last word in the name of their country. In like manner the citizens of the United States of Brazil call themselves Brazilians, and the citizens of the United States of Venezuela call themselves Venezuelans.

On February 25th, 1870, the Rev. Hiram Revels of the soverign state of Mississippi was seated in the United States Senate. This was the first time a Negro was so honored.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 15, 1939 No. 3.

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## ADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING

### Income Figures Based On Experience Cited

The advantages of dairy farming over cotton growing in providing a better and more dependable income while also building up soil fertility, are stressed by Abe Collins, president of the First National Bank, DeQueen, in the DeQueen Bee.

Mr. Collins, who has taken a leading part in developing dairy farming in his section with chickens and hogs as sidelines, cited figures taken from the experience of a number of farmers in that section, says the Bee.

According to the figures he presented, 10 gallons of milk per day from a farm would total 595 pounds per week. If the milk tested 4.5 per cent butterfat, a reasonable test, it would produce 26.77 pounds of butterfat per week.

The DeQueen cheese plant was paying 27 cents per pound for butterfat during the week, which would make the 10 gallons of milk bring $7.22 per week to the producer. Deducting the cost of the daily truck haul to the cheese factory, which would be $1.80 per week, the net return to the producer would be $5.42 per week, or a total of $281.84 for the 52 weeks in the year.

It was pointed out that not more than seven ordinary grade cows would be needed to produce the 10 gallons daily, in fact three or four better grade cows would produce that much. But if seven cows were kept, they would each produce a calf each year, worth at least $25,

(Continued on Page 16)

## HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

### Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agent Hopeful

Savannah, Ga.—Women members of home demonstration clubs and girl members of 4-H Clubs in Georgia are very happy because of the very excellent results accomplished in club work by them in 1938, and the 1939 outlook for extension club work for women and girls in Georgia appears very bright and encouraging.

The summary of the 1938 annual reports of home demonstration agents in Georgia has just been completed, and shows large gains in the extension work. During the year the number of home demonstration agents increased from 21 to 25, all of whom are now receiving some local appropriation from the counties in which they work. The work for men and boys has grown also.

New home demonstration agents were placed in Baker, Columbia, and Hancock Counties and each of these new home demonstration agents, along with the others, has done excellent work in her respective county. The annual reports show that there are 9,352 women enrolled in 401 home demonstration clubs. This was an increase of 1,226 club women and an increase of 35 new home demonstration clubs.

In 1938 home demonstration agents visited 14,739 homes of which 7,004 were homes they had not visited before; they conducted 976 training meetings for 12,817 local leaders who attended; they held 6,185 method demonstration meetings which were attended by 86,388 people; held 1,044 meetings at result demonstrations at which 15,115 people were present; held 149 achievement day meetings for adults and women and girls which were attended by 18,312 adults and juniors; 3 camps were held for 143 women who attended them and 11 camps were held for 523 club girls who attended them from 3 to 5 days. The home demonstration agents held 330 other meetings that had a total attendance of 28,883

(Continued on Page 16)

## NATIONAL FARMERS' SUNDAY—APRIL 30, 1939

### Authorized by the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., I, Leon R. Harris, president of said organization, do designate Sunday, April 30, 1939, as annual "FARMERS' SUNDAY." All Units of our Federation are hereby ordered to have appropriate religious services on that day.

* * * * *

We are privileged again to assemble together and give thanksgiving and praise to the God of our fathers and mothers, who has bestowed His blessings upon us, who has guided and helped us, who is the Farmers' Best Friend.

Today let us be thankful for this new season, for this new springtime, for the opportunities we enjoy here, now and today. Let us forget the dark past, hold up our heads and get a vision of the people and of the Race that is to be if we keep faith with God and with our fellowmen. Let us be grateful that, through our organization, we have a chance and a way to be of service to others.

Let us pray today for knowledge, for patience, for godliness. Let us remember the thousands of our Group and of our vocation who are less fortunate than we are, who are existing in poverty and distress. Let us pray for these and do our part in helping them in every way possible. And let us pray for our native land, for peace and prosperity, for the coming of the day when every citizen may have an equal opportunity to live, prosper and be happy.

Therefore every Unit under the jurisdiction of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is instructed to assemble in some church on this day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings we enjoy and to pray for Divine guidance and assistance. Every member is hereby instructed to take part in the services.

May the principles of cooperation and of charity fill every mind and heart, and united, may we go forward to advance the work and welfare of our organization.

Given under my hand, this the 30th day of March, 1939.

(Signed) LEON R. HARRIS.
President.

* * * * *

#### OFFICIAL PROGRAM

SONG—"Bringing in the Sheaves."
PRAYER—
RESPONSIVE READING—(From the Psalms)
"Bless the Lord, O my soul."
"Thou visitest the earth and watereth it. Thou settlest the furrows thereof; Thou blessest the springing thereof."
"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness."
"The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn."
"He causeth grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth."
"O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all; the earth is full of Thy riches."
SONG—(Selected)
READING OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—
WELCOME ADDRESS—
SONG—"The Farmers' Hymn." (Official Hymn, N.F.C.F., Inc., Tune: "My Faith Looks up to Thee.")

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which Thou hast made;
Uphold us by Thy might.
Help us to know the right
And ever, day and night,
Be thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide;
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Until the end;
That we may praise Thy name,
Of all men, Lord, the same;
Our God, whom we proclaim:
"The Farmer's Friend."

INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS, SERMON, OFERING, ANNOUNCEMENTS, BENEDICTION.

* * * * *

#### INSTRUCTIONS

Officers and members should strive to make FARMERS' SUNDAY a great day for farmers throughout the nation. Appoint a special committee. Invite the public. Invite your city friends and relatives. Have special music. An all-day meeting would not be out of place. Let the world know you are proud of your vocation. If for any reason you are unable to hold your services April 30th, be sure and hold them as soon thereafter as possible. FARMERS' SUNDAY must be observed.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN—National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

LEON R. HARRIS, President
Box 285,
Moline, Ill.

S. B. WILSON, Secretary
447 Fourth Ave., North,
Nashville, Tenn.

## GARDENS PAY BIG PROFITS

### Declaration by J. W. C. Anderson of Missouri College

From a half-acre of land put in garden crops for home use and a cash outlay of a little more than $7 on the garden, farmers of Missouri can get a return of about $139, declares J. W. C. Anderson, of the Missouri College Agriculture.

The figures he gives are averages from records kept by a number of farmers throughout the state, Mr. Anderson explained. He said further:

"One garden which was only one-third acre in size gave a return of $221.23.

"Not only is the family garden of tremendous value in cutting down food costs, but it will provide a variety of tender-flavored and nutritious food throughout the season. With such a resource at hand, the housewife can feed her family appetizing meals that will do much toward maintaining and improving the health and physical well being of the family.

"Realizing the tremendous amount of food that the garden will produce on such a small area, it is obvious that it should be located on the most fertile soil on the farm."

"The best gardeners have realized this, and have changed their garden from the old, odd-shaped, poorly located piece of ground where the garden has always been planted, to a fertile soil where it will have the best chance of producing the highest yields of the highest quality produce."

#### Apple Flour Now.

Scientists in the state of Washington have invented apple flour, and they say it makes delicious bread, says the Country Home. Although a vacuum and dehydration process reduces the moisture in the new product to about 1 per cent, its sponsors claim that the loaves do not dry out like ordinary bread.

## SHEEP ADD TO HIS INCOME, CHECK WEEDS

An average net profit of $275 a year as extra cash income is what J. T. Davis, Monroe county farmer, receivers from his flock of 75 Hampshire sheep, he told Wyatt Sims, county agent.

Mr. Davis, who has been raising sheep for the past 30 years, is an enthusiastic booster for a farm flock, declaring that sheep will give a greatest profit than any other stock, the county agent related.

About 30 head are sold each year for meat at an average price of $7 a head, and from 12 to 15 are used at home for meat during the year. Although the price of wool varies from year to year, Mr. Davis told the county agent that it also returns a good profit.

Seventy of his present flock are breeding ewes.

The flock is pastured on 100 acres of land. Winter pasture is provided by wheat, barley and oats, while in summer the sheep are grazed on Bermuda and lespedeza.

They are fed lespedeza and soybean hay, which costs 50 cents a head, a total of $37.50 a year for feed other than pasture.

The flock is not only valuable for the cash it brings in, Mr. Davis said, but it keeps his farm clean of briars and weeds as well.

## FARMERS WAR AGAINST POVERTY

### Fight Odds to Regain Lost Security Shown

Washington, D. C.—Wars are being waged today on many fronts.

But the most important battle of the day is being fought and won on the farms of America, where more than 700,000 farm families are fighting to climb the economic ladder from want and poverty to security.

Through the mass of detail and statistics concerning the amount of money loaned and repaid to the number of cows, chickens and pigs on the average farm, shines the courage of the small farmer in his heroic fight to regain his lost independence.

Undaunted by low agricultural prices, high tariffs, prohibitive freight rates, hampered international trade, insect pests and the weather, the low-income farm families aided by the Farm Security Administration are getting back on their feet through their own efforts.

Typical of the daily small battles that are being won by farmers on the Rural Rehabilitation program of the FSA, is the story of the comeback trail of Lincoln Whaley, of Sevierville, Tenn.

But let Lincoln tell you his story.

"I had a little farm in the Smoky Mountains Park and was getting along fine and making money. I had my fruit, my cattle, my hogs and my bees in the mountains. I

(Continued on Page 16)

## PURE SEED OF COTTON DIFFERS

### Comment by C. A. Vines, Assistant Extension Agronomist

Unless cotton producers are familiar with the difference between certified and registered seed, they might buy planting seed no better than the seed they discard, warns C. A. Vines, assistant extension agronomist.

"A great many cotton growers are often confused in the difference between certified and pedigreed or registered seed," said Mr. Vines. "Pedigreed, or breeders," seed is direct from the breeder of the variety.

"Certified cotton seed is reproduced, or multiplied, pedigreed seed grown under regulations set out by the State Plant Board of Ark.

"When state certified seed is offered for sale, it is at least one year removed from the pedigreed or registered seed, and even may be several years removed.

"Each bag of pedigreed or registered seed is sealed, to which is attached a blue tag.

"State certified seed is marked with a red tag, while certified commercial grade seed is sold in bags marked with a yellow tag."

Cotton is a highly bred plant in which such characteristics as gin turnout and staple length "run out" in a relatively short time, Mr. Vines noted. Therefore, it is important that farmers when buying seed investigate the source of production, he continued, adding:

"In the one-variety cotton production program in Arkansas, growers are discarding seed after it has been grown a second year from registered or pedigreed seed. Unless growers know the difference between pedigreed and certified seed, they might buy planting seed no better than the seed they discard."

## DOMESTICS IN DRIVE FOR PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

By Ernest Calloway

Greatly dissatisfied with the present structure of social and labor legislation, the organized domestic workers of Chicago are seeking ways and means to amend existing legislation with the hope of abolishing the "domestic employment" exclusion clauses found in New Deal legislation affecting workers.

The recent formation of the Committee on Legislation for Household Employment by the Chicago Domestic Works' association is considered the first step in the direction of bringing this situation to the attention of the legislative bodies of the state. The legislative committee is now making a study in this field and a report is being planned for a city wide conference some time this fall.

SEEK CORRECTIVE LAWS

The committee announced recently that a conference had been held with officials of the Women's and Children's department of the Illinois Department of Labor and cooperation had been extended by this agency in the collection of data for a proposed bill before the Illinois State legislature.

Approximately 3,000,000 women are employed as domestic workers throughout the country. In Chicago, it is estimated that 52,000 women domestic workers either find temporary or permanent employment in the various homes throughout the city.

For this work, the average wage obtained is reported to be $8 a week for approximately 72 hours of work. While various state legislatures have occasionally discussed this problem, only a few have passed protective legislation for domestic workers. Wisconsin maintains a minimum wage law and Washington has enacted a maximum hour bill.

## TENN. STATE IS HOST TO NFA CONFAB

MORE THAN 200 BOYS IN ATTENDANCE AT 10th ANNUAL MEET

NASHVILLE, Tenn.,—A stock and soil-judging contest Saturday morning, a basketball tournament Saturday afternoon, and a reception in the A. and I. College recreation hall Saturday night brought to a close the tenth annual convention of the New Farmers of America in session since Thursday.

The quartet singing contest first prize was awarded Thursday night to the Geeter high school of Whitehaven, while second prize was captured by Woodstock training school of Lucy Tenn.

Barrett's Chapel high school of Arlington, Tenn., through its representative, Fred Goodman, won first honors in the public speaking contest while Geeter high school placed second.

The group of more than 200 farm boys from every section of the state enjoyed immensely their visit to A. and I. campus where they were officially entertained by Professors Walter S. Davis and Reuben A. Munday.

The national president of the N. F. A., Albert Lester, of Delray Beach, Fla., the national executive secretary, Prof. A. B. Simmons, of A. and T. College Greensboro, N. C.; Prof. J. R. Thomas, national advisor of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., and Prof George W. Owens, founder of the N. F. A., also of Virginia State College were among the distinguished visitors and speakers at the convention.

## CITES $40,000,000 AS WORTH JOBS TO THOSE WHO SPEND IT

DURHAM, N. C., April 13—(ANP)—Calling the payment by Negroes of $40,000,000 as premiums to nine white insurance companies without getting any job in return. "taxation without representation," G. W. Cox, chairman of the National Negro Insurance Week committee, has asked the race to support its companies and thereby provide jobs in keeping with the amount of money paid in.

National Negro Insurance Week will be celebrated from Monday, May 8, to Saturday, May 13. During that time 5,000 industrial agents are being asked to produce a minimum of $5 each of industrial premiums, and 2000 ordinary agents to produce at least $5,000 each in ordinary insurance.

"The payment of over 40 million to white insurance companies that grant no jobs and the payment of only $8,781,000 to nine Negro-managed companies that furnish 5,000 jobs to Negroes is only part of the picture," Mr. Cox pointed out. "The figures could be multiplied many times on both sides of the equation were more of the companies taken into consideration.

"This picture plainly shows the additional economic significance of insurance to Negroes when they share more of their insurance patronage with Negro-managed companies. Suffice it to say that taxation without represention is as unjust today as it was in the days of the struggling colonies in their effort to get from the Crimson Cross of England."

## WILBERFORCE GETS "A" RATING AFTER CAREFUL SURVEY

WILBERFORCE, O., April 13 (ANP)—Wilberforce University, the pride of Afican Methodism and reputedly the oldest institution of learning in the world, owned and operated by Americans of African descent, has been fully accredited and given an "A" rating by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, it was learned this week.

The Associations' rating committee, in session at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, received the report of the examining committee, which described: "The most phenomenal three years they had known since Wilberforce University was under the administration of President D. O. Walker." Points of objections, it was said, had been reduced from 27 to 2, and they were on educational policy.

Eight years younger than the Christian Recorder, official organ of the A. M. E. Church, Wilberforce is now in its 83rd year of service. Founder and first president was Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne 1811-1893) and the present head of the board of trustees is Bishop Reverdy C. Ransome, a Wilberforce alumnus. Assisting him and President Walker in the struggle for accredition were Bishops John A. Gregg, R. R. Wright, Jr., David H. Sims and others who joined in laying claims of the school for an "A" rating before Governor Bricker and the examining boards of North Central Association.

## Chicago Baptist Institute Trains 3,500 During Year

CHICAGO, (ANP)—According to the annual report of the Chicago Baptist Institute, submitted this week by Dr. H. M. Smith, director, more than 3,500 ministers and other religious leaders attended 38 classes and training conferences during the past year, class registration in some courses being as high as 75 students.

Subjects taught included the community, business, financial, Sunday School, missionary and other phases of church work, and instructors of prominence included: Dean Shailer Matthews; Dean Charles W. Gilkey, Dr. A. G. Baker and Prof. C. T. Tolman, all of University of Chicago; W. Ellis Stewart, Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co.; Prof. St. Clair Drake, Survey of Negro Churches in Chicago; Dr. W. F. Rice, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary; Dr. LeRoy Mitchell, E. Chicago, Ind., and Robt. Cashman, Chicago Theological Seminary.

The Institute's mid-Winter conference held in February had as its theme: "What Kind of a church Does the City Need?" Fourteen speakers addressed the students, peak attendance being 1596.

## UPA Celebrates

By Sonny Payne

The Nashville District agency force of the Union Protective Assurance Company celebrated the week of April 3rd known as "Barnes'" week in honor of their cashier-clerk whose connection with the company has been four years. With the idea suggested by the manager Mr. W. W. Butler the whole agency force got right behind the movement. For the appreciation of Miss F. E. Barnes who is very popular with the organization and in the insurance realm the most outstanding amount of new business was written and the highest per cent of collection made in the history of the Nashville district.

Miss Barnes came to the Union Protective Assurance Company soon after its office was opened here in Nashville. At that time its office space was one little room. The company has grown to the extent that its business is domiciled in the most beautiful suite of offices, modern and up-to-date.

Mr. T. B. Kittrell wrote the largest amount of new business and Miss Theartris Rucker made the highest per cent of collection as to individual efforts.

Saturday morning at the agency meeting a delicious cake was presented which was enjoyed to the delight of all.

## "Advice" On How To Get $286.33 Costs Her $143

NEW YORK, April (ANP)—Insurance advisers in Harlem are reaping a golden harvest from people who don't know the value of lapsed policies. These companies and men at their heads are in most cases wh te.

In a case brought to light in the District attorney's office she had paid $143 to two white men, Nathan Newman and Abraham Siegal, for merely informing her that her lapsed policy could be cashed.

According to her story, the two men called on her sometime ago and asked if she had any old gold for sale. Mrs. Brown said she had none and the callers then inquired if she possessed any insurance policies which had lapsed.

Informed she had lapsed policies the men are said to have told her to go to their downtown offices and present the policies for appraisal. She was told the policies could be turned into the Metropolitan Insurance company.

She said the men told her she would receive a check from the company and they would cash it, deducting a small fee for the services.

Mrs. Brown subsequently received a check for $286.33 in return for the policies. That same day the men called at her home, took the check and gave her in return a check for $143.

Deciding the fee was too high after they had left, she took her case to the district attorney's office and Newman and Siegal were arrested.

## Editor P. B. Young Is Baccalaureate Speaker for June 4

### Publisher of Journal and Guide To Address State College Graduates

It was announced here in Nashville that Mr. P. B. Young, editor of The Journal And Guide, published at Norfolk, Va., would deliver the baccalaureate address at A. and I. State College on June 4th. Mr. Young is one of the leading editors of Negro journalism in America. This publication issued under the Guide Publishing Company, comes out weekly in the metropolis of the Tide Water section.

Mr. Young is known for his fearless writings and for his brilliancy as he is regarded as having a trenchant pen. He has been prominently connected in public life, a member of the National Negro Business League and a member of the Board of Trustees of one of the biggest universities operated for Negroes in America. It is expected that his coming to the capital city of Tennessee and his appearance at A. and I. State College will be hailed with delight by those in this section who have watched with mingled pride and admiration the rapid strides that The Journal And Guide has made as a national publication.

While here he will be guest of President and Mrs. W. J. Hale in the president's residence on the campus of A. and I.

—Nashville Globe.

## LATE IDA B. WELLS TO BE HONORED IN HOUSING UNIT NAME

CHICAGO, April 20—(ANP)—Swayed by the recommendation of various civic groups and women's organizations, the Chicago Housing Authority, with Robert R. Taylor as the only colored member, this week announced that the WPA low-cost housing project to be built at 37th Street and South Parkway will be named the Ida B. Wells Homes in honor of the colored woman who devoted her life to the betterment of her race.

Born in Hollywood Springs, Miss. Miss Ida B. Wells worked her way through Rust College, later taught in the rural schools of the South, then went to Memph's where she founded and edited the Free Speech. During the fight for the Bill of Rights her fiery utterances roused the ire of certain Memphians and one night a mob destroyed her newspaper office. She fled to New York where she became affiliated with Frederick Douglass and later came to Chicago.

In 1896 Ida B. Wells married Attorney Ferdinand L. Barnett, who the following year was appointed the first Negro assistant state's attorney in Illinois, specializing in habeas corpus and extradition cases. She was active in club and civic work until her death in 1931. Their four children. all of whom survive, are Miss Ida Barnett, Mrs. Benjamin C. Duster and Cked Barnett, of Chicago and Herman K. Barnett, Los Angeles.

## 10 New Cities Get Housing Projects

WASHINGTON (C)—New low-cost housing projects for Negroes in ten cities were assured last week, according to Administrator Nathan Straus of the U. S. Housing Administration. The cities to get new projects are Atlanta, Athens, Macon and Augusta, Ga.; Laurel and McComb. Miss.; Camden, N. J., Cincinnati and El Paso. In two months tenants will begin moving into projects in Austin, Texas, Buffalo, N. Y., and Jacksonville, Fla.

## BREACH IN TENANT FARMERS UNION IS FURTHER WIDENED

MEMPHIS, April 13 (ANP)—With charges and counter-charges filling the air, the convention called last Saturday by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO affiliate, was suddenly climaxed when a delegation of sharecroppers belonging to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union walked out of the convention hall.

Heading the walkout delegation were J. R. Butler and H. L. Mitchell, president and secretary, respectively, of STFU. Those remaining in the South Fourth Street convention hall were representatives of Arkansas local unions and after an all-day session they voted to affiliate with UCAPAWA.

Stem of the trouble lies in the fact that STFU recently withdrew from the CIO, international union which it joined in 1937. Thus, STFU now becomes an independent labor organization without national affiliation, and UCAPAWA had started a campaign to keep local unions, favoring CIO, within its ranks.

At last week's convention here, both factions attended, with STFU President Butler and Secretary Mitchell standing in back of the hall. On the rostrum was UCAPAWA President Donald Henderson delivering a tirade against the STFU officials, charging they had "hoodwinked and misled" the union and urged the "end of the misrule and Hitler-like leadership of Butler and Mitchell."

Mitchell suddenly shouted: "I would like to answer those charges," to which Henderson replied "I still have the floor." I'll ask the gentlemen to retire peacefuliy from the hall." Waving his arm, Mitchell yelled: "How many more will go with me?"

Many of the delegates, a majority Negroes, rose from their seats and singing, "We shall not be moved," followed their leaders from the room. After the uproar had quieted down, Henderson said that for 10 months after STFU joined the CIO and the international union, Butler and Mitchell had made no report to UCAPAWA headquarters.

E. B. McKinney, colored had presided at an earlier session. Mitchell said that MeKinney was recently expelled from STFU membership "for sponsoring an all-Negro union dual to the STFU."

Secretary Mitchell said, after the fracas: "I had no intention of attending this convention, but some of the members sent for me as I was being viciously attacked and they wanted me to answer. Henderson threatened to have me thrown out of the hall by force if I tried to speak." President Butler's comment:

"This attmpt on the part of Henderson and his Communist clique in the UCAPAWA is furtlher proof of our wisdom in withdrawing from this group whose obvious intention from the time of our affiliation has been to rule or ruin."

The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in past years has been outstanding in defending the rights of Negro sharecroppers, recently aided several hundred Arkansas share workers who were evicted by farm owners when they refused to accept the day-wage rate forced on them by the owners. The exodus of farm workers and the privation suffered by women and children refugees, attracted nation-wide attention and drew the attention of Federal Farm officials to the pitiable plight of the Negro sharecropper.

## "Guide Right"

TOPEKA, KANS., (C)—Attorney R. J. Reynolds, national director of the "Guide Right" movement of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, announces that 100 cities will observe the 16th annual celebration beginning on April 16. The idea behind the movement is "to help Negro youth approach their future realistically." The campaign is approved by the U. S. Commisioner of Education.

# EFFORTS MADE TO FORCE COLORED MEN FROM RACE

## Campaign For City Offices Develops Many Rumors; Fight For Mayor Gets Warm

Dr. H. H. Walker in the Fourteenth Ward and Dr. Jackson Brown, druggist, in the Eleventh Ward, were the only colored candidates for councilmen up to Wednesday of this week and whether or not both of them would remain in the race to be voted on May 11th was a topic of discussion in many quarters this week, following reports of strenuous efforts to get them to withdraw.

Both Dr. Walker and Dr. Brown informed a representative of The Globe that they were in the race to stay, and would resist the overtures being made by persons interested in other candidates to get them out of the race.

Dr. Brown confirmed the rumor that he had been approached by colored men who pleaded with him to get out of the race in the interest of one of his white opponents. Efforts were made to get Dr. Brown in a conference at the city hall in order to effect a deal for his withdrawal, it was reported. Dr. Brown very vigorously spurned the overtures, it is reported, and let it be known that he did not think highly of political schemes that would cause a colored man to accept pay for himself to get out of a race, as that would be disheartening to the reputable men and women who were supporting him.

In the race for Mayor, the contest has proceeded thus far without any outstanding issue, with all of the candidates pledging the same things to the voters, and with Mayor Cummings having the advantage of actually being on the job doing many of the things he is promising.

There was a strong belief current that one of the opposition candidates would have to withdraw if either of them hoped to make any headway in his efforts of defeating Mayor Cummings. Because of the apparent better organization Mr. A. Roy Greene has gotten together and having a good supply of campaign funds, according to reports, he was being hailed as the strongest opponent of the Mayor and this fact might influence the backers of Hon. Felix Wilson to urge him to withdraw in favor of Mr. Greene.

Mr. Greene's chief support among colored citizens is said to be that of several insurance agents who are reported to be making an organized canvass for the groceryman.

The Hon. Felix Wilson has many old friends among colored citizens who have backed him in former races and continue to remain loyal to him despite any reports that Mr. Wilson's race is hopeless.

While there is considerable division among colored voters, it is generally admitted that Mayor Cummings at present has a larger share of this support than the other candidates as a result of the habit of a majority of voters to "string along with the administration in power."

The usual boasts of different political leaders that they controlled big blocks of voters were being made to candidates and were being pretty generally discounted because of the way these leaders have failed to deliver in the past. The system of getting well known men and women as political workers and sending them on a still hunt for voters and the holding of rallies in all parts of the city is the system that has been found more potent than giving lump sums of money to political bosses who have the reputation of taking the lion's share for themselves and neglecting to give the workers the pay the candidates have made available.

As the campaign comes into the home stretch it is predicted that new issues, charges and counter charges will fill the air and all forms of strategy will be resorted to by candidates and their backers in order to achieve victory on May 11.

## TYLERTOWN UNIT RE-CHARTERED

Officers and members of the Tylertown Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers have revived their organization, elected new officers, outlined a year's program, and have addressed themselves to the task of a greater farm organization. Twelve new members were added to the re-organized, revived and rejuvinated local organization.

The charter arrived from the national headquarters more than a month ago, and a special letter from Mr. Leon Harris, the president, was read at the monthly meeting on March 14th. A delegation was selected to go from here to the next national convention which is to be held in Jefferson City, Missouri late in the fall. A farm cooperative organization is being developed out of the Unit and every member has sent in their subscription to The Modern Farmer, the official organ of the organization.

Mr. C. L. Bates, one of the leading members, was authorized to send in regular communications to this monthly journal telling of the work under way and the programs as they are carried out. Tylertown Unit voted also to observe Farmers Sunday with a religious service and a program befitting with the work of the tillers of the soil.

The following is a list of the new members: Millie Moses, Sidney Gray, Lella Brumfield, W. W. Leggett, J. P. Quinn, John Rayford, Rosilean Johnson, Necy Quinn, Bearly Homes, Hattie Gatlin, Author Jefferson.

## Little Hi-De-Ho Is 5 Months Old

NEW YORK (C)—Cabell Calloway III, king of "Hi-de-Ho," said in a radio interview over WNEW Monday at 7:15 p. m., that his five-month-old daughter, Constance, can say "hi de ho." Cab said when he gets in from work in the morning his daughter is getting up and he plays with her, and they have another session in the late afternoon when he awakes.

## FANCIER HOPES TO BREED RED-WHITE BLUE CANARY

**Kalama,** Wash.—A red, white, and blue real American canary is the goal of Armistead Carter, internationally known ornithologist. He has long experimented with changes in markings and color in breeding canaries.

## Rural Self-Help At Work In South

PINE BLUFF, ARK., April 20 (ANP)—City folks are scarcely aware of the many educational processes which are at work in the rural areas. The pioneer worker among Negro farm families was the Extension agent. Beginning in 1906 when T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee was appointed the first Negro county agent, and for nearly 20 years thereafter, the Extension agents labored with increasing numbers almost alone in carrying direct education to the farm home.

Today, more than 450 of these Negro extension workers are employed and paid from federal, state and county funds. However, other agencies have recently joined the extension workers in doing this much-needed work.

Great impetus was given to rural educational work through the establishment of Rosenwald schools, which became centers of rural improvement activities and provided focal points for teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics and the Jeanes supervisors. In more recent years, the Farm Security administration and County Health officers have added to the list of Negro workers among rural people.

A few days ago, I had the privilege of seeing how extension agents actually work in their communities. An engagement took me to Pine Bluff, Ark., and upon arrival I was met by C. D. McKindra, the Negro county agent. Having a free afternoon, I accepted Mr. McKindra's invitation and went with him to attend a regular 4-H club monthly meeting at the Altheimer Colored school, which is located about 15 miles from Pine Bluff.

When we arrived at the school building, the 4-H club boys and girls were holding a joint session and Mrs. Leoda Gammon, the Home Demonstration agent, was at the moment discussing the personal appearance of the boys and girls. She commended the girls because her inspection showed no use of safety pins as a substitute for buttons, and the boys she praised because all of them showed that their hair had been combed and brushed.

Mothers, fathers and a couple of ministers were in the assembly room when we arrived, but after the 4-H club song and motto, the boys retired to another room for special instruction from Mr. McKindra, the parents went to still another room for a P. T. A. meeting, and the girls remained with Mrs. Gammon. I could not attend all three meetings at once, but I was determined to see all that I could.

Mr. McKindra used the blackboard to show the boys how to plan a sweet potato crop, and out of his experience was outlining a planting program suitable to that section of the country, which involved planting dates, methods of cultivation and an early partial harvesting to catch the market when prices are at the peak for the new crop. Then he explained how the final harvest would be stored for home use. He demonstrated how a boy, by careful follow up of the plan, could clear from $50 to $75 from an acre of this crop and have a surplus left for storage on the farm.

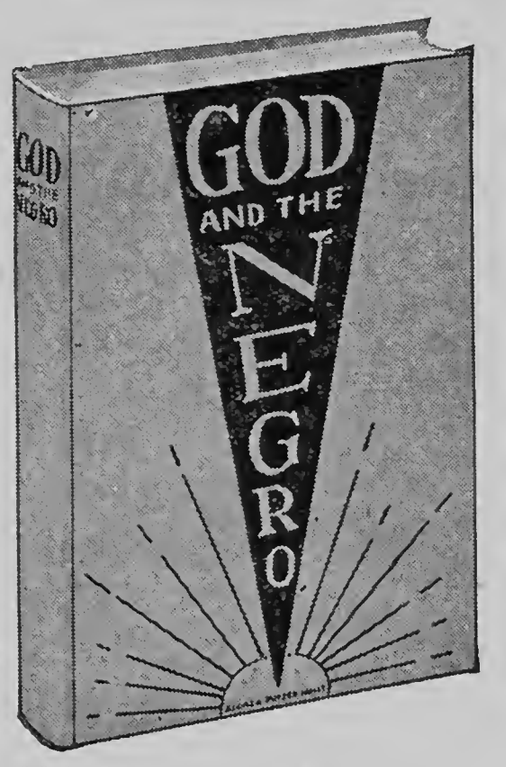
Following a demonstration in selecting and buying textiles suitable for making outer garments at economical prices, Mrs. Gammon gave demonstrations in "making something from materials which cost money and making something useful which may be improvised."

Among the articles which may be improvised were bedroom slippers of which the uppers were made from plaited strings, and the soles cut from discarded inner tubes. There were also dust mops made from burlap bagging and rugs made from various materials.

My next visit was to the P. T. A. meeting, and I have never witnessed a group more earnestly devoting their best thought to meeting a problem. And, believe me, they had to meet the serious emergency of extending the school term. The county provides funds for a five-months' school term, and these parents were attempting to raise sufficient funds from private sources to extend the term by two more months.

The A. M. E. minister made a strong appeal for united community sacrifice and cooperation. A white business man in the town of Altheimer had offered to provide the balance of the money necessary to pay the teachers for the additional two months, provided the colored people would raise the first $100, and one of the purposes of the meeting was to hear reports on how the campaign was progressing.

In the course of his remarks, the A. M. E. minister reminded those present that the school was already overcrowded. "Our teachers here in this school," he said, "average as many as 80 pupils each, and are frequently compelled to limit the class period to 15 minutes."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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

# *EDITORIALS*

FROM THE BIBLE—

*"Be not among winebibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh: for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty: and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags"* Proverbs 23:20-21.

"O beautiful and friendly is the earth,
Giving to each and all its precious store;
Our Father made it, and He called it good,
'Tis ours to keep it so forevermore." —Selected.

## TALK FOR YOURSELF

(Reprinted from Modern Former, April, 1938)

The Negro farmer is engaged in the biggest business carried on by his racial group in America. We have three hundred and fifty million dollars invested in this business and it is high time we were doing more talking about it and letting our fellow-citizens know just how important it is.

We should tell the world that the ambitious and industrious Negro farmer is standing on his own feet, hoeing his own row, and is enjoying a standard of living many of his fellow citizens might envy. We should tell them that our vocation provides a contented way of life. We should tell them that we are not ashamed of ourselves or of our jobs, and we should hold up our heads, walk erect, feel our importance and act it.

When we meet FARMERS SUNDAY and observe the day, let there be no whining,—no complaining. Make it a day of rejoicing. Let us be glad and proud we are farmers,—engaged in such an important business,—doing our part well in promoting the civic and social as well as the economic progress of our group.

## NOT FEAR, BUT COMMONSENSE

Because the National Federation of Colored Farmers has never been a rabble-rousing or a noise-making organization, many have accused this body of united colored farmers and its leaders of being slow, backward and lifeless. A letter recently received, written by a very wise and prominent educational leader of our Group, accuses the organization of plain cowardice. Says this writer: "In spite of the fact that your organization claims to have a program for the welfare of the farmers of our Group,, a program that is worthwhile and constructive —you are doing very little for the benefit of your members and of the Race because you seem to be afraid to make any efforts to put your program over."

We wonder who or what our important friend thinks we are afraid of.. The N.F.C.F. is an independent organization, supported wholly by its members and leaders, so it cannot be afraid of any influential friend or group of friends who are helping it financially. There are no such friends. The N.F.C.F. is not affiliated with any political, fraternal, labor or business groups, so it certainly has no fear of politicians, office-holders, or leaders of labor or capital. The N.F.C.F. is not controlled by any educational institutional institution, by any society or "movement," so its activities cannot be limited by advisers, overseers or so-called leaders of the Race or Nation.

We will admit that in attempting to "put its program over," the National Federation of Colored Farmers has not followed the well-beaten paths all Negro organizations are supposed to follow. It has not made itself a nuisance by begging and whining,—neither has it destroyed itself by threatening and fighting. Farmers who have joined the N.F.C.F. and have stayed with it and in it, are the most sensible farmers of the Negro group in the nation. To be a good member of this organization, a farmer must have vision, he must be unselfish, he must be intelligent and thoughtful, he must be industrious and ambitious,—he must be willing to lead and also willing to follow. Above all, he must have faith in himself and in his Race.

These united farmers, under the banner of the N. F. C. F., are progressing,—they are becoming better farmers and better American citizens each day and year. Their common sense dictates the activities of their organization. They do not want their organization to lambast, cuss and fight all the landlords in the South because some landlords are mean and unjust,—they do not want their organization to demand special favors from governmental agencies because so many Negro share-croppers and tenant farmers are in poverty and distress,—they do not want their organization to do everything the American Farm Bureau Federation does or to say everything the Southern Tenant Farmers Union says. They want their organization to be THEIR FEDERATION.—to look after their interests and welfare,—because THEIR organization knows more about THEIR INTERESTS and do more for THEIR WELFARE than any other possibly can do.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has been in existence seventeen years. It has been too virile to die and too smart to be destroyed. It has been intelligent enough to originate ideas and plans for the welfare of colored farmers and has not been so dumb that it has had to imitate the activities and the actions of other organizations. It has moved along, slowly but surely, in its own way,—which it has found to be a better way,—it will continue to move along. And if its critic who thinks it's afraid of something will get inside it, if he will join up and start working with it instead of staying outside and talking about it,—he will be able to do more for himself and for his racial group than he has ever been able to do.

## THE OTHER FELLOW

It doesn't pay to say too much
when you are mad enough to choke,
For the word that stings the deepest
is the word that's never spoke.
Let the other fellow wrangle till
the storm has blown away,
Then he'll do a heap of thinking
'bout the things you didn't say.
—JAMES WHITCOME RILEY

## BUTTERED PECANS

In answer to the pecan industry's crocodile tears because if had to throw its shellers out of work when the hour-wages law went into effect, the Pecan Workers' Union of San Antonio has prepared a survey showing that while the Mexicans and Negroes who did the work received only two or three dollars a week, one man whose company had a virtual monoply on the shelled pecan industry took out nearly a half million dollars in profit the last few years. His pecans were well buttered—Crop Consumers.

## AAA REPORT SHOWS PROGRESS NEGRO FARMERS HAVE PARTICIPATED

Washington, D. C.,—Accomplishments in conservation of soil fertility and protection or farm income under AAA farm programs are shown in the report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued this week for the year and a half period January 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938. The report, made to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, is signed by H. R. Tolley, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who was AAA Admimstrator during the period of the report.

The summary of results of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program shows that the program applied to 282,629,000 acres, or 65 percent of the total cropland in the United States. The number of owner-operators, tenants and landlords who took part in the program totaled 3,743,904 and they diverted 26,362,538 acres from soil-depleting crops to crops which would restore soil fertility.

For participation in the program during 1937, the farmers received $306,744,000 for carrying out soil-building practices and $367,000,000 in soil conservation payments.

Farm cash income for the calendar year 1937, according to the report was $8,600,000,000 as compared with $7,944,000,000 in 1937 and $4,328,000,000 in 1932.

In the 9 cotton states, there are according to Census reports, 654,000 Negro farm operators and estimates are that 90 percent of these farmers have participated in the program. These farmers have voted in AAA referenda and thousands of them have received payments for conserving soil and the diversion of cotton acreage.

## THE HOSPITAL SHORTAGE

THE acute shortage of doctors, hospitals and general medical facilities in many rural areas is brought out in a bulletin on "Hospitals for Rural Communities" published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The study was made by the Bureau staff, is the author.

Nothing that well equipped rural hospitals encourage doctors to enter country practice, the author says that the shortage of doctors in most small rural communities has become a serious problem. In a number of states where most of the people live in the country, there is only one doctor for every 1,000 to 1,500 persons. On the other hand, in other states which have a large percentage of urban population, there is one doctor to as few as 500 to 700 persons. The number of doctors in rural territory has been steadily decreasing. A great many small towns that had one or two doctors a few years ago have none at present.

As in the case of the doctors, the situation as to hospital facilities likewise places the rural communities at a great disadvantage. A survey made in 1934 showed that only about 1,700 of the 3,073 counties in the United States had any general hospital. This means that 1,300 counties had no hospitals. Figuring two hospital beds per thousand population and a distance of 50 miles from hospital centers, the study showed a need for 22,000 new hospital beds for the rural areas.

The hospital need is said to be greatest in the South where more than a million persons living in eight states had less than one hospital bed for every 2,000 persons.—Rural America.

## "IT IS MY FAULT"

Few poems are more searching or stab deeper than the one printed here from the pen of Lawrence Estavan, a member of a WPA writers' project. It appeared in the July issue of Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, which issue was devoted to WPA poets.—Editor's Note.

The impact of pale charity upon
This thin dark face indicts my smooth conceit;
That men for bread are given stones to eat
Is my own fault, I am the guilty one.
For I have been afraid to annoy the great,
And to the tyrant I have bent the knee;
When I protest I spoke low and late
Ten thousand years this fault has been with me.
I lie, I cheat, I go deceiving
To keep my own place in the jealous sun;
All this for the sweet cowardice of living,—
And I am you, and I am everyone.

## FARM LEADERS IN MEET AT SPRING HILL SCHOOL

MEMPHIS, Tenn.,—(SNS)—Farm leaders of Shelby and Fayette Counties held a Farmers' Conference at the Spring Hill County School last Friday morning, one of the first to be held at this growing institution. "Farm Life" was the general theme of the session which was held for the benefit of farm residents in the Spring Hill vicinity.

Prof. A. R. Greene, youthful principal of the school, under whose leadership the institution is showing remarkable progress, served as master of ceremonies. The program included selected musical numbers rendered by members of the department of music and a tasty menu of roast chicken prepared at the school and served in the cafeteria.

Farm conferences and leaders were R. H. Brown, Assistant County Agent of Shelby County. W. A. Sloan, Assistant County Agent of Fayette County; M. Rauscher, Supervisor of Shelby County Farm Program; Mr. Jenkins, Shelby County Supervisor; Prof. Lucky Sharpe, principal of Douglass Junior High School; and Rev. Burke, white minister. The group of patrons of Spring Hill was led by L. A. Cherry. All evinced keen interest in the program.

## TOTALITARIAN TALES

One of the most ghastly stories to cross the ocean in months is the tale of several scores of small children in a remote Soviet town who were arrested, jailed with common thieves, browbeaten, third degreed and forced to "confess" falsely that they were "counter-revolutionaries, Fascists and terrorists.'"

Another shocking tale is that from Austria, where the Nazi apparatus is rapidly absorbing $100,000,000 of property belonging to the Catholic church, turning peaceful monasteries into military barracks, closing religious schools, "taking over" the church's art treasures.

We link these two stories because we think there is a natural connection between them. It is this: Once it becomes socially acceptable to take freedom and its tendant rights and privileges a way from any one group, it becomes easy to take them away from any other group.—New York Post.

## SOUND ADVICE

DON'T be what you ain't
Jes be what you is
If you is not what you am
Then you am not what you is.
If you're just a little tadpole
Don't try to be a frog,
If you're just the tail
Don't try to wag the dog.
You can always pass the plate
If you can't exhort and preach.
If you're just a little pebble
Don't try to be the beach.
Don't be what you ain't
Jes be what you is.

Sink not beneath imaginary sorrow; call to your aid your courage and your wisdom.—Johnson.

## COTTON SURPLUS

A $75,000,000 export subsidy program to move the government's huge surplus cotton stores was reported under AAA study after the President turned thumbs down on the Smith cotton bill to subsidize directly domestic cotton growers, says a report in the Washington Post. The President told reporters the administration is trying to meet the acute surplus cotton situation without bankrupting the Treasury, and said the Treasury has opposed the Smith bill because it would cost too much money. Secretary Wallace and a group of regional directors of the AAA conferred at the White House on what the President called a serious situation presented by the large cotton carryover. They are reported to have discussed a plan under which the government would acquire title to its 11,000,000-bale stock of loan cotton and foster sales through licensed exporters and dealers abroad and at home. The President said the loan cotton would eventually be sold and not dumped or burned.

## BIGOTRY

Emporia Gazette: Next week a biography will appear telling the story of Albert Einstein, whose scientific achievements have been well described as the "greatest synthetic achievement of human intellect." Ten years ago Einstein was honored throughout Germany as its first citizen when he celebrated his 50th anniversary in Berlin. It was a national event. The German chancellor sent him a personal greeting, newspapers eulogized him, gifts from sailboats to cans of tobacco were showered upon him. The city of Berlin voted him a summer home. Messages of congratulation filled four washbaskets.

Today, Einstein is celebrating his 60th birthday anniversary a refugee from his native land, an exile from the Germany that only a few years ago could not honor him enough.

# COLORED MAN'S DISCOVERY AMAZES METALLURGISTS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND, Apr. 6 (By Clarence L. Simmons for ANP)—A keen-eyed, middle aged bachelor is being hailed here by Clevelanders as a "second George Washington Carver," by his discovery of magic flux designed to clean metal, brasses and steel. It is considered by Cleveland industrialists who have used it in their foundries as superior to any product of its kind on the American market.

The life story of unlettered Henry Thomas, who claims 40 but who might be any age between 30 and 60, and was born in Chatingham Parish, La., a little town a few miles from New Orleans, reads like fiction. He was the only child of Mary Jones and Henry Thomas, whose proudest boast was that they were the descendants of African chiefs. All of Henry's people had been craftsmen.

It was a white plantation-industrialist who gave the inventor his chance and then denounced him when he demanded a share of the royalties from a formula which hardened wheel tires for locomotives and stopped the "flats" each time the brakes were applied hastily. He left the employ of his white benefactor who had held him as a sort of "glorified flunky" since the age of nine when his parents had died.

He came to Cleveland and found employment at the Cleveland Hardware company, where he labored until 1919. While there, Thomas perfected his flux for bearing metals. So eager was he to patent and manufacture it on a large scale, he lived four years on a light diet and saved more than three-fourths of his $27.50 weekly wage. When he had saved approximately $500, he quit his job and started making fluxes . . . having at the time secured patents on fluxes for brass, bronze, aluminum and stainless steel.

A young man of 34 from Cincinnati, and well-known for promotional ability, is to be credited with Thomas' decision to again make his formula available to the Negro rather than accept offers of between $50,000 and $100,000 for his patent rights, after the first attempt to form a corporation had failed. The new corporation is known as the "Flux Metal Purifier, Inc.," 2159 Clarkwood road, and includes young aggressive, well educated Negro Clevelanders, many of whom are contributing wide experience in business to the development of the firm.

Alfred Green, known in his native Cincinnati as "Al," is the man behind the promotional program for the firm as well as being one of the larger stockholders. His work will call for the promotion of not only the fluxes, but other processes and by-products which include materials for tooth-powder, simonizing, explosives, sheels, match-tips and boxes, a metal cleaner, rubber mats, washing powder and materials for making fancy walks.

Two of the many foundries of Cleveland that have used the flux and found it to be satisfactory in every respect are the National bronze and Aluminum Co., which is using 500 pounds, and the City Brass Foundry Co., using 1,000 pounds. Other heads of large concerns, when approached with the flux by the inventor, laughed in his face as did his own people when he approached them for capital to finance his invention.

# SWEEPSTAKES NETS WOMAN $141,000 BUT UNCLE SAM'S CUT IS $57,588

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 6 (ANP)—Several months ago, when the ticket salesman visited her home, Mrs. Pearl Mason, on relief for the past six years, took $2.50 from her modest relief check and bought a ticket in the Grand National Sweepstakes, drawing "Workman," the horse which won the big race and deposited $141,000 in the lap of jubilant Mrs Mason.

Mrs. Mason lives with her husband, Benjamin, former garage attendant, who has been out of work for seven years, and their two children. Because her family has been on relief, Mrs. Mason faces certain difficulties before being able to fully enjoy her winnings and she has engaged Atty. Raymond P. Alexander to attend to legal details.

The first deduction from her $141,000 takedown will be the federal tax, said to amount to $57,588. She also faces the possibility of having to repay to local Relief officials the $4,000 her family has received as aid during the past six years. In addition, she may have to pay the cost of treatment received last year at Philadelphia General hospital, and, of course, counsel fees. However, after all deductions have been made, the happy woman can look forward to enjoying a neat bank roll, probably in excess of $75,000.

So great was the jam of the curious around the Mason home after news was announced of their good fortune that a special detail of 30 police was detailed to maintain order and keep the crowd moving. A humorous touch was given the incident when husband Mason—out of work for seven years—and asked what he would do now that the family was rich, reportedly replied, "I'll just take it easy for a while."

Another colored Quaker City resident pulling down "big money" was Samuel Alexander, Jr., riding academy proprietor and cousin of Mrs. Mason's lawyer, Raymond Pace Alexander. Samuel Alexander won $50,000 on "Kilstar," who ran third. A third winner, Henderson Reid, car washer, had to be satisfied with $2,650 on "St. George II," bus solaced himself with the thought, "That's better than nothing."

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A student entered a hygiene lecture room when the class was half over. The professor did not recognize him, and thinking he was in the wrong room questioned him.

"Hygiene?"

"Howdy, professor," retorted the delinquent one

# DISCRIMINATION IN TVA CHARGED

(Special Dispatch)

Washington, April 6—Discrimination against Negroes in connection with the employment of trained personnel at the Tennessee Valley Authority Dams was charged in a report made to Congress this week by the Republican minority of the Joint Committee to Investigate the T. V. A.

The report was signed by Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio and Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, all Republicans. Their charges were confirmed by the majority of the investigating committee.

The Committee reported it had found that contention made before the committee some months ago by Charles H. Houston, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had been supported adequately by evidence.

In addition to the findings of the Republican Minority on the Committee in regard to treatment of Negroes at T. V. A., Dr. Leonard D. White, former Republican member of the Civil Service Committee and now associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago, made a report to the Committee on this subject.

"The stated policy of no discrimination against the employment of Negroes," asserted Dr. White, "should remain unchanged; further effort should be made by the Personnel Department to secure the appointment of Negroes in skilled labor positions and whenever possible on annual appointments; and the present policy of providing similar or equivalent housing and recreational facilities on construction jobs should be carefully followed out."

The text of the part of the Republican Minority Report dealing with the Negroes at T. V. A. in full follows:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its attorney, Charles H. Houston, presented five basic grievances which that association has against the TVA's treatment of colored people. Those grievances are (1) that TVA has no integrated program for the Negro; (2) that TVA regards the Negro as a commodity of labor; (3) that TVA has introduced a new pattern of segregation; (4) that Negroes have been abused in the construction work at Chickamauga Dam; and (5) that TVA policies have closed the doors of opportunity to Negroes in whatever benefits TVA may bring to the valley.

"This testimony is adequately supported in this record. Dr. A. E. Morgan (former chairman) has made the statement that TVA employs Negroes in relation to their population in the area. The fact, however, is that in the few instances where Negroes are employed by TVA in construction work, it is not in proportion to the Negro population. At Hiwassee Dam there are only five Negroes in the employ of the TVA in the construction work and those are employed as hospital oderlies. On the other hand at Chickamauga Dam, 33 per cent of the workers are Negroes because there is an abundant supply of colored labor in Chattanooga. The Negroes are treated like a commodity—no construction camp is prepared for them at that dam.

"Negroes are employed in construction work and none are found in the administration or managing offices. There is not even a Negro file clerk or messenger and only a few Negro janitors and no Negro secretaries. The only Negro in the entire Knoxville force is a supervisor of Negro training. Except on the construction of the colored village at Pickwick Dam, no Negro electricians were ever employed by TVA.

"A startling disclosure is the fact that Mr. Francis Steele applied for a job as assistant engineering draftsman in the department of operations at Chattanooga and he was accepted. His application had been sent in by mail but when Mr. Steele left Harvard, where he was studying and appeared at the Chattanooga engineering office, it was discovered that he was of the colored race. Though TVA stated to him that he could have the position for which he had applied and been accepted, he was told that, because all of the other workers in the Chattanooga office were of the Caucasian race, it would be necessary for them to segregate him from his office associates and that a desk was being prepared for him so segregated. The conditions of employment were so presented to him that he felt he could not take the position.

"TVA has completely barred Negroes from apprenticeship training for the building crafts, for the machinists, for electrical workers and for administration. Negroes have been entirely excluded from the housing project at Norris even though one-quarter of the population there has never had any connection with TVA. Negroes have been excluded from the TVA recreational centers at Norris. The Tennessee Segregation Statute does not apply to property owned by the United States government.

The Majority Report of the Investigating Committee had this to say regarding employment of Negroes at TVA.:

"Negroes make up 10 per cent of the population of the valley area. About 11 per cent of the Tennessee Valley Authority employees are Negroes, but they receive only 7 per cent of the payroll. On June 30, 1938, of the 245 Negroes on annual pay, only 15 received more than $1,260 salary. Only one—the head of the Negro training division—received a salary of more than $2,000. Since whitecollar positions are filled from all over the country, it should not be hard to secure well-qualified Negroes for some of the better-paying jobs."

# NEGRO GROCERS TO AID IN DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace this week announced a plan to distribute—through regular trade channels—additional surplus commodities to WPA workers and others in need.

The plans provide for insurance of food stamps to needy persons receiving or certified for public aid. The stamps would be redeemable by the Government and acceptable in regular retail food stores for designated surplus commodities. They would be used to provide low-income families with food purchasing power in addition to their usual food purchases.

According to present plans, the experiment would be tried in a few representative cities of varing size, from 50,000 up, in widely separated areas.

The surplus food products distributed under the experimental plan would move from the producer to the consumer in the regular wholesale and retail trade channels.

There are three variations of the experimental plan, all of which are based on the same fundamental principles. Each is expected to be given a trial in one or more cities. The chief difference is in the method of getting the stamps into the hands of eligible families. According to present plans the stamps for purchasing surplus products would be blue.

One variation of the plan provides for issuing the blue stamps with orange stamps in the ratio of one blue stamp with two orange stamps. The orange stamps could be exchanged for any food, whether surplus or not. Eligible persons who made application would receive orange stamps, dollar-for dollar, in lieu of a portion of their WPA wage or direct relief payment. They would be given the blue stamps. The purpose of issuing the orange stamps with the blue stamps would be to make sure that the blue stamps were not used to replace customary food purchases.

A second variation of the plan also provides for issuing orange stamps and blue stamps together. But, eligible persons would purchase the orange stamps for cash.

A third variation of the plan provides for issuing blue stamps only. The operation of this method would be studied to determine whether the use of orange stamps was necessary to prevent surplus purchases from replacing regular food purchases.

For the two variations of the plan providing for orange stamps, the stamps would also contain half as many blue stamps as orange stamps. The value of each blue stamp and each orange stamp would be 25 cents.

In order to guard against reduction in present cash expenditures for food, heads of families who elect to purchase orange stamps will be required to purchase at least one dollar's worth of stamps per week per person in the family. Under this system, families receiving stamps would be spending at least $1 per person per week for food and, through use of the blue stamps distributed with the orange stamps, would be getting at least an additional 50 cents worth of surplus commodities for each person.

Department of Agriculture officials said they planned to make an especial effort to acquaint grocery stores owned or operated by Negroes with details of the plan so they would be enabled to participate fully in the program.

## SENATORS SEEK TO AID TENANTS

**Josh Lee's Proposal Would Convert Landless Workers into Farm Owners; Shipstead Fights for Mortgage Relief**

Converting landless tenants into self-supporting farm owners is the ambitious project proposed this week by 52 Senators— more than enough to pass it through their side of Congress.

Their signatures were on legislation introduced by Senator Josh Lee (Dem. Okla.), ealling for government insurance of farm purehases in much the same manner as Uncle Sam now insures home mortgages under the Federal Housing Administration.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 and provides that loans shall be made to tenants for periods up to 40 years, at 3 per cent interest. The Federal government would assume 80 per cent of the risk. Tenants who lacked funds for a down payment of 10 per cent could overcome that obstacle by giving liens on a part of their erops.

**Present Program Deficient**

The Lee bill is proposed as a substitute for the present farm tenancy program, under which the government is spending $25,000,000 a year to purchase farms. The farms are then resold to seleeted tenants.

"This has reached only a few thousand tenants each year," Lee said. "It is just a drop in the bucket, but it has demonstrated that a tenancy program will work."

Meanwhile, Senator Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, eontinued to press for action on his bill to prevent debt-burdened farm owners from being converted into tenants.

The Shipstead measure provides that debtors who are unable to meet their mortgage payments to Federal lending agencies may obtain a judicial reappraisal of the value of the property and secure a new loan at the lower figure.

**Deficiency Judgments Banned**

Deficiency judgments taken by these agencies are cancelled and this practiee is forbidden in the future.

"Many are laboring under the misapprehension that the farm mortgage problem has been solved," declared the tall Minnesotan. "Since 1934 no less than 60,000 farm mortgages have been foreclosed by Federal lending agencies alone. Not only have these farmers been deprived of their land, but a defieiency judgment has been levied against them which pauperizes them for the rest of their lives."

Shipstead pointed out that an investment of $220,000,000 is involved in the 60,000 farms foreelosed. More than $132,000,000 in farm lands, he said, are now held by Federal lending ageneies.

If his bill gets through, Shipstead emphasized, farmers who lost their land may reclaim it at its real value and Uncle Sam will assist them in financing the undertaking.

### TALE AND TAIL

"NOW, boys," said the sweet school teacher, "the word novelette means 'a short tale.' You may now write a sentence containing the word."

A few minutes later she picked up Johnny Baer's effort, and read aloud: "Yesterday I saw a fox terrier running down our street with a tin can tied to his novelette."

## LOW FARM INTEREST

The farmer is paying a lower average interest rate on his farm mortgage today than at any time on record, and an average rate lower than the long-term interest charge paid by any major industrial group, except the railroads and public utilities. Gov. F. F. Hill of the Farm Credit Administration says the total farm mortgage interest bill has dropped steadily during the past ten years, from 568 million dollars in 1928 to 372 million in 1937 and approximately 365 million last year. "The annual interest bill of 2,250,000-odd farmers who have mortgages on their places now averages about $160 per mortgaged farm," Mr. Hill said. "The number ot dollars the farmer has to pay is not only smaller than for a long, long time, but also the interest bill takes a smaller part of his income." The average interest rate on all farm mortgages dropped from approximately 6 per cent in 1929 to 5.25 per cent in 1937 and available data indicate a further decline during 1938, according to Hill, who said this was the lowest level on reeord. "Getting interest rates for agriculture as low as those available to other industrial groups has been one of the major objeetives of the Farm Credit Administration, and that objective has been realized," Governor Hill said. "The contract rate of 4 per cent on federal land bank loans is the lowest mortgage rate available to any class of individual borrowers in this country; and the competitive effect of this rate has helped to reduce the mortgage interest bill of all farmers irrespective of the source from which they borrow."

## YOUNG THEOLOGIAN IS OUSTED; SPOKE AGAINST "JIM CROW"

SOUTH BEND, IND., April 13 (ANP)—Because of his boldness in speaking against the alleged Jim Crow practices at the Emmanuel Missionary College in Berrien Springs, Mich., John Green, young theological student who has conducted services on several occasions in this city in the Berean S. D. A. church, was suspended from that college last week.

Unusual seerecy seems to surround the incident, but the story gathered is that during the recent spring vacation. Green visited Chicago. While there one of the officials of the Shiloh S. D. A. church asked him to tell the young people in their missionary meeting something of the raeial problems the sixteen Negro young people are facing at E. M. C. On that occasion Green stated that E. M. C. was no place for Negro youth because of the segregation practiced in the college dining hall.

A day or two later it is reported that the Rev. Thomas H. Allison, pastor of the Shiloh S. D. A. church of Chicago, made a trip to E. M. C. to confer with President H. J. Klooster, white. Green's dismissal immediately followed the conference.

Green is reputed to have left the campus for Chicago where he is supposed to seek reinstatement through the intercession of Rev. Allison.

## AAA BENEFIT PAYMENTS

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reports that expenditures, including benefit payment to farmers, totaled $354,765,757 during the first eight months of the fiscal year. Included in the crop control subsidies were $119,662,714 in eotton adjustment payments on the 1937 crop, $29,503,672 in payments to sugar producers for cooperating with the 1937 produetion program and $154,834,192 in soil conservation payments. (A. P.)

## RURAL NEEDS EMPHASIZED AT GAMMON

Rural Emphasis Week observance began at Gammon Theological Seminary.

Four speakers appeared on Monday, before appreciative groups. They included: Dr. Paul Vogt, white; President L. M. McCoy, of Rust College; Dr. H. E. Nash, Atlanta physician, and J. H. B. Evans of the Farm Security Administration.

Dr. Vogt said that the rurals today are demanding a type of minister who will go into the sections. live there and teach the people to live efficiently and happily by example. He said the rural preacher must teach his flock of government serviees, land problems and how to face the general problems of education, economics, health, public relations etc.

President McCoy told of the work of Rust College in making Mississippians appreciate farm life and to live happily and prosperously.

Dr. Nash showed a health picture and lectured on tubereulosis.

## CONTROL OF WEEDS

"Good news for western grain farmers is the announcement that two major grainfield weed pests, wild mustard and radish, may be almost completely eontrolled by spray-in infested fields with a solution of dilute sulfuric acid, using a specially designed machine to apply the spray," says the Farm Journal (April). "The limiting factor, until the present machine was developed, has been the corrosive effect of sulfuric acid on equipment. As high as 95 per cent kill of weeds has been secured with this method in California. Some western farmers are converting their spray rigs to meet specifications in a recent bulletin written by Ball and French, University of California. Cost of material and application runs about $3 an acre."

## N. C. SOIL CONSERVATION

North Carolina has approximately 31,000,000 acres of land. Of this area, 3,433,000 acres are included in six soil conservation districts organized in the past two years, and another 3,253,760-acre area is in the process of being organized into three additional districts. This statistically shows how farmers of the state have been quick to take advantage of the offer of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service to provide technical assistance, and some labor and materials, for the purpose of erosion control, water conservation and land utilization. The Soil Conservation Service originally set up demonstration projects, eight of which, comprising 2,933 cooperating farmers, are now being operated. Since the 1937 Soil Conservation Districts Act of the Legislature, 319 farmers in the six organized districts have signed five-year cooperative agreements to follow approved practices on 33,700 acres. (Raleigh News and Observer, March 13.)

## COLORED BOXERS TAKE FOUR OUT OF 16 GOLDEN GLOVES CROWNS

**Six Other "Brown Bombers" Get Victories in Inter-City Bouts; Chicago Triumphs Over New York**

CHICAGO, Apr. 6 (ANP)—Four of the eight national Golden Gloves champions are Negroes. They won their titles in the 12th annual intercity matches between Chicago and New York at the Chicago stadium before 20,000 spectators, Wednesday night while six others were whipping their opponents as alternates Altogether, colored amateurs won exactly 10 of the 16 bouts that saw Chicago take the intereity ehampionship, 9 to 7. All bouts were scheduled for three rounds.

The four champions and their victims were:

Buddy Moore, New York, heavyweight, beat Tony Novak (white), Chicago;

Jimmy Reeves, Chicago, light heavyweight, beat Henry Jones, New York;

John Pleasant, Chicago, light-heavyweight, beat John Noce (white), New York;

Ray Robinson, New York, feather weight, beat Tony Ancona (white), Chicago;

Winners among the alternates included:

Willie Moon, Chicago, flyweight, beat Basil Jones, New York;

Homer Williams, Chicago, featherweight, beat Lou Valentine, New York;

Willie Smith, New York, lightweight, knocked out Roy Lewis (White) Chicago, second round;

Vernell Williams, Chicago, welterweight, beat Tami Mauriello (white), New York;

Warren Jones, New York, middleweight, beat Shelton Bell, Chicago;

Altus Allen Chicago, heavyweight, beat Enzo Avondogio (white), New York.

It was Allen's victory that gave Chicago the intercity title, since it was conceded that Moore would whip Novak. Allen, regarded as the most promising boxer developed here in several years, is a light-heavyweight. He was eliminated on a close decision in the recent Tournament of Champions, but so impressed were coaches that he was invited to join the squad and got the alternate heavyweight post although weighing only 172 pounds.

His opponent, a 190 pound Italian who stood four inches taller, was no match for the speed and accuracy of the 18 year old Chicagoan. Allen jabbed him at will with a rapier left, sent him to the canvass for a nine count with a right cross in the first round, then duplicated the performance as the second ended. He had his foe nearly out on his feet at the final bell.

An unexpected loser was Milton Jones, tall but sensational St. Louis youngster who had been fighting only seven months yet in that time had won the Chicago Golden Gloves welterweight diadem. He drew Corky Dulgarian, white, a squat New Yorker. Jones was far ahead on points and had staggered Dulgarian with right hand punches when in the second round the New Yorker suddenly unleashes a terrific right that landed on Milton's chin. The lad went down pulled himself up at nine, but was too groggy to protect himself. The referee stopped the bout with Jones hanging on th ropes.

Altogether, 15 of the 32 fighters were colored. That only one of them lost to a white opponent shows the domination of Negroes as amateurs as well as professional boxers.


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## DIXIE DAILY ASKS NORTHERN WHITES TO COME ON DOWN

**Paper Suggests Need of "Yankee Blood" to Improve South's White Population**

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13 (ANP)—Negroes were urged to leave the South and Northern whites were asked to migrate to Dixie in an editorial published last week in the News and Courier, leading daily paper of this city.

"The South needs white people," said the editorial. "Not only does it need them to work, to develop 'these abundant resources' with efficiency; it needs new blood. The 'homogeneity" of the Southern white masses is an affliction, not a thing to boast. The News and Courier wishes that millions of white families might come into the South, and it would like to see their amalgamation with the white Southerners by intermarriage. Unpopular as the saying might be, it will be resented in some quarters, we dare say that the South needs a large infusion of new blood."

However, this attitude is directly opposite to that taken by leading economists and sociologists who contend the South holds little interest for talented Northerners and that meanwhile, because of low wages and smaller opportunities, the "best brains" of both races constantly migrate to the large urban centers of the East and the North.

## ALPHA PHI ALPHA BEGIN REGIONAL MEET IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, O, April 13—(ANP)—Plans for the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity regional convention to be held April 14-16 at Shiloh Baptist Church, are rapidly nearing completion, according to Louis Schuster.

Delegates and visitors will not lack for entertainment, as every moment will be taken up with business and social affairs.

Every effort is being put forth to make this the greatest regional convention in the history of the fraternity. The convention committee is preparing for the delegates and members from 35 chapters, composing of the Mid-Western area, including the states of Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Kansas, West Virginia, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska and Indiana.

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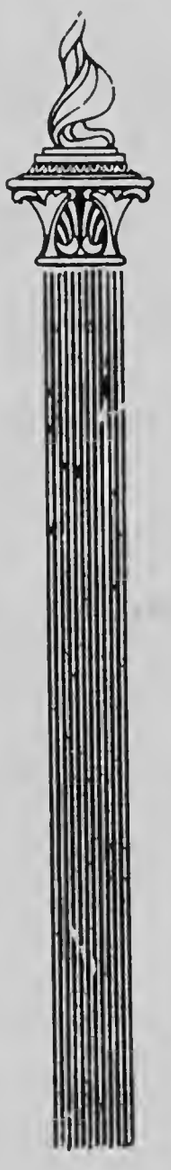

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GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

LONDON TIMES FINDS TO ITS AMAZEMENT THAT IF PEOPLE DON'T EAT ENOUGH THEIR HEALTH DECLINES

FROM COOPERATIVE CONSUMER

The following gem of pungent satire was writtten for Reynolds News, London, by a staff member who uses the pen name of "Yaffle." Haven't you seen stuff printed on food and health in your home-town paper just as ponderous and foolish as the excerpts here from The London Times? We have in ours.—Editor's Note.

Turn off the wireless and stop cracking nuts while I tell you of the latest epoch-making scientific discovery.

"The Times" (London) has discovered that if people don't eat enough, their health declines. In a special article headed "More Food From the Farmer. The Demand for Nutrition," it says:—"Scientific and medical opinion is now convinced that an adequate intake of high-class proteins, mineral salts and vitamins is essential for the resistance of disease and the maintenance of sound conditions of health."

This startling discovery that food is necessary to health will have the most revolutionizing effects on modern scientific and economic thought. There has been nothing like it since Professor Schweinpelz discovered that fishmongers cannot breathe under water.

Note, for instance, the word "intake." For many years scientists have known that the common person has a hole in the front part of its head. But they had always assumed that this was merely an outlet for noises, such as the love-call of the male in the mating season, or for the correction of football referees. They never thought it was an intake as well as an outlet.

I gather that one day a young biologist, noted for the boldness of his speculations, said to his colleagues: "I say, you know, that hole in a worker's face? Well, I believe he eats with it!"

He was laughed at, of course, and the joke spread throughout the Royal Society and the School of Economics. But after further research he proved his point with a snapshot of a cotton operative eating bread and cheese.

This created a stir in scientific circles. The idea that workers needed food, though often mentioned in literature, had never been taken seriously by experts.

But now all doubt has been dispelled. They have been making experiments. "Evidence of a startling character," says the "Times," "is available....The provision of additional milk to 10,000 school children in Scotland resulted in....increases in height and weight.....it has also been found that where....higher rents caused decreased expenditure on food, family health has suffered."

This evidence was so startling that two Ministry of Health officials are reported to have died of heart failure.

There have been other experiments. I am told that at one place two blast furnace men were put into cages under scientific supervision. One was fed on steak and the other on water. At the end of three weeks a doctor tested their reactions to a punch on the nose, and the one that had been fed on steak displayed unmistakable signs of superior vitality.

This revolutionary theory that workers can't live without food has thrown many leading politicians and economists into a state the jitters.

of consternation bordering upon

For the economic system was not designed to allow for workers eating. A wage as you know, is carefully estimated so as just to enable the workers to keep the landlords, traffic combines, and insurance companies going. No one thought it was necessary to leave any thing over for food. Rough calculations show that the sum left over per week from the average industrial wage will barely meet the cost of a grasshopper's lunch.

That is why any increase in the food supply is always destroyed. If anyone suggested putting it into the people, some politicians would indignantly rebuke him on the grounds that the free and independent British public are neither dustbins nor incinerators.

You may wonder, therefore, how the "Times" ever came to admit the principle that people ought to eat. One would have thought that any sound economist, faced with the alternatives of giving the people food or letting them die off, would have chosen the latter rather than unbalance the Budget.

The reason, I think, is another great discovery mentioned in the same article. The "Times" says that the policy of restricton as a means of improving trade is now regarded less favourably. "It is being realized that there is much more prospect of solutions along the lines of increased consumption. Improved nutrition would tend towards the solution of agricultural difficulties. The science of nutrition has opened up new vistas—of expanding, rather than contracting, markets."

In other words, the experts have discovered that if the people ate more food the farmers might sell more.

# REGIONAL MEETING OF EDUCATORS HELD IN FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 6 (ANP)—Having as its theme "Present Day Problems of Negro Youth," the Fourth Region, American Teachers' Association held its third annual meeting Saturday, April 1, at Kentucky State College, the session being arranged and presided over by Regional President Lucy Harth Smith, principal B. T. Washington High school, Lexington.

Dean A. J. Heartwell and J. W. Roberts were in charge of registration and Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky College arranged the entertainment program for delegates and visitors. A special panel discussion was held in the afternoon, speakers including Dean David A. Lane, Louisville Municipal College; A. S. Wilson, principal Central High school, Louisville; Mrs. Theda Van Lowe, principal Douglass school, Lexington; H. A. Perry, principal Douglass school, Kokomo, Ind.; J. W. Scott, principal Sherman school, Cincinnati; Miss Viola Johnson, guidance teacher, Dunbar school Lexington and D. H. Bradford, head department of history and government, Kentucky State.

## REPORT BIG GAIN IN FARM USE OF CO-OP FACILITIES NOW

A marked increase in the number of farms making cooperative purchases is reported by a special census survey for 1938. This study shows an increase of 146 per cent since 1930 in the number of farms using cooperative purchasing facilities.

While 69 per cent of the farms in the U. S. Made cooperative purchases in 1930, the proportion rose to 17:0 per cent in 1938. Though the number of farms owners using purchasing co-ops more than doubled over this eight-year period, and even great gainer was recorded for the tenant-users whose number more than tripled.

It is futher shown that 15.1 per cent of all farms in the U. S. made sales through co-ops in 1918 —an increase of 34 per cent over 1930. Here, also, the major increase was scored by the farm tenants.

A special musical program was presented by Kentucky State College choir. Others taking part in various phases of the session's program included: Miss Mary L. Williams, president W. Va. State Teacher' Ass'n.; H. C. Russell, assistant State director, Kentucky NYA.; J. C. Evans, W. Va., State College; Miss Georgia Beasley and DeHart Hubbard, Cincinnati and W. W. Saunders, executive secretary American Teachers' Association.

## BURY MOTHER AS SHE ASKED IN SILVER TRIMMED COFFIN

Pana, Ill.,—(Special)—Complying with a request made by their mother more than fifty years ago, the three sons and the daughter today buried their mother, Mrs. Sophia Herebord, 83 years old, in a solid copper coffin with silver trimmings. Mrs. Herebord died last Wednesday. Ten years ago she showed her sons where she had buried $30,000 in silver and gold coins in sealed tin cans. These were dug up and the money deposited in a bank, which closed its doors in February, 1930.

## A PRAYER

By John Drinkwater

GRANT us the will to fashion as we feel.
Grant us the strength to labor as we know;
Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel,
To strike the blow.

Knowledge we ask not—knowledge Thou hast lent;
But, Lord, the will—there lies our bitter need.
Give us to build above the deep intent
The deed, the deed!

# 14 STUDENTS FROM AFRICA TO STUDY AT LINCOLN UNIV.

OXFORD, Pa., Apr. 6 (ANP)—From the slave coast and Gold coast of western Africa, from which many of their forbears were sold into slavery in America a few centuries ago, 14 native African boys are now numbered among the 340 students of Lincoln university in Chester county, near here. Twelve have entered this year and two came a year ago.

Eleven of the group came from Nigeria, on the slave coast, near the mouth of the Niger river, and three from the town of Accra, capital of the Gold coast. They are mostly members of one of tribe and came here largely through the influence of an earlier Lincoln graduate who returned to work among the tribesmen.


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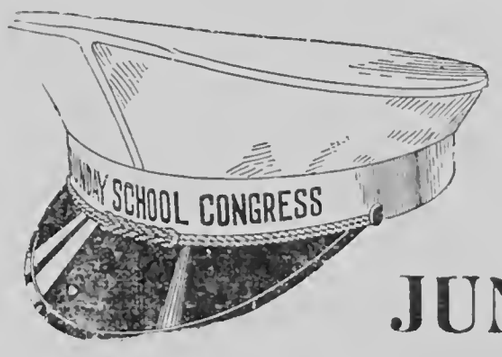


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# BELIEVES DR. CARVER'S DISCOVERIES COULD BRING PROPERTY TO SOUTH

## Sees Key to Unlock Dixie's Economic Doors Hidden in Scientific Laboratory

By James C. Dickerson
In Chicago Defender

Ernie Pyle, special writer for the Press-Scimitar of Memphis, Tenn., released an article from Tuskegee Ala., recently after he had an interview with Dr. George W. Carver, noted scientist of the Race, which said in part as follows:

"In this job of roving over the world I have met a few human beings so selfish as to be almost Utopian in spirits. But never have I met a man who towers above Dr. George W. Carver in nobility or intelligent greatness. He is one of the greatest men in the whole south. He is a scientist. He is a Negro.

"Forty-two years ago he came to Tuskegee Institute, the South's famous Negro school. He has been here ever since—a lifetime. He will never leave. He has been a dark prophet—in the dark. He has worked like an inspired man for 42 years to help the South. Not only has he worked for the Negroes, he has worked for the whole South, black and white.

DEALS IN PLANTS

"He has found dozens of uses of almost every plant that grows in the South. His discoveries of practical commodities that can be made from sweet potatoes and peanuts run into the hundreds. It would take two columns just to name them.

"The South is fundamentally rural. Except for a steel city like Birmingham, and a few textile towns, the whole heart and soul of the South springs from its soil. And the soil and its tillers have sunk to a point that is not pretty. Much of the South is "Tobacco Road." And it needn't be so.

"The whole deep South could be relatively, what Mobile's famous Azela trail and Natchez gardens are. Just transfer the luxury of the flowers into the lives of the people. It can be done.

"And I believe that in all the talk and wrinkling of administration brows over what to do, the whole fountain of Southern reconstruction lies right here in the laboratory of this humble Negro scientist—Dr. George W. Carver.

BASIS OF PLANNING

"It seems that to me," writes Mr. Pyle, "that some far-seeing force could take Dr. Carver's discoveries as a basis of planning, and rebuild a new and varied and prosperous South around them.

"It would take money and intelligence. The money might sprout from the federal government, as money has a way of doing. The intelligence can come from the Southerners, if they would form themselves into a great sweeping movement to do better by themselves.

"If farmers would rebuild their soil and open their minds to something besides cotton; if industry would set up factories to manufacture the things that Dr. Carver knows can be made from the varied plants of the South, if it would be done in an organized and forceful way, then, it seems to me that within 20,40,50 years the old, old South could again become the nation's garden spot and no longer either "Tobacco Road" or that number one problem."

# JOHN T. GRAVES III TELLS D. A. R. SOME OVERLOOKED HISTORY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (CNA)—The contralto voice of Marian Anderson, banned by the Daughters of the American Revolution from their Constitution Hall in the nation's capital, thrilled a packed audience of Negroes and whites in Birmingham's largest public auditorium.

The concert had the support of Birmingham's white papers from the start.

John Temple Graves III, columnist and editorial writer for the Birmingham Age-Herald, recalled that the Negro Folk Symphony No. 1, written by Music Director Dawson of Tuskegee Institute, had received tremendous acclaim in Birmingham, two years ago.

Rebuking the Washington DAR for the insult to Miss Anderson and the Negro people, Graves reminded them that Crispus Attucks, Boston Negro, was the first American to shed his blood in the American Revolution.

"There is a monument to him (Attucks) on Boston Common," Graves said, "unveiled in 1888. 'Almost a giant in stature,' according to John Adams, he led a band of 50 to 60 men on the evening of March 5, 1770, in protest against British injustices..."

A feeding pan that is opened by an alarm clock at set times to supply meals to dogs has been invented.

## F. B. I. Investigates Peonage

NEW ORLEANS, April 13—(ANP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation men were investigating the report that a 14-year-old boy had been sold into peonage in this state. W. H. Sackett, local G-man, said that they were only investigating the leads given them by the youngster who was turned over to them after relating the incident to police.

Leonard Shields, 14, told Desk Sargeant Ray Gormin and Patrolman Frank Arena of the first precinct that on Thursday of last week while he was playing on the neutral grounds at Claiborne and Villere streets a white man and a Negro persuaded him to get in a truck that they were driving. Three other boys were also persuaded. He said they were driven to Hammond, and transferred to a gray sedan and carried out into the country several miles to a strawberry farm where they were sold for a dollar cash.

The owner of the farm, he said, made them pick strawberries without pay and forced them to sleep on hay in a barn. Shields said that he ran away Sunday and came back to New Orleans.

## SMALL ORCHARD PAYS

The two-acre home orchard on the Jackson Crouch farm west of Hazen Ark., meant $338 to the Crouches last year in addition to the fruit saved for home use, according to H. E. Maxwell, county agent. Most of the peaches were sold at the farm. Mr. Crouch follows recommendations of the Arkansas college of agriculture in caring for his orchard, the county agent said.

## RUBBER-LIKE SUBSTANCE FROM WHEY

A rubber-like substance of transparent character has been produced from lactic acid of whey under a process perfected by the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry. Known to chemists as polymethylacrylate, the substance contains unique properties. Its transparency, elasticity, toughness, ease of solubility and stability to sunlight and ultra-violet rays make it valuable in the preparation of lacquers, varnishes, inks, impregnating compounds and cements. Laboratory results produced by Lee T. Smith and H. V. Claborn, of the bureau, indicate the substance can be produced as cheaply from lactic acid by their method as it is now produced from ethylene, or alcohol by the cyanhydrin process. It is believed the cheapness of the bureau's process will lead to increased use of lactic acid. The substance can be combined with organic glass in making a molding superior to original compounds; and for coating paper and other fibrous materials, making them resistant to water, oils and gases. (New York Times.)

## CURE FOR PELLAGRA

"In the new issue of the experiment station director's annual report, Wisconsin citizens will read with pride that the continued studies in the use of nicotinic acid as a prompt and economical cure for human pellagra have been successful," says an editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist (December 3). "Reports from hospitals all over the country testify to the effectiveness of nicotinic acid) in the relief of sufferers from this malady, which has been found incurable in advanced stages. This is but another honor to the Wisconsin biochemists, whose long list of vitamin discoveries have made our experiment station famous_____ A disease which has claimed nearly half a million persons in the nation as its victims, has yielded to these studies which were begun by curing black tongue of dogs, another form of pellagra. But you won't find the boys who did this important work crowing much about it, for they are just like the late Doc Babcock, the first of a line of notable Wisconsin food scientists—too busy looking for more problems to solve. It is this kind of scientist, who works and plods and digs down to the bottom of hard problems, that gets valuable things done for the farmers of Wisconsin."

## Mrs. L. Fleming Named On G. O. P. Program Body

CLEVELAND, OHIO., April 13 (ANP)—Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming of Cleveland, was notified by Dr. Glenn Frank, chairman of the Republican Program Committee, this week, that she had been elected to membership on that body. Mrs. Fleming, long active in Republican circles in Ohio, has had wide experience, having been connected with the women's division of the Republican National Committee in several national campaigns. Mrs. Fleming is president of the Ohio Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and national director of the new publication, known as "The Women's Voice," published at Washington, D. C., with Jeannette Carter as editor.

Let me be thankful that it does not take money to buy heaven.

# GOP "BOLTERS" PAVE WAY FOR TWO DEMOCRATS TO WIN FOR ALDERMEN IN CHICAGO'S HECTIC ELECTION

## Dawson and "Bob" Jackson Desert Their Party, Enabling Dickerson and Grant to Get Choice Plums

CHICAGO, April 13—(Albert G. Barnett for ANP)—Last Tuesday for the first time in Chicago's history, two colored Democrats were elected aldermen to the city council—Earl B. Dickerson to represent the Second Ward, Benjamin A. Grant, the Third.

Dickerson, an assistant state attorney general, won over GOP Candidate Wm. E. King, a former state senator and Republican committeeman of the potent Second Ward. King's defeat at the Primary of GOP Alderman William Dawson fanned anew the blazing feud between the two, result being that at the election Tuesday Republican Dawson threw his support to Democrat Dickerson a handicap too great for King to overcome.

In the Third Ward, Benjamin A. Grant, deputy coroner and a newcomer in local politics, pulled the cup of victory from GOP Veteran Oscar DePriest, hero of many a political battle and a former representative from the First District in the U. S. Congress. The Second Ward-Dawson-to-Dickerson maneuver was duplicated in the Third, when GOP Alderman Robert R. Jackson, defeated at the Primary by DePriest, threw his support to Democrat Grant, a handicap too great for DePriest to overcome. With a record of 22 years' service as Republican alderman, Jackson's switch to Democratic ranks was called "unforgiveable" by old-time GOP leaders who apparently discountenance the theory that "all's fair in love, war and politics."

Outstanding feature of the city-wide election was the remarkable showing made by GOP Candidate for Mayor Dwight H. Green, who was defeated by Mayor Edward J. Kelley by 183,000 votes—the figures showing: Kelly, 820,517; Green, 637,107, out of a total of 1,478,637 ballots cast. The size of the Green vote was "manna from Heaven" to GOP forces, many leaders declaring it prophetic of a Republican year in 1940 for Illinois and the Nation. At Green's Hotel LaSalle headquarters, leaders said the big vote, largest in the history for a GOP mayoralty candidate—Shows the New Deal machine has definitely hit the taboggan.

Political observers and students of the situation on Chicago's famed Southside, former banner GOP district of the country and always counted in the Republican totals even before the votes were cast, are pointing to the fact that last Tuesday's Democratic sweep shows what effective organization and machine rule can achieve among colored voters.

In the old, GOP halcyon days of Edward H. Wright, astute political leader, chiefly responsible—with former Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson—for development of the Second and Third Ward powerful GOP organizations, a smooth-functioning machine had been built through patronage awards 'to the faithful', voter education and oratorical appeals for support of American principles and constitutional liberty. So potent and air-tight were the Negro GOP districts of that era that Democrats paid little attention to the colored voters, regarded a Negro Democrat as the eighth wonder of the world

At the height of his career Ed Wright was Ward Committeeman, a county comissioner, a member of the GOP County Central Committee, finally a $100-a-day real estate appraiser for the city and the only Negro state commerce commissioner. With his death, factionalism developed within GOP ranks, the breach widening because no fearless, diplomatic colored political leader was available to follow in Wright's footsteps.

With advent of the New Deal, following on the heels of depression I, which brought Chicago's colored citizens to their lowest economic level in history, a new picture unfolded on the local political screen. Controlling city, county and State, the Democrats gave patronage in wholesale lots to Negro adherents. As the opened sluice-gates continued to pour Negro Democratic votes in succeeding elections, the Southside district was reportedly thrown wide open. Bookies, numbers and policy games, brothels and shady taverns were reported as thriving unmolested. Then, in recent months, States Attorney Courtney (defeated in the Primary by Mayor Kelly for the Democratic nomination) began to stage sensational city-wide raids on booking places and other gambling establishments, making several trips to the Southside district.

It remains undisputed that Mayor Kelly has espoused many causes dear to Negro hearts, outstanding among them being appointments to important city positions, his demand that they get their proportionate share of relief funds and his active support of the South Parkway WPA low-cost housing project for Negroes. Result last Tuesday was that while Republicans made significant gains in the rest of the city, in the colored district, Mayor Kelly's colored Democratic candidates emerged victorious.

# PETITION PUSHED FOR RELEASE OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS

NEW YORK, (CNA)—An appeal "to the conscience of the American people to help wipe out a crime against justice which has been justifiably called the 'shame of America,' was issued this week, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Scottsboro Case, by Morris Shapiro, secretary of the National Scottsboro Defense Committee, 112 East 19th Street, this city.

Mr. Shapiro reaffirmed the Committee's belief in the complete innocence of all nine of the original defendants and the determination of the Committee and its affiliated organizations to continue the fight for the freedom of the five boys still held in Alabama prisons.

Mr. Shapiro urged "all friends of justice' to support a new petitions campaign to bring pressure upon Governor Frank Dixon of Alabama to pardon the remaining five boys. Petitions may be obtained by writing to the National Scottsboro Defense Committee, 112 East 19th St., New York City.

## SOME GENTLEMAN!

ONE day there came to a hospital clinic a Negro woman with a fractured jaw. The surgeon asked nmmerous questions, to all of which the patient returned evasive answers. Finally she admitted she had been "hit with an object."

"Was it a large object?" asked the physician.

"Tol'able large."

"Was it a hard object or a soft object?"

"Tol'able hard."

"Was it moving rapidly or slowly?"

"Tol'able fast."

Then, her patience exhausted, she blurted out: "To tell you de troof, doctah, Ah wuz jes' nachelly kick' in de face by a gen'leman friend."

## HAY CRUSHING MACHINE

"Some of the present hazards and losses in haymaking will be overcome if hay-crushing machines, now being developed in the department of agricultural engineering, University of Illinois, come up to expectations," says F. J. Keilholz, extension editor of the University, in Country Gentleman (April). "Sponsoring the work is the manufacturing concern which holds the patent rights on the hay-crushing process. Through funds provided by this company, the department has developed a crusher outfit to be used with a horse-drawn mower. A number of these machines will be built for actual field operation during 1939. A tractor-mower hay crusher also will be designed and built this spring----If field tests on these two types of machines prove satisfactory, it is hoped that within the next year or two a hay-crushing machine may be manufactured and placed on the market at a moderate price---- The principle of the crusher involves merely two large rollers between which the hay is passed as it is cut. These rollers crush the stems of the plants so that the moisture may be more readily evaporated. Experiments at the college show that crushing the hay causes the stems to dry nearly as fast as the leaves and that the drying time for crushed hay is only about one-half that for uncrushed hay. This reduction, of course, greatly lessens the danger of rain falling on the hay after it is cut and increases the chances of producing good hay."

## MONTHLY CHICK HATCHING

"New chicks, every month in the year, is a new plan that is gaining in popularity among poultrymen," says the Poultry Item (December). "The new plan may change the entire poultry program, at least in the production of poultry meat and eggs, says R. C. Ogle of the New York state college of agriculture. It is a trend away from 'putting all your eggs in one basket.' Poultrymen who have adopted the new program say that the use of the equipment throughout the year is efficient and that a more or less constant supply of new pullets, just starting to lay, should prove profitable. Regardless of the method, says Mr. Ogle, early-hatched pullets, late-hatched pullets, or pullets on any other plan, can give results only in proportion to correct breeding, feeding and management practices. "The profitableness of a flock of laying pullets is determined largely by the number of eggs the pullets lay and the length of time over which they lay them. In general, birds of the Mediterranean varieties are best when they lay their first egg at not less than 150 days after hatching, and birds of the American varieties not less than 180 days after hatching."

## CARVER EXHIBITS TO FEATURE FAIR

NEW YORK CITY—(A N P)—A special exhibit of some of the many products and derivatives developed by Tuskegee institute's famed scientist, Dr. George W. Carver, will be on display at Harlem's Negro Industrial fair, scheduled to open about May 15, under sponsorship of the Consumers' and Craftmen's guild of Harlem.

## DOES WELL WITH HIS EIGHT COWS

Russellville, Ark.—Eight Jersey cows are a profitable investment for Sam Turnbow, who lives at Hector, 21 miles north of here, his cream sales running $12 or $15 a week during the spring and summer, according to County Agent C. S. Morrow.

Mr. Turnbow has the distinction of owning the first cream separator brought into this part of the county.

His feed cost for grain other than what he produces is from three to four dollars per week. He produces plenty of good hay to supply his needs and has permanent pastures established for summer grazing. He plants wheat or rye for winter pastures.

His crop plan consists of fifteen acres of lespedeza, twenty acres of permanent pastures, 10 acres of cotton, fifteen acres of corn and six acres of winter wheat and rye, with plenty of vegetables and truck crops for home needs.

Mr. Turnbow saves his best heifers and the male calves are sold for veal. Fifty hens and a brood sow are other helpful items of his diversified system of farming.

# TALK OF GARNER FOR PRESIDENT CAUSES "JITTERS"

### New Dealers In Washington Fear "Cactus Jack" Will Get Nomination

Washington Bureau Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, April 13—Is the Garner-for-president boom the real McCoy or is it a drive to gain control of the Democratic convention? No matter which it happens to be, the thing bodes no good for those colored brethren who have pledged allegiance to the Democratic party. Gor with the Pride of Uvalde, Texas, in the saddle, htre promises to be a distinct change in the attitude of the powers that be toward those, who, like Lazarus, have feasted on the crumbs that dropped from the table.

Indications are that Brother Garner is playing a stiff game of poker with the boys.

New Dealers are getting the heebie jeebies—figuring Garner, like Landon,, prior to the Republican convention will pile up such an overwhelming sentiment in his behalf, the convention will have to nominate him.

And one may well imagine the policies that will follow the old Coon Soup Hollow baseball team shortstop.

"Catcus Jack," as the boys familiar ly call the vice president, is regarded as a shrewd politician. The South is for more power, but there are those who prefer some one else. Yet the trend toward the vice president has sounded an alarm which cannot go unheeded.

His supporters are proceeding on the theory that the president will not be a candidate for reelection, and in due time will pronounce the vice president an acceptable candidate. All through the country, clubs boosting Garner are being formed. Many New Dealers are said to be in a quandary over the Garner candidacy, complaining that Mr. Roosevelt has been asleep at the switch.

It will be interesting to see the reaction on the part of Negro Democrats—how they take to the Garner for president boom—and it is bound to inherit from the New Deal administration.

It is not always in the clothes I wear, but my facial expression in the clothes I am wearing.

## HAS $305 WORTH OF LIVESTOCK FROM $70 INVESTMENT IN 1936

Ozark, Ark.—Raymond Miesner, a member of the Charleston Junior-Adult 4-H Club, has achieved what is regarded as marked success in raising and marketing livestock since he began stock-raising as a club project in 1936.

That year he invested $70 in 10 Jersey heifers. They were fed the following winter on oats and grazed on winter pasture sown earlier in the year.

In 1937, about a year after making the original investment, he sold the 10 cattle for $223. This he invested in more cattle and a pair of colts.

During 1938 he bought, sold and traded cattle, keeping a record of each transaction. When he made a check-up on January 1, 1939, he had on hand a pair of mares valued at $160, and 11 head of steers valued at $305, making near 200 per cent on the original investment.

## Release Record By Paul Robeson

Camden, N. J., April 6—(ANP) A new record, made in England and featuring the voice of Paul Robeson internationally famous baritone, has just been released by the Victor record company. The numbers are "Trees" and "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," both displaying the Robeson voice at its best.

# MAKERS OF COSMETICS MUST STOP FALSE ADVERTISING BY JUNE 25TH

WASHINGTON, April 13—(ANP)—Manufacturers of drugs and cosmetics sold almost exclusively among Negroes, are being advised by the department of agriculture that they have until June 25 in which to comply with the federal regulations concerning the labelling of their products to comply with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic act.

Secretary Wallace issued the following statement in response to inquiries concerning the legislative postponement of the effective date of some of the important provisions of the act:

"The department is aware of a sentiment among some manufacturers of foods, drugs and cosmetics for a postponement of the effective date of the act. The general provisions of the act do not become effective until June 25, 1939.

"On numerous occasions the department has expressed gratification at the promptness with which most food, drug and cosmetic manufacturers have brought about label revisions and effected other changes in their practices to meet the terms of the new law.

"In some instances the sentiment for postponement is being fostered by those who opposed the enactment of the law and who appear to be reconciled to compliance with its consumer-protective features. But it is clear that in most instances this sentiment is based upon a general apprehension regarding the fate of substantial investments in stocks of labels now on hand, as well as concern about the congestion in label-manufacturing establishments, which in some cases makes it impossible for orders already placed for new labels to be filled before June 25."

All manufacturers of hair and beauty preparations are effected by this act, and those who have not already complied with the provisions of the act are hurrying to do so.

### NEW PLYWOOD

A new kind of plywood is on the market. The layers of wood are put together with hot-pressed resin glues, making the wood waterproof so it can be used for forms in making concrete foundations, dairy barn walls, etc. (Farm Journal, April.)

O God, help me to be watchful to cultivate a kindlier lovelier, happier and more helpful spirit.


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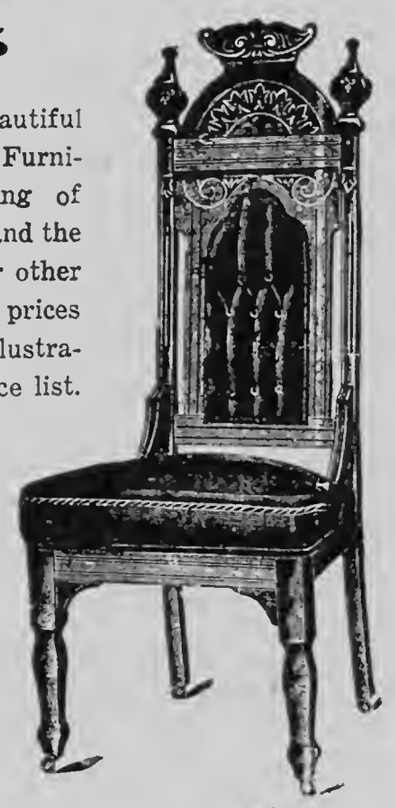
This is a beautiful set of Pulpit Furniture consisting of three chairs and the pulpit — For other styles and prices send for illustrations and price list.



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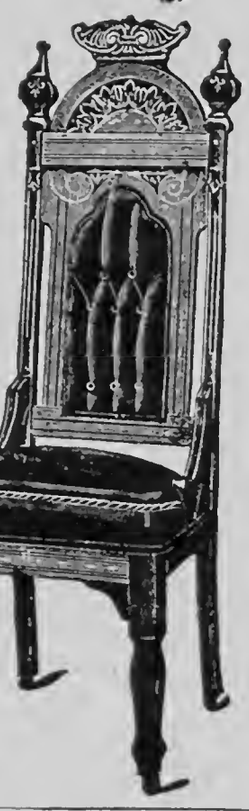

## MO. TREE PLANTING

"Spring planting will include a new crop for many Missouri farmers this year—trees," says Missouri Ruralist, (March 18). "Of course, there is nothing new about trees, but we haven't been accustomed to the idea of buying and planting them. Mostly, they just grew, and we've chopped them down. This spring Missouri's forestry program is being extended to the farms. A total of 1,300,000 young trees are available, and orders had been received for more than 700,000 early this month. It is thought the supply will be exhausted before the planting season is over. To help in this program, tree planting demonstrations are being held by extension foresters in about 90 counties—The trees must be used for windbreaks, erosion control, or for wood or post production—The cost of the trees is $2 a thousand, plus transportation charges, except for the pines which are $3 a thousand—Little need be said as to the value of trees. Black locusts are one of our best gully control weapons. Windbreaks not only temper the winds but conserve soil moisture. And much of our less fertile land can be made more profitable by putting it in trees for posts or wood."

## LIBRARY REFUSES "NEGRO VOICES"; PICTURES CAUSE

NEW YORK, Apr. 6 (ANP)—Henry Harrison, New York poetry publisher, has received a letter from the Warren (Ohio) public library which is quoted in part:

"We have received the three copies of Negro Voices, an anthology of contemporary verse, as ordered. The book is attractive in makeup and content and with some exceptions the illustrations are pleasing. But we very much object to the exceptions. I refer to illustrations: Brown Girl, Behold the Bride, Waste, and Moments in Paradies.

"We would not put these books on the open shelves or in the main library. Young people and others who do not look upon them with the right thought cut them out and use them for improper purposes. These pictures do not add anything to the value of the book, and they offend good taste. We would cut out these illustrations, but there is printing on the other side.

"We will keep one copy for the library collection. We are not prudish and realize these illustrations are for the moment considered art, but it is a pity to spoil a good book with questionable taste in the illustrations."

## Harlem Souvenir Program Ready

NEW YORK, Apr. 6 (ANP)—More than 100,000 copies of a Harlem Souvenir program are now being printed by the Ray Lessieu publications, a downtown concern, these copies to be distributed throughout the United States during the coming World's fair.

Crammed with information pertaining to Harlem, the greatest Negro capital in the world, it will stress business, industrial and civic affairs and achievements of the colored people in Harlem. It will also carry a business directory, street map and guide, points of interest and a complete history of Harlem.

To be sold for 50 cents, the Harlem Souvenir program may be obtained through the national distribution agent, John W. Thompson, 129 W. 122nd street, New York City. Copies will be ready for distribution by the end of April.

## SOYBEAN PAINT

Farmers can use soybean paint with confidence and treat themselves to three distinct advantages, advises C. H. Jefferson, agricultural engineer at Michigan State College, after a tour through paint factories and testing laboratories. The three advantage include obtaining a higher quality of paint, making use of the soybean in processing so that the by-product of soybean oil meal becomes lower in cost for livestock feed, and creation of a market for more soybeans. Jefferson finds that manufacturers are agreeing that 20 to 25 percent soy oil makes a better non-fading paint, chalks instead of cracking and checking. The chalking, indicating oxidation throughout instead of just on the surface, is called the test of a good paint. One of the modern paints now includes 60 per cent linseed, 30 percent soy oil and 10 percent thinner and dryer. (Wisconsin Agriculturist, March 11)

## The NYA and The Negro

(Third in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky.)

III. KEEPING YOUTHS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. In Lexington, Kentucky, I discovered a family of ten children six of whom are in the public schools, and all dependent upon the earnings of a father who is a common laborer. In another family, the ration was nine and five, while a mother was the dependence for support. For both of these families the monthly NYA check of $6.00 which goes to a high school member of the family represents the difference between these children's being in or out of school. At Cadiz, Kentucky a girl who comes from a neighboring community to the little high school, must depend upon her NYA check to pay room rent and help on her board, as the only means of remaining in school. These instances are simply typical. At Kentucky State College it is estimated that forty students could not possibly remain in college but for the assistance of the NYA. In addition to these, there are thirty young men on a college resident project whose sole support is their earning from NYA. Similar projects are now under way at West Kentucky Vocational Training School, Paducah, and at Lincoln Institute. When these projects reach full development a total of 200 Negro boys and girls will be given opportunity for industrial, social and technical development such as they would otherwise never receive. Most of these young people through their "work experience" "will be able to find themselves," choose various lines of occupations and become constructive citizens. A smaller number will be absorbed into college life to continue their formal education. At Wilberforce University a group of eighty young men are given an orientation course in the history and activities of that institution as a part of their "related" training. The National Youth Administration is thus shown to aid not only in helping young people to enter and remain in high school and college; its guidance function points the way to many ambitions youngsters to avail themselves of the service which college offers.

## THE LAND WHERE HATE SHOULD DIE

By Denis McCarthy

This is the land where hate should die—
No feuds of faith, no spleen of race,
No darkly brooding fear should try
Beneath our flag to find a place.
Lo! every people here has sent
Its sons to answer freedom's call;
Their lifeblood is the strong cement
That builds and binds the nation's wall.

This is the land where hate should die—
Though dear to me my faith and shrine,
I serve my country well when I
Respect beliefs that are not mine.
He little loves his land who'd cast
Upon his neighbor's word a doubt,
Or cite the wrongs of ages past
From present rights to bar him out.

This is the land where hate should die—
This is the land where strife should cease.
Where foul, suspicious fear should fly
Before our flag of light and peace.
Then let us purge from poisoned thought
That service to the state we give,
And so be worthy as we ought
Of this great land in which we live!

## ONCE COLORED, LATER WHITE LADY LEAVES $25,000 AND BIG LAWSUIT

CHICAGO, April 13 (ANP)—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of the Christian Catholic Church and successor to Alexander Dowie, founder of Zion City, filed suit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, last week, contesting the will of Mrs. Carrie Hills, 95 year old colored woman who passed for white for many years. Voliva seeks to have a will of Mrs. Hills which was admitted to probate, April, 1938, set aside. This will left her estate of $25,000 to Mrs. Corrine T. Tennon, her grand niece and a social worker on the south side.

Voliva contends in his bill that on March 7, 1931. Mrs. Hills made a will in which she left her fortune to him and claims that "through undue duress and influence," Mrs. Tennon induced her to make a new testament leaving the estate to her.

An interesting story lies behind the suit. It appears that Mrs. Hills who looked like a white person, came to Chicago, from Iowa, during the first world's fair, around 1903. Originally from Texas, she married a white man but prior to coming to Chicago, all of her friends knew her as a colored woman with colored relatives.

Possesed with rare business ability, she entered the laundry business and made a success of it with the aid of her husband. Her business associates were white and gradually her entire life was laid along white people. She resided at 41st street and Drexel Boulevard. Miss Tennon, her grand niece, visited her frequently and for a part of the time lived with her.

Apparently, some of the moderately circumstanced white people with whom Mrs. Hills associated were adherents of the Zionist faith. They introduced Rev. Voliva to the aged colored woman who lived the life of a recluse, until her niece finding her ill one day removed her to the Southway Hotel where Mrs. Tennon lives. A sharp court battle ensued, the whites insisting that Mrs. Hills was a white woman and that the colored people who sought custody of her were designing interlopers. The court gave Mrs. Hills custody over to Mrs. Tennon and early in 1938, when Mrs. Hills died, a will was probated which named Mrs. Tennon as beneficiary. It is this will which Rev. Voliva seeks to break.

## RUBBER FOOD WRAPPERS

"Newest transparent food wrappers are made of tightly stretched rubber," says Robert D. Potter, in a Science Service copyright report. "The day is not far distant when you may be buying a broiler chicken encased in a skin-tight casing of clear rubber, and sealed in a vacuum inside this rubber covering. The covering is made of special rubber free from sulfur_____The advantages of the new wrapper are many. The elimination of air prevents the development of rancidity in the fat of pork. Chickens can be stored without 'freezer burn' which is the worry of low-temperature preservation of poultry. The prevention of moisture loss maintains original weight. And the use of carbon dioxide inside the rubber covering aids preservation for those products which keep better in such an atmosphere."

## 100 Cities To Observe Guide Right Week

Topeka, Kans., April 6—(ANP) After working for several months in their various communities, members of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity will observe the 16th annual Guide Right Concentration week, in approximately 100 cities, beginning Sunday, April 16th.

On Easter Sunday, numerous churches will read the Guide Right proclamation announcing the week, and conferences, radio broadcasts and mass meetings will mark this "major public-service program" of the Kappas, according to announcement of Attorney R. J. Reynolds, national director of the movement.

With the idea of helping youth to approach their futures realistically, to make the most of their studies and to know what the different vocations demand and what they promise in return, the movement is recognized as filling a very definite need by educators, businessmen and U. S. Commissioner of Education.

In one city—Philadelphia—the school superintendent has integrated the observance into the entire school program, and speakers from the fraternity will speak during Guide Right week to junior and senior high school students, regardless of race. In West Virginia, speakers will be sent to some 50 high schools and vocational counsels will hold conferences.

In Columbus, the fraternity men at Ohio State University and alumni in the city will be hosts to high school students individually, in the attempt to build up a "big brother' relationship which will give the younger student a friend and adviser during those days when he is perturbed or when he is not quite sure that he is "getting anywhere" in his studies.

In Denver, although there is not a Kappa chapter there, Leon W. Steward, executive secretary of the Glenarm Y. M. C. A. will sponsor Guide Right Week for the high school students there, as he has done in years past.

Last year, over 5,000 high school seniors alone were touched by the conferences and other programs of the Guide Right week. and 25,000 parents attended the mass meeting. held in 95 centers.

## FSA Leases Land, Averts Trouble

Pointe Coupee, La., April 6—(ANP)—The Farm Security Administration has leased plantations from landlords in Pointe Coupee parish and is renting the land at $6 per acre, coming as a result of agitation by the Louisiana Farmers Union, which found that cotton tenants in the parish were threatened with rent increases or eviction.

Last month families living in this section moved amid great excitement fearing that they would lose their homes entirely or that they would be forced into the public roads, unless they adhered to the demands of the landowners.

A contract calling for a rent increase from one-fourth to one-third started the protest, as many tenants had come out in debt the past year and saw no hope if they were to give up a greater portion of their cotton and corn in 1939. The women inspired the men with their willingness and preparation of old quilts for tents in the event they were needed.

Farmers on nearby plantations watched the situation with great interest, as other landlords were planning to raise their rents in 1940 if the others were successful. The farmers union circulated petitions asking for an investigation by the department of agriculture and demanded that all AAA payments be withheld from landlords who were forcing the rent increases. A sigh of relief and new hope come to the farmers for they see for the first time in their lives a chance to get out of debt.

## MUSCATINE CO. FARMERS FAVOR CROP CONTROLS

**Regulation of Supplies Advocated in County-wide Questionnaire**

Muscatine, Ia.,—Muscatine county farmers agreed almost unanimously in the principle of holding down supplies of agriculture products to obtain better farm prices. That was the consensus of a group of more than 100 polled in questionnaires submitted by the Muscatine county agricultural planning committee. The results have been compiled and will be forwarded to the state committee which is making a state-wide report for the federal department of agriculture as a basis in formulating a long-time farm program.

A majority of the farmers believe that the AAA program, if continued, can maintain satisfactory farm prices, and feel that the Triple-A has been an important factor in increasing soil conservation in this community.

Sentiment also favored an annual payment to farmers to offset tariff protection to industry. The majority also indicated a feeling that farmers have a poorer living than most other people in other walks of life.

## HE HAD A LIMIT

THE customer was busy sawing on the steak he had ordered—and a difficult time he was having.

"Is it tongh?" queried the waiter, solicitously.

The customer was exhausted. He turned to the waiter with defeat in his eyes and said: "When I order beef and get horse, I don't care, but next time take the harness off before you start serving."

* * *

Charity is the best way to plenty, he gets most that gives most.—George Swinnock.

## BICYCLE CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF PAPER ANNOUNCED IN OSAKA

OSAKA—A bicycle with main parts made entirely of fiber and stiff paper materials, recently was announced here as being ready for the market, and it is causing a sensation in bicycle circles.

The bicycle, likely to revolutionize the entire bicycle manufacturing industry, is the first of its kind to be produced in any country and involves a frame of fiber (also saddle and other minor parts) and mud-guards of stiff, hard paper.

# COLORED FARMERS GOOD CREDIT RISKS

## Losses on Loans Less Than Tenth of One Per Cent, Records Show

**Almost All of 8,167 Borrowers In Georgia, North-South Carolina Have Wiped Out Their Debts**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Almost all of the 8,167 Negro farmers of Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina who have borrowed $1,798,934 through production credit associations under the supervision of the Farm Credit administration have repaid the loans, it was learned this week. The average loan amounted to $220.27. Loans to Negro borrowers ranged from $50 to $5,000.

Losses on loans to colored farmers in the Columbia district since the organization of production credit associations to September 30, 1938, amounted to the almost negligible figure of one-tenth of one per cent. Cornelius King, special assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit administration, states that directors and secretary-treasurers of these organizations frequently comment on the fine record made by colored borrowers in repaying their loans.

Short-term loans were secured by these borrowers for the purpose of financing farm operations for the past year. Some typical purposes for which loans were made included purchase of seed, fertilizer, farm equipment, livestock, or the hiring of labor and for the repair, improvement and alteration of farm buildings.

King reports that applications comments made by colored member-borrowers of the production credit associations. One farmer in Georgia proudly exhibited his receipt showing final payment on his loans and happily exclaimed, "I borrowed $150 to finance my crop and the interest cost me only $3.55." Another stated, "I saved $37 on interest this year by borrowing through the production credit association." A borrower in Louisiana said, "I've been with the association since they first started, and they have always treated me just fine."

King urges Negro farmers to use credit facilities of production credit associations more extensively. He reports that approximately 6 per cent of the colored farmers in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina are securing their short-term production credit loans through these organizations. This is rather low, Mr. King states, when we realize that from 60 to 80 per cent of the farm families use some form of short-term credit each year.

King reports that applications for loans through production credit associations are considered purely on the merits of each individual case and not on a racial basis. He further reports that much information gathered by the late Dr. H. A. Hunt and the present Special Assistant to the governor, from member-borrowers, officials, appraisal reports, county extension agents and vocational teachers show evidence of fair dealing, regardless of race. The colored borrowers, like any others, are members of the association. They own stock and have a voice in the management and control of the unit. They also enjoy the low interest rate of 4 1-2 per cent on loans.

Loans are made to any eligible farmer who can qualify. Eligibility calls for ownership of livestock and farm equipment. In order to qualify, a farmer must be a good moral risk; his farming business must show evidence of being conducted in such a manner that under normal farming conditions it will pay back the loan plus interest and provide a living for the farm family; and above all, the applicant must be making progress toward the improvement of his financial condition.

Farmers desiring to secure loans should make application to the local production credit association. Representatives of this organization are located in the farmers' immediate community and will assist them in making application for loans. Information may also be secured from county extension agents, agricultural teachers, and members and directors of the organization.

Inquiries on further details of Farm Credit Administration services, particularly with respect to production credit associations, will be given prompt and considerate attention.

## Pressure Group Sees Chance To Swing Congress

Washington, March 30 (ANP)—Members of the Workers' Alliance attending the "All-Southern Conference of the WPA Emergency" announced after Tuesday's sessions that reports of the delegates who had interviewed their representatives in congress indicated that a "tidal wave is sweeping congress in favor of at least the president's request for $150,000,000 for the WPA with many who voted against the full appropriation in January indicating their support of this additional amounts."

## INDICT FIVE ON CHARGE OF PEONAGE IN ALABAMA

MOBILE, Ala.,—In what promised to result in another expose of peonage conditions existent in certain sections of the south federal authorities took into custody this week five men charged with unlawfully holding a Race family of farm workers on a large plantation in Perry county.

The prisoners, arrested here by United States Marshal Roulhac Gwwin, include a dupty sheriff, a justice of peace and three plantation operators, all of whom were later released on $1,000 bonds each.

The defendants were indicted on a peonage charge growing out of forced labor practiced on the plantation of J. W. Suttles.

## FASHIONETTE

By Hazel L. Griggs, For ANP

Short skirts and wider has been the important fashion trend to watch for some time now, and with skirts gored, shaped like an umbrella or cut circular and fully seventeen inches from the floor, hosiery has been given a new lease on fashion, for now it is fully one-third of the costume. Because of this, perhaps it will be well to know what the hose mart predictions are for spring and summer. Here are the highlights:

First, hosiery colors are designed to blend with rather than contrast with the costume, and some in three categories....the rose or pink tones, the yellow or golden shades and the neutral beige tones. Of these three categories, particular stress is laid on the rosy shades with a sustained depth of color, not only because they are designed to be worn with the great range of fuschsias, cyclamens violets and purplish blues that are so much a part of spring and summer fashions, but because they are flattering in themselves.

Second, anew note is to maten your hose to your accessories, and the tie-up between stockings and shoes has won high favor. Therefore, among the rose and pink tones, we find shades designed to harmonize with such shoe colors as cherry or Japonica and among the yellow tones, shades to blend with the blonde, brown and caramel leathers.

Third, we find more emphasis than ever on sheer weaves. The concensus of opinion everywhere seems to be that the two-thread stocking is destined to be most popular, simply because the flattering stocking is the important stocking when skirts are short.

Fourth, more attention is given to fit, especially to lengths. Short skirts definitely require a greater demand for well-proportioned stockings in the right length. Also it is important to insist upon action backs, stretch tops, and all the other comfort features which are designed to make stockings fit.

Fifth, toe and heel interest. Not short skirts but the open toes and heels of the newest shoes are responsible for mesh toes and the rib-row heel, a mesh woven with a stripe effect or extra strength as well as pattern interest at the back of the foot. To introduced later in the season is a new stocking with no covering at all over the toes. It is designed to be worn with summer sandals.

## "PIE ON A BREAD INCOME"

This is the headline the Christian Science Monitor gave to the proposal of Secretary Wallace a two-price system of distribution for low income consumers.

Instead of robbing the soil fertility to produce surpluses to be dumped abroad, Secretary Wallace says we should dump the so-called surplus of foodstuffs and cotton goods to the one-third or so of the families who cannot afford an adequate standard of liv-

His is the most effective answer to critics who aecuse the farm program of promoting artificial scarcity. But those same crities of course, now pounce upon his new proposal even before the details are worked out.

Business men generally fear that a consumer-snbsidy program would mean setting up government stores, or at least, elimination of some of the middle-men if existing retail stores are used. And, after all, making profits on sales, is more important than supplying the needs of the underfed and underclothed. Or is it?

—Coop Consumer.

## Named Post Office Foreman At Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 13—(By Percy R. Hines for ANP)—Leon M. Anderson, secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, has been promoted to a position as foreman in the local post office, by Postmaster V. C. Burke. Anderson's advancement came as a result of efforts of the welfare department of the organization which is constantly seeking to bring about more promotions and better assignments for Negroes in the postal service in all parts of the United States. Following his appointment, Anderson submitted his resignation as secretary of the alliance, to President Lafayette F Ford of St. Louis.

Anderson is a native of Mississippi, being a graduate of Alcorn College. During the World War he served overseas as a first lieutenant, having been commissioned at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. At the close of the war, he entered the postal service in Washington, and became connected with the alliance in 1925, serving subsequently in various official capacities in the organization. He was elected secretary three years ago, succeeding Sidney M. Jackson, who was advanced to the position of assistant chief clerk of the railway mail service. The new foreman is married and resides with Mrs. Anderson and their three children here.

The vacancy in the official staff of the alliance, caused by Anderson's promotion to foreman and his subsequent resignation from the secretaryship, will be filled tentatively by the executive committee of the organization. A regular election to fill the office will take place in August, at the tenth biennial convention in Chicago.

# WRITER FINDS FOREIGN WHITES ARE TAKING DOMESTIC JOBS AT CAPITAL AND WARNS WORK THERE IS SCARCE

Washington Bureau Associated Negro Press.

Washington, March 30 (ANP)—What kind of work is there in Washington for Negroes?

The first impression is there is the same type here for Negro girls and women that there is in other cities—only less. There is no industrial work since the laws forbid factories and manufacturing on a large scale. So naturally, the women turn to domestic work.

But the situation here as in plenty of other cities, shows a decided trend away from Negro domestics, with foreign white workers getting a bigger and bigger call every day.

Several reasons are given for this—but many think it is due to the attitude of the domestics themselves—their demands for better pay and better working conditions.

Half day work, or part time work now seems to be the best work Negroes can find. And for this, the pay usually runs to 25c per hour. On other domestic work the pay runs from as low as $4 to as high as $15 weekly—but in most cases, it strikes around $10 per week. On these jobs the worker has room and board thrown in as well. On other words, in the parlance of domestic workers, a real "sleep-in" job.

Newspapers carry numerous ads from colored girls and women seeking work of a domestic nature, in which all kinds of stipulations as to work are set forth.

At the same time, the few employers seeking colored workers set such difficult standards, it is hard for colored workers to comply with them—quoting an ad from a local daily:

"Girl, colored, 18-30 years of age for general housework. small house, 2 adults, 3 children (ages 7 to 14): laundry. plain cooking, must stay nights; comfortable clean, warm maid's room in basement; $8 week. Unless you really want and need a good job, don't apply. If so you will like it here; city references required.

Of the seven want ads appearing in that issue of the paper, one was for white or colored girl; one gave no specification; one was for colored; and four asked point blank for white domestics!

No one seems to know exactly the cause for the change which has come about in recent years, when practically everyone employed colored domestics. Some are inclined to blame it on the workers themselves, declaring they are not reliable—and since many are just in the city from the south, they are not accustomed to the ways of the people in such a big city and hanker for their old homes, leaving the jobs without any notice, going back further South.

As for men—unless a man is fortunate enough to get in as a messenger or laborer for one of the governmental departments; few openings are available for Negroes.

Some manage to get private jobs as chauffeurs and mechanics; others do regular laboring work for construction companies, but there is little opportunity for other than domestic and laboring work for men.

Washington offers little hope for the progressive colored man or woman. Business is out of the question as there are a group of local real estate men and local insurance men who control most of the town's business. There are the usual barber shops, billiard rooms—no bar rooms, but plenty of liquor stores selling bottled goods—most of which are owned by whites. The chance for work in the nation's capital is practically zero!

# TUSKEGEE ALUMNI IN NEW YORK PAYS TRIBUTE TO "B. T."

NEW YORK, April 13 (ANP)—The New York Tuskegee Alumni Association celebrated Founder's Day in memory of the late Booker T. Washington, Founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama in the Abysinnian Baptist church, here last Sunday. The guest speaker was the Hon. Myles A. Paige, Magistrate of New York City. His subject was "Booker T. Washington: The Man." Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, was master of ceremonies.

The program opened with the spiritual "We are climbing Jacob's Ladder," led by William J. Williams, a Tuskege graduate. Miss Lucy Anderson read an Ode to Booker T. Washington. George Jones, Jr., accompanied by Miss Grace Hunter, gave pleasure with his singing. Marion Jones, a Tuskegee graduate sang in memory of Dr. Washington "Since you went away." E. L. Dimitry, president of the New York Tuskegee club, briefly reviewed the year's work of the club.

The speech by Judge Paige was significant in its emphasis upon the practical wisdom and greatness of Booker T. Washington and in its challenge to the friends and graduates of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Fred R. Moore, Editor of the New York Age, spoke briefly of his long acquaintance and association with Tuskegee's Founder.

The exercises closed with the singing of the Tuskegee Alma Mater "Tuskegee, Thou Pride of the Swift Growing South." A large and representative group of graduates and friends made the occasion a re-union which was both inspiring and stimulating.

## FDR Hears 'Tuskegee Song' On His Visit

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—(C)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, after hearing "The Star Spangled Banner", heard the student body of Tuskegee Institute sing "The Tuskegee Song" on his recent visit to the campus. Words of the song are by Paul Laurence Dunbar, and music is by Major N. Clark Smith. Two groups of spirituals were sung by the Tuskegee Choir, William L. Dawson, directing.

Blessed is the man who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed.—Pope.

He who trusts in God will always win in the long run.

## FOOD STAMP PLAN PRAISED

The Administration's food-stamp plan providing for the distribution of surplus commodities to the needy through regular trade channels was said by P. S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, to "deserve the wholehearted cooperation of the industry." He cited the facts that the plan, if successful, would enable the government to materially reduce the amount of surplus commodities and give the underprivileged a better diet. He also praised the plan in that it provides for the distribution of surplus commodities through regular established trade channels. The commodities that might be placed on a surplus list and thus be made available to the needy under the plan he said, included eggs, butter, oranges grapefruit, dried beans, peas, raisins and fresh vegetables. Mr. Willis said there was little possibility that non-surplus commodities competing with designated surplus commodities would be harmed by such distribution. (New York Herald Tribune, March 16.)

### WHO KNOWS?

A. M. Kenney, who died at his home, in Huron, Kans., July 7, recorded in rhyme some of the many experiences he had as a worker for organized agriculture. The poem here is taken from a slender volume he published in 1935 under the title, "Kansas Prairies And Other Poems."—Editor's Note.

When I have lived out my allotted span
According to the Great Creator's plan,
And, getting by St. Peter's watenful guard
To claim a place in Heaven as my reward,
I wonder if that shining angel band;
Will gather 'round to grasp me by the hand;
Or will they rudely thrust me out the door
Because I farmed upon Earth's distant shore?

Will I receeive my mansion free from debt?
Will I no longer have to fume and fret
About the interest due upon my land?
Will I be taxed to pay a robber band
Of profiteers, a toll for food to eat,
For robes and golden slippers on my feet?
Or when I reach that country bright and fair,
Will speculators corner things up there?

The Bible says, "The meek shall own the Earth."
But it is mortgaged now for all it's worth;
God knows we farmers have been meek enough,
We've turned the other cheek to meet the cuff
Which has been handed to us amidst jeers
As we have struggled blindly through the years.
So when at last it comes my turn to die,
I'll gladly say to mortgaged Earth "Good-bye."

# ROOSEVELT TELLS TUSKEGEE AUDIENCE OF SCHOOL'S WORTH

## President Stresses Greatness of Institution is Shown in Work of its Graduates

Tuskegee Institute, April 6 (ANP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, rode into Tuskegee institute, the world's most famous Negro institution, Thursday morning and flashing his familiar smile, told the student body, the faculty and the thousands of visitors massed to greet him that "I have always wanted to come to Tuskegee. Thirty years ago I promised Booker T. Washington that some day I was coming to visit this institution. Then in later years, I promised Dr. Moton frequently that I would be here and more recently I have given the same pledge to President Patterson.

"There are those," the President continued, "who charge me with being both persistent and stubborn. Well, perhaps I am. I am consistent, too, and though I have been a long time coming, here I am.

"I wish that almost every American could come to Tuskegee and see what is being done here. I don't know whether in any individual institution, the faculty and the students realize how much they are being watched by the outside world. The things that they are doing in their institutions count but more than that, the things which their graduates are doing, not only among their immediate neighbors but also throughout the states and the nation, count.

"As a matter of fact, because I travel about the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you do who are right here. I hear about a man or a woman, not only in the lower south, but in the middle of the country, in the north; somebody who is making good; somebody who is having an influence for human service in their community. And then I hear that he or she is a graduate of Tuskegee and that is what counts.

"I did not come to make a formal address to you. This is a homey gathering. Tuskegee is a homey place. We think necessarily and rightly in terms of the American home, and you are doing much through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home. That home today is not the home of half a century ago because of necessity. With modern inventions it must extend its interest, its contact with a great many more homes in its own community, as well as extending its contacts with people in other communities.

"Just in the same way that no one can become entirely self-contained, no state can be self-contained as a state was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming part of a nation, which, because of changing conditions, we find we have to cooperate down to the smallest unit; from the home to national affairs. Alabama can't go its own road different from the other states, neither can my state of Georgia.

'More and more they have got to plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work for the other fellow. And that is one thing you are teaching here at Tuskegee; that is one thing you are learning. You have got to cooperate with your fellow men and women by cooperating in your own community, in your own state and throughout the country.

"So that is why I have been not only interested in but very proud of all that your graduates are doing; of the fine spirit of human service that the overwhelming majority of them carry with them through their lives.

"Dr. Moton, when he spoke a moment ago, was talking about growing old. There is one thing which he exemplifies and that is, that it is a terrible thing for anybody to say, why should I keep on living? We are realizing more and more that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter what the number of years we have covered.

"Somebody has said it is grand no matter how old you get, to keep on living because there is still so much to be done—still so much to be done. That is the spirit of you youngsters, the spirit of us in middle life, and it is the spirit increasingly of the older people in our nation.

"So my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives. I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will, if I can. In the meantime, I give you my affectionate regards. Good luck to you in all the days to come."

The President's special train stopped at Chehaw, the little station on the Western of Alabama railroad, some eight miles from the school and where he was met by President Patterson. In the party were Gov. Frank L. Dixon of Alabama, U. S. Senator Hill from the same state and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of this district.

He drove first to the U. S. Veteran's facility, an off-shoot of Tuskegee in a sense, since the institute gave the government the land on which to establish the hospital. Touring the grounds of the institution which houses nearly 1,500 colored war veterans and has a staff of a score of physicians and 600 employes, all colored, he paused to shake hands with Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, head of the Veterans' hospital and his official staff, and then drove on to adjacent Tuskegee.

At the school, he drove over the 2,000 acres of campus, observed the buildings, and paused at the memorial statue to Booker T. Washington. His tour completed, the president's car was driven up a ramp to a natural platform outdoors, where he looked down upon the upturned faces of the 1,200 uniformed students drawn up in military formation in the impressive and beautiful sunken gardens which lie between Thompkins and White halls, perhaps one of the most striking campus vistas in any American school.

It had rained all night before he came, but three hours before he arrived, the sun came out warm and glorious. The grass was velvety and green, blossoms of flowers were beginning to peep out; the trees were covered with fresh green leaves, half formed. The president saw a scene of rare American Negro beauty, and the sight must have enthralled him.

President Roosevelt spoke after words of welcome by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, Dr. R. R. Moton, president-emeritus, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees.

With news reels grinding, newspaper photographers vying for shots, and reporters grouped beneath the embankment, the president waved farewell to the assembled crowd and flanked by a squadron of state motorcycle police and secret service men, drove to the town of Tuskegee where he gave a brief greeting to the assembled white school children of the village, thence to Auburn where he made a brief stop at the state agricultural school, white.

## Named Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13—(ANP)—Thomas P. Bomar, 136 S Street, N. W., this city, has been named Acting Secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, with headquarters at 1216 You Street, N. W., by President Lafayette F. Ford of St. Louis, Mo., it was announced Thursday. Attorney Bomar succeeds Leon M. Anderson, who was promoted to a Foremanship in the Washington Post Office, March 27th, and who resigned as secretary of the Alliance on April 1st.

Attorney Bomar is a veteran member of the N. A. P. E. and has been in the Railway Mail Service for 20 years.

## The NYA And The Negro

(Fourth in a series of articles contributed by H. C. Russell, NYA State Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky.)

### IV. A Balanced Program of Work and Study

The theory of cooperative education as developed at the University of Cincinnati. Tuskegee Institute, and a few other centers, has demonstrated its practicability and worth to the point of general acceptance. By the cooperative arrangements the learner is required to spend a part of his time at work at some occupation that is closely related to his vocational ambitions. In its wider applications this method implies that one learn to read by reading; to work by working; to be a good citizen by practicing good citizenship. It seeks to narrow the wide gap which traditionally exists between academic study and occupational choice and experience. The working student is to become the studious worker.

The National Youth Administration has undoubtedly rendered a valauble social service by extending some degree of opportunity for cooperative training to thousands of youths not otherwise likely to be reached. The balanced program is insisted upon in both the in-school groups and the out-of-school working groups. The high school or college student on NYA aid is expected first, to be at least a normal student who can profit by the institution's program. In addition, he must be assigned to some practical work outside the curriculum, for which he is held strictly accountable, and for which he is paid by the hour of work. On the other hand the out-of-school worker must first demonstrate his industry and worthiness to do the projects assigned him. In addition, he is required to take some form of academic or technical training as supplementary and contributory to the physical work that he is doing. The worker on a building project may spend off-hours in studying drafting or interior decorating, or, if his general education is meager, he may be simply learning to read and write the English language. A young woman who is learning home-making may be found enlarging her education by making a scrap book on etiquette, studying a course in elementary art, or a laboratory course in the science of food values.

The point is, the youth of the NYA are taught the philosophy and given various degrees of experience in what we have called the balanced type of education. Education through work is not a new concention but the extent of its application is a new phenomenon in our national practices.

### V. The NYA and the Negro Youth In Kentucky

A previous article has told of the two-fold functioning of the NYA program, for students in high school and college, and, for unemployed out-of-school youth. These two groups are served respectively by the Student-Aid program, and the Work Projects program for out-of-school youth. From the very beginning of the Youth Administration in Kentucky, Negro Youth have been part and parcel of the system.

Full quotas of students at Kentucky State College, Louisville Municipal College and the former West Kentucky Industrial College were assigned to the college aid rolls and have continued to enjoy the student prorata of fifteen dollars or less per month. More than 700 Negro students have been assisted to enter and remain in college through the opportunity thus offered. At present there are 78 Negro high and elementary schools in the state in which from one to eighty pupils are aid workers. The number varies with the size and need of the school. All receive amounts up to $6.00 per month. In all cases the student is required to do certain assigned tasks for which he is paid on the hourly basis. The money is not a gift. It is the reward for service rendered by students who must help maintain themselves in school or college. For the out-of-school youth the National Youth Administration sponsors various types of prjects at which young people may work and receive valuable experience and training. All work projects are operated as local activities in cooperation with public agencies, about 50 per cent being sponsored by school systems. Another type, the Resident Project, is a unit located at some central point to which youth come from designated areas more extensive than the local community. At these centers housing is provided, and a scheme of community living is carried out. Resident centers are now maintained in connection with Kentucky State College at Frankfort, and West Kentucky Industrial Training School at Paducah. A modified resident arrangement is being perfected at Lincoln Ridge, in cooperation with Lincoln Institute.

The number of local out-of-school projects necessarily varies from time to time. Such projects for Negroes have been conducted in Louisville, Henderson, Paducah, Bowling Green, Lexington, Covington, Winchester, and few other centers. Most of these projects are operating now.

# SLAP AT NEWSMEN AGAIN TAKEN BY CONG. MITCHELL

ATLANTA, GA., April 13 (ANP)—Stopping off in Atlanta en route to the Capital City from Tuskegee Institute, where he delivered the 56th annual Founder's Day address, Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago's famed First District and sole Negro in the Halls of Congress, last Tuesday took another slap at newsmen, angrily charging that "as usual" they had "misinterpreted" his recent farm resettlement proposal.

Plainly irritated, the Illinois solon demanded: "Why can't you fellows ever get anything right? I've never proposed anything like moving those people down there. Such a thing wouldn't work anyway. No matter if they are out of work, they wouldn't be willing now to trade the bright lights of the city for Southern rural life." He denied that his plan called for a wholesale shift of Negroes from Northern cities to Southern farms.

Stem of the congressman's tirade was his recent announcement in Washington that he planned introduction of legislation setting up "A vast program to resettle destitute city dwelling Negroes on farm lands in the South." In spite of all the talk of equality, there's no question that the commercial opportunities for the Negroes in cities, even in the North, are strictly limited."

Explaining his plan which he had talked over with President Roosevelt at last month-end. Mr. Mitchell said his chief interest was not in city residents, but those now suffering economic want in the poor rural sections of the deep South. His plan he said would call for possibly 10,000 farm resettlement units, similar to the one set up by the Government near Montgomery, Ala., which he visited on his Tuskegee trip.

To illustrate his opposition to the city housing program, Mr. Mitchell told of visiting the slum clearance project at Nashville, found it more than half empty after being open for a year. He said: "They may be all right for people who have jobs, but no matter how low the rent is, a man can't move his family in there unless he has the course of income to pay it _____Something must be done to aid our people along these lines and as I see it, the farm offers the best opportunity."

While in Atlanta, Congressman Mitchell last Tuesday addressed a crowd of 4,000 at Booker T. Washington High school. Mrs. Mitchell, who accompanied the congressman, was introduced to the assembly by Principal C. L. Harper, and spoke briefly, addressing her remarks mainly to the girl students.

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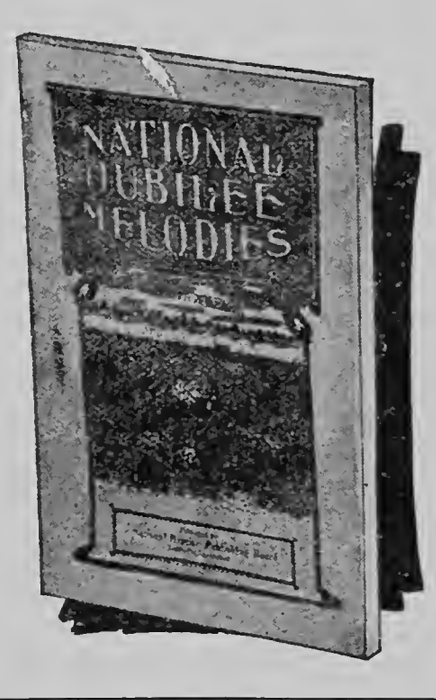


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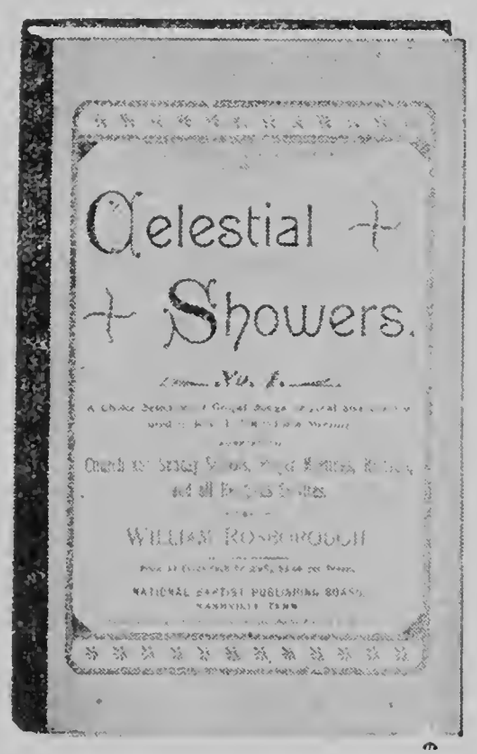


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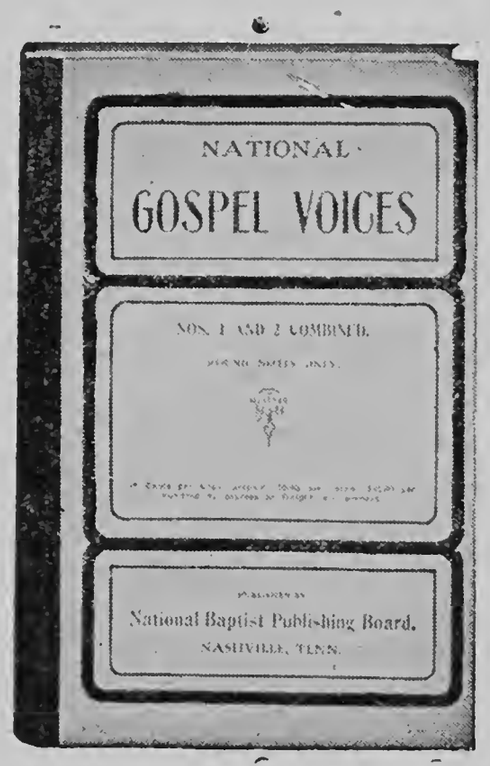


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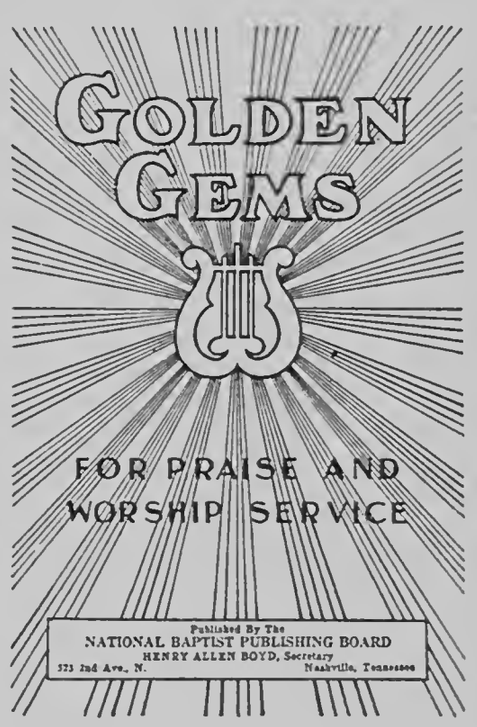


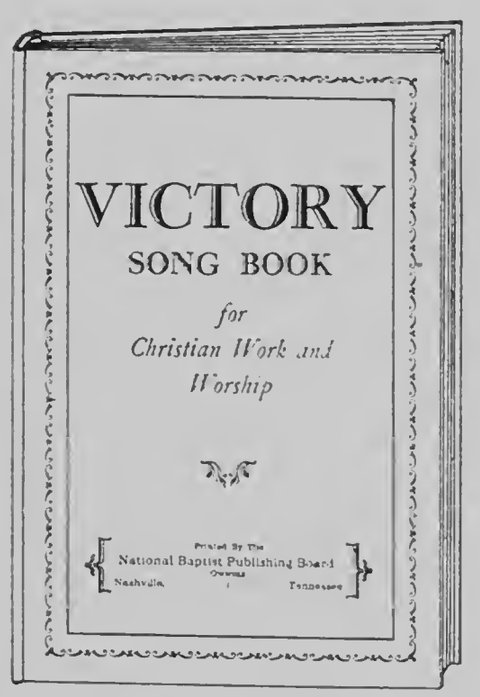


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## COTTON PLANT DEPTH STUDIES

John W. Randolph, U. S. D. A. cooperator at the Alabama Depth Studies Experiment Station in American Cotton Grower (March) writes on "Variable Depth Cotton Planting." He says in part: "In 1931, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the Department of Agriculture conceived the idea that for the best stand, cottonseed should be planted at variable depths. To accomplish this a standard cotton planter was equipped with simple attachments which caused the opening plow to move up and down making a seed furrow varying in depth one and one-half inches within the horizontal distance desired for the spacing of the final stand. In the first season's work this new system of cotton planting showed such merit that the Department obtained a basic patent which was later dedicated as a public service patent. Different spacings of the final stands of cotton are recommended by state experiment stations for various conditions throughout the cotton belt____In planting studies conducted over the past seven years comparisons have been made between the variable depth system and the constant depth system of planting____It has been found that the strongest plants seldom grow from one particular depth of seed placement. Within a short distance often the optimum depth of planting will vary as much as one-half inch. Frequently the first plants appearing above the surface of the soil may turn out to be the poorest. With the variable depth seed placement the seedlings come up over a period of several days. Each succeeding group of plans appearing above the surface encounters different conditions which may materially influence the growth and development of the seedling. Several commercial farm machinery manufacturers sell equipment for variable depth cotton planting. Such equipment can be obtained in a variety of mechanical arrangements. A few farmers have altered their own planters to permit variable depth planting. One difficulty in the past has been the tendency for certain parts to wear rapidly; also it has been difficult to make the planter penetrate hard clay soils to the desired depth. However, many farmers report that their cotton yields are so much improved that the mechanical troubles are of minor importance."

## FLOCK OF SHEEP WILL PROVIDE MEAT VARIETY

Realizing that the family needed some meat other than the pork they kill on their Pulaski county farm, Mrs. L. L. Allison decided to raise lambs to vary the menu, she told G. D. Cowsert, assistant county agent.

Last fall she bought six ewes and a ram. She has several lambs at present and plans to save the ewes to build her flock to 10 or 12. The males will be killed for meat.

The Allisons have plenty of good pasture and raise their own feed, Mr. Cowsert said.

## POLITENESS APPRECIATED

AN Irishman had been thrown over a fence by an enraged bull. He had just recovered when he noticed the bull pawing the ground and furiously tossing his head.

"If it wasn't for your bowing and scraping," said Mike, "I'd think yer threw me over on purpose."

## BOOKLET ON FSA HOUSES

Plans for the five-room houses built by the Farm Security Administration for about $1,100 became available to the public recently in a small booklet published by the Department of Agriculture, says a report in Southern Lumberman (March 15). The booklet, entitled "Small Houses," includes house plans for the $1,100 houses built on the Farm Security Administration's southeast Missouri project, and also for typical homes constructed at eight other FSA projects. Most of the houses described in the booklet are farm houses, without plumbing, but a few are urban or suburban homes. All are small homes that fall within the broad category of "lost-cost" structures. The booklet illustrates the method of construction by prefabrication and precutting, gives the floor plan for one of the typical houses and describes the materials used. The coat of the booklet is 10 cents (Supt. of Documents, G. P. O.).

## SMALLER BERRY CRATES

"The trend in berry marketing is toward smaller crates," says Col. L. Brown, in Country Gentleman (April). "Results of the past few seasons indicate that the 24-pint crate is most suitable for early strawberry sections. After the supplies of strawberries become more plentiful, consumers begin to buy a quart of berries at a time and the 24-quart crate gives best results. For most parts of the country the 24-crate will be found suitable. Raspberries should be packed in pint boxes and preferably 24-pint crates____Blackberries are preferred in quart boxes and 24-quart crates_____High quality cultivated blueberries sell to better advantage in pint boxes when prices are high, although at the height of the season quarts sell quite readily. Wild blueberries and huckleberries are taken readily enough in quart boxes. The 24-quart crate is preferable for this fruit also."

## Advantages of Dairying

(Continued from page 1)

or a total of $175 per year from the increase.

**Feed for Hogs.**

The 10 gallons of milk would return eight gallons of whey to the farm, which if properly fed to two brood sows, would help to raise $200 worth of hogs each year.

Thus, according to Mr. Collins' figures, the potential earnings from the 10 gallons of milk would be $656 annually. In addition, farm experts have calculated that each cow returns $20 worth of fertilizer to the land each year, which would total $140 in intangible returns. By proper and intelligent use of this fertilizer, it could be made worth several times that amount.

The bank of which Mr. Collins is president called attention to the fact that the growing of poultry and side crops of strawberries, peaches, cucumbers, tomatoes and other fruit and vegetable crops, could easily run the total cash income of the farm up to $1,000 annually, observes the Bee.

The figures are based on a plan of using home-grown feed at all times, and it was shown that all the feed needed could be produced on the farms of this territory.

The bank, by way of comparison, states that it would take 20 bales of cotton—60 acres of land on which to produce it—to bring in $1,000 annually. Even when butterfat was only 23 cents per pound—the lowest price the cheese plant has ever paid, the difference in annual income from the milk would be only $55.

## Farmers War Against Poverty

(Continued from Page 1.)

sold out to the Park and came down to this country.

"Well, I rented land but I did not understand how to farm and the big farmers just about figured me wages out of it. I had two good mules, two good cows, five or six hogs and $600 in the Bank of Sevier County. My children were all small, only one of them was large enough to help me.

"My wife got sick and had to have an operation. One of my boys had to have an operation next. One of my boys got hurt clearing new ground and was sick three months. One of my girls sucked a latch pin down her windpipe and it was open. I come down to one cow and all my money gone to the doctors. Oh, how blue I was right in the depression.

"But I would not give up. I had a family of ten. I leased a body of land from Mrs. Mae Laymon to clear. Me and my children cleared about 12 acres that winter. Well, there was nothing to plow.

"I met Mr. F. A. Neubert. I told him I wanted him to help me as he was a Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor for the Farm Security Administration. He helped me get a loan in 1936 and I borrowed $150. Mr. Neubert gave me all the advice he could about how to farm. I was in debt about $200 besides my loan. About two years after this I borrowed $150 more. Mr. E. E. Hunley was the R. R. Supervisor. He gave me all the advice he could and I bought a horse for $135.

"Well, I went to work doing all I could and following the plans of the RR Supervisor. I feel like I was put on my feet by the Rural Rehabilitation program. I certainly am thankful for this.

"During the last three years I have set three of my boys out to housekeeping. I am just about out of debt. I have plenty of corn and hay to do me, two good brood sows, two milk cows, one calf, nine fine pigs, one fine male hog, two three year old fillies worth $300, a good wagon and turning plow. I almost got plumb out of debt last year.

"Mr. James M. Bird, the present RR Supervisor, is helping me all he can. I am doing lots of work this winter. I will have 20 acres of corn, about twenty acres of wheat, one acre of tobacco, one-half acre garden, two acres for the canning of beans and a lot of other vegetables."

"I think this is the best thing that ever happened for the poor people that will work and be honest."

## PINE POLES SUPPLIED CHEAP BROILER HOUSE

Being short of funds didn't stop Mrs. Jack Ratcliff, Nevada county, Ark., home demonstration club member, when she wanted to go into the broiler business, said Miss Mary Dixon, home demonstration agent. A homemade poultry house was her answer.

The house is built of pine poles and has a brooder made of stone and mud. A bran sack covers the opening in the front of the house, and old lumber was used for the door, the door and window frames, and the floor.

The entire cost of the building and equipment was $6.59. Mr. Ratcliff built the house.

### Got Big Returns

Twenty-five dollars spent for 2 per cent Ceresan to treat his cotton seed before planting meant an addition of $250 to $300 to the 1938 cash income of Jack Palmer, Monroe county, he told Wyatt Mims, county agent. Mr. Palmer reported an increased yield of from 50 to 100 pounds per acre.

## Home Demonstration

(Continued from Page 1)

people. Local leaders conducted in the absence of the home demonstration agents 3,882 meetings attended by 47,613 people.

During the year the home demonstration agents assisted club leaders with conducting 86 tours to visit adult club projects and 96 tours to visit projects of 4-H Club members; 1,804 adults and 2,270 4-H Club members took part in these tours. The home demonstration agents reported 1,272 meeting with which they assisted in 1938 and 213,869 people attended these meetings.

A total of 9,502 people made office calls to the home demonstration agents for the purpose of gaining information helpful to the improvement of their farms, homes, schools, churches, and community life in general.

Displays showing the type of work carried out by the extension club members were exhibited at 189 events. In 24 counties there were county-wide home demonstration council organizations for club women and 23 home demonstration agents pertected County 4-H Club Councils for 4-H Club members. Approximately 200 council meetings were held for women and 4-H Club members during the year.

**Home Gardens—**

Club women reported 7,523 home gardens and club girls reported 14,355 club gardens which is a total of 21,878 gardens. This is an increase of 2,882 over the number reported in 1937. These gardens were means not only of furnishing fresh vegetables for the family's daily diet, but served also as means of adding many extra dollars to the family income. One hundred per cent of the club women did some canning and other types of conserving food stuffs. Women conserved a total of 314,299 containers of food and girls reported a total of 120,748 containers of food products. Club girls dried or stored 26,235 pounds of fruit and vegetables. Thus, club women and club girls conserved a total of 435,047 containers of food products, and if these containers were valued at an average of fifteen cents per quart, these home produced products are possibly a total saving to Georgia of $65,257.05. The fresh vegetables consumed in the family daily diet and other vegerables sold, plus the amount dried or fed to livestock, will add many more dollars to the amount saved by Georgia due to having the club members raise vegetables and other products at home which otherwise would have possibly been brought from other states and sold in Georgia.

**Home Poultry—**

Poultry raising on a small scale was profitable to those club women and girls who tried it out. Thousands of pounds more of poultry were used in the family diet than ever before and club women and girls made more money from selling poultry and eggs than from any other extensive project. A total of $11,885.74 was made by women and girls from sales of poultry products.

**Home Dairying—**

There was an increase in the number of cows owned and milked. Scores of families who never owned cows before managed in some way to secure one or more cows—some secured dairy calves and raised them, some bought cows, others borrowed, and still others milked for others on shares. Thus, hundreds of children and adults had an additional supply of milk and butter in the daily diet. A total of $8,540.68 was realized by club women and girls from sales of surplus milk and butter.

**Home Marketing—**

In home marketing women and girls reported a grand total of $33,548.87 made from sales including products from the garden, orchard, field, poultry, dairy, wild berries and fruits, nuts, quilts, rugs, baskets, and other miscellaneous home produced commodities. All of this was a great saving to the State of Georgia as this money might have gone out of the State to purchase these products if the people had not taken the good advice of their extension agents and other leaders, and had not produced these commodities at home.

**Lawns and Home Beautification—**

Club members in 997 homes started or improved lawns by leveling the home grounds, planting trees, shrubbery, grass, vines, and blooming flowers. Native trees and shrubbery were used to a great extent. Farm families erected 303 buildings, remodeled, repaired or painted 763 buildings, three-fourths of which were dwelling houses. The F. H. A., R. E. A., and other Federal sources were of great help to the people in their home improvement work. Electricity was installed on 54 farms and 523 farms secured some additional equipment for the farm and home.

**Clothing—**

The work done by the home demonstration agents in clothing continued to be of great value to the rural women and girls and enabled them to have more useful clothing to go cleaner and to look neater, and much more attractive; 5942 women and 9519 girls followed recommendations offered by their home demonstration agents with reference to clothing problems and as a result there was an estimated saving on the family clothing expense of $24,293.92. Remodeling, laundering, dyeing, and the care of clothing were taught in connection with the clothing problems; club women, in 1938, not only made many garments for themselves and families, but also made a good sum of money sewing for others.

**Home Management—**

An appreciable increase, in the number of families better managing their homes, was reported in the 1938 annual reports. These families also made definite efforts to better manage and train their children; 3,853 families improved the habits of their children; 1,806 families substituted positive methods of discipline in place of negative methods; 341 men and 3,484 women participated in the parent-education program under the guidance of home demonstration agents and other leaders; 10,339 children were involved in the Child Development and Parent-Education work carried out in 1938.

**Health and Sanitation—**

A total of 9,655 individuals reported having received health examinations and 13,969 individuals carried out health improvement practices according to recommendations from physicians, nurses, extension agents and other leaders.

**Extension Organization and Community Activities—**

Extension organization work was carried out in 802 rural communities with the assistance of 3654 club women, 1870 men, and 1268 other 4-H Club girls and boys.

**4-H Club Work for Girls—**

A total of 17,316 girls enrolled in 831 4-H Clubs in Georgia. This is an increase of 3,180 girls over the number enrolled in 1937, and 2,402 more girls completed their work than the number completing in 1937. A total of 27,836 girls and boys enrolled in 4-H Club work and 24,153 club members were in school in 1938. The 4-H Club work was one means of causing a large number of girls and boys who were out of school to return to school in order to take part in some of the 4-H Club activities.

A total of 14,355 girls enrolled in club garden work and 10,683 of those enrolled completed their work; 8,970 girls enrolled in home beautification work, especially in beautifying the home grounds and 6,728 of these girls completed what they set out to do; 1,757 girls took part in the wild life conservation activities and 41 club girls spent one week attending the wild life camp held last August; 142 club girls attended the State Short Course and took part in the State-wide Achievement Day program. During 1938 promotion cards were given to 7,000 club girls who completed their 4-H Club work and as a part of the State-wide Achievement Day exercises, certificates of honor were awarded to 27 club girls who had completed six or more years of 4-H Club work, the certificates being awarded by the State Extension Service cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 15, 1939 No. 4.


## MORNING STAR UNIT GIVES PROGRAM

### Rev. Haywood Smith Delivered Sermon

Redwood, Miss.—(Speeial to The Modern Farmer)—The Morning Star Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers rendered a very fine program on April 30th, which was National Farmers Day for colored farmers all over the country. The program opened with a song in which the entire membership of the ehapter joined heartily. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, then the president gave a very fine talk on the benefits of the unit in regards to new members. At the elose of this splendid talk, we had one new member added to our ehapter in the person of Rev. Geo. Staley. The welcome address was given by Miss Bessie Richardson, and at the close of this address the choir gave a fine selection. Miss Alma Porter read a very interesting paper entitled "That's What I Call a Friend." Miss Eliza Sylvester gave a very lovely solo. Miss Graee Riehardson read a paper; subjeet, "The Chureh Needs a Cleaning Paper", whieh was very good, and Miss Bessie Riehardson read us a paper, "Three Words to Young People", whieh was also much appreeiated. Rev. Haywood Smith delivered a great sermon from Matthew 18, and an offering of $5.52 was lifted The benediction was pronounced by our new member, Rev. Geo. Staley. We have also made Rev. Staley our Market Agent and we feel that in the future Morning Star Unit will aecomplish much and become a great factor in the lives of its membership.

## DRY WEATHER AFFECTS MUCH OF WHEAT BELTS

### Deterioration Reported in Parts of Kansas

Dry weather prevailed over the larger part of the winter and spring wheat areas in the last week, the weather bureau reported yesterday. Winter wheat deteriorated in parts of Kansas as a result of the dryness said the report. The crop made poor progress in parts of eentral Nebraska, and there was some deterioration in parts of Oklahoma. In most eentral and eastern distriets progress of the erop was mostly good to very good. Some wheat is heading in Texas, and jointing is extending well into Kansas and Missouri.

**Wheat Seeding Progressing.**

Seeding of spring wheat is nearing completion in parts of South Dakota and Montana, but rain is neede over a large part of the northwest. Planting of corn is general in Kansas, fairly general in Missouri, and is beginning in Nebraska, Iowa, Kentueky and the southern parts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Precipitation in the wheat belt in the last week was largely in the way of showers and in general was too light to be of much benefit to the crops.

## FLORIDA COLORED FARMERS TO EXHIBIT

### Plans for Displaying Various Products Given

Deland, Fla.—The Negro eitizens of Florida will be represented at the New York World's Fair in 1939 and 1940 aceording to E. W. Brown, manager of the Florida State Exhibit, in a reeent letter addressed to A. A. Turner, in charge of Negro Farm Agents, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee.

Free exhibit space will be furnished in the Florida building, Mr. Brown said, including exhibit cases with free illumination and placards for the Florida Agrieultural and Meehanieal College and the Negro citizens of the State in which to display samples of manufaetured artieles in miniature sizes, sueh as pine needles, wire grass and corn shuek work. Palmetto fiber and splint work, including hook and rag rug weaving, will also be shown as well as tables and chairs showing chair-bottoming with hiekory or with other splints.

An exhibit of sugar cane is planned, including six speeial varieties to be shipped to New York the last of April to be planted along with other native plants from Florida. "Flako" sugar cane syrup will be exhibited in glass and tin containers and sold in the concession sales department of the Florida exhibit, along with other native quality products from Florida.

This exhibit will be sponsored by the Florida Farmers' Co-operative Assoeiation, headed by G. D. Rogers of Bradenton, president of the Central Life Insurance Company of Tampa. Mr. Rogers urged that the farmers be eneouraged to give speeial attention to their sugar cane crops this year, from the standpoint of fertilization and eultivation, in order to inerease their syrup yields so that they may have on hand greater volumes of syrup for sale this Fall and thus participate in the benefits to be derived through the display to be made at the World's Fair.

## MARAUDING 'POSSUM IS CAUGHT IN KITCHEN

Athens, Ga.—It's a little early for folks to be planning their Thanksgiving Day dinner, but one item on the menu has already been settl d for the family of M. T. Toney. It will be roasted 'possum.

Mr. Toney was awakened in the wee hours by his wife, who insisted something was moving in the kitehen. Mindful of burglars, Mr. Toney investigated, and found his visitor was a 10-pound 'possum. It will be a Thanksgiving Day offering on the Toney Table.

"Love is divine, indifference contemptible, hate a disease."

## SURPLUS COMMODITIES NAMED

### Secretary Wallace States Available Articles Under New Food Stamp Plan

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agrieulture Henry A. Wallace has designated as surplus agricultural eommodities eight foods which may be included by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation on the list of commodities obtainable with surplus food order stamps under the recently announeed stamp plan.

The foods designated by the Secretary were butter, shell eggs, dry edible beans, dried prunes, oranges, fresh grapefruit, wheat flour and whole wheat (graham) flour, and eorn meal.

The surplus foods are to be formally listed in a bulletin issued by the FSCC and approved by the Secretary of Agrieulture. The Corporation is authorized to determine the speeific areas and the periods of time during whieh these eommodities will be eonsidered surplus. The Corporation also may remove any food from the surplus list if a ehange in marketing conditions warrants it.

"If fresh fruits and vegetables eome into surplus later in the season it is expeeted that they will be added to this list from time to time," said Milo R. Perkins, president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. "Under the food stamp plan it will be possible to assist farmers by treating surpluses of such erops on an area rather than on a national basis. For example, some of these produets may be deelared surplus for a 6 weeks' period in a given trade area. Because of this flexibility it will be possible to assist truck growers and fruit growers in moving their seasonal surpluses into an area where they can get a greater return beeause of small transportation costs. Fruits and vegetables whieh might otherwise not be marketed ean thus find their way through regular trade channels into the homes where they are most needed."

It is expeeted that the food stamp plan will be put in operation around the middle of May in Roehester, N. Y., the first experimental city seleeted. Subsequently the plan will be put into operation in other experimental eities in widely seattered areas of the United States. Under this plan, WPA workers and people receiving, or certified as eligible to reeeive, public aid may obtain free the blue surplus food stamps under provisions designed to assure that food bought with them will be in addition to the normal food purehase of the family. These blue stamps will be good in any cooperating groeery store for items on the surplus food list.

**Churches don't give half enough time to youth. They are run for the middle-aged and the old.—Burris A. Jenkins.**

## AGRICULTURE AS A WAY OF LIFE


LIBRARY JUN 20 1939 AGRICULTURE


## STATESBORO FARMER WINS PRIZE

### $500.00 Awarded to Eddie Wilson of Georgia

Eddie Wilson, owner of a 268-acre farm just southeast of Statesboro, Saturday was announced first plaee winner in the colored division of the Plan-to-Prosper program for for 1938.

Mr. Wilson won a $500 prize.

The 40-year-old prize winner has 124 acres of his farm under cultivation, the other he has in timber. Cotton is a minor crop with him.

During last year, he earned $950 from live-stoek and sold $735 worth of cotton.

With a family to support baek in 1920 and no job in sight, Wilson turned to farming, taking a job as a share-cropper. In 1920. when the "depression" came, he invested what money he had saved in a farm of his own. Since that time, he has "gone plaees", so to speak.

In diseussing farming, Mr. Wilson said:

"The program has meant an eduеation to me," he said. "It taught me to grow what I need to live on and to feed my stock and to plant what eotton I could grow and make money on.

"If any farmer grows what he needs and changes his crops around using all his waste land and adding a little fertilizers to his erops, he ean make a profit from his farm.

"A good practice is to always carry something to town to exchange for what you need instead of going to town with an empty wagon and eoming baek with a full one. If we praetice going to town with an empty wagon and coming baek with one full all the year, we will come back in the fall with an empty poeketbook and a big debt to start on next year."

## POLICE DOGS GET RADIOS; TRIALS ARE SUCCESSFUL

Sydney, Australia—Radio soon will aid Sydney poliee dogs in erime deteetion work and in searching for persons lost in the bush eountry.

Reeent trials with an Alsatian dog named Zoe, leader of the police troupe, have proved the animal's ability to understand radioed instruetions and the efficaey of the equpiment.

Entirely out of sight of the trainer Zoe sueeessfully followed the broadeast instructions. The dog's reeeiving set, a two tube affair weighing about eights pounds, is built in two seetions, one eontaining the receiver and the other the batteries. It is mounted to a saddle whieh fits over the dog's shoulders. Broadcasts are made on a nine meter wave length.

### Farm Woman Gives Her Point of View

By Elizabeth MacDonald

(In The Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin)

My home is the farm my father was born and lived on all of his eighty-one years. He had a full happy and interesting life. His love of the land and his knowledge of all that grew from and upon it, was the basis of his philosophy. Second only to that was his interest in mechanics and his ability to utilize water power into labor-saving activities for his farm.

As a homemaker, I am surrounded by the things ehosen and used by my grandmother, my mother, my generation, and the next. One of my theories is that we should hold on to the best of the past and be ready to advance with the present and the future. I hope you will pardon me for introdueing my subjeet with this personal point of view, but perhaps I ean make my points elearer by this method than by any other.

Agriculture as a way of life seems to mean many different things to different people. Within the span of my memory, many different attitudes have been in vogue in regard to life on farms and in partieular, the life of a farm woman. As a matter of fact, life on farms differs as widely as, for instanee, life in a pent-house differs from that in a slum tenement in the city. In the eity, the major extent of life depends upon the earning ability of the breadwinner, while on the farm, this depends a great deal upon the ideals, thrift and skill of the homemaker. I would not like you to think that I do not consider money necessary for well-being in the country. It is increasingly important with each generation and right now the tragedy of deeaying farm buildings and equipment due to small farm means and an almost entire laek of extra farm labor is serious.

Some people emphasize the God-given advantages of living in the country and feel that all farmers should be satisfied with these alone. Many farmers have had to be satisfied with these blessings for some time and they have carried on largely due to the faet that those who have gone before had builded well. The true farmer always appreciates the natural forces and finds contentment in his home and peaee in his community if given half a ehance. We grow to love and revere the earth and the rain and the sun, and we have pleasure and a sense of obligation in the part whieh we ean play in making the land produce.

I am at a loss to know how to express the farmer's attitude clearly. I can do no better perhaps than quote from that great teacher and poet of eountry life, L. H. Bailey: "The outlook to nature is, of eourse, the outlook to optimism, for nature is our governing eondition and is


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# INCOMES OF FARMERS IN THE EAST SHOW HUGE GAINS UNDER WET LAW

### New York State Agricultural Station Reports on Far-reaching Effect of Repeal—More Milk Consumed, too—Big Decline in Drunkenness

Farmers in the grain producing States have profited immensely as a result of the repeal of the 18th Amendment, but few persons would expect that benefit to extend into the Eastern States to any great extent. However, statistics released by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., show the far-reaching effect of Repeal.

Prior to Repeal, New York State farmers planted only 15 acres to hops. From 1933 to 1937 the hop acreage increased to 234 acres. During 1937 the yield was 140,400 pounds for which the growers were paid between 30 and 38 cents a pound. The average return on an acre was $200. In some cases the product was of such high quality that the yield brought $400 an acre.

The use of grapes for beverage purposes also showed marked gains with an increase from an average of 50 per cent in 1934 to 75 per cent in 1937. For the three years prior to Repeal the average ranged from 13 per cent to 31 per cent.

While recognizing the economic benefits to certain groups of farmers, the New York State Liquor Authority has made a study to ascertain if the farmers had suffered a loss through a decline in the drinking of milk, the prediction of which was one of the economic arguments used against Repeal. The same contention still is being advanced by Prohibitionists. The inquiry in New York, however, proves the argument to be without merit.

Increased milk consumption as reported by the New York State Milk Research Council shows that the figures for the New York Metropolitan area for 1937 are somewhat higher than the figures in the good year of 1929 and just under the all-time totals of 1930.

Other advantages of Repeal in New York are cited in an editorial in a recent issue of the New York Times, which in part says:

"In this State the number of driving licenses suspended or revoked for intoxication during 1938 was nearly 30 per cent less than the corresponding number during 1937; arrests for offenses in which intoxication figured dropped about 12 per cent; and a survey indicated that, in hotels at least, young people were drinking less than they did during Prohibition days.

"The total consumption of alcoholic beverages of all sorts has dropped off a little since last year. Drinking is certainly habitual with large numbers of our citizens, but the liquor is better and the environment more wholesome than under Prohibition."

## COOPERATION

(From Consumers Guide)

**A COLD STORAGE** locker plant built into a cooperative grocery is one "frozen asset" that's proving valuable to a Farmer's Union cooperative in Iowa. The locker plant, according to its manager, has not only tied membership closer to the store, but has also brought city people into the farmer-owned cooperative in growing numbers. Each of the 324 lockers holds from 150 to 250 pounds of meat. The co-op's manager warns against cheap construction, and advises building no fewer than 300 lockers.

The plant cost $8,000, which does not include the cost of a building to house it, since it was made a part of the already going grocery store. Thirty carloads of livestock are expected to run through these lockers in a year. When all the lockers have been rented, a net saving each year of $2,000 is looked for. Revenue comes from renting lockers at $10 a year, and a charge of 1 cent a pound for processing the meat brought in for storage.

A COMMUNITY REFRIGERATION plant of the locker storage type is planned by 300 farm families near Pipua, Ohio. They have secured a $15,000 loan from the Rural Electrification Administration to build the plant. The REA regards the loan as "an experiment likely to lead to widespread use of community plants." The cooperative's lines, among the first in the country to be built with REA funds, will bring power to the refrigerator plant. The 300 lockers, each of 6 cubic feet capacity, will be rented to members. The rental return is calculated as "ample to retire the loan, pay for electricity used from the cooperative lines, and to provide additional funds for payrolls and working capital. Aside from supervisory and engineering tasks, once the plant is in operation, the greater part of the labor will be performed by the farm members."

FIRST RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP to select a woman for its president is one in Illinois. This association recently received a loan of $403,000 from the Rural Electrification Administration to enable it to build 366 miles of line to serve its 1,271 members. Other REA aided organizations have women on their boards of directors, but this is the first one to have a woman as executive head.

"If REA projects are to be successful, not only on the basis of pay-out, but on the basis of rendering the largest possible service to rural communities," remarks Rural Electrification Administrator John M. Carmody, "more and more farm women must take an active part in the program from the beginning. In many cases the women will derive more benefit from the use of electricity than the men. They are more conscious of its need—many of them will redesign their homes—they will have new kitchens and new kitchen arrangements. They want to know what electricity will do for them. They want to know what it will cost. The best way to find out about all of these things is to participate actively in the program. Every REA board of directors should have women on it as active members."

ONE ANNUAL summer attraction for cooperators is the conference tour of Nova Scotia. For the third successive year, this tour is being sponsored by the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. together with the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University of Antigonish, Nova Scotia. In 1937 and 1938 some 300 people from the United States made the trip to see Nova Scotia's cooperative in action. This year's tour is set for August 21—September 2.

IN THE SECOND labor-and-co-operative confab in recent months, co-op leaders sat down with trade unionists from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in a week-end of discussions on mutual aims and working relationships. The Racine, Wisconsin, Consumers' Co-operative was host to 150 delegates who came from 20 unions and farm and city cooperatives in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, and Ohio. Agreement seemed to prevail on the possibility of having labor and the cooperatives work together to achieve a common goal of a higher American standard of living.

COOPERATION will get a professorship all to itself at Laval University in Quebec. The university's School of Social Sciences declares that it "attaches particular importance to this new Chair which will have as its purpose the spreading, people, the idea of the common effort not only among our intellectual elect, but also among the masses of the basis of the cooperative movement."

LEARNING BY DOING is more and more the rule in consumer education. Latest group of students to try consumer cooperation on their own are the pupils at the Askvo, Minnesota high school. Thirty-six of them are members of their own cooperative. Through it they buy pencils, paper, and other school supplies. Once a month they have an "educational and business meeting," when they take up balance sheets and operating statements.

LABELS that enable consumers to buy groceries by grade and by facts, have been adopted by five regional consumers' cooperative wholesales. Through their national headquarters, the five wholesale associations—whose affiliated retail groceries do a total business of over 5 million dollars a year—are putting a uniform co-op label on their canned foods. Government grades are utilized where they are available. A short statement of cooperative principles also appears on the label, which has been designed by a cooperative design service.

Consumer cooperatives are selling more and more Government-graded canned fruits and vegetables and meat. A cooperative wholesale in Chicago has put out a readable 4-page circular entitled "How is the Consumer Protected by Government Grading?" A few headings of the pamphlet indicate its scope: "Grades A, B, C—what they mean," "How to save by buying graded canned foods," Scientific reliability," "You—the Consumer—last to be informed," "Your co-op buyers—Grade score sheets."

## FINDS 7 LEAF CLOVER GROWING IN BACK YARD

Mrs. Adeline Rutz's luck runs almost double. The unusual clover she found last Monday in her back yard had seven leaves. In the same clump there also were five and six leaf specimens.

And no one can tell Mrs. Rutz that the old tradition is false. She found a five leaf clover two years ago and insists that good fortune showered down. The legend of good fortune attached to the four leaf clover is lost in antiquity. It is said that Eve carried one away with her from the Garden of Eden. Other antiquarians believe that the legend originated with the Druids.

# BUSINESS MAGAZINE WITH A. L. HOLSEY AS EDITOR, ISSUED

CHICAGO, May 18 (ANP)—"Negro Business," the new quarterly magazine published by the National Negro Business league, made its initial bow this week.

The attractive periodical, whose prime purpose is to chronicle examples of Negro achievement in business and to discuss matters of economic interest, has articles in the first issue by C. C. Spaulding, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Atty. A. T. Walden, George W. Cox, Dr. R. R. Moton, Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, Mrs. F. V. Smart and M. S. Stuart. The issue also contains a report of the Houston convention of the league which was held last August.

In an article entitled, "Looking Ahead with Negro Business," President C. C. Spaulding says, "We are led to conclude that the Negro is unquestionably awakening to his opportunities in the field of business. This is evidenced by the fact that in America he is now engaged in some hundred thousand commodity-selling and personal service forms of business.

"I join in the general belief that the beginning of a new prosperous era is at hand. But regardless of the outcome, business within our group is securely entrenched, and firmly believe that the future holds every promise of better and more efficiently managed Negro enterprises as time moves on."

Negro Business is published at Tuskegee institute, with A. L. Holsey as editor, and Robert R. Moton, Jr., as business manager.

## HIGH BIDDING FOR FARM

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Like a snowball rolling down hill farm subsidies gather size and momentum as they go.

The election comes next fall, and the farm vote is a crucial factor. So the senate has tacked an additional $382,000,000 to the already generous farm bill passed by the house. The bill calls for a stupendous total of $1,215,000,000 for agriculture for the next fiscal year.

President Roosevelt has demanded that the proposed increase in the farm subsidies be accompanied by new taxes to raise the necessary revenues. But taxpayers are voters, too, and the senate probably will, as usual, check the bill to posterity.

All but a minor fraction of the more than a billion dollars, which the senate bill appropriates, would go for rental and benefit payments for the landowners. Aside from a small sum to be spent on the farm tenancy program, the bill entirely overlooks the needs and claims of the 2,000,000 workers who, the Farm Security administration finds, have been displaced by the crop control program and farm mechanization. Only a few of these 2,000,000 persons vote.

The house, let us hope, will stand its ground and turn down the senate's increases. If it does not, the President should veto the bill and require congress to rewrite the appropriation at a reasonable figure. Addition of a quarter billion dollars to the national debt in order to provide a special election year gift for the farmers is on an exact par with packing the relief rolls a few weeks before election day.

Customer: "This milk isn't good any more."

Farmer: "I know it, mister. Our cows haven't been contented since they tore down that sign with the handsome bull on it."

## RARE COMBINATION

Old Fruitful is not a beautiful cat, nor a rare one. In fact, in the past nothing about her has been deemed remarkable, neither her vast appetite for rats nor the 19 kittens she has given birth to at the Chicago Zoological park at Brookfield.

But now comes a change in her status. She has adopted Lulu, an orphaned baby raccoon, and that is something cats usually don't do. More important, she tends it with far more devotion than she tends her own newborn kittens, a tiny tortoise shell and a tiny black one.

Lulu came to her Tuesday after she and four other baby raccoons were discovered in a chimney of a farm house near Antioch. The five, their eyes still closed, seemed half-starved when found. All they could do was cling tenaciously to anything that touched them.

Two of the foundlings were placed with a zoo raccoon, who recently had a litter of five herself. Two more went to Otto Holdick, night keeper, to be fed by hand with an eye dropper. The fifth went to Old Faithful, purely as an experiment, and Old Faithful seems to love it.

"It's remarkable," Robert Bean, assistant zoo director said, "that she would accept it at all. Yet it clings to her everywhere she goes."

## SOUND DOCTRINE

(Topeka Daily Capital.)

The Capital has speculated editorially on the newly appointed justice of the Supreme court, William O. Douglas, his lack of judicial experience and whether he will prove to be radical, conservative or moderate as a member of the highest court in the world. It is our opinion that even if he starts out as a radical his tendency will be to become more conservative with years and experience.

Our attention has been called to a comparatively recent expression of the fundamental viewpoint of the new justice which we think is worth repeating. Here it is:

"We are a capitalistic economy and only so long as we remain a capitalistic economy will we remain a democracy. Capitalism and democracy are Siamese twins; they can not live if separated. An effective job requires a leadership of business and alertness of industry to its own responsibilities. Industry has it in its power to take the lead in putting its whole corporate house in order. Every such chore should not be left to the government. Let us not look to government for leadership except where self-help breaks down.

That seems to us to be about as sound and clear a statement of the American idea as we have seen. If the new judge holds to that he will prove to be a great judge.

## Memphis Christian Acts Natural, Then Offers An Apology

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 18 (By Rev. S. H. Sweeney for ANP)—Either forgetting where he was or else not caring, Dr. Lud H. Estes, white Memphis minister and secretary of the Methodist Uniting conference, from the floor of the conference last week used the epithet, "nigger," in refering to a member of the Negro race. He apologized afterward.

Those who are always looking for trouble usually find more than their share of it.

# ALLEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DRAW CHALK LINE FOR THEIR NEW PREXY

## Youngsters Set Forth in Seven Demands Big Order For Next "Boss" to Fill

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18 (By I. M. A. Myers for ANP)—The student council of Allen university has petitioned the alumni, bishop and trustees to elect a man of training and prestige to head Allen, one of the leading colleges of the African Methodist Church. The vacancy at Allen occurred in March on account of the death of Eugene Howard McGill. Dean T. B. O'Daniel is acting president. There are many candidates in the field, but the students ask for a monumental character as their "prexy."

The letter released from the student council sets forth the following requirements:

7. Our president should be a man who has a life expectancy of at least 25 years.

2. He should be a man ambitious only to advance humanity through the agency of education, in the school and this by providing the best by way of educational facilities for those who come under his supervision.

3. He should be a man who through training, character, personality and experience is able to hold his own whenever and wherever leading educators throughout the nation gather. He should always be endowed with the necessary social graces, that attract rather than repel.

4. He should be a man well schooled in the study of individual differences, recognizing that every young man and every young woman is a distinct personality with highly significant potentialities which it is the duty of the school to study and develop.

5. He should be a man of fluent and logical speech. and of trenchant and facile pen; one whose literary life and contributions from time to time may react favorable toward the institution.

6. He should be a man of local, national and international outlook, thoroughly alive to the social and economic conditions at home and abroad; a man of civic learning, believing in the equality of all citizens under the constitution of the United States.

7. He should, it goes without saying, be a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

# OHIO ADOPTS PLAN TO GET JOBS FOR COLORED WORKERS

## G.O.P. Legislator of Cincinnati Credited With Idea Party Will Follow

CLEVELAND, O., May 18 (ANP)—What has been described as the most significant forward step in recent years to get more jobs for Negro workers and rescue them from economic serfdom was revealed here this week when it was learned that the state of Ohio has made up its mind to see what can be done to relieve unemployment among Negroes.

Responsible for starting the ball rolling in the job-getting program is Representative Chester K. Gillespie Cleveland lawyer and civic leader, who finally succeeded in persuading the state Republican administration to do something concrete and effective about the deplorable situation.

Accepting the Gillespie plan, state officials agreed to hire four Negroes in Cleveland; two men and two women; and one man, one woman, both colored, in six other Ohio cities, their duty being to call on leaders of business and industry, important executives and utility officials, and ask them to share their jobs with Negroes.

The six other cities where the job-getting program will be started are Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Toledo and Youngstown. Negroes employed to do this work will not be primarily politicians, but well-trained college people who can put the job over in a vigorous manner. They will have offices in the Ohio State Employment Service branches now established in the cities mentioned.

Starting salaries of the Negro representatives will be $135 per month for the men and $105 per month for the women, with increases to be granted later on merit. Concerning the new set-up, director of the Ohio State Employment Service division, W. T. Doe, said this week,

"Mr. Gillespie, Republican representative of Cuyahoga county, is to assume responsibility for contacting the proper people in these communities so that the recommendations of properly qualified people may be made as quickly as possible, and appointments made without delay. Complete specifications for these jobs will be mailed to Mr. Gillespie, so that he can proceed at once on the problem."

Interviewed by an ANP reporter soon after his plan had been adopted, Representative Gillespie declared: "This is the most thrilling experience I have ever encountered, and I believe it is the most important thing the administration can do for Negroes to improve their economic standing. Here in Cleveland, 70 per cent of the Negroes are on relief, while only 7 per cent of the white people are on relief, showing clearly that the available work is not being shared with Negroes.

"After we get the system set up in Ohio, we are going to ask the federal government to survey it and then attempt to sell the system to every state in the union. I believe Negroes all over the country will be tremendously interested in this important step taken by the administration here in Ohio to improve the economic status of the Negro. As I see it now, we are virtually economic slaves."

## DR. CARVER'S DISCOVERIES TO BE SHOWN

### Tuskegee Scientist To Have Exhibit At Harlem Fair

New York, A special exhibit of some of the many products discovered by the famed scientist, George W. Carver, in the field of agricultural chemistry was on display at the Negro Industrial Fair in Harlem, May 15, it was announced by Ralph O. Gothard.

A letter from Dr. Carver's assistant, A. W. Curtis, was received last week saying that the exhibit is being prepared especially for the Industrial fair and though in a limited way, will be similar to the Carver museum, now being assembled at Tuskegee institute.

Mr. Curtis has also agreed to become a member of the advisory committee of the fair instead of Dr. Carver who because of ill health will not be able to serve.

Other plans for the fair are going along at a rapid rate. More than 50 manufacturers, artists and other persons have reserved booths for the exhibits and action-picture work spaces.

The Consumers and Craftsmen's guide, sponsor of the fair, gave its second annual dinner at the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, March 26.

## GREENE COUNTY BOY'S CALF IS NAMED WINNER

Augusta, Ga.,—While hundreds of farmers, club boys, livestock specialists, newspaperman and officials of the Twin-States Livestock Association looked, and a grade Hereford calf weighing 900 lbs. and owned and fed out by Melvin Stephens of the Woodville Community in Green County was judged grand champion of the Negro Division of the Augusta Fat Cattle Show held last week in Augusta.

### Champion Brings

Melvin's Calf as grand champion brought 13.20 per pound. Milton Stephen a twin brother of Melvin took second place in the heavyweight class and was beaten for reserve champion by a club boy from Burke County. These boys after paying for their calves and other expenses had $161.00 left for feed and labor. All of their feed was produced on their farm.

The other five boys feeding calves in Green County also made money on their projects. C. L. Tapley is County Agent there.

## THE D. A. R. AND MISS ANDERSON

(N. Y. Herald-Tribune)

The Daughters of the American Revolution, by definition inherent in their name, are the descendants of those who fought to make this country free and to establish a government which would hold to certain ideals—ideals which seemed high at the time and which, come to think of it, still seem high. The fact makes it all the more astonishing that the D. A. R. should have refused to permit Miss Marian Anderson, the distinguished Negro contralto, to give a recital in Constitution Hall, Washington, on the evening of April 9. It happens that the D. A. R. owns the hall and has the technical right to refuse its use to any one it sees fit. However, there is little wonder that persons of many faiths and many occupations have been delighted to make a vigorous protest. If such a snub to a Negro singer had occurred somewhere in the deep South, it might have been understandable, although just as regrettable. But to see such a thing in the nation's capital, with the Daughters of the American Revolution the chief culprit, is, to use a word of extreme mildness, dismaying. In the past, on occasion the D. A. R. has stepped from the sublime to the ridiculous; in the case of Miss Anderson this distinguished old American organization has outdone itself.

## TIPSY MULE WAGON DRIVER GETS 30 DAY JAIL SENTENCE

Cambridge, Ill., March 9—(Special.)—Eddie Medley of Cambridge was sentenced to thirty days in the country jail by Judge Charles G. Davis on a charge of driving a mule drawn wagon while drunk. Medley and a companion, Ted Johnson, of Cambridge, were arrested by Sheriff Fred Swanson when the mule team ran away. Johnson, charged with vagrancy, was sent to jail for sixty days.

A small boy is a pain in the neck when he is around, and a pain in the heart when he is not.

Friend: "Were you excited when you first asked your husband for money?"

Wife: "Oh, no, I was calm—and collected."

# START FOOD STAMP PLAN TO DISTRIBUTE "SURPLUS" TO NEEDY

## Government Expects to Aid Both Farmers and Relief People With Experiment

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18 (ANP)—Arrangements for starting the U. S. Department of Agriculture's new food stamp plan here have been completed, it was learned this week.

According to information from the Washington office of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, the plan was decided on last March 13, and will function through the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation. The plan aims at wider consumption of surplus farm products by increasing purchasing power of low-income families. During the experimental period in Rochester (2 to 4 months), the distribution of surpluses will take place through wholesale and retail grocery outlets.

Rochester grocers have indicated a willingness to push the sale of surplus products to all consumers under the plan, which soon will be extended to five other experimental cities. Families eligible for the local experimental plan include WPA workers, mothers receiving pensions, folks receiving old-age pensions and unemployed who are getting public assistance.

Here's how the plan works: Families certified for public aid will be offered the chance to buy orange-colored stamps—which will serve as purchasing power at any grocery store. Those buying orange stamps, blue stamps will be given free. These blue stamps will buy certain surplus foods at any grocery. Value of the blue stamps (given free) will be 50 per cent. (one half) the value of orange stamps purchases. That is, for every dollar's worth of orange stamps bought by a family, 50c in blue stamps will be given free.

No family will be permitted to buy more than $1.50 of orange stamps for each member of the household, each week, and the minimum purchase of orange stamps will be $1 per person. Secretary Wallace said that should the new plan succeed, it will make three distinct contributions to the public welfare.

"1. It will get more surplus farm products into consumption; that will help agriculture. 2. It will provide more and better food for low-income families; that will improve the public health and benefit the future of our people. 3. It will increase the volume of merchandise moving through the normal channels of trade; that will help all business."

With a population of 330,000, Rochester has several thousand families who are receiving some form of public assistance. Nearly 5,500 heads of families are employed on WPA projects and conditions here are considered ideal for trying out the new food stamp plan.

## Sold Church He Didn't Own; He's In Jail House Now

NEW YORK, May 11—(ANP)—William Corbin, the man who sold a New York pastor a church on time payments, but who could not deliver the church, was convicted of grand larceny this week and sentenced to 2½ to 5 years in Sing Sing.

Corbin and another man who has not been arrested sold a church to the Rev. N. Frazier for a small sum down and the remainder in time payments, which amounted to $630 before the pastor became suspicious when keys given him didn't fit the doors of the church. It was brought out at the trial that the man had also sold Rev. Frazier a large auto on time.

# FORM ORGANIZATION OF BERRY GROWERS

GREENVILLE, ALA., (ANP)—Negro farmers of the Garland community located near here have, under the leadership of Elliott Robbins, Negro County Agent organized the Colored Strawberry Growers Association which is a cooperative marketing and purchasing unit.

Adam Golson, president of the Association reports the recent purchase of a carload of 2,500 strawberry crates at considerable savings in cost for the individual members.

## Fashionette

By Hazel L. Griggs for ANP

FASHIONS FOR THE FAIR!

Most of us, thoroughly World's Fair conscious by now, with two gigantic expositions beckoning to us from either coast, are very likely wondering what to include in our wardrobes in order to best enjoy the exhibits in a fashionable as well as a comfortable manner.

Because the weather will soon be quite warm, and cottons, always perfect for sultry days, are high fashion and extremely eye-filling this year, my suggestion for those who go gadding off to either Fair is a wardrobe dominated by cottons. And cottons are equally good this season for daytime, dressy or evening wear.

Needless to say, rumple-fabrics are most important for travel wear and now that most of the new gingham, piques, calicos and linens are sanforized, they come in this category of wrinkle-resistant materials. We may, therefore, use them as much as we like in assembling our wardrobes.

In the cotton wardrobe, a gingham suit may well be that most important costume, for such a suit is trim and neat, may be worn for many occasions and the jacket may be doffed if the sun beams down too lustily. An attractive outfit of this type is a black and white check affair, consisting of short jacket and skirt all-white pique or batiste blouse. It is brightened by red accessories. Another pert jacket costume combines a red and white plaid gingham blouse with navy linen skirt, topped by a navy linen bolero.

Along with this basic costume, you will want several other washable dresses in calico, linen or swiss; some matching turbans; a playsuit or slacks, several pairs of string and fabric gloves, which can be kept fresh; and a roomy string or linen bag, also toubbable. Several pairs of comfortable walking shoes, of course will be indispensable, and a change of cotton sweaters and blouses will not be amiss. A pretty combination in the sweater and skirt group is a white cotton pull-over worn with a red linen swing skirt.

For dancing, if you're wise, you'll also include cottons, for the dotted swiss, organdy and embroidered batiste dance frocks were never lovelier. Occasionally the cottons tie-up with silk for novel effect. For example, a permanent stripe pique skirt with lots of flare has a bodice of black taffeta. And here is in many instances, we find the black, white and red combination which is so popular.

In view of the fact that you will encounter some cool weather in your Fair visit, especially in San Francisco where nights are extremely chilly, by all means include a wool dress or suit and a medium weight topcoat in your Fair-bound luggage. Add a silk dress or two and one "special date" ensemble to your classic cottons, and you have a wardrobe that will see you through from the Perisphere to the Cotton Club. So, off with you now, and best wishes for a happy holiday at New York's World of Tomorrow or San Francisco's Golden Gate Panaroma.

The fire you kindle for your enemy often burns yourself more than him.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

# *EDITORIALS*

FROM THE BIBLE

"And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

### WINGED MESSENGER

I watched a slender silver bird
Return as God had planned,
And like a plane it circled twice
Before it sought to land.
It flew along a lonely trail
And found its home once more—
And I had seen a miracle
Beyond my kitchen door.
—Hilda Butler Farr.

### TENANTRY—A DYING SYSTEM

The tenant-system of farming in this nation is doomed. Our children will probably live to see the day when farms for rent and farms to sharecrop will be as hard to find as hens' teeth. During the past few years thousands of tenants and sharecroppers of the cotton-belt have been forced to seek other employment for themselves and families in the towns and cities. Illinois, a northern state, in many counties there were not enough farms for rent to meet thet demands ow prospective renters this year. Farms for rent have been gradually growing scarcer.

Power farming has played a big part in pushing tenants off farms and this system of farming is growing rapidly. Tractors are going on some farms twenty-four hours a day during busy seasons. Farms are being consolidated into larger units and fewer men are required to run them. Farm labor is being hired by the hour in many places and farmers generally claim they get better results. They also claim that supervised farming by farm owners is better for the land than tenant farming.

As usual, when farming becomes a big business, the owner of the big farm loves the dollars he piles up from his farming operations much better than he loves the farm itself. The big business man is seldom a good farmer, in the sense that most of us recognize and define a good farmer. The sure-enough good farmers of the future, like the good farmers we have known in the past, will be the owners and lovers of family-sized farms.

And, though we must face the fact that tenantry and the sharecropping system is dying, and, though we realize that a great majority of Negro farmers are tenants and sharecroppers, we are not inclined to worry much about the future of this group. Good tenants of any race or nationality are good farmers and when such tenants make money for themselves and their landlords they usually buy farms of their own. Our good tenants and sharecroppers will become farm owners too if they have the opportunity. The opportunity is present NOW.

Our good tenant farmers and sharecroppers should purchase farms NOW. Now is the time to investigate, to plan and to sacrifice. The race and the nation will be better off when a million colored farmers own and love their family-sized farms.

### THAT PIONEERING SPIRIT

We were conversing recently with an eighty-odd year old colored farmer. He told us about his parents, who left Kentucky shortly after the Civil War and settled in the state of Kansas. They lived in a dugout for five years and slept on the bare ground. One winter they survived by eating parched corn. They were unable to purchase any food. But they toughed it out, reared a large family, and eventually owned the farm this son possesses now, one of the finest farms in his section of the state

We know a young Arkansas colored farmer who has purchased 40 acres of dark, sandy loam at twenty-five dollars an acre. The farm was purchased from a lumber company. They gave him a two year lease and then a sales contract. Gradually he is clearing the land. He has a new log house, with porches, curtains, flowers and trees. He has a truck garden to feed his family. He has some pigs and chickens.

The first year was the hardest. This year he expects to make between 16 and 17 bales of cotton. He has ten years to pay for the place and says he may need a little more time than that, but he will pay for it. He has had to fight great trees which had to come down, underbrush, rattlesnakes, sickness and the lack of cash. But the good soil is with him and his fields of cotton, corn and hay prove that he is not afraid of work.

We believe there are thousands of colored farmers in this country who have that pioneering spirit. These farmers do not want to be set on improved farms, be given model homes and be supervised by the government. They want their freedom. They want to go at it like real pioneers. They want to stand on their own feet. They only want half a chance, and, if given that, they will prove what they can do.

The government should give the pioneers a chance, farmers who are not afraid to chop down trees, and, if necessary, subsist on parched corn. Give the pioneers a chance, farmers who want to build their own homes, who think more of a mule than an auto, who think more of sunlight than of electric light, who are not scared of mud roads, who have more experience than book-learning. Give these farmers a chance. All they want is land to live on, they will get the rest.

Land sharks are buying up thousands of acres of cut-over land each year. They get such land cheap. They advertise and sell it to pioneer farmers at 100 per cent profit. Much of this land could be purchased by the government.

The model farm colonies are all right. They are all right for the fortunate would-be-gentleman-farmers, necessarily few in number, who live on the model farms and are helped out of every difficulty by the friendly hand of the government. But the pioneer farmers are not made out of such stuff. They can't be model men on model farms. They are rough, independent individuals and they want to be on their own.

The government should beat the land-sharks to this land these pioneer farmers need. It is reported that one model farm colony has cost the government one and a half million dollars. There are only 500 farm families in the colony. The same amount of money would buy enough "rough" land to satisfy the desires and needs of five thousand pioneer farmers.

We suggest that the government experiment a little more, buy up some land and re-sell to a few thousand Negro tenants and sharecroppers. Put these pioneers on their own and let's see what will happen We bet in ten years time some of the advocates of the model colonies will be saying, "Who would have thought it?"

### KEEP OUT OF SINK-HOLES

The writer was reared on a rocky and hilly Kentucky farm that had at least one sink-hole to every five acres. On the edge of these sink-holes the grass grew the greenest, and quite often the unwary and hungry calf, colt, or lamb that went too close to the edge of the hole after the tender grass would tumble in. When we missed some animal we would hastily inspect the sink-holes and would usually find it badly injured or dead.

Before it is too late, colored farmers and farm workers should learn that some organizations seeking their support and membership are simply sink-holes, beautiful around the edge but dangerous. Beware of organizations that preach hate and confusion, that advocate strikes, that claim you can gain more by fighting than by reasoning. Membership in such organizations will increase your difficulties. Your burdens will grow heavier. You will lose far more than you will gain. You will make your friends, enemies.

We believe also, it is best for colored farmers to keep out of farm organizations which are not officered, led or supported by farmers of our own race. The Negro farmer is kept at the back door of such organizations, no matter what is promised him. He has very little say, so in such organizations. Negro farmers have their own religious organizations, their churches, and they should have and be members of their own business organization, their local farm organization.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers is not one of the sink-holes. Play safe, join and help build and support the N. F. C. F. It can do as much for you as any other farm organization can, it can do its work for you in a better way, it is a race organization from top to bottom and some old day, colored farmers are going to be mighty proud of it. Get your Unit going and make history, and make yourself a better farmer and a better man.

### WE ARE TOO POOR

The Negro group in this nation is too poor. Poverty is just about the only thing we have concerned and it has added nothing to our welfare or progress. Our forefathers probably could be poor and happy too, but we of today are not like that. Poverty only increases our misery.

Some of us have little individual ability and such will always be poor. Some of us are poor on account of sickness and other things over which we have no control. But most of us are poor on account of carelessness, lack of foresight, lack of nerve, lack of ability to stick together, lack of a strong desire to have something in this world, and lack of will-power to compel us to have, plan and sacrifice until we get what we want.

Farmers should teach their children the value of a dollar. Let the boy or girl earn some money and teach them to spend it wisely. Improve their minds, hearts and bodies. To do away with poverty we must do this one thing. We must make every effort to improve ourselves and our children. When we improve ourselves then we will improve our co ndition.

### DANDELIONS ARE NOW OUT

Yellow tops of dandelions are beginning to show up in sunny spots along south slopes of hillsides. Many families already are picking the tender leaves for greens. Others are preparing for the annual drudgery of digging the plants out of their lawns. Some advocate the use of dandelion greens as good for the stomach and for the lawns.

Dandelion leaves are rich in vitamins and minerals and are said to make appetizing greens, salads, and sandwiches. Here is a recipe for preparing dandelion greens, suggested by Miss Mary Meade, cooking editor of THE TRIBUNE:

"Dandelions, to be tender and succulent, should be gathered before they have blossomed. After blossoming, the flavor becomes too bitter for most palates. Wash the leaves carefully and cut off the root ends. Cook in a large amount of boiling, salted water, uncovered, until just tender. Drain in a colander. Serve with salt, pepper, a little vinegar, and several tablespoons of chopped crisp bacon."

**RECIPE FOR SANDWICHES**

Here is Miss Meade's recipe for dandedlion sandwiches: "Use crisp young leaves and tear them apart. Arrange on slices of buttered bread, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and lemon juice, and cover with another buttered slice. Serve when freshly made." Miss Meade also suggests using dandelions as salads and as wilted greens.

Dandelions often are cultivated for use as spring greens. The cultivated kinds are much larger than the common lawn variety. There is a wide difference of opinion whether dandelion always should be relentlessly destroyed or whether attempts should be made to keep them in check where they are not wanted while cultivating them for their various useful purposes in other places. Many enjoy the early yellow blooms. The roots sometimes are roasted, ground, and mixed with coffee.

Opinions also differ as to the best methods of ridding lawns of dandelions. Many lawnkeepers insist that the most effective way is to dig them out.

**EFFECTIVE SPRAY DESCRIBED**

Frank K. Balthis, horticulturist at Garfield park conservatory, says a spray that is effective when applied at this time of year is made by dissolving 1 to 1½ pounds of iron sulphate in 1 gallon of water.

It should be mixed in a wooden container and may be sprayed or sprinkled on the lawn. He says it kills dandelions and other flat leaved weeds, but does not permanently injure grass, although the grass may appear to be damaged for a few days.

Balthis also recommends spraying with kerosene about the middle of September. He suggests using 2 quarts of kerosene to 100 square feet of lawn space. He says fertilizer should be put on the lawn about one month before it is sprayed with kerosene to stimulate the grass so it will not be injured.

**ABUNDANT CROP ASSURED**

Nature has taken special precautions to insure a continuous crop of dandelions. A single plant, when growing in the open, may produce 20,000 seeds in one summer.

Each seed is equipped with a sort of parachute that enables it to be carried easily by the wind. Fields badly infested with dandelions may produce 300 million seeds to the acre.

Dandelions live 10 or 20 years. The age of the plans may be told by counting the growth rings in the roots. There is one ring for each year's growth. They are similar to growth rings in a tree.

## ASK 500 PLANES FOR RACE AVIATORS

Washington, D. C.—In an open letter to the United States Senate, Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employes, Monday made a plea for 500 combat planes to be earmarked for Race air pilots to be trained "at the direction of the secretary of war at Howard university, Wilberforce university and Tuskegee institute, where there are at present Reserve Offiicers Training corps under the command of the U. S. Army." The plea was in support of the National Defense Act.

### HOW TO ESTABLISH CREDIT

After we take into consideration all the elements of good character, honor and integrity, if we establish credit we must pay our obligations the day they are due. If it is impossible to pay, you should see the person whom you owe, four or five days before maturity of the note. Tell him your conditions, frankly and fairly. Never run from, dodge or duck your obligations.

# Farm Family Makes Resolution To Remain Self-Supporting; Succeeds

When history is written about agricultural recovery in Jefferson County, Kansas, names and everyday accomplishments of such men and women as Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Bell, Jr., will be reckoned with.

These worthy folks rent and operate a 200-acre farm a couple of miles south of Oskaloosa. They have raised a family and have brushed elbows with drouths and depressions. They know from first-hand experience what damage grasshoppers can do.

Experience has taught them the first requisite of security living on their farm is to raise that security themselves. They know that every penny's worth of subsistence living which they can produce themselves cuts just that much from the list of groceries they would otherwise have to buy.

**Bells Determined**

Determination is one of the qualities of the Bells. Not so many years ago, this couple, with their family were on the verge of being forced off their farm to look for work that was mighty hard to get, or to accept direct relief.

Here's where determination came into the picture; for they were determined not to become public charges. They were determined to justify the fine respect they enjoyed from their neighbors, many of whom were more or less in the same boat.

They had read of the rehabilitation program of loans made to farmers for the sole purpose of helping farmers to help themselves. This appealed to them just as it appealed to virtually all worthy farmers who wanted to fight their own way back to security.

After a family conference, Mr. and Mrs. Bell went to see the county rehabilitation supervisor of Farm Security Administration. In 1937 they borrowed an emergency amount of $85 to get them past the spring planting session.

**Plan Farm Enterprise**

In 1938 they were ready for a standard loan. In April—just about a year ago—they went again to the county R. R. supervisor. Together they planned a sound farm enterprise, featuring diversification, intelligent crop rotation, livestock and poultry, and, among other things a good garden.

They obtained a standard loan of $840, bringing the total borrowed up to $925.

They have repaid $83.05 or the amount with production the first year. But the main thing is that they have now the livestock and equipment to make their farm keep on paying them and repaying the loan.

Before they obtained their loan and before they replanned and reorganized their farming set-up, they possessed two old horses, five cows and three hogs. These were mortgaged to a local bank.

They had the willingness to work—but not much hopes of getting ahead. Now they have seven cows, two heifers, three young horses and 13 hogs. They have the same old willingness to work—and in addition they have bright hopes of getting ahead.

**Whipping Depression**

"We're proud to be whipping 'Old Man Depression' this way," said Mr. Bell. "But don't give me all the credit. My wife deserves it, too. without her help, we'd have been sunk. Say I want her to show you a good reason—a lot of good reasons—why we won't be hungry."

Then Mrs. Bell led the way to the farm cellar where shelf after shelf was loaded down with canned vegetables and fruit.

"But didn't you folks have grasshoppers? This looks as though you had a most favorable garden season," was the visitor's comment.

"Sure," replied Bell. "We had grasshoppers. And the garden wouldn't have grown without a lot of hard work and planning by Mrs. Bell. Our boy, Edward helped a lot too, and so did I. But, man it's plenty worth the work."

It is the opinion of Roy Appleton, FSA county supervisor, that the Bells are on their way to actual rehabilitation, and that they will remain valued members of the community.

## TRINITY UNIT SHOWS FINE PROGRESS

Trinity Unit of Lexington, Miss. Vice President of Mississippi Walter Riley, president, and R. D. Davenport, secretary, has reported an increase of six to their membership. The new members are Casper Hayes, Mrs. Louise Patterson, Miss Jewel Davenport, A. Pickens, James Lloyd and Rube Hester.

This Unit engages extensively in cooperative purchasing and marketing, especially of livestock. They will sell approximately three thousand dollars worth of surplus farm products this year.

The Modern Farmer congratulates the progressive members of Trinity Unit.

## RATHER THAN LOAF ALL SUMMER

Let us suggest cooperative vegetable gardens to the youngsters coming out of school rather than the alternative of loafing all summer. An idle brain, they tell us, is the devil's work shop, and idle hands are hardly less so. Cooperative vegetable gardens, properly worked, would go a long way toward taking care of both idle brain and hands.

A cooperative garden would require some thought and supervision and parents would have to take some direct interest in seeing that land, tools, seed, fertilizer, water and work received proper emphasis, particularly if the profits to pocket and morale were to be made reasonably certain.

The time to get work done would be relatively short, and for that reason such vegetables should be selected as would be the most profitable from all points of view, and because of this no temperamental fooling around could be tolerated. One of the things we yet have to get into the heads of most children and a great number of grown-ups is that the struggle for existence grows keener each day, and each individual is or will soon be responsible for his share of the burden. Hence, to start a cooperative garden project means it were better not done at all than attempted by those who do no mean to go on through with it—easy or hard.

If the garden is not started at all before school is over, it should begin with such crops as normally begin at that time. Potatoes, corn, beans, tomatoes, peas and a few other crops can start in early June, while a good fall garden can be planned and grown to great advantage.

—Editorial—Atlanta Daily World.

## WARNING TO POTATO THIEF; SPUDS COATED WITH POISON

Kenosha, Wis. — Sheriff Leo Schend today was trying to get a warning to the person who stole two bags of potatoes from a Wood road farm warehouse during the night. The farmer reported he had just coated the potatoes with a poison powder preparatory to planting them Monday and any one eating them will be very sick.

## CALL THE UNION

A little girl had been to church for the first time. When she returned home her mother asked her what she thought of church.

"I like it very much," she said, "but there was one thing I didn't think was fair."

"What was that, dear?" asked her mother.

"Why, one man did all the work and then another man came around and got all the money."

— Montreal Star.

## PHYSICIAN HONORED BY MEDICAL GROUP IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, May—(ANP) — Dr. John L. Reeves, widely known physician and specialist in chest ailments, has been elected a fellow of the American College of Chest physicians, first of his race to be so honored. A graduate of Howard Medical School, class of 1923, he has, since completion of his interneship, been a staff member at Mercy hospital.

For the past two years he has also been attached to the Rush hospital for consumptives, and has conducted a chest clinic for the city's TB department. Dr. Reeves, in addition to his other duties, has studied chest diseases and collapse therapy under Frank W. Burge at St. Luke' Children hospital. He is now assistant to Dr. Burge at this hospital, where they conduct one of the largest Collapse Therapy clinics in the city.

## WPA-PWA AND THE REST

We absolutely do believe in aiding the unemployed, the sick, afflicted and aged, but what we stand for is a system, an organization, an opportunity to work—all this without humiliation and uncertainty to anyone. Then men today who are getting these benefits do not know whether said benefits will last 30 years, 30 days, 30 minutes. What we want is a system of perfect work, definite benefits and, at the same time, treat an American citizen as if he were human.

## WHITE OHIO STATE MEDICAL STUDENTS AID CLASSMATE

COLUMBUS, O., May 9 (ANP)—Last Monday, at the same time white Kluxers in Miami, Fla., were parading the streets in autos and trucks with license plates covered, attempting to intimidate colored voters and prevent them from voting in the primary, it was learned that a group of real American white students at Ohio State University had extended financial aid to a colored classman unable to pay his spring quarter fees.

Melvin F. Farris, last year medical student, earning his way through school by doing odd jobs, had saved $77, but had loaned it to his sister who was ill and faced a large hospital bill. Farris, the only Negro in the freshman class of the College of Medicine is popular with the student body, and on learning of his plight, a classmate, Mason S. Jones, determined to do something about it. Enlisting the aid of two other medical students—Don W. Walters and James A. Pollock, Jones and friends started a collection, raised the needed sum and paid Farris' tuition fees.

Declared Solicitor Jones: "Everyone likes Farris, and I know that many students had to borrow the money themselves to help him."

## PREJUDICE SLAPPED DOWN

(By Raymond Clapper)

Out of the narrow-minded mixture of red tape and prejudice which has kept Marian Anderson, the great Negro contralto, from the concert stage in this capital of democracy is growing as if with divine justice was one of the most notable tributes of recognition ever accorded a member of this long-suffering race.

She wasn't allowed to sing in the D. A. R. hall nor in the public school auditorium. But on Easter Sunday she sang at the foot of the noble statue of the emancipator of her race, on the steps of Lincoln Memorial. Her audience numbered millions of high and low. Chief Justice Hughes, and Associate Justice Black, who was charged with membership in the Klan, accepted places of honor on the Lincoln Memorial steps to hear her sing. Vice President Garner was invited to be present but did not, up to this writing, accept the invitation. However, many other officials were present. Thousands of Negroes came from cities throughout the East in pilgrimage for the occasion. The three radio networks broadcasted her voice.

Thus, through the actions which denied America's own Marian Anderson the ordinary concert stages here, available at fancy prizes to a steady procession of foreign artists, her voice will now be heard by millions who otherwise might have lived out their lives without ever having heard of her.

The nice people who found rules to deny her the hearing that Russians, Germans, Italians, Poles, Jews and all othere races of the earth receive on the concert stage in Washington, have unwittingly played into the hands of the professional organizations of Negro. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the chief lobbyist for the Negro cause, who

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when in Washington stays at one of the most socially correct hotels, is taking full advantage of this incident to develop race pride. His organization encouraged Negroes to make the Easter Sunday pilgrimage here.

But this affair has become much larger than Walter White and his organization for the advancement of Negro rights. The Administration here has seized upon the affair to demonstrate the tolerance which it is felt properly belongs in a democratic nation.

The idea of having Marian Anderson sing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial came from a southern-born Administration official, Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He sold the idea to his chief, Secretary Ickes. The White House is sympathetic Mrs. Roosevelt having brought the whole affair to national attention by her resignation of protest from the D. A. R.

Chapman's idea of using the Lincoln Memorial grew out of an incident in his childhood. He was born in Virginia, and as a lad in grade school had a stern lesson in intolerance. His eighth-grade graduating class had a small fund and wished to give a present to the school. He bought a picture of Lincoln. His teacher was tolerant and accepted the gift.

But when the children carried word home to their parents, and the news got around, the school board was in rage. The picture was ordered taken down. Oscar was suspended, but through the intercession of a Methodist Sunday school superintendent who was for that reason allowed on the school board although a Republican, he was restored to class. Bewildered by the angry feelings aroused in the school board, Oscar began to ask questions. From that time he has taken the side of tolerance in every showdown that has come his way.

What does the color of Marian Anderson's skin have to do with her ability as an artist? What is the difference between the Nazis driving opera singers off the stage because they are Jewish, and Americans in Washington closing their concert halls to a recognized artist because she is of the Negro race? The difference is this: We don't expect anything better in Germany now. But in Washington we have a shrine for Abraham Lincoln. In the long run, we can be proud that this shrine was made available for the Easter Sunday gesture of race tolerance. It's the principal of the thing, and it won't even matter much if Marian turns up with larngitis.—The Washington Daily News.

## OHIO COOPERATIVE REPORTS

The Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Columbus, reports total purchasing and marketing volume of $6,856,932.33 for 1938. Gross margin was $370,825.58, or 5.41 per cent, while net earnings totaled $120,468,09. At the annual meeting W. E. Stough was named president; J. M. Hodson, vice-president; Murray D. Lincoln, secretary-treasurer and general manager; L. A. Taylor, assistant secretary; and J. E. Keltner, assistant treasurer.

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### TIGER A TERROR UNTIL HE HEARS MASTER'S VOICE

NEW YORK,—A full grown tiger, with a full set of teeth and a deep bass voice, roamed at large and terrified Long Island City residents for an hour today. Twenty policemen and thirty circus employes captured the beast.

Police received a telephone call from a truck driver. "Listen," he said, "I'm not drunk. I just saw three men chasing a tiger."

Radio patrols were notified emergency squads sped to Northern boulevard. When police arrived there were thirty men instead of three. Roy Chorister, the tiger's trainer, arrived. He was terribly put out and told the tiger so. Then the cowed animal was loaded into a truck and hauled back to the circus.

## On The Air

(By Sallye Bell for ANP)

Did you ever try shaking hands with an empty glove? Or talking to someone in a dark room, only to learn there's no one there? Then you've experienced the rather baffled, feeling that comes with exerting energy for nothing, and you can sympathize with the writer of this column. Writing for you radio fans is just like broadcasting to an unseen audience and then learning that the mike wasn't on. I never hear a word from you; if you read this column, if you like it or don't like it, if you get anything from it—I never know it.

I was reading in the paper the other day that executives of a large radio network said there was no demand for Negro radio talent simply because Negro radio fans DO NOT SUPPORT THEM. A radio artist's support is his fan mail, and I can sympathize with any artist who is trying to pull Negro response because it just isn't there. But I'm a glutton for punishment, so I guess I'll continue writing these words of wisdom and gems of knowledge for you (as long as I continue to get paid for it) and hope that one or two out of the twelve million Negroes in these United States will read 'em and do somethin.' So much for that.

If you heard "Wings Over Jordan" last Sunday, you heard the Rev. Mr. David Mpkato Buyabuye Mdodana, pastor of First Baptist Church of McDonald, Pa., and eldest son of a tribal chief in Idutywa, South Africa. Tribal religion demanded him as a sacrifice, but American missionaries intervened in time to save him and convert his father to Christianity. He came to the United States when he was 15, and has been here since, after attending public schools and both Negro and white colleges and universities. He is founder of Pender County Training school at Rocky Point, N. C.

The National Urban league's new program, "Negro News and Views," [illegible] over station NYC (810 k), [illegible] York, is going over big. They [illegible] had such outstanding personalities as Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, [illegible] of the Harlem Community [illegible] center, and Dick Campbell, di[illegible] of the Rose McClendon [illegible]. Next week (May 20) Mr. [illegible] O. Thomas of Atlanta, Ga., [illegible] Field Director of the Na[illegible] Urban league, will address [illegible] audience on "The Negro's [illegible] to the Culture of the [illegible]."

[illegible] "Your Sunday Date" was [illegible] Sunday over a local Chi[illegible], they featured a med[illegible] "Porgy and Bess" includ[illegible] Plenty o' Nuttin'," 'Sum[illegible] and "It Ain't Necessarily [illegible] Cab Calloway has finally [illegible] quartet "The Four Cab [illegible] the suggestion of radio [illegible] group includes [illegible] [illegible] Cozy Cole [illegible] Danny Barker [illegible] [illegible] Milton Hi[illegible] [illegible] Kirk is now [illegible]

June Richmond, formerly with Jimmy Dorsey and Cab Calloway, and Floyd Smith, swing guitarist, for whose contract Benny Goodman offered $5,000 Duke Ellington will conduct a mammoth [illegible] orchestra, composed of every [illegible] swing leader and mu[illegible] New York, at the Nation[illegible] affair at the Hippo[illegible] Eddie South [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] Holly[illegible] fam[illegible] ing [illegible] will [illegible] New York [illegible] 25. That's all folks! See you later.

## FORMER ALABAMAN HOLDS MARSHAL'S JOB IN NEW YORK

### J. Dalmus Steele Makes Fine Record as Official; Handles $75,000 and 10,000 Cases in 2 Years

NEW YORK (C)—With forty vacancies for city marshal in New York, due to the new ruling placing marshals under Civil Service, and with the post of Marshal J. Dalmus Steele being one of those now under consideration by Mayor LaGuardia for refilling, it was revealed on Thursday that Marshal Steele, a popular Harlemite, has made an unusually fine record during his term of office, which began on October 15, 1937. Marshal Steele is now located at 115 W. 116th St., near the Tenth Municipal Court Building, and is one of three Negro city marshals.

The inside story of what a marshal does and how he can conduct his office to serve the best interests of the community is revealed in the story of the way Marshal Steele has conducted his office. He handles cases in all of the five boroughs of the greater city, and in twenty-eight municipal courts, involving judgments of from $1 to $1,000, and in the City Courts, involving $5,000 judgments. Marshal Steele served the remainder of an unexpired six year term. He is now up for appointment to a full six year term.

**Collected $75,000**

During his term Marshal Steele has handled 10,000 cases, and collected $75,000; and, the marshal adds, "the people whose money we collect get the money."

Marshal Steele, a native of Utah, Ala., has lived in Harlem for 25 years. He says a freak of fate caused him to miss a professional career. In 1906 he went to Atlanta, Ga., to enter Clark University on a scholarship, having been picked by Dr. I. Garland Penn as a bright young man who deserved special help. But the Atlanta riots came along and that changed the course of his career. Although born in the deep South, the Marshal says he always had "spunk", even as a child. He left hom looking for a place to live, and when he got to Harlem he knew instantly that "this was the place," so he stuck.

**Varied Career**

Since coming to Harlem the Marshal has had a varied career as fraternal leader and churchman, having risen high in the ranks of the Elks, being founder and first president of the State Association of Elks in 1919, and is now personal representative of the Grand Exalted Ruler in this area, the largest area in Elkdom.

In 1925 the Marshal married the sister of Caterina Jarboro, noted opera singer, of Wilmington, N. C. Last year Mrs. Steele visited the Marshal's old home in Alabama and was royally entertained.

**Marshal's Job**

Coming to the job of marshal, which is of great descretionary powers, the marshal says he has always made it a point not to be assertive in his office, and as a result he has been able to compose the differences of many contending parties to the best interests of both. He looks on his job as one with an undertow of social service, and in entering humble homes, he does so with courtesy and tact, and with the basic desire to make friends. As a result of his policy, many large furniture and other business concerns have left matters of procedure up to the marshal, leaving the way open for him to work out a settlement that is fair and just in the circumstances.

With a deep booming voice, a striking personality, and a fine presence and bearing, James Dalmus Steels has sought to make a record of honesty and efficiency for his race that would stand the closest scrutiny, and at the same time leave an impression of good will in the community in which he lives as a citizen, even though he has the power to destroy and be within his rights.

### FIRE DAMAGES WILDLIFE

Eight species of bird life are facing extinction in Florida as a result of the fire that is devastating a million acres of land in the Everglades, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Audubon Societies. The damage is not confined to birds it was said. In Dade County at least a thousand raccoons died a a result of the fire. Among the species facing extinction in Florida, it was reported, are the large American egret, the gull-billed tern, the snowy egrea, the Florida crane, the Audubon's cara-cara, the yellow-crowned high heron, the wood ibis and the roseate spoon-bill. (New York Times)

### SIX YOUNG FARMERS JAILED AS THIEVES AT WOODSTOCK

Two young men who confessed stealing chickens for their fathers and one who admitted taking his mother's jewelry were among six farm boys locked up in the county jail at Woodstock yesterday. Authorities said the suspects had also stolen tires, wheels, and batteries from automobiles. The prisoners: Herbert Jacobs, Jr., 18 years old; his brother, Lester, 19: John Smith, 18; Charles Rusboldt, 16; Leo Dewane, 16, and Justus Rasehke 15.

## Essay Contest

DURHAM, N. C.—(C)—Rule 8 of the National Contest is being stressed by G. W. Cox, chairman of the National Negro Insurance Week Committee, which is sponsoring the $175 cash national prize contest, it was announced this week. This rule says: "All essays must be written on one side of regular composition paper or typewritten on one side of 8 1-2 x11 typewriting paper. At the top of the paper must be written plainly: (1) Full name, (2) correct address, (3) male or female (4) age, (5) grade, (6) name and address of school, (7) name of principal of school. Some essays already turned in disregarded this rule, said Mr. Cox.

## Phi Beta Sigmas Honor Vaughn

NEW YORK, May 18 (By Cleveland G. Allen for ANP) In recognition of his work in [illegible] the ideals of college frat[illegible] a testimonial banquet will [illegible] tendered B. F. Vaughan, president [illegible] the Epsilon chapter and nati[illegible] secretary-treasurer of the Phi [illegible] fraternity, at the Imperial hall [illegible] day evening, June 5. [illegible] representatives from oth[illegible] fraternities will join w[illegible] paying tribute to Mr. [illegible] service [illegible] about [illegible] between [illegible] of the [illegible] frat[illegible]


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When Bladder is Irritated
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Don't be an EASY MARK and accept a substitute—Ask for Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules—right from Haarlem in Holland. GET GOLD MEDAL—the original—the genuine. Look for the Gold Medal on the box —35 cents.


## PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS REUNITE FOR CONVENTION

### Feud Which Began 15 Years Ago Now Ended, Report Says

NEW YORK, May 18 (ANP)—A truce has been called in the feud which began almost 15 years ago between the National Dental association and the National Medical associaiton. The executive boards of both organizations announced last week that the annual conventions of the two bodies would be held simultaneously in New York next August 14-18.

The dentists broke away from the N. M. A. to form their own organization because there was a feeling that the dental profession was being subordinated to that of medicine. Since then, the N. M. A. has maintained a dental division, but most of the dentists joined the n[illegible] organization.

The scientific and business sessions of the organizations in New [illegible] will be held at separate and distinct places, thereby providing [illegible] dental men with the best dental clinics and the medical men with the best medical clinics, since neither will be encroaching in the other's field. Larger and more powerful branches are expected to arise from this agreement and build up a greater respect for the colored professional practitioner.

In view of the impending national health program, these medical and dental associations should show [illegible] cooperative front and this meeting in New York will be the groundwork of a firmer foundation of understanding and respect between the dentists and physicians, members [of] the executive boards declared.

Among those men prominent [in] these negotiations and agreement were Dr. S. C. Hamilton, Chi[illegible] president, National Dental association; Dr. G. W. Bowles, York, [illegible] president, National Medical association; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, chairman, board of directors, N. D. A.; Dr. Waldo Howa[rd], Houston, president-elect, N. D. A.; Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlotte[illegible] Va., secretary-treasurer, N. D. A.; Dr. Sylvester Smith, Ambler, P[illegible] assistant secre[illegible] and other executive officer[illegible] N. M. A. in the New York area

### FINES TIPSY DRIVING SON; PROMISES JAIL NEXT TIME

Waupaca, [illegible] Justice of the Peace M. [illegible] after imposing a $50 [illegible] son, Allen Scott, 29 [illegible] drunken driving [illegible] that a second offense [illegible] mean si[x] months [illegible]

## TUSKEGEE DOCTOR HAS NEW TREATMENT FOR NEUROSYPHILIS

### Dr. George C. Branche Explains Discovery to Notables in Chicago

CHICAGO, May (ANP)—For the second time in five years, Dr. George C. Branche, chief of the neuropsychiatric service at the Veterans' Administration facility, Tuskegee, addressed the annual convention of the American Psychiatric association last week at the Palmer House on "Therapeutic Quartan Malaria in the Treatment of Neurosyphilis among Negroes."

Dr. Branche, himself a member of the association, first attracted international attention at the 1934 convention when he told the assembled psychiatrists of his radically new method of treating mental disorders brought about by syphilis. His address last week concerned recent developments in his specialty

The Tuskegee physician's treatment was developed after it was learned that neurosyphilis among Negroes could not be treated with the commonly used tertian malaria. This was because there had been developed a general racial immunity to this form of malaria through generations of living in warm areas where this disease is prevalent.

Dr. Branche reasoned that quartan malaria, a stronger and more virulent form of the disease which was more or less foreign to Negroes, might be substituted. Results were amazing. Of those inoculated with the quartan malaria treatment, 93 per cent. reacted favorably as contrasted with only [illegible] per cent. who reacted to inoculation with chills and fever when the tertian variety was used.

He is still using the [illegible] quartan strain obtained in 193[illegible] from the United States Public [illegible] station at Columbia, S. C. [illegible] ments of the quartan malar[ia] have been furnished other [illegible] for inoculation. This met[hod] [of] treatment is considered on[e of the] greatest contributions ma[de] [to the] control and cure of neu[rosyphilis].

In addition to origin[ating this] method, Dr. Branche h[as con]tributed articles to th[e] medical and scientific [illegible] A native of North [illegible] graduated from Linco[ln] and the Boston unive[rsity] medicine. He has [been] with the Veterans [illegible] 1923.

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# FATHER DIVINE GETS ANOTHER "HEAVEN" IN N. Y.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 9 (ANP)—A 160 room frame house in the fashionable Park Hill district of this city has been purchased by Father Divine as another "heaven," much to the consternation of wealthy white residents of the restricted neighborhood who plan to prevent the Harlem cult leader from occupying the premises.

Besides the house, there are three acres of terraced grounds and greenhouses. The property assessed at $25,000 was owned by Alarico Valle. It was purchased outright by Bro. Devout, a white follower.

## Mrs. Bethune Now On Tour

WASHINGTON, (A. N. P.)—Immediately after attending the president's conference on Children in a Democracy, held under the auspices of the Department of Labor Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune left for a three week's tour, embracing Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, where she will look into the activities of the National Youth administration.

During her stay in the mid-west, Mrs. Bethune will also attend the Kansas City conference of the Methodist Episcopal churches.

# INTERPRET MUSIC OF WM. G. STILL

SALT LAKE CITY, May 9 (ANP)—A group of well known musicians last Tuesday presented a program here interpreting the music of famed Composer William Grant Still who authored the official music theme for the New York World's Fair. The composer was introduced to the big audience attending the program, and the artists were: Verna Arvey, pianist; Mr. and Mrs. Gail Martin, vocal soloists and Mrs. E. W. Hoffer, accompanist.

## Dr. Speigner To Broadcast

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., (ANP)—Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, president of Martin Luther institute, and president of the Alabama Lutheran conference, will be the guest speaker on the "Wings Over Jordan" broadcast Sunday, June 4. Dr. Speigner will speak direct from Cleveland.

Mr. Speigner is an outstanding figure in the American Lutheran Church, He is one of Alabama's leading educators and religious leaders. President Speigner is a product of Talladega college and the University of Iowa. For ten years he has been the chief executive of Martin Luther institute.

# TELLS TEACHERS TO SPREAD TOLERANCE

NEW YORK, May 9 (ANP)—The only woman member of the New York board of education, Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, in speaking on "Intolerance" at a panel discussion this week, stated that "upon the teachers rest the responsibility of inculcating tolerance and goodwill among persons of all races and creeds.

It is the teachers who must light the minds of our children with love and tolerance," Mrs. Lindlof said. "They must instill love of our tradition for justice and fairplay. They must teach that these traditions are underlying principles not dead dogmas. They must teach that it is through these principles that all are brought into common language and unity by one goal—the zealous guarding of American democracy."

Other speakers included Roy Wilkins of the N. A. A. C. P., Rev. L. R. Hartley of Presbyterian church, Rabbi J. X. Cohen, secretary, Free Synagogue, Rev. L. Atherton, S. J. of Fordham university.

## COTTON FIGHT GAINS HEADWAY

Memphis, Tenn., May—Launching an unprecedented cotton roads survey and completing selection of permanent department heads, the National Cotton Council this week gathered new momentum in preparation for the formal opening of its headquarters office in Memphis on June 1.

The cotton roads survey, looked upon by cotton men as a likely key to a potential market of a million bales a year, will be directed by Gibb Gilchrist, dean of the school of engineering at Texas A. & M. and former president of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

The project is designed to exhaust the subject of the possibilities of cotton fabrics for use in reinforcing bituminous highways. Spasmodic use of cotton in such construction during the past few years has resulted in a total for the U. S. of approximately 600 miles of cotton roads as against a possible two million miles which the Council hopes to prove adaptable to cotton construction.

In addition to the selection of Mr. Gilchrist as chief of the cotton roads survey. President Oscar Johnston of the National Cotton Council has announced the appointment of Ed Lipscomb, for the past three years director of the Mississippi State Advertising Commission, as director of the Council's advertising department. Mr. Lipscomb has been serving the Council in an advisory capacity since its organization last January.

Frank K. Dunn of Washington, D. C., has been made chief of the Council's field force in charge of organizational work in the nineteen cotton growing states. Active in business and civic affairs of the South for the past twenty years, Mr. Dunn comes to the Council from the Social Security Board in Washington, where he has been serving as special field representative.

Mr. Dunn's staff will serve the Council's state units in the completion of state organizations and county committees on which the five primary raw cotton interests will be represented.

Permanent headquarters of the Council will be opened in the Cotton Exchange building at Memphis on June 1.

# CLOSED BANK WILL PAY DEPOSITORS ALL IT OWED THEM

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11—Within a short time the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is expected to begin payments to depositors of the Ripley Savings Bank and Trust Company, Ripley, Tenn., which closed on April 28, 1939.

The bank held total deposits of approximately $826,000.00 at the time of suspension and practically the entire amount is estimated as being insured. The bank had about 2,314 depositors at the time of its suspension.

This was the seventh closing of an insured bank in the State of Tennessee since the beginning of deposit insurance on Jan. 1, 1934.

## The Deed of A Jew

By William Pickens for ANP

Rendering aid to the "destitute—regardless of race, color or creed"—"IKE SMALLS MEDICAL AID FUND—Inc.—Non-Sectarian."—

A Jew in Des Moines, Ia., doing more for helpless Christians than any Christian there is doing. He has a store, just a business. But with the money he earns he dispenses charity to all who need it and who come within his reach.—He is supervised by state law in Iowa, and licensed under bond. All he does, is to pay the bills and give his energies and time to a unique work of charity and human live,—as unique as anything I have ever met face to face.

He has a "committee' of 14 prominent names, a set of three "legal advisers," 12 good doctors on a "medical advisory board," and six nurses on an "advisory board."

All he does, he the Jew, is to pay out the money, the cash and the costs, for the aid rendered. He makes all the money in his store. It is all his; he could keep it.

From the immeasurable list of those whom he had aided, I have selected 40 cases,—but I will give you only a few of them. Dates are not important, but these are among his most recent cases. Look at them, a few of them:

Sent wheel chair to a woman. 33 years of age, who weighs 60 pounds, and has poison of the body.

Furnished crutches to man of 55, who sprained ankle.

Paid for blood tranfusion to man of 20, with amputated arm.

Pair of crutches to boy of 15, who was hit by car.

Hospital bed and back rest, woman 77,—heart trouble and dropsy.

Blood transfusion, boy of 10, typhoid; man of 30, diabetes; man 42, ruptured appendix; man, 62, pneumonia,—and so on.

Wheel chairs: lady 65, arthritic; man, 62, weak spine, man, 62, infantile paralysis; girl 10, infantile paralysis; boy 12, same. And many others have gotten, and will still get, the same sweet charity,—as long as Smalls lives, and prospers, in his "store."

If I were in Germany, Adolph Hitler would hang me for saying that this Jew is the equal of any Christian I have ever met, and the superior of all the dictators put together. We honor such a man as Smalls, not because he is a Jew but as he says in his charities, "regardless" of that non-relevant or of any other. For the same reason our president appointed a Jew, Felix Frankfurter, to the supreme court. That's why Hitler thinks we are crazy,—and that's why we know Hitler is crazy.

### All Depends

Log: Kind Lady—How would you like a nice chop?

Tramp—Dat all depends, lady. Is it lamb, pork or wood?

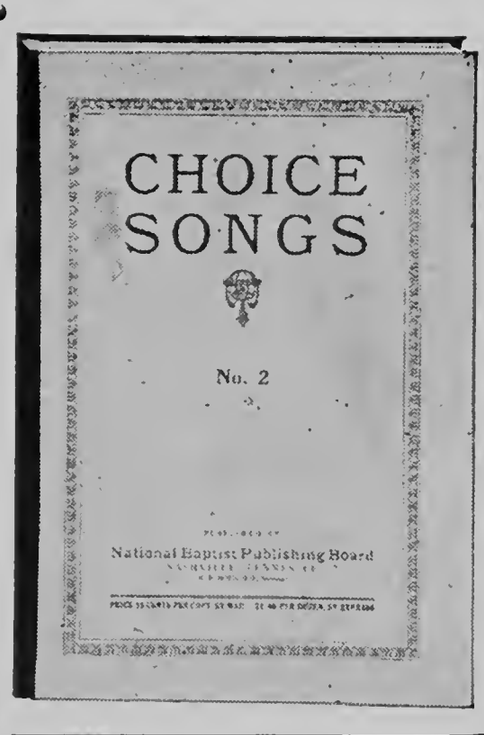
# SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE MAKES PROGRESS

CHICAGO, May 11 (ANP)—The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company ranked 34 in the 1938 list of the leading industrial life insurance companies of the United States, according to a compilation of statistics recently printed in the National Underwirter, white insurance journal.

Supreme Liberty has moved up two places since 1937, six places since 1936 and nine places since 1935. The company has the distinction, according to its officers, of having grown faster in the last five years than any other Negro insurance company in America. It has a total of $39,707,806 worth of insurance in force on the lives of nearly 150,000 people.

## Allen U. Students Make Up Time Lost

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 11—(ANP)—Classes at Allen University began meeting Monday in double sessions daily and will continue to do so for another week in order to make up the time lost by students in their recent strike over their new acting president who has since resigned.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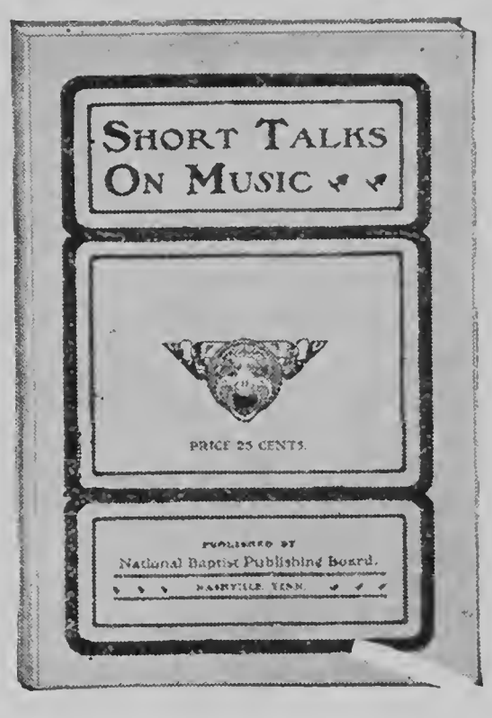


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## MELONS FLOWN TO CANADA FOR KING AND QUEEN

NEW YORK—Learning King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England like southern California cantaloupes, officials of the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec said "Let there be cantaloupes for the kiug aud queen."

Then they found the seasou's first shipment of the fruit was uot due in the east until next Saturday. So New York for the first time received cantaloupes by airplane—300 of them—last night from California. Today they were on their way to Quebec. Freight charges for the 300 will be a little under $2 apiece.

## FARMER KILLED BY TRACTOR OVER-TURNING INTO DITCH

TAYLORVILLE, Ill.,—James Plunkett, 45, World War veteran, was killed today when he was caught beueath his tractor when it turned over in a drainage ditch on his farm near Morrisonville. His body was found by his 14 year old son, Kenneth, who had gone to the field to relieve his father while the latter went for breakfast.

### EGG, POULTRY SITUATION

Prospects contiuue to favor iucreased egg production and increased production and marketings of poultry this year compared with last, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports in its poultry and egg situatiou. Favorable to larger production are the plentiful supplies of feed at relatively low prices, and farm poultry flocks that in early March were about 5 percent larger than in March last year. For the past two months, however, the feed-egg ration as held relatively constant—an added factor favoring increased production.

### THE REST OF THE WAY ALONE

It isn't given to any of us
To go all of the way together,
However closely bound the flock
The years must one day sever,
The ties that bind the loving group,
One goes, then another—
And grieving doesn't help too much
Be it husband, wife of brother.

It isn't given to any of us
To be always with those most dear,
We one day reach the fork in the road—
One goes, while one stays here;
In our loneliness for those who are gone
Don't forget the joys we have known;
The memory of them should light up the road
Though the rest of the way is—alone!
—Jazbo of Old Dubuque.
—In Chicago Tribune

God will never give a great spiritual revival to a denomination that inadequately supports its missions. —W. E. Woodbury.

### 2 FREED SLAVES BUY TICKETS FOR WIGWAM FETE

Two slaves freed by Lincolu's emancipation proclamation yesterday bought the first tickets for Chicago's Wigwam celebration next Thursday. It will be held at 333 Lake Street, the site of the building where Lincoln was uomiuated for President in 1860. The purchasers are Maj. John Roy Lynch, 91 years old, 4012 South Parkway and Wyatt David Goldsby, 92, of 3210 South Park way. Maj. Lynch said he served three terms in congress in the '70s from Mississippi.

### USDA RESEARCH LABORATORIES

Dr. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in a talk last week to the Farm Chemurgic Conference, discussed for four new regional research laboratories of the Department. Speaking of the search for new and profitable uses for waste and surplus farm products and byproducts, he said in part:

"Only about 9 perceut of our enormous corn crop, usually running from 2 1-2 to 3 billion bushels, is used in the industrial field, aud one-half of this enters the food market and one-fourth goes back to the farm in the form of food.

"Industrial utilization of what outside the food and feed industries, dips almost not all into concentrated raw materials.

"Cotton is our most acute large-scale surplus problem. More than 98 percent of lint cotton that finds a market is spun into yarn.

"The peanut crop of more than one and a quarter billion pounds in spite of the many things that have been made from its kernels, is used almost exclusively for food or feed.

"The citrus industry is going to be much bigger. Orange production has more than doubled in 20 years. Almost half of the nearly 40,000,000 trees are less than 15 years old and a fourth are only from 5 to 10 years old. So during the next 5 years we may expect 75 million boxes in contrast to the 58 million averages of the past 5 years.

"There are 5 times as mauy bearing grapefruit trees now as in 1920 and about 2-3 of these have not reached full beariug. It is quite likely the next 5 years will show an annual average of 35 million boxes compared with the 1937 production of a little less than 31 million. The outlet for citrus is almost entirely for food and most research has been on food uses.

"The number of apple trees in the country has been declining for years but with growing competition from other fruits, falling foreign markets and better yields on the average, surpluses have piled up. With the annual crop about 150 million bushels—a commercial crop of 90 milllion—in several receut years apples not harvested on account of market conditions have reached 4 to 4 1-2 million bushels. In additiou. the culls graded out at packing pants may average 120,000 tons and on top of this thousands of tons of processing wastes at juice, drying and canning plants.

"Diet trends have trebled the acreage of truck crops since 1920. The truck growers were receiving about 250 million dollars 12 years ago and about that same amount for twice the quantity of stuff during the last 5 years. The quick freezing iudustry is opening up new fields and about 70 million pounds of vegetables were put up this way in 1937.

"The Irish potato acreage remains fairly stable and consumption is inelastic, but because of variations in yield per acre crops and prices make sharp shifts. The average crop is about 400 million bushels and usually about 10 percent of the crop is culls. Another 10 percent is taken off by disease, freezing and shrinkage in stored. So there is a definite demand for profitable nonfood use of cull and second grade potatoes aud sometimes for first grade.

"Sweetpotatoes are second only in importance to Irish potates among the vegetable crops—about 70 million bushels a year, most of them used were grown for food and feed. In the South about 20 percent of the crop is culls, mostly wasted. The small cooperative sweetpotato starch plant at Laurel, Miss., processed 165,000 bushels last year, turning out 1,640,000 pounds of starch. But this is hardly out of the experimental stage.

"Nineteen states grow tobacco, an average crop of more than 1,335,000,000 pounds. Foreign production, aided by tariffs and other means, is competing more sharply with our tobacco. Twenty years ago we produced about 27 percent of the world total; now we grow 23 percent of it. There has been a steady decline particularly in the exports of fire-cured and dark air-cured types.

"Alfalfa gets special attention among the forage crops because it is now widely grown and the most important hay, with an annual production of 25 million tons, considerably ahead of clover and timothy.

"The dairy cows of this country produce anuually more than one hundred billion pouuds of milk containing 13 billion pounds of solids in the form of fats, proteins, carbohydrates and salts. This enormous production represents roughly 20 percent of the total farm income and approaches the combined value of cotton and wheat and tobacco. The dairy industry has becoue highly complex and surplus problems are often difficult because the perishable nature of the product causes much of the excess production to disappear. However, the ecouomic effects of seasonal surpluses, which disappear in low-paying uses, make it highly desirable to search for new and more efficient ways of utilization in the industrial field, particularly for casein and milk sugar."

## 23 COWS KILLED BY SHORT CIRCUIT IN MILK MACHINE

HONOLULU—A short circuit in a milking machine electrocuted twenty-three cows in a Diamond Head dairy barn today. Three milkmen escaped harm because they wore rubber boots. Shiutoku Nakata, Japanese dairyman, said metal stanchions holding the cows carried the electricity into their bodies. Describing their death, he said: "One time all shake. All sit down one time Quick, I go outside."

### COUPLE HELD FOR GETTING TWO LOANS ON SAME CATTLE

Mr. aud Mrs. Robert Carlson were held at Woodstock yesterday, accused of mortgaging the same cattle twice. Carlson is a farmer, 26 years old. His wife is 22. They live near Harvard. Authorities said the Carlsons obtained $1,600.00 from the First National Bank of Woodstock and $1,500 from the Second National Bank of Belvidere by mortgaging twenty cattle without mentioning that they were already mortgaged.


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# NEGRO EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR IS FINALLY GRANTED

## New Yorkers Get Whalen's Permit To Display Evidences Of Race Progress Along All Lines

NEW YORK CITY, May 11—(ANP)—Last Sunday as the great New York World's Fair opened in a blaze of glory and in typical Manhattan super-style, it was announced by a committee headed by George E. Wibecan, inspector in the office of Brooklyn Borough President Ingersoll that the World's Fair corporation had consented to a Negro exhibit at the big exposition.

The announcement followed a conference held with Fair President Grover A. Whalen by members of the citizens' committee composed of Wibecan, Mrs. Maria C. Lawton, Rev. George H. Sims and Rev. S. V. Gumbs. The exhibit, it was explained, would depict all phases of Negro life and show racial progress in all lines of endeavor during the past 75 years. Scores of civic, business and religious groups in Harlem and other borough districts have campaigned for months to have a Negro exhibit at the fair.

It was said another meeting will be held on Thursday when Mr. Whalen will discuss details of the exhibit with the committee and select its site at the fair.

It was also learned that a Chicago colored artist will have one of his paintings on display at the big exposition. A canvass by W. E. Scott, nationally-known muralist and former Rosenwald fellow, entitled "Inspiration", which for several years has hung in the lounge room of Harlem branch Y. M. C. A., has been selected for showing in the Y. M. C. A. building at the fair. The painting was chosen by a committee headed by Dwight Baum, architect of the fair's Y. M. C. A. building.

In last Sunday's colorful spectacle which marked the fair's opening, several Negro units occupied positions of prominence. A parade feature was selected marchers from various national guard units of the state, among them Harlem's pride the 369th Infantry, whose provisional battalion in the line of march was commanded by Captain Walter A. Hume and 1st Lt. John Brown of Company E, and 2nd Lt. Fred

Sunday night the Hall Johnson Choir, famous "Green Pastures" choristers, sang in the Ford building on the regular broadcast hour. On Tuesday, at ceremonies marking opening of the Y. M. C. A. building, the Southernaires, famed radio singers, were featured.

### FOUR TINY CHILDREN AT HOME ALONE, BURN TO TO DEATH

Four colored children, all less than 6 years old, were burned to death yesterday when their small frame home at 151st street and 9th avenue, in Phoenix, caught fire. Their bodies were found in one bed after the firemen had extinguished the flames.

Aaron Tolson, father of the children, was at work in a Harvey industrial plant, and their mother was absent from the house. The dead are Margaret Tolson, 5 years old; Randol, 4; Charlene, 2; and Carolyne, 6 months. Aaron Tolson, Jr., 7, brother of the victims, was at school. The fire was attributed to an overheated stove.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF NEGRO EXTENSION WORKERS

(By Albon L. Holsey, Field Officer, AAA)

Negro 4-H Club boys of Georgia produced during 1938 corn, peanuts, soybeans, vegetables and other products of a market value of $114,539.48.

4-H Club girls in Texas have been taught by their Home Demonstration Agents an economical method of making a clothes closet from five orange crates, some cretonne and a broom handle.

S. W. Boynton, Negro Extension Agent in Dallas County, Alabama, reports that Negro farmers in his county cooperated with the AAA Soil Improvement Campaign by planting 25,000 acres of Vetch and Austrian Winter Peas.

E. M. Little of Garrett Grove, Lee County, Arkansas owed $200 in 1938. He sold $141.00 worth of hogs and $110.00 worth of cattle and paid his debt. "This beats sticking to cotton," said Mr. Little who owns a 70-acre farm.

As a result of a cotton-mattress demonstration conducted by Booker D. Harrison, Negro Extension Agent in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, 57 Negro farm families made new mattresses at an average cost of $3.65 per mattress. Many more mattresses were renovated and rebuilt.

In the new use of land campaign in Talladega County, Alabama, Miss Mildred Daly, Home Demonstration Agent reports that the Keith-4-H Club of Childersburg recently set out 60 peach trees on a plot of land. Gladys Reynolds, president of the Club is a Freshman at Talladega College.

M. E. Dean, Negro County Agent in Louisville, Mississippi, has inaugurated an annual County-wide Fruit-Vegetable Show. A munity placing the best exhibit banner is awarded to the Com- and all the products bring a fancy sale price at the display.

In urging the farmers in Lee County, Alabama, to grow surplus corn, John A. Kitchens, County Agent and Miss G. M. Williams, Home Demonstration Agent, in a joint letter say: "Corn is now selling for around 50c a bushel but when fed to chickens, cows and hogs will pay you $1.00 per bushel."

27,022 persons attended 1938-39 Negro Farmers Meat Shows in Texas. In most instances these shows were sponsored by the local white Chambers of Commerce. An added feature of the shows this year were exhibits of home-made laundry and to let soaps from by-products of the hog.

Activities of the Home Demonstration work in Hillsborough County, Florida, include distribution 878 packages of garden seed and the participation of 67 4-H Club girls in the annual Strawberry Festival Parade. Miss Floy Britt is the Agent.

In order to supplement his cash crop, Scott Wilson, Negro farmer residing near Ruston, Louisiana, recently purchased a few cows and increased his feed crops. E. F. Purvis, Parish Agent reports that during 1938 Mr. Wilson sold $268.80 worth of milk besides having apple supply for home use.

### LOAFS 8 YEARS AS RELIEFER, SO JUDGE GIVES HIM WORK

Charles Murphy, 50 years old, has been on relief for eight years. Municipal Judge Thomas A. Green thinks it's high time Murphy went back to work. So Judge Green sent Murphy to the Bridewell yesterday to work out a fine of $200 for disorderly conduct. Murphy's wife, Margaret, said he sold their relief groceries to buy liquor. They have five children and live at 3408 Belmont avenue.

## National Negro Bankers To Meet July 3rd

Philadelphia, Pa. —(Special) — Completed plans for the meeting of the National Negro Bankers Association have just been announced by Major R. R. Wright, Sr., the president. All the sessions, says Major Wright, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building of this city. The first of the sessions will be on the morning of July 3rd at 11:00 A. M.

A special letter has been sent to all the members of the Association by Mr. M. C. Martin, the secretary, who is the cashier of the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company of Danville, Va. Several guest speakers have been invited and have accepted the invitation to appear. Among them will be Mr. Leo T. Crowder, chairman of the Federal Department Insurance Corporation, who will lead a round-table discussion in the interest of all the bankers. In addition to this President Wright has announced that one day will be spent on a pleasure trip and a visit to the New York World's Fair by members of the Association. He has secured a batch of tickets which will be good from April 30th to October 31st.

It was understood here that the vice president of this Association, Rev. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, who is president of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company of that city, is expected to attend, and to take part in all the deliberations and preside at one of the sessions.

# DETROIT PASTOR SUGGESTED FOR EDUCATION BOARD

DETROIT (ANP)—The name of the Rev. William H. Peck, pastor Bethel A. M. E. church, has been submitted to the board of education for consideration as one to fill the vacancy made through the death of one of the board's members. This is considered a forward step on the part of the Detroit Civic Rights committee and other organizations behind the move, all of whom agree that because of his outstanding ability as a religious, civic and business leader, Rev. Peck is the most logical man to place in the position.

A few years ago Rev. Peck was urged to make a bid for the office and it was generally believed that he would have been elected at large, but he did not choose to run. The general feeling here is that it is high time that a Negro sat upon that important board as it would offer a distinct advantage to the group educationally.

Rev. Peck who is highly respected by both white and colored citizens here, was prominently mentioned for the presidency of Tuskegee institute when Dr. R. R. Moton resigned.

# NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PLANS BIGGEST CONVENTION

## Governor and Mayor to Address Meeting to be Held in New York; to Have Day at Fair

New York, May 4—(ANP)—The details and tentative program for the New York program for the New York Convention of the National Medical Association Convention were approved at the meeting of the Executive Board of the Association held at Tuskegee Institute last month. Secretary John T. Givens announced at Norfolk, Va., this week. This convention promises to be the most interesting in history, according to Secretary Givens.

Governor Lehman of New York and Mayor LaGuardia of New York City have been invited, he said, to welcome the delegates who will be present in large numbers from all over the United States.

One whole day will be devoted to Clinics in New York hospitals through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Hospitals of the City of New York.

One meeting will be in the form of a Panel Discussion on the subject, "The Pro and Con of Socialized Medicine as It Will Affect the Negro People, and the Negro Professional Group." This discussion will be led by men who have studied all angles of this question and all present will have opportunity to participate freely in this vital subject.

Several of the public meetings will be held jointly with the National Dental Association which is meeting in New York at the same time. Problems affecting the two Professions can thus be conveniently worked out.

Many social affairs are being planned for the men and also for the members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Grover C. Whalen has set aside a Day at the World's Fair to be known as "National Medical Association Day."

The Scientific Program will be full and the newest and best in the fields of the Cognate Professions, comprising the latest achievements, will combine to make this "Metropolitan Session" the greatest in the forty-six years of the National Medical Association.

The Local Committees have announced the following chairmen: Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia, honorary chairmen; James T. W. Granady, general chairman; S. M. Sidat-Singh, secretary; Adrain A. Freeman, treasurer; The President's Ball, C. C. Middleton; Souvenir Program, C. A. Petioni; Broadcasting, Lowell Wormley; Housing, Perry Chaney; Exhibits, H. Binga Dismond, chairman; J. J. Jones, vice chairman; Health, John West; Welcome, Myra Logan; Decoration, Oma H. Price; Publicity, S. A. Sidat-Singh; Red Cross, P. A. Beach; Registration, O'Brien Payne; Badges, Ira McCowan; Hospital and Clinics, P. M. Murray; Building and Ground, Cyril Dolly and Citizen, Col. B. O. Davis.

## Lou Swarz Honored By Elks Daughters

ST LOUIS, May 9 (ANP)—At the 19th anniversary dinner given by Phoebe's Pride temple No. 132, Daughter Elks, held at the AUK and D. of A. hall, Saturday night, Miss Lou Swarz, prominent teacher and actress, was presented with a beautiful carved wooden bas relief plaque of herself in appreciation of her "work in fraternal circles, her dramatic ability, the contributions she had made in the dramatic field and her special campaign to bring cheer to the shut-ins of local institutions."

Dr. Herman S. Greer of Douglas university and Mr. E. Monroe were principal speakers at the dinner to more than 300 people who crowded the hall.

### DEAR TEACHER: SONNY IS EXPECTING A COLD; P. S.—HE CAUGHT ONE

Newark, N. J.—Fred G. Giffoniello, gymnasuim instructor at the Boys' Vocational school, revealed today that he has had a secret hobby for eleven years. He has been collecting pupils' excuses from teachers throughout the country.

One note, purportedly from a parent, requested that her son be excused from school. "He expects a cold," the mother wrote. "P. S. He caught it."

One note was from parent whose child had been scolded for being unclean. "Dear teacher," it read, "My Bennie smells all right. The trouble with you old maids is you don't know how a man should smell."

### DISENGAGED

At one time during the Civil War, General George B. McClellan, then in command of the Union forces, was conducting a waiting campaign; and so careful was he to avoid mistakes that little headway was evident. President Lincoln thereupon wrote him a letter:

"My dear McClellan: If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while. Yours respectfully, A. Lincoln.

### JOANNE, 18 MOS. MAKES A MEAL OF ODDS AND ENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Guerdon Worth of Gurnee, Lake County, had a suspicion Wednesday that their daughter, Joanne, 18 months old, had eaten something she shouldn't have. They hurried her to St. Luke's hospital where physicians examined her. Then, using a bronchoscope, the physicians drew out of Joanne's interior four safety pins, two pearl buttons, two celluloid stickpins. X-rays were taken yesterday to determine if Joanne had swallowed any more oddities.

# KANSAS CITIZENS FORM COLORED COMMERCE CHAMBER

KANSAS CITY, MO., May—(ANP) Executive Secretary A. M. Smith of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce addressed a large group of civic and business leaders in the blue room of the Street hotel here Sunday afternoon and laid the ground work for the establishment of a Negro Chamber of Commerce. Following Smith's address, which was filled with inspiring details, Roy Barker, local merchant, was elected temporary chairman and Undertaker J. A. Ficklin was elected secretary. A committee on permanent organization, headed by Atty. Herbert, was appointed and instructed to bring in an outline on permanent organization for the meeting next Thursday night.

At the behest of local business men, the Dallas leader was invited to bring the Sunday message and otherwise aid in getting the organization started. Mr. Smith is well trained and experienced in Chamber of Commerce work, and is one of the few salaried Chamber executives in the nation. The Dallas Chamber was the first such organization to be established.

Attorney R. Q. Mason accompanied Mr. Smith on this trip and was the principal speaker at the Kansas City Central Forum, Sunday. The Dallas men, together with Coach Jimmie Stevens, left for Texas Monday morning.

# UNEQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLORED YOUTH IN SOUTH CITED

## WPA Survey Lists Conditions in New Report; South Carolina is "Worst Offender," Figures Show

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second volume of Index of Research Projects issued by the Works Progress Administration, in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies, includes the situation of the Negro as shown in the educational surveys made by State Planning Agencies in several Southern States.**

**Many of these research activities have been made possible by the assistance of WPA research projects employing trained white-collar workers taken from the relief rolls.**

**'The ratio of population to teachers in 1934-35 was 25.5 for white and 29 2 for Negro,'' the WPA Index reveals in its digest of the report of the Florida School Code Committee. Within the Everglade State the average monthly salaries for Negro teachers during the 1934-35 period was $51.44 a month, as against the monthly salary of $104.14 paid to white teachers.**

**Surveys in North Carolina completed in 1936 by the Department of Conservation and Development strike a more encouraging note in Negro educational welfare, according to the WPA Index. The number of accredited Negro high schools in the State increased from eleven in 1920, with an enrollment of 1,500, to 120 in 1934-35, with 25,000 enrolled. During the 1920-35 period, the enrollment of five institutions of higher learning for Negroes increased from less than 100 to more than 2,000. The State of North Carolina maintains two standard four-year colleges for Negro students, in addition to three normal schools for Negroes, the Index points out.**

**South Carolina presented a less favorable picture for Negroes in the realm of education. Summarizing the findings of the South Carolina State Department of Education completed in 1937, the Index states:**

**''Overcrowding was found in 1,417, or 22 5 per cent, of the white classrooms, and in 2,209, or 71.8 per cent of Negro classrooms. The median age for public school buildings for whites was 14 years; that for Negroes was 16 5 years. Sixty buildings for white and 204 for Negroes were at least 40 years old. The average number of classrooms per building for whites was five and that for Negroes two. Facilities for school lunches were found in 518 white and 319 Negro schools. Oil lamps were found in approximately one thousand classrooms. Thirty-seven white and 1,327 Negro schools were using homemade benches, 153 white and 372 Negro schools homemade desks.**

**The Building Survey Report for the South Carolina State Department of Education also indicates that no heating facilities were found in 99 Negro schools. Steam or hot water heat was reported in 29 percent of white schools and in 45 percent of Negro schools.**

**The reports of these research projects contain many facts of general interest on the whole school situation. It is clear that in a good many States the educational facilities are inadequate for both white and Negro children. And it is where there are poor provisions for all children that Negro children suffer most from lack of educational opportunity.**

**An important feature of recent educational history is the construction, repair and modernization of school buildings by the WPA. In the last three years, WPA workers have constructed over 2,200 new school buildings and have extensively improved and repaired over 22,000 more throughout the country. The picture given above of South Carolina conditions can be supplemented by the report of the United States Community Appraisal Committee in South Carolina, which says:**

**''Many who considered our educational future hopeless from the standpoint of physical facilities are now beginning devoutly to hope that with Works Progress assistance every child in this State may, at not too distant date, have the opportunity of attending school in a publicly owned building that is comfortable, safe and adequate. To this end much has been done in the past two and a half years, but much remains to be done—particularly among Negro schools.**

**In addition to listing and summarizing the educational situation of the Negro in various States, the Index is a guide to information about the condition of the Negro contained in the Planning Agency Project reports on health institutional care, housing, farm management, population and migration, social problems and crime. In most instances the WPA Index points to the Negro as an integral part of the important problems awaiting social and legislative solution in the South.**

### BARTON'S CREED

**By Floyd J. Calvin**

Congressman Bruce Barton (Republican) of New York City, speaking on a Brotherhood Week radio broadcast from Washington under the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians Tuesday night, said in part: "When you see a fact that is different from your own, when you hear an accent that is different from your own, when you pass a church or a temple that is different from your own, remember that those features, that speech and that worship are all part of an immensely precious contribution to the sum total of America's culture and faith."

It is important for our group, we think, that Congressman Barton said, "When you see a face that is different from your own," for it is a change in America's psychological reactions to what is seen that is so much needed in racial relations. Current white writers of serious mien are freely admitting—(see Gallagher's "American Caste and the Negro College")—that the main thing against the Negro, where whites are concerned, is the very sight of him. The Negro is conspicuous because he looks different. All Jews or foreigners have to do is change their names and by this simple device they can escape proscription.

A Jewish school teacher who wants promotion at the hands of a board in which there might lurk some prejudice against the name "Rosenberg" might change to Ross and roll on to success; but a Negro, who must submit his picture, no matter what his qualifications, has to suffer not personal condemnation, but the condemnation of a mental image which might be 40 or more years old. So the Negro of 1939 is kept out of something on the basis of an impression gained around the turn of the present century.

We hope Congressman Barton's plea will be heeded; we hope Americans will adopt a new attitude—an attitude of greater tolerance and good-will—toward races that are different from their own.

# HAMPTON GRADS PLAN REUNION FOR FUND DRIVE

WASHINGTON, May 18 (ANP)—All roads will lead to Hampton, May 29 and 30, says the general alumni group of this school, when on these two days graduates of the institution and ex-students from the class of 1899 to 1938 gather in a grand reunion.

The purpose of this gathering is to discuss the many perplexing problems and changes which have arisen since the last grand reunion a few years back. The group is faced with the difficulties, financial and physical which Hampton along with other colored schools is suffering.

The general alumni will complete at this session the $5,000 student loan fund, and will turn its attention to the $15,000 scholarship fund which has been inaugurated by the Middle Atlantic Regional conference of the general alumni. The conference has in its treasury $1,103, and will make a substantial deposit to this fund at the reunion.

Aside from the business sessions, the executive committee is making plans for the social entertainment of the gathering. Various programs are being planned, and will be climaxed with a reception and banquet.

### ANOTHER NUMBER ONE PROBLEM

(The Constitution, Atlanta)

"Who will his teacher be?" has always been a number one problem to many parents of 26,000,000 American school children. Those mothers and fathers know the teacher will have much to do with the molding of their children's characters. Whether the school is allegedly progressive or just the traditional "little red school house," it's the teacher that counts most.

Some educators express amazement that the same parents who select their doctors and dentists with extreme care show little interest when it comes to putting their children in the hands of a school teacher.

The president of Harvard university devoted to a large part of his report last month to the subject of inadequately prepared school teachers. The Rockefeller general education board, also recognizing the need for improvement, has just given $520,000 to start ten summer workshops for teachers in universities in all sections of the country.

The average training of elementary school teachers in the United States is less than two years in normal school. This is not surprising because the average salary of teachers is under $1,200 per year. This average includes some country teachers making as little as $238 per annum, and often waiting to get it.

Teaching is a wearying job at best. When the small financial inducements are taken into consideration, together with numerous restrictions as to marriage, it is not surprising that many who have given time and expense to prepare themselves for the job desert the educational field for something pleasanter and more lucrative. This condition makes it necessary for many schools, even if able to pay higher and steadier salaries, to employ a certain number of poorly equipped teachers.

When it is taken into account that the teacher, in many instances, sees more of the child than do the parents, the argument for better equipped teachers gains force. But teachers, whether good or bad, cannot be expected to donate their services. They are entitled to good pay, more normal treatment, and steady jobs.

### TENNESSEE TENANT BECOMES LANDLORD

A tenant farmer who has moved 11 times in the past 18 years can fully appreciate what it means to own a farm.

William Emmett Howse and his wife, Emma, have moved for the last time to their beautiful 64 acre farm one mile north of Brownsville on Highway No. 54.

Since 1920 Bill Howse has been a sharecropper and renter on eleven different farms. His knowledge of farming and his unlimited capacity for work made him a valuable tenant and landowners bid for his services. His dream was to some day have a farm of his own but it seemed impossible to save enough to make the first down payment.

The arrival of a son and three daughters made the hope of farm ownership dim, but Bill and his wife were such good managers that they seldom had to borrow money. They owned their own tools, farm implements and work stock. At one time they had to borrow $75 from a merchant on a store account but that was due to a bad crop year.

The Tenant Purchase Committee of the Farm Security Administration, composed of leading farmers and business men in Haywood County, selected Bill and Emma as outstanding tenants capable of farm ownership and agreed to finance them in the purchase of a farm.

With $5,000 borrowed from the FSA at 3 per cent for 40 years, Bill selected the farm he wanted. He paid $2,500 for 64 acres of fertile land. His house cost $1,360 with all modern conveniences. Barn and outhouses cost $615. He spent $475 on terracing, liming and improving the soil and fencing. About $50 went or legal fees.

The gleaming white farm home with its well-spaced outhouses and straight fences surrounded by fertile rolling fields catches the eye of every passing motorist. What appears to them to be an uncommonly good farm is the fulfillment of Bill and Emma Howse's dream and life long ambition.

TVA has lightened the burden that Mrs. Howse has to bear.

No more carrying back breaking buckets of water from the well. She has an electric pump and running water in the house.

No more heating water in kettles on the stove for the Saturday night bath. The new home has a modern bathroom.

No more running to town to buy ice during the hot summer months. The new home has a frigidaire large enough to hold the food and milk a good farm produces.

No more sending the children to the store for coal oil. The new home has electric lights.

No more wondering what is going on in the world. A new radio is plugged into a wall socket and the latest farm news is available at the turn of a switch.

Out in the barn Bill has all the farm implements necessary to operate a small farm economically. He has two mules, two dairy cows, a sow eight pigs and 45 hens.

He expects to raise 14 acres of cotton, 15 1-2 acres of corn, 10 acres of lespedeza, four acres of soy-beans, seven acres of sudan grass and crimson clover and 2 1-2 acres of truck His farm plan shows that he expects to get $442 from the sale of cotton and truck; $241 from the sale of calves, pigs and poultry; and $145 from the sale of butterfat, eggs and pork.

Bill Howse and his wife know the meaning of security. They can smile at the puny efforts of economic conditions that once forced them to their knees. Never again do they need fear they might be forced to move. They are solid citizens of one of the best agricultural communities in the South. They will raise and educate their children as befits the children of landowners. They will pay their taxes and build up their farm and beautify their home. Each year will see their roots sink deeper into the fertile soil of West Tennessee.

### WANTED: A FARM WITH SOIL

Hordes of gullies now remind us
We should build our lands to stay,
And, departing leave behind us
Fields that have not washed away.
When our boys assume the mortgage
On the land that's had our toil,
They'll not have to ask the question
Here's the farm, but where's the soil?

—Anonymous.

### FISH HURTLES DOWN INTO FARMER'S LAP; IT'S A BIRD OF A STORY

Canton, Ill.—A one-pound fish fell from the air into Joseph Juraco's lap yesterday while he was driving a tractor through a river bottom field near Liverpool. Startled by the catch, Juraco looked up and saw, flying overhead a crane which had dropped the fish after picking it up in a nearby drainage ditch. The bird apparently became frightened by the roar of the tractor engine and released its prey.

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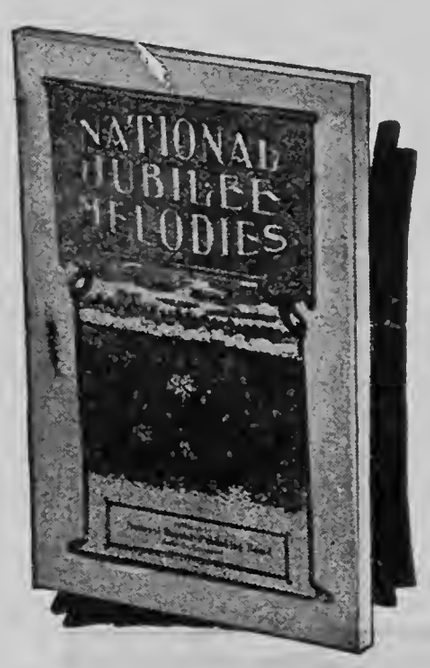


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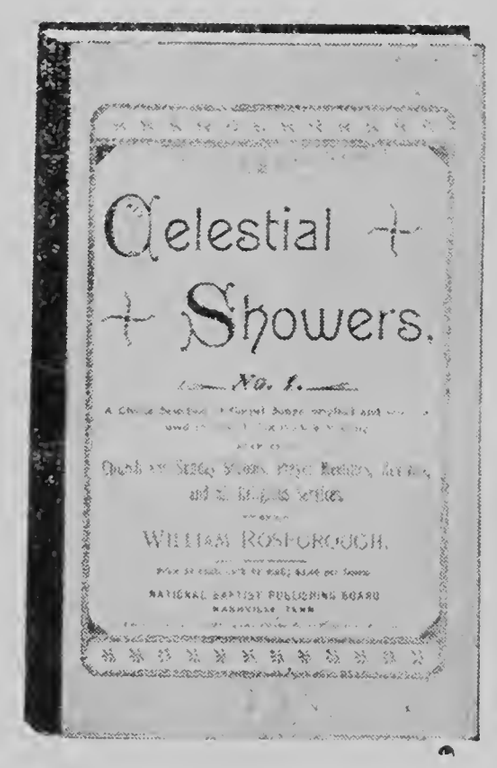


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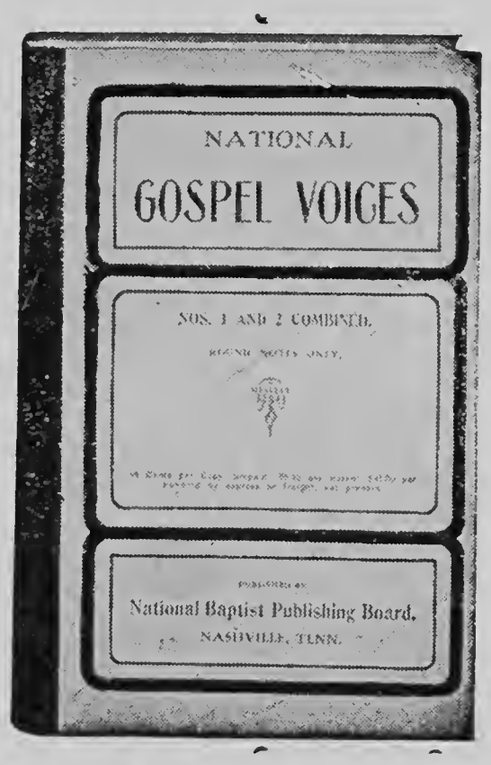


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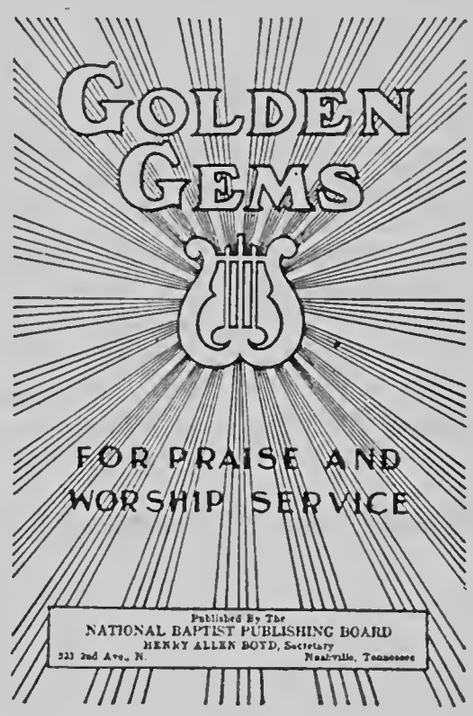
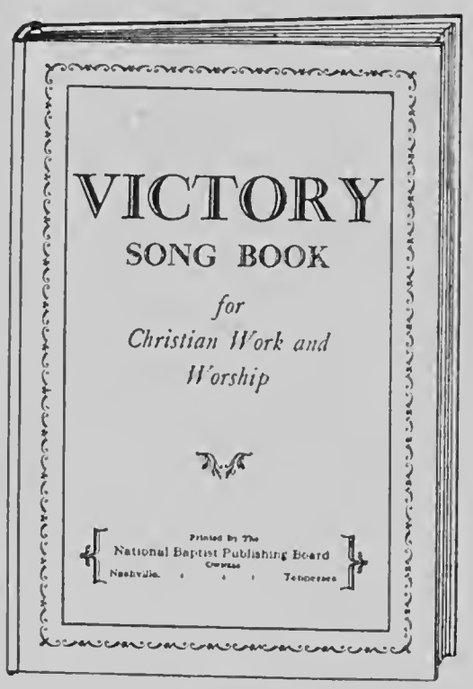
He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

**Price Only 25c**

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FIRMNESS OF TOMATOES

"Taking advantage of a simple chemical reaction whereby a jelly-like compound is formed when calcium chloride is added to pectic acid, Dr. Z. I. Kertesz, chemist at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, has demonstrated that this reaction can be used to good advantage in the canning of tomatoes and possibly other vegetables and fruits to insure that the product will retain its natural firmness during preservation," says an editorial in Fruit Products Journal (April). "It is a matter of common knowledge that calcium has a hardening effect on plant tissues and considerable effort has been made in the canning industry to avoid the use of water containing undue amounts of calcium and magnesium because of the toughening of plant tissues,' says Dr. Kertesz. Even calcium applied as fertilizer tends to toughen canned peas, and sometimes the canner will soak his raw products in common salt solution to soften the tissues by exchanging the calcium and magnesium in the tissues with the sodium from the salt. However, it is often desirable to retain the natural structure of vegetables, particularly tomatoes, in the canned product, hence this proposed method reverses the usual procedure and replaces sodium with calcium which,, in turn, forms a gel-like compound with the pectic acid in the plant tissue and supports the cell structure during destructive heating process. When treated in this way, the tomatoes will often "roll out of the can" and stand almost like fresh tomatoes.' In addition to tomatoes, Dr. Kertesz has experimented with apples, peaches, strawberries, and other products with encouraging results....."

SEED CLEANING SERVICE

Nation's Agriculture (May) reports that the Scott County (Mo) Farm Bureau organized a county service company, with the Farm Bureau holding all the common stock, and bought a large seed cleaner which was installed on a trailer. A man was hired to take the outfit to farms and do the cleaning. The complete outfit cost less than $1,000 and in less than two years the income from it has amounted to $3,247.74.

FERTILIZER SERVICE

A spread-on-the-land fertilizer service is now being offered by the Grange-League-Federation (co-op) at its Bridgeton, New Jersey, mixing plant, to all farms within a radius of 20 miles or so. In trucks that have endgate fertilizer distributors, the plant food is hauled in bulk from the mixing plant and spread on the field. Where as much as one ton to an acre is applied, the savings in bulk handling, and elimination of bags, pays for the service of spreading. (Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, May.)

CHOPPED HAY STORAGE

"That chopping hay with the machine set for a two-inch cut results in lower hay temperatures, and consequently less danger of spontaneous combustion, than when the ordinary one-inch cut is used, has now been confirmed in further work at the Wisconsin Experiment Station," says Hoard's Dairyman (March 25). "A discovery which promises to have considerable practical importance is that 2x6 framing timbers, used horizontally inside the wall of a hay storage unit, furnish a cheap and effective method of ventilation. When the hay begins to settle, these timbers tend to hold it up near the wall, thus causing cracks to extend out into the hay. Moreover, an air space is left under each timber. Ventilated floors do not seem to offer much promise of improving the keeping quality of hay, judging by the results of one season's trials. The hay kept better only on the very bottom of a ventilated bin, in the first six or eight inches. No movement of air could be detected passing up through the ventilated floors, even with a sensitive anemometer...."

INCREASES IN FARM INCOMES

C. M. Purves, in the Agricultural Situation (March) says that while "public attention centers upon the great cotton, corn and wheat industries, to hundreds of thousands of producers, their products are more important" The cash income from all crops combined was $3,160,025,000 in 1938," he says, "as compared with $3 845,614,000 in 1937. But within these figures were several industries which had the largest cash income in several years. The cash income from corn (a major crop) was $271,659,000 in 1938 compared with $221,757,000 in 1937. The 1938 figure was the largest since 1930. Principal reasons for the increase in 1938 were the marked increase in sales and the quantity of corn placed under Government loan. The loan proceeds are included in the estimates of income. Peanuts were another crop showing larger income in 1938 compared with 1937. The $39,951,000 of income received by producers in 1938 was the largest in several years. The 1937 income was $36,-295,000. Principal reasons for the increase in 1938 were increased sales of peanuts and relatively stable prices when compared with 1937. Soybeans are rapidly increasing in importance as a contributor to farm income and in 1938 yielded a cash income of $31,933,000. This compared with $28,030,000 in 1937. The 1938 income from soybeans was the largest on Government record. The increase in 1938 over 1937 was due principally to the marked increase in output more than offsetting lower prices. The 1938 cash income from clover seed (red and alike) totaled $15,664,000 in 1938 compared with $9,862,000 in 1937. Lespedeza seed yielded $5,363,000 of cash income in 1938 compared with $4,757,000 in 1937. The producers of maple sugar and sirup had a cash income of $4,281,000 in 1938 compared with $3,808,000 in 1937 and the growers of sweet sorghum for forage received $2,760,-000 compared with $2,112,000 in 1937.

FARM LOANS IN INSURANCE

More emphasis is being placed by life insurance companies on the making of farm mortgage loans than for more than a decade, the Federal Home Loan Bank Review reports. The Review published a survey of investments of all kinds by life insurance companies showing that after a long period of uncertainty in farm financing, their farm mortgage portfolios have leveled off their downward trend in volume. The survey was based upon information obtained from about 50 insurance companies having more than 90 percent of the assets of all such companies in the United States. (Washington Post, Mareh 19.)

# HENRY FORD PLANS SCHOOL IN GEORGIA TO HONOR CARVER

WAYS, GA., May 9 (ANP)—His admiration for Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee will cause Henry Ford to erect a new high school for Negro boys on his 70,000 acre plantation here, it was announced last week. The school will be called the George Washington Carver school.

Ford visited Dr. Carver at Tuskegee on March 10, 1938, where he saw the educator's famous contribution to science. The multimillionaire took special interest in his plastic experiments, since he uses a soy bean plastic for several automobile parts such as horn buttons, coil boxes and gear shift knobs.

# WRITER SUGGESTS STARTING COLLECTION OF MARIAN ANDERSON SONG RECORDS

By Frank Marshall Davis for ANP

Recent releases afford an excellent opportunity of starting a library of records made by Marian Anderson, world's foremost living contralto, who had added attention focused upon her because of the recent controversy in Washington over use of an appropriate concert hall and her resultant open air concert Easter Sunday at the Lincoln memorial.

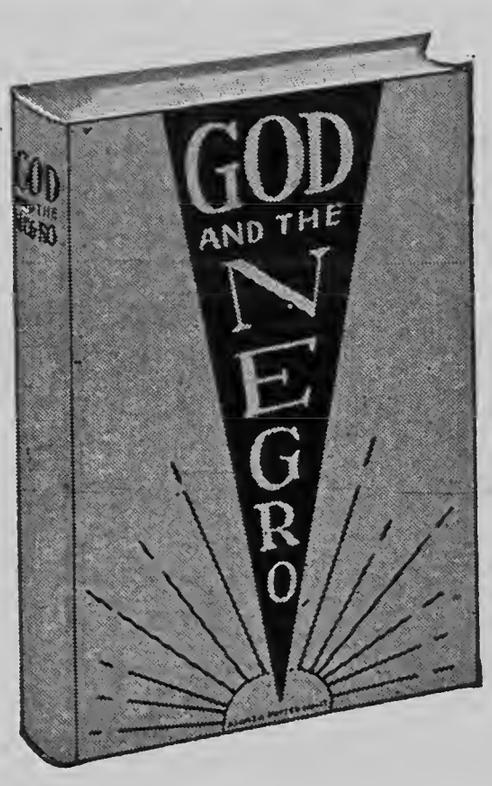
Miss Anderson's voice is as compellingly beautiful on wax as before a living audience. Records permit enjoyment of her rare artistry whenever one desires and at the same time preserve the matchless quality of her voice for future generations. Since she has recorded many of the songs for which she is especially famous, the selective collector may choose spirituals, classics or both.

There are five recent Victor releases affording an excellent opportunity of either starting or adding to a Marian Anderson library. One of her favorite program pieces is "Ava Maria," by Schubert, available with another Schubert composition, "Aufenthalt" (My Abode.) Equally fine is the recording of Brahms' "Die Mainacht" ("The May Night" backed with "Der Nussbaum" (The Nut Tree) by Schumann. These are 12 inch releases. A less expensive 10 inch coupling is Handel's "Siciliana" along with "Komm, Susser Tod" (Come, Sweet Death) by Bach.

A set of four spirituals, in the 10 inch size, show Miss Anderson's complete mastery of interpretation of this form of folk music. The familiar "I Can't Stay Away," arranged by Roland Hayes, is combined with Harry T. Burleigh's arrangement of "Were You There," and "I Know the Lord Laid His Hands on Me" is a companion piece to the Edward Boatner arrangement of "Trampin'."

While this list is by no means complete, they are representative of Miss Anderson's ability. She is accompanied by Kosti Vehanen, the Finnish pianist, on each number.

Nature is a wonderful thing! A million years ago she didn't know we were going to wear spectacles, yet look at the way she placed our ears.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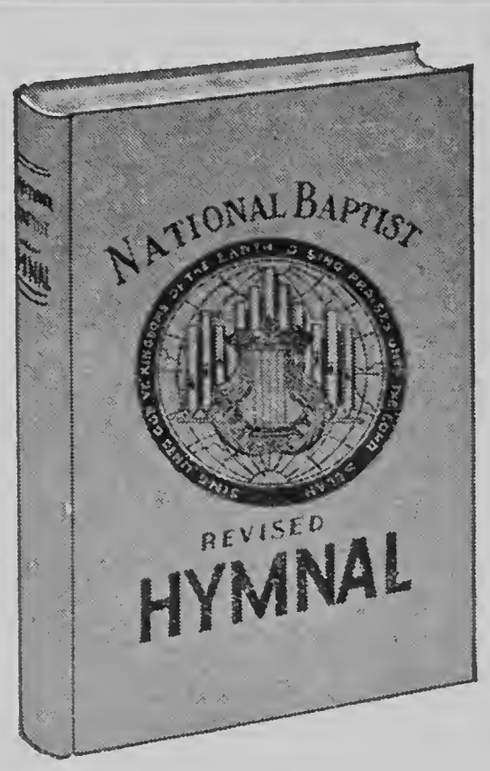


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## Agriculture As A Way of Life

(Continued from Page 1)

beyond the power of man to modify or correct. We look upward and outward to nature."

Farm life has been described as dull and humdrum. To me, life on farms is dramatic for everyone. The process of growth and harvesting is always a contest with the elements, and one hour of storm, unseasonable frost, wind or flood may destroy all profits. It is only as we harness and assist these forces that we appreciate their strength for production as well as destruction. The well-being of cattle and all livestock also is a constant, all-absorbing interest. Any occupant of a farm must be dull indeed not to feel and take part in these dramatic events. The stoicism with which the farmer and his family meet the frequent tragedies in these drams is almost universal.

I was much impressed with the that fact a few years ago when all our section of the state was stricken with a sudden flood. The householders in the villages were most articulate and complaining about the farmers, whose losses were many times greater than those of the villages, made little complaint.

I grew up having all the opportunities for adventure which life on the farm afforded: Woods with their mysterious and sweet, cool smells; flashes of unknown birds, and the exciting moments when foxes or ruffled grouse startled me when picking berries or on other excursions. Then when driving horses on hay rakes, while I was learning skill and judgments, I was caught into the excitements of harvesting. It filled needs for adventure, now largely only sought in thrilling pictures. Stones were always material for constructing play houses and trees to climb became castles in the air, in fact. That there could be a point of view that did not appreciate these joys did not occur to me until, when I was an adult, a city guest when being questioned about her impressions of the country, remarked that she loved it for a vacation and thought she might even like to live in the country, but that she had always felt so sorry for the children in the country because she had had such a wonderful time with the children on the block when she was a child. It is my theory that we don't need to feel sorry for children anyhwere if they have a loving home, health, and are well-fed, and I still maintain that life on the farm can be, and usually is, a delightful one for children.

Farm women have frequently been depicted as down-trodden, overworked, crushed individuals. Some of us have capitalized upon this in our paralyzing desire for sympathy. That, fortunately, is not the attitude of the average farm woman. The average farm woman as I know her is a self-respecting individual who loves her home and is proud to take part in the production of the farm as a matter of course when her household tasks and her strength allow it. She keeps fit by so doing as probably no other American woman does, with the possible exception of a city woman who can afford to continue horse-back riding and other exercises, equally healthful, into her mature life.

When a farm woman feels compelled to curtail her part in production or to neglect her household tasks when she is physically unfit, it is indeed a tragedy as it is any place, but it is often a double tragedy on a farm for it sometimes spells failure.

Women love to grow things, and cheerful flowering plants are an almost universal hobby for farm women. In fact, women seem to be natural horticulturists and the vegetable gardens are largely their responsibility on the farms. One cannot but be impressed when driving through the country or entering its homes at the evidence of loving care that flowers receive, both inside the home in winter and outside in summer here in the North—and that is as true in our impoverished-appearing homes as well as the well-kept ones. I doubt if there is anything that tends to soften the discouragements and bring joy to the spirits of the woman to a greater extent than growing blooming plants.

When I was a young girl, I remember feeling that if we could have a good road to our farm and a telephone, I would never want to live any other place. Youth always craves freedom and without these opportunities of contact, I did not feel free. My sympathy is very much with those people still living on farms only reached by the poorest dirt roads. The radio has become a much more important part of farm living than the telephone. The joy radio can and does bring into farm living is inestimable. I used to hunger for good music. Today I time an hour of ironing I have to do with a an hour of very splendid symphony music. My neighbor might find her satisfaction in a cowboy program or perhaps in a dramatic sketch.

Radio offers splendid educational programs, news of the day, and programs especially adapted to farm interests. The greatest need is for someone to dramatize true farm life and people with the skill and understanding of human values that Mrs. Berg uses in depicting the city home life of the Goldbergs, and their excursions into the country, and to give, as is sometimes given on the Goldberg's program, the diginity and reverence to the Christian religion that Mrs. Berg gives to the Jewish faith even in every day living.

All too often the novelist deals with the sordid in farm life. I took a walk around a pasture field to inspect a fence one spring. There were brambles encountered as well as all the spring joys of budding leaf and flower, a carcass of a raccoon caught in a dead-fall and the trap never visited, and also, joy of joys, a partridge nest with ten eggs in it, and finally over the fence on a neighbor's land, a pile of carrion and refuse better left undescribed. If I had been a writer of fiction my chief theme might have been the neglected trap and the carrion pile, while the most lasting impression to me was the attempt of the mother partridge to entice me away from her precious home.

Farm women have always taken great pride in their housekeeping, in being good cooks and have been inclined to glorify hard work, and to be somewhat ashamed of doing things just for pleasure. To sympathize with the difficulty of the labor detracts from the diginity. There is a tendency for these points of view to be softened, fortunately, and where possible to use modern conveniences to assist with drudgery; and more and more to develop a realization that community contacts for pleasure are not disgraceful. Being satisfied with the old-fashioned methods of grand mother and mother was and still is, shall we say, a vice with some of our homemakers. This is not so with all women and many of them have been clamoring for more education, in their life task of home-making. They are intelligently learning to use new skills and to adapt old skills more efficiently to the ever-changing pattern of living.

The normal farm family life is a happy life. Husband and wife are business partners from the beginning and the details of successes and failure are known equally by both. The affairs of the farm naturally make up a large part of conversation and as a rule farm children see and know more of their father and his work than is true in most other occupations at least.

It is not at all unusual to see very small children following their father in the fields or riding with him at his work with horses. I think there may be something in his life that makes him more patient than most other men. Farmers have been severly criticized for their opposition to the child labor amendment and accused of exploiting their children. They naturally resent this, for it is their firm conviction that learning to share in the easy tasks and greater responsibilities is good training of character as well as skills.

There is a technique in handling tools and animals as surely as in playing a musical instrument, which is best acquired while young.

I have been asked if I believe that farmers are more or less religious than other people. Does any human know who are most religious? The farmer is so close to the re-creation of life and has proof that winter is not the end, so it is natural to believe that he is reverent even if inarticulate as to his beliefs. If he is not a regular attendant at church, at least it is not because he is self-indulgent.

We who love the land and its people hate to acknowledge that there are degraded homes on the land. It has been said that rural institutions are not so well equipped to care for the slum type of family as the institutions of the city. If this is true, it is a challenge to all and no one can afford to be complacent about it. Degraded homes do exist, dotted about in the northern states, and if we are to believe the spokesman of the southern share-croppers, degradations predominates.

I should like to visualize in the future, an agriculture which would finance a nation of farm homes like the best of these we know today where all members of the family take part in production and play, where there is a spiritual understanding of God's blessing, and the ability to make the best use of man's inventions for the comfort and convenience of the family and community.

## A PASSING ILLNESS

"What did your father die of?" the doctor asked an Atchison Negro who was being examined for life insurance.

"Ah don't know, boss," he replied, "but it wasn't nothing serious.—Minneapolis Journal.

# NEW YORK REPUBLICANS SEEK TO END DISCRIMINATION IN GIVING JOBS TO COLORED CITIZENS

### Frances E. Rivers, Assistant to Thomas E. Dewey, Gets Pledge from Party Leaders to Make Labor Groups Deal Fairly

ALBANY, N. Y.—A pledge of Republican support for "sound legislation" seeking to end discrimination against Negroes and other racial and religious minorities, was made today, Thursday, May 11th, by Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the New York State Assembly.

The pledge was given in a letter to Francis E. Rivers, an Assistant District Attorney on the staff of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York County. In the letter, Speaker Heck, one of the outstanding Republican leaders of the State, warmly commends Mr. Rivers for his 'wise Counsel' and 'close cooperation' in preparing four anti-discrimination bills which the Legislature has advanced in the past two weeks.

The letter follows:

**The Assembly**
**State of New York**
**Albany**

**Oswald D. Heck**
**Speaker**

**May 11th, 1939**

**Mr. Francis E. Rivers,**
**75 St. Nicholas Place,**
**New York City**
**Dear Mr. Rivers:**

**Permit me to call your attention to the action of the Legislature in the past two days in advancing bills designed to provide equal opportunity for Negroes and to combat all racial and religious discriminations.**

**Yesterday the Assembly passed and sent to the Governor a bill which prohibits any form of racial, color or religious discrimination in the selection or appointment of persons for employment in the civil service of New York State, or any of its civil divisions or cities.**

**Today the Senate passed and sent to the Assembly a bill which provides that any labor organization which bars persons from membership by reason of race, color or creed shall be denied the benefits of the state relations act.**

**Together with two other anti-discrimination bills already passed by this Legislature (one of which enlarges the definition of places of public accommodation to insure equal rights to all persons, regardless of color, creed or race, and the other which prohibits civil service officials from passing over applicants because of race or color) these bills marks distinct forward steps for all Negroes in the State of New York. I can assure you at this time that every effort will be made in the Assembly to pass the labor organization bill which the Senate passed today.**

**Passage of measures such as these is in keeping with the Republican policy of supporting sound legislation designed to do away with the handicaps of discrimination. In devotion to the best interests of Negro and other racial groups, it is the Republican practice to give earnest consideration and careful study to all legislative proposals adapted to effecting such desirable results. Often it is important to avoid hasty action which may result in more harm than help.**

**In this connection, I wish to express the thanks and appreciation of myself and other Republican leaders of the Legislature for the assistance you have given us. We are deeply grateful for your close cooperation. We feel that you have done us, as well as your race, a great service.**

**With kindest regards, I am,**
**Very sincerely yours,**
**Oswald D. Heck,**
**Speaker.**

As a former member of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, which Commission evolved and sponsored these bills, Mr. Rivers was greatly elated. He explained: "If Governor Lehman signs these bills, this is true: as regards civil service in New York State and its counties, no longer will appointing officials be able to pass over a Negro who is first on a list without stating in writing his reasons for so doing, and further—no longer will civil service officials be able to discriminate against Negroes either in appointment or promotion without the aggrieved Negro being able to appeal to a higher body for redress; as regards public places no longer will prejudiced apartment owners be able to deny Negroes the use of halls and elevators; and as regards discrimination by trade-unions no longer will they be able to get help from the State Labor Relations Board if they in any way discriminate against Negroes seeking membership in their unions."

"It is heartening to Republicans to know," said Mr. Rivers, "that their party in New York State has had the courage and devotion to fair dealing to aid the colored citizens on the road to complete equality of opportunity. What the Republican Party started in creating the Temporary Commission in 1937, it has now made into reality in 1939, assuming, of course, executive approval of this legislation. The Republican legislative leaders must be praised for having taken the time necessary for constructive study even though at the price of of having some important persons criticise them for what they thought was delay. This final result has more than proved correct this Republican practice of making haste carefully.

"New York State bids fair to go farther than any State in the Union in lending legislative aid to break down discrimination-barriers against Negroes seeking employment. All fair minded persons hope for such successful results in these laws as will inspire New York State to go even farther and other states to emulate the Empire State."

### RESTRICTED

"Have you much room in your new flat?"

"Heavens, no. My kitchen and dining room are so small that I have to live on condensed milk and shortbread."

Mistress: "Marie, when you wait on table at the party tonight, please don't spill anything."

Maid: "Don't worry, ma'am; I never talk much."

## Louisiana Baptists At Board Meeting

BAKER, LA., June 1 (ANP)—Louisiana State Baptist convention this week held its annual board meeting on Leland college campus. Business transacted included formulating plans for coming annual session to be held in Baton Rouge the week of July 15. Board officials present included: President Levy. Prof. R. P. Player, James E. Gayle, Jackson V. Acox and Mrs. Sallie C. Wade.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 15, 1939 No. 5.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
JUL 28 1939

## GOOD FARMING METHODS

### Curb on Weeds Strongly Recommended by Expert

YORKVILLE, Pa.—Weed eradication through good farming was stressed at a district weed control demonstration in Yorkville yesterday in connection with the state-wide fight against weeds. More than 300 farmers, weed and township commissioners, highway officials, and others from Kendall and neighboring counties attended.

J. C. Hackleman of the University of Illinois said clean cultivation was the best method he had ever found for eradicating weeds in crop fields. J. J. Pieper, also of the university, a specialist in pasture management, said: "Nothing controls weeds better than a good turf and that is equally true for a lawn or a pasture field."

**Advise Clean Crop Seeds.**

Both advise using only clean crop seeds and cutting weeds in pastures, meadows, and on vacant land before the weed seeds mature.

L. A. Moore of the state department of agriculture said every effort was being made to enforce the state's noxious weed laws. Enforcement in the past has been lax, he declared.

The spread of Canada thistle in Illinois was cited as an example of how weeds may flourish despite laws against letting them grow. Moore said Canada thistle has been outlawed in the state since 1872 and that today there are a thousand acres of the weed for every acre at the time the law was passed. He estimates that Canada thistles now are growing on at least 100,000 acres of Illinois farm land.

**Shows Thirty Kinds of Weeds**

More than thirty kinds of weeds pulled from fields and roadsides near Yorkville, were brought to the meeting and identified by Joseph E. Barnes of the state department of agriculture. They included Canada thistle and field bindweed, considered two of the worst noxious weeds in the state.

A control demonstration was held in the afternoon on the Anderson farm near the village of Helmar. Field cultivators equipped with broad shovels, commonly called duckfoot shovels, were used on a field infested with thistles. Repeated cultivations with these machines are effective

(Continued on Page 16)

## HEN LAYS NINE-INCH EGG—AND THAT'S JUST HALF OF IT

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., —Mrs. Elmer Kraps of four miles south of Bloomington today found in her henhouse an egg nine inches long and five inches wide. Another perfect egg of ordinary size was inside.

## NATIONAL HEALTH MEASURE

### Senator Wagoner Has Presented New Bill

By Federated Press

Recommendations of the National Health Conference were incorporated in legislation introduced in the Senate recently by Senator Robt. F. Wagner, New York.

Using the procedure of grants-in-aid to the states adopted in the Social Security Act, the Wagner bill would make available grants for establishing, expanding and improving state programs for child and maternal health, general public health services, construction of hospitals and health centers, general programs of medical care and insurance against loss of wages due to sickness.

"It should be clearly understood," Wagner said, "that the bill does not establish a system of health insurance or require the states to do so. The states will be free to develop plans of their own choosing, subject to necessary basic standards.

"Such plans may be limited to those on relief or include others more fortunately situated in the economic scale....The method and scope of medical services are likewise for the states to determine and may include services rendered through existing private agencies of institutions."

Appropriations authorized in the first year for all phases of the program amount to approximately 80 million dollars, ex-

(Continued on page 16)

## FARM MORTGAGE INTEREST RATE LOWEST ON RECORD

The Farm Credit Administration declared this week that "the farmer is paying a lower average interest rate on his farm mortgage today than at any time on record, and an average rate lower than the long-term interest charge paid by any major industrial group, except the railroads and public utilities." Governor Hill of the Administration said the total farm mortgage interest bill has dropped steadily during the past 10 years, from 586 million dollars in 1928 to 372 million in 1937 and approximately 365 million last year.

"The annual interest bill on 2,250,000-odd farmers who have mortgages on their places now averages about $160 per mortgage farm," he said. "The number of dollars the farmer has to pay is not only smaller than for a long time, but also the interest bill takes a smaller part of his income." The average interest rate on all farm mortgages dropped from approximately 6 percent in 1929 to 5.25 percent in 1937, and available data indicate a further decline during 1938, according to figures cited by Governor Hill.

## MUTUAL AID ON PROBLEMS

### Secretary Wallace Wants Study of Production—Distribution by Four-way Council

From Cooperative Consumer

Addressing the Third Annual Farm Institute in Des Moines, February 18, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace outlined the following points as describing the current situation in the United States:

"First, production of unneeded amounts of some farm commodities—particularly wheat and cotton—along with too little production of non-farm commodities, such as houses and a great variety of manufactured articles that are used in houses and in people's daily lives.

"Second, an excess of perhaps 10 million city workers over the number that private industry today is prepared to employ.

"Third, an excess of population on farms, consisting partly of unemployed from the cities who have sought refuge in the country and partly of young people who normally would leave the farm if jobs were open in private indus-

(Continued on Page 16)

## INDIANA FARMER DIES; GAVE OWN FUNERAL SERMON

COATESVILLE, Ind.,—The body of an eccentric farmer who preached his own funeral sermon two years ago was removed to his home near here today in the casket he carved out of a huge oak tree on his farm. Wade Millman, 90 years old, died in Indianapolis yesterday.

In hs uniqne service two years ago Millman told a crowd of 5,000 friends and curions spectators who gathered at the Caanan Methodist church, four miles northwest of here, that he wanted to die "unremembered and with no preacher or singing" at his funeral.

However, there will be singing and a preacher in charge when funeral services are held for him at 2 p. m., tomorrow. The body will be buried in Caanan cemetery under a black tombstone which Millman imported from Switzerland several years ago and set up in the family plot.

## MODEL FARM COW BEST PRODUCER IN TEST CHECKUP

A registered Holstein owned by the Model Dairy farm with a record of 79.4 pounds of butterfat during February was the best individual producer of 487 head in the Scott County Cow Testing association while Iowana Farm had the high herd record for the month with an average butterfat production of 33.56 pounds for 28 days

## UNITED IN MOVEMENT

### Japanese Villages Assisting Their Farmers

By Yusuke Tsurumi

Famous Japanese Author

It is an internationally notorious fact that the farm life in Japan, because of its high density of population, is extremely difficult. How can this population pressure be relieved? One way to bring about this relief is the industrialization of the country while another is the improvement in farm management and operation.

In this connection, there began to appear a very interesting movement in 1932. The movement is known as the NOSON KOSEI UNDO. The basic philosophy behind this movement is the conviction that no economic salvation of Japanese farmers can be achieved so long as they continue to operate their farms under the old individualistic principles. So they started a movement in which farms are to be operated with the whole village as a unit—the financing, marketing, and purchasing functions to be done by the community as a whole. The products of the farms are to be sold by the community while the necessary funds are to be borrowed by the village.

BASED ON NEEDS

Production is to be allotted on the basis of the nation's needs, while extra labor is to be expend-

(Continued on Page 16)

## MEAT WILL TAME STRIDENT FLAVOR OF WILD GREENS

Greens such as mustard and dandelion must be tamed down a bit by mixing other vegetables or meat with them before they are acceptable to an unaccustomed palate. Either of these greens may be baked in a loaf with a ham and tomato filling.

STUFFED SPRING GREENS.

1 quart cooked chopped greens (dandelion, mustard)—about 2 pounds
1 cup fine dry bread crumbs
1-2 cup cooked ground ham
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon chopped onion
Canned tomatoes, seived
1 teaspoon horseradish
4 strips bacon

Place half the cooked greens in a layer in bottom of greased baking dish. Combine bread crumbs, ham, butter, chopped onion, and horseradish with enough seived canned tomatoes to moisten. Arrange this mixture over greens and top with layer of remaining greens. Cover with strips of bacon and bake in a moderately hot —oven (375 degrees) for twenty minutes or until bacon is done.—Chicago Tribune.

## MESSAGE TO CONSUMERS

### R. M. Evans Administrator of AAA Writes Article

(In Consumers Guide)

OCCASIONALLY the mistaken argument is made that the farmer and consumer have fundamentally conflicting interests. "The farmer," it is sometimes said, "wants a high price, and the consumer wants a low price—in fact, the consumer would like to get for nothing the food which the farmer produces."

That's a mighty short-range view Farmers who think, and consumer wants a low price—in ter. Excessively high prices are bad for sellers. Excessively low prices are bad for buyers. That's the sonnd economics of it. That's the actual experience of farmers and consumers in America.

For instance, in 1932 a farmer neighbor of mine gave away a carload of cattle to the people in a nearby town. He had tried selling. He had shipped a carload of steers to market, and the return had been so small he decided it was more sensible to give away the beef outright and be done with it.

So my farmer neighbor told the folks to come and help themselves. Butchers cooperated, and people just came and got the meat. By selling the hides he got more for this carload than from the first.

That free food was expensive for the people of the town My farmer neighbor got no money to buy the goods the production of which means jobs for the people in the towns and cities. He could not exchange his goods for the goods produced by city workers. All over the country the same situation prevailed. Whether it was cattle or hogs, cotton or fruit or vegetables, farmers throughout the land were literally giving away the sweat of their brows and the fertility of their soil. Farms were foreclosed, farm families lost their homes, banks closed their doors, surpluses piled up, joblessness increased, breadlines got longer.

In the depression years we had surplus food and foreclosures, surplus bankruptcies and unemployment, surplus hunger and misery. Scarcity of everything that everybody wanted.

Farmers made up their minds

(Continued on Page 16)

## FOUR WOMEN RULE TOWN (BUT MAN HAS TO HELP)

DOVER, N. C.—The hand that rocks the cradle rules this town of 700 citizens. The mayor and three of the commissioners are women. One commissioner is a man.

## GENERAL FUNC-- TIONS OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

As the representative of the Public Health Service on this anniversary program, it is fitting that I refer briefly to the general functions of the Service. Although rigidly condensed, the summary I give will, I hope, indicate to you the diversified responsibilities of the Federal health organization in protecting the Nation's health.

FIRST, there is the duty to prevent the introduction of disease from foreign ports. Through our system of maritime quarantine and immigration inspection we succeed in preventing the importation of pestilential diseases.

SECOND, certain designated diseases must not be permitted to cross State lines. The Federal system of maritime quarantine and with the able cooperation of the several State Health Departments keep down the spread from one State to another of diseases which if unchecked tend to become epidemic.

THIRD, the diseases of mankind must be studied; epidemiological factors must be determined, and methods developed for prevention and control.

In addition to the widely known and justy celebrated National Institute of Health, the Public Health Service operates laboratories for special research in Syphilis, and certain other diseases whose characteristics render them highly significant.

FOURTH, the manufacture of biologicals and analogous products used in the prevention and treatment of diseases is supervised and licensed by the Public Health Service. Thus the public is assured that all vaccines, serums, antitoxins, arsenicals and similar preparations conform with the highest standards of purity and potency.

FIFTH, the study of mental diseases and drug addiction and the investigation of the legitimate needs for narcotic drugs are conducted as functions of a special Division of the Surgeon General's Office.

SIXTH, The Public Health Service stands always ready upon request to cooperate with State and local boards of health in all matters pertaining to the public health. Through this avenue the resources and facilities of the Service are available at all times to whatever section of the population may need assistance in coping with problems affecting the health of the community.

SEVENTH, The collection and publication of reports of disease prevalence in the United States and foreign countries, and the compilation and publication of State laws and regulations and of court decisions relating to public health are activities which are accomplished in the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, as is the

EIGHTH, general function of the Public Health Service, the dissemination of public health information. Under this heading will be found Dr. Brown's work and the several phases of health education, details of which would require far more than our allotted time tonight.

SPECIALIZED OBJECTIVES

In addition to these general objectives, particular reference should be made to Surgeon General Parran's intensive and highly effective campaign for the control of syphilis; to the creation of the National Cancer Institute for the scientific investigation of one of the remaining great scourges of mankind; and to the greatly expanded States Relations function through which the health provisions of Federal Social Security Act are directed toward securing more adequate health and medical care for needy persons in the several States.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE NEGRO IN HEALTH SERVICES

The ten major objectives of the specialized efforts directed toward the solution of health problems which seem to affect in greater degree the Negro population, are well stated in the article by Dr Brown under the title of "The National Negro Health Movement," reprinted from THE HEALTH OFFICER, a monthly publication of the Public Health Service. I give you Dr. Brown's words, they can hardly be improved on;

1 Consultation with State health officers to learn at first hand of the public health problems relating to the colored populations of the several counties and cities in which large numbers of colored people are to be found.

2. Contact with State and local Negro organizations to secure their aid in furthering movements for the protection and promotion of the health of the Negro and their support of approved measures sponsored by the State and local health authorities.

3. Stimulation of the employment of Negro public health personnel; including doctors and nurses, by State and local health departments and other agencies.

4. Consistent efforts to elevate the standards of training for Negro nurses and to induce persons with good educational background and aptitude to fit themselves for public health work.

5. Special efforts to emphasize health work in Negro schools. The interest of teachers and pupils alike should be aroused. This purpose may be accomplished by the employment of doctors and nurses for work in the schools, health projects, and educational programs.

6. Maintenance of a register of speakers qualified to give talks on public health subjects. The list should be comprehensive and permit a wide range of selection. The utilization of such a list would reduce much long-distance travel and facilitate fulfilment of requests for speakers.

7 Establishment in the central office of the National Negro Health workers for the information of State and local health authorities or others who desire to secure the services of such persons.

8. The development of a depository of health information relating to the colored population. The library should provide an abstracting and reference section.

9. Analysis of census data and vital statistics to determine the distribution of population and the nature and extent of health problems.

10. Promoton of the National Negro Health Week as a period during which emphasis may be placed on the general health status of the Negro population and on the program for its health improvement.

* * * * * * *

Not all of these objectives have been accomplished, but statements appearing in the literature of many official and voluntary agencies are the best evidence of an awakening sense of public responsibility to provide adequate health services for the Negro population. It is highly significant that the use of trained Negro health workers is becoming more widely recognized as an essential requirement for the complete success of the undertaking.

While this public forum is no place for the giving of detailed health hints and admonitions, I cannot forego the opportunity it presents to sound a general note of warning. Never before has there been a greater need for sanity and conservatism in health work. Those of us who are professionally engaged have a great responsibility for teaching only what is tested and true. It is difficult or impossible for the public unaided to recognize the truth amid the mass of fad and fallacy which overloads the delicate mechanism of health education and this imposes on our leadership a serious burden. Through the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics the Public Health Service seeks to disseminate timely and reliable health information. The success of this undertaking is measured by the extent to which the public uses the material we produce. Our resources are at all times available to your membership and to your people; it is our privilege to work with you and for you.

The public's acceptance of the program developed by Dr. Brown is the testimonial in which he should feel the greatest pride. What better evidence could there be of his faith, his devotion, his endurance and of his efficiency in the pursuit of the ideas he has sponsored since the beginning of his work. (1) that the Negro shall have equal health opportunity he must accept his full share of responsibility.

In closing, I heartily commend the achievements of the Old Dominion Medical Society during its 34 years of activity, and congratulate Dr. Brown upon the well-merited recognition he has received at this Society's hands tonight.

Address delivered by Assistant Surgeon General C. V. Akin, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., at meeting of Old Dominion Medical Society, Richmond, Virginia, June 13, 1939.

## Right To Work Boys On March

WASHINGTON, June 29 (ANP)—Approximately 300 Negroes are in Washington attending the Right to Work congress of the Workers' alliance. The largest delegation hails from New York, but there are quite a few delegates from the South. Other delegations are from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana and adjoining states. The Negroes are taking an active part in proceedings of the congress, and are out in full attendance at all sessions.

## NOTABLES APPEAL FOR RETENTION OF RELIEF THEATRE

WASHINGTON, June 29 (ANP)—Powerful interests, headed by Mrs. Roosevelt, Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, Heywood Broun and others, are working in the interests of the federal theatre projects, eliminated in the recent bill passed by the House on Friday.

Supporting these notables, a petition signed by every critic of importance in the metropolitan area has been submitted asking the rescinding of the order eliminating the federal theatre. Signers of this petition include Brooks Atkinson, New York Times; Burns Mantle, Daily News; Sidney Whipple, New York World-Telegram; Allene Talmey, The Vogue; Wolcott Gibbs, New Yorker magazine; Otis Ferguson, New Republic; John Gassner, Forum magazine; Paul Peters, Life magazine; Joseph Wood, Krutch, National magazine; Mrs. Euphemia Van Rensaler Wyatt, the Catholic World; Kelcey Allen, Daily News Record and Women's Wear, Arthur Pollack, Brooklyn Eagle.

Prominent actors and actresses, headed by Talullah Bankhead, daughter of Speaker Bankhead; Blanche Yurka, Donald Ogden Stewart, actor and author, and Philip Barry, author, have talked with Senator Claude Pepper of Florida to lead the drive to restore the federal theatre project to the appropirations list.

The name of Ethel Waters is frequently mentioned, and in his article, Heywood Broun says: "When people like Eddie Cantor and Helen Hayes and George Abbott and Ethel Waters demand the right to be heard, it is for members of the house of representatives to listen to their betters."

## Recreation Park For Oklahomans

ARDMORE, OKLA., June 29 (ANP)—At the last meeting of Lake Murray Boosters' club, the guest speaker, Campbell Cameron, state park supervisor, assured the members and friends present that the whole lake peninsula is being developed for exclusive use of the colored people of the state, and he wanted them to take advantage of its facilities.

As part of its plan to direct the attention of colored Oklahomans to the vacation features of Lake Murray and Camp Site No. 3, the Boosters' 'club arranged an open house and inspection day for last Sunday which attracted a large number of visitors. Other "build-up" events included a motorcade goodwill tour on Friday and a big mass meeting Tuesday.

Booster club leaders include Mrs. O. V. Ragsdale, W. E. Mitchell, J. H. Boyd, Miss Thelma Cherry, Sam Smith, Mrs. Thelma Boyd, Miss Gloria Ainsworth, M. F. V. Wilson, Miss Albirdie Townsend, Mrs. Celle Gaines, Mrs. Matchelor and H. W. Ragsdale.

## Atlanta University

ATLANTA—(ANP) — Thirty-four young men and women, one of the largest classes in history of the school, received their diplomas last Friday from Atlanta University Laboratory school. Exercises, held in the Howe Memorial hall, featured the commencement theme, "The Negro and the Jew—A Comparison," outgrowth of the social studies teaching unit, on problems of minority groups. Discussions on the subject were made by four ranking students, Rowena Bell, Austella Walden, John Brister Turner and Alma Vaughn. Honors to students were announced by Principal W. A. Robinson. President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University presented the diplomas

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Stop Getting Up Nights

To harmlessly flush poisons and acid from kidneys and relieve irritation of bladder so that you can stop "getting up nights" get a 35 cent package of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules and take as directed. Other symptoms of kidney and bladder weaknesses may be scant, burning or smarting passage—backache—leg cramps—puffy eyes. Get the original GOLD MEDAL.

## "Run Li'l Chillun" Cast Quits West Coast WPA For Jobs

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (ANP)—"Run, Li'l Chillun," Federal Theatre project play which ran 11 months here and in Hollywood, last Tuesday passed from federal into private hands with the resignation of the 60 members of the all-Negro cast.

Alexander Leftwich, project director, said the actors told him they now have private employment with "Mr. Warner of Pasadena." It was reported that the production will be taken to Broadway, New York City. Director Leftwich said he was forced to cancel opening of "Run Li'l Chillun" in San Diego Thursday night, and might have to abandon "Mikado in Swing," another all-Negro musical comedy in which he had planned to use most of the resigned actors.

## Tuskegee Athletes

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July, 1939—Charles H. Smith, captain of the 1937 Golden Tiger football team, who is a member of the faculty of the Palatka Public school, Palatka, Fla., is enrolled in the Tuskegee Institute Summer School. Smith is taking additional courses in Education

Vernon Davis of Portsmouth, Va., who received his Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute in 1932, took his master of Science degree in industrial education from New York University, June 7. Davis was a member of the Tuskegee Institute football team and was very active in undergraduate activities on the campus.

Alonza L. Redmon, quarterback on the Golden Tiger football team in 1937 and who received his degree with the class graduating in the Spring of 1938, has been promoted to the assistant principalship of the Garrison High school at Chillicothe, Mo., for the Academic Year 1939-1940.

Tuskegee athletes, both men and women, are writing a chain letter this summer. It is expected that the letter will wind up at Tuskegee Institute on or about September 1 and Coach Cleve L. Abbot has been named as the recipient. The letter will furnish interesting data on the activities of the members of the various athletic teams during the summer months. Captain R. S. Darnaby is said to have originated the idea and will see that the letter keeps moving.

In the Spring, Robert H. McClasky, of Lexington, Ky., sent his usual plentiful supply of Blue Grass seed to be sown in the Alumni Bowl. The velvety appearance of the grass in the Bowl is beautiful even now to look upon. The Bowl should be in ideal condition for the opening football game with LeMoyne College Saturday afternon, Sept. 23.

Baseball is being played by students and teachers during the summer, but tennis is engaging the attention of the larger number of persons. These tennis fans may be seen practicing on the championship courts daily. A large delegation from Tuskegee will go to Hampton in August for the Nationals.

Capt. Frank L. Drye wants a hundred members in the Tuskegee Band for the Academic Year, 1939-1940. Fifteen applications, three from young women, received the same day for membership in the band, has encouraged Captain Drye in the hope for increased personnel in the organization of Crimson Pipers.

## WALLACE ON COTTON

"Secretary Wallace disclosed a few days ago that the United States would call an international conference this summer or fall to seek ways of improving cotton prices and dividing world markets equitably among all exporting nations," says an Associated Press report from Little Rock, Arkansas. "A State Department inquiry regarding desirability of an international agreement, Mr. Wallace said, has brought favorable replies from all important cotton-exporting countries. Until such an international agreement is put into operation, the secretary declared it was necessary for the United States to embark on a program of subsidizing exports to regain this country's fair share of world markets and to help dispose of a record surplus. The plan is designed to expedite foreign sales of cotton, which reduce surplus stocks of about 14,000,000 bales, of which 11,400,000 are stored under Government loans to producers.

"In a speech prepared for a meeting sponsored by farm organizations and the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wallace advanced a five point program for solution of the perplexing cotton problem. In addition to the international agreement, the program includes: First, continuation of the loan as a protection for the farmer's price of cotton; Second, continuation of benefit payments to build and protect both incomes and soil resources; Third, increased efforts to expand domestic consumption; Fourth, maintenance of our fair share of the whole market—now, by the necessary export subsidy program; as soon as possible, and for the long run, by an international agreement on cotton and by the reciprocal trade agreements program; Fifth, attainment of a more nearly fair and equitable division of the national income with farmers through a processing tax, or its equivalent, to serve as a continning source of revenue. Mr. Wallace explained that his advocacy of the subsidy proposal contradicted views he expressed at Fort Worth, Texas last fall. 'Since that time conditions have changed,' he said. He contended that there was 'no clear evidence' at that time that the Government loan of 8.3 cents a pound would hold the price of American cotton above world prices and thus discourage exports.

"Challenging critics to submit a plan that 'will do the job as well and at less cost,' the Secretary declared' apparently the real objective of administration critics was 'destruction of the entire agricultural program.' 'High tariffs on manufactured products, discriminatory freight rates and price-determining powers of the great corporations,' Mr. Wallace declared, 'have combined to put cotton into a more difficult situation than any other major farm product except possibly wheat. Before the World War cotton farmers received 3 percent of the national income. Last year, even with benefit payments added in, they received only 1.4 percent. There are a million more people living in cotton farms of the South today than before the war.' Denying the bounty plan was 'dumping,' the Secretary said it was designed to 'offset the loan by payment on our exports sufficient to make American cotton as competitive with foreign cotton as our present supplies warrant.'"

# WHO WON LOUIS-GALENTO FIGHT IS BURNING QUESTION

### Most Papers Deny To Brown Bomber Fair Praise For Victory Over Italian Challenger

WASHINGTON, July 6 (ANP)—By mutual consent, sports writers of the great Caucasian press dusted off the old threadbare laurel wreath and placed it on the dizzy, aching head of one Dominick Anthony Galento Thursday morning, following what was called the greatest fight since the Dempsey-Firpo imbroglio some years back. And to the winner of the Galento-Louis bout, they merely directed a polite nod in the direction of the champion, Joseph Louis Barrow.

The lavish praise showered upon the loser would seem to this writer to be a machiavellian plot to discredit Mr. Louis—or are we seeing this thing wrong?

There is no recalling any praise being showered upon Louis after the first Schmeling fight—when it took the Black Uhlan from Naziland 12 (count 'em) rounds to whip Joe into submission.

And when sports writers declare that Louis has only met worn out old fighters Schmeling, Carnera, Sharkey, Braddox, et al—who else would they shove in to do any better? And even in their prime, these gentry weren't any too hot.

Way back in the dark ages, when Jack Dempsey was the toast of fistiana, they imported one George Carpentier—a worn out lightheavyweight bloated into some sort of shape to meet the "killer" Dempsey. And there is no denying that Carpentier, gallant fighter that he was, failed to make things interesting for "Killer-diller Jack."

And the historic fight in the Yankee stadium by which all others are measured, the Dempsey-Firpo fight—who helped the mighty Dempsey into the ring after Firpo had hit him and knocked him through the ropes into the laps of the sports writers? And how long did it take the Manassa Mauler to finish off the Wild Bull?

Don't forget Tommy Gibbons out there in Shelby when he went those 15 rounds with Dempsey and made him look very silly. Ah, there, boys! Tommy wasn't supposed to have a chance with the mauler, but he stayed the 15 altho Jack got the decision. To mention one or two others, we might add the names of Billy Miske, a third rater who gave Mr. Dempsey no little trouble, and Bill Brennan who had the Jack on the verge only to lose the fight in the seventh round, we believe.

And then the Tunney thing in Philadelphia and the later encounter in Chicago made famous by the long count business.

Mr. Powers of the Daily News said it was the "cleanest" (with emphasis on the word) fight ever held in Yankee stadium. Barring, of course, a couple of times Galento butted Louis and the back hand blow which Louis received. Of course, Mr. Powers would not be in a position to see these things, being as he was safely in the press row, outside the ring. It would have appeared better for Mr. Powers to say, it SEEMED to be the cleanest fight, or in his opinion." But one never knows unless he is on the receiving end.

Without detracting one iota from Galento's stand against the champion, in all fairness he deserves some credit, but from the appearances of what is written after the fight, the loser was the victor with just a matter of 23 stitches taken in his face after the fight.

Taking it all with a grain of salt and without becoming too partisan or two radically inclined, there is no doubt that Louis is head and shoulders above the crop and it is no fault of Louis' that there are no better fighters in the game today than there are.

All of the fouls in a Louis fight are perpetrated by his opponents, so there is no reason to be so careful to see that Louis does not commit a foul—why not watch the other fellow, the one who does the yelling,

Louis met the style affected by Galento in the match with Paulino Uzcudum—and his answer to that was a crashing wallop that sent another hitherto unknocked down man crashing to the canvas, his face distorted in a terrific gargoyle-like mask. And Mr. Galento wasn't exactly smiling when Arhtur Donovan stopped the battle to save Two-Ton from annihilation.

So we let the boys have their little say and sit back and smile contentedly while they dig up and build up another victim for the thunderbolts that Louis carries in both hands, even with his "weak" chin exposed to murderous attack.

And while we are on the subject, when Joe decides he has had enough and we would like to see him retire as the undefeated champion—there are others inspired by this marvelous work who are coming along and will bring the Negro race added laurels, unaided by the facile pens of writers—who never yet made a champion. Champions are born and gain their honors through deft handling of fists, and not through praise or venom heaped upon them by chameleon-like controlled experts.

## Two Graduate At Nebraska Univ.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 29 (ANP)—Two Negroes received degrees at the 68th annual commencement exercises of the University of Nebraska, Monday morning. They were Carlos George Smith and Claiborne C. Hill.

Smith received his master's degree, majoring in German. He has taught at Wiley college for 29 years and is a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Hill received his degree from the dental college. He plans to practice in Charleston, W. Va. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

"Not every one that sayeth Lord, Lord will enter the kingdom of Heaven."

# N.A.A.C.P. CLOSES ANNUAL SESSION IN RICHMOND, VA.

### Presentation Of Spingarn Medal To Miss Marian Anderson By Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt Is Highlight

RICHMOND, VA. July 6 (ANP)—Highlighted by a message of greeting at the opening session from Pres. Roosevelt and award on the closing day of the Spingarn medal to famed Contralto Marian Anderson by the gracious First Lady of the Land, the 30th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ended its six-day session here Sunday when an overflow mass meeting at the great Moxque auditorium, show place of Richmond.

Still another feature, but not on the convention program, was the excitement Wednesday night at conference headquarters, Fifth Street Baptist church, over the Louis-Galento fight in New York City. Without general knowledge, some one installed a radio and loud speaker in the church auditorium, and suddenly as a panel discussion was taking place and delegates were properly absorbed in the interesting topic—the fight was tuned in and soon cries for "Joe Louis" were heard on every side.

A few who probably thought the broadcast ill-timed went outside, but most of the big audience seemed delighted and remained as the ringside description of the short battle came over the air. Some said that those who left the hall kept an anxious ear cocked at partly-opened doors, completely lost their indifference when Galenti floored Louis in that hectic third round. All was forgiven when Joe was announced the winner by a TKO, and the prangster who installed the radio was given an unofficial vote of thanks.

Ample accommodations for the more than 600 delegates attending the big conference had been arranged by the committee in charge and all business details of the meetings were handled with ease and facility. The programs of the various sessions were smooth-running and not boresome, and speeches by celebrities and nationally-known NAACP officials were for the most part restricted to 30 minutes. Fifth Street church, commodious and inviting, has all facilities for large conventions and numerous small rooms for conferences and discussions.

At one session there was serious discussion of whether or not commissions should be paid to workers in membership campaigns. The opinion expressed, endorsed prizes and honor awards, frowned on cash prizes, many declaring: "This noble work should be done without expectation of personal reward."

S. H. Dykstra of the U. S. Department of Labor made an interesting talk at the Wednesday morning session, telling frankly of the Negro workers' handicaps in private and government work. He told one of Dean Pickens' stories: How American whites are more disturbed at seeing a Negro in a dining room "eating his own soup," than they are about the Negro coming from the kitchen "with his thumb in their soup."

The panel discussion on "Economic Security" by Attorneys Charles Houston, James Tyson and others, was interesting. Atty. Tyson argued strongly that the only security for the Negro must be under federal management of projects and of security administration. His idea seemed to impress the delegates.

## SOUTHERN PROBLEMS

Whether the South is the nation's No. 1 economic problem received conflicting answers last night at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, from Senator Bailey of North Carolina, President Graham of the University of North Carolina and John Rust, co-inventor of the cotton-picking machine. Senator Bailey cited data on wages and income and what he termed "simple facts of current record." in his contention that "there is no nation's problem here except the problem of a just national policy." Dr. Graham, member of the Southern Economic Council, took a different view, saying: "....We have the most eroded soils, the poorest housing and health record, the least organization of labor the most tenants and sharecroppers, the lowest wages and purchasing poower, the highest interest rate, the highest illiteracy, the least per capita book circulation, the lowest proportion of students in high school and college. Mr. Rust stated that the South was not only the nation's No. 1 economic problem but was also the nation's No. 1 economic opportunity. (New York Times).

# GOVERNMENT SKIMPS ON PAY OF COLORED WORKERS ON HOUSING PROJECTS, CLAIM

### Figures of Administrator Straus Show Negroes Getting Only Three Cents out of Each Dollar Spent

RICHMOND, VA., July 6—(ANP)—An insight into the money paid as wages to Negroes and white workers on federal housing projects was given last Tuesday when Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority addressed the opening session of the NAACP annual conference.

According to Mr. Straus, the employment of Negro building trade workers on low-rent housing projects has already netted these workers $125,000 in wages. Thus, based on the ruling that Negroes must receive 3 per cent of the amount paid in wages to white workers, the whites received slightly more than $4,000,000 as compared with $125,000 for colored workers.

It was learned that colored housing project workers in Chicago and other cities have long complained of the disparity between the wages paid them and that paid white workers. Many colored workers, it was said, also resent the glowing statements of colored representatives of USHA, who address gathernigs of Negroes telling of the thousands of dollars being paid Negro workers, while pay checks of the whites total many millions.

Mr. Straus told the NAACP delegates: "Reports from 16 cities in which projects are under construction with the financial assistance of the USHA, indicate that as of May 15, 1939, a total of $124,478.90 has been paid in wages to Negro workers, skilled as well as semi-skilled and unskilled. With the volume of construction work increasing daily, undoubtedly later reports will reveal a considerable increase in the amount of wages paid these workers."

## Howard University Secretary Better

WASHINGTON, June 29 (ANP)—Richard Hurst Hill, secretary of Howard university, now confined to the John Hopkins College hospital in Baltimore, is showing marked improvement, according to latest reports, and his recovery is merely a matter of time. Mr. Hill succeeded to the post formerly held by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, and has established a record for efficiency seldom equalled in any institution. Extremely popular, the young secretary's wife has been bombarded with telephonic inquiries concerning his health.

## Willis Ward Is Now A Lawyer

DETROIT, Mich.,—Willis Ward, one of the most famous football and track stars of the University of Michigan, who graduated from the university in 1935, received his diploma as a graduate in law from his Alma Mater on June 19. Mr. Ward is now the director of colored workers at the Ford River Rouge plant, a position he held while pursuing his law course.

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## EDITORIALS

FROM THE BIBLE:—

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day." 2nd Tim. 4: 7, 8.

There is no unbelief:
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God."

—Lizzie York Case.

### A JOB FOR GRADUATES

A majority of the colored people of the nation who cannot read or write live in five of our southern states, namely, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Unfortunately, most of these people live in rural sections, where, in this day and age, enlightenment is badly needed. Much has been done to decrease this illiteracy and much more is needed to be done.

Some of the best schools and colleges for our group are located in these five states. Graduates of these schools, who are looking for a chance to help their fellows, can find no bigger or better job than the job of helping reduce this illiteracy—the job of teaching adult illiterates to read and write.

This job may not pay big wages but it is a job someone must undertake and it is an ideal job for the young graduate. No job is a better character builder. Fortunate is the graduate who realizes the big opportunity he or she has to render such service. The satisfaction of having been able to give to others the greatest gift in the world,—the gift of knowledge, will bring joy to his soul throughout his life. Early will he himself learn the valuable lesson that "to give is better than to get," and that he who is the servant of all is really the greatest.

So we humbly suggest to the young graduates who will teach the rural school this year, offer your services freely to the adults who also wish to go to school. Start night classes in the school house, in the community church, or in the humble home. Don't be backward with your giving. It is more your job than any other person's. You have youth and enthusiasm, you have good health, you have had wise training and instruction. Go to it. You will be surprised what you can accomplish, what good you can do. The writer of this editorial taught the first night school for colored adults in the state of North Carolina. In two years illiteracy had been reduced fifty per cent in his community.

Again we say, don't forget these people who never had an opportunity to learn to read and write, and do your part in helping to reduce Negro illiteracy. You will be more proud of Tuskegee when you know that less than 26.2 per cent of Alabama's colored rural citizens are illiterate, and, if graduates of schools of either of the other four states above mentioned, the same will hold good too.

### FIRST, THE FARM

Because we believe that most of the New Deal is here to stay we believe more strongly than ever that the farm and farm life will remain, as today, the best way of living for our Group in this nation. But the Negro farmer must realize that this is an age of GROUP LIVING, and it will soon be hard for him to get along at all unless he is willing to unite with his brother-farmers and work and think for the welfare of all.

The cooperative movement is growing fast in this country and colored farmers who are not interested in this movement are behind the times. Our leaders must strive valiantly to awaken them.

Colored farmers should organize and buy, produce and sell cooperatively. This can be done, it is being done now by Units of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in some communities, and the farmers of these communities realize they are gaining much by practicing cooperation. Their Units will grow and prosper as others realize the value of working together for the common good.

The farmer must think of his farm first, of the happiness he may obtain from its possession during his lifetime and of the value it may be to those who will inherit it.

### QUESTIONS BY A STRANGER

The following letter was written to a prominent Chicago daily paper by one of our group, a native of the island of Haiti. We wonder what some of our real 100 per cent Americans thought when they read it. Certainly others can see our faults and shortcomings better than we can see them ourselves.

I am a native born Haitian, have been a citizen in this country for three years, and I am fortunate to hold a position with an importing company, due to the fact that I speak French, Spanish, German, Italian, Russian, and English. In my native country this is not strange, but here it seems strange—a black face among thirty whites in our office. Now they have become accustomed to me.

What I want to know is this—why do the white Americans dislike the black ones so? As far as they are concerned, the black ones should not hold good positions, only heavy labor. Why? As far as I can understand, the black Americans are very loyal and good toward the white ones.

And another thing. When the white ones pay $35 a month for rent, and move out, black ones move in and the rent goes up to $45 or $50, and the best of their salaries is $15 a week for men, while white Americans average from $25 to $50 a week. Why so much injustice?

And, please, one more question. Is it the custom for the women to give money to the man? Every man I meet wants to know if I am employed, and when I tell him where, right then he wants to buy a car with my money. Does that go for the white Americans also?

Antoinette Beaucaire.

### "GIVE ME LIBERTY OR—"

(The following article was written by Merlin G. Miller, director of education for Consumers Cooperative Association. It was published in a recent issue of The Cooperative Consumer.—Editor's Note.)

"As for me, give me liberty or give me death!" How could a true American say any less?

Yet today hundreds of millions—Germans, Russians, Italians, Japanese—have surrendered liberty to governments that guarantee jobs. Russians have toiled at forced labor in forests and mines, on dams and Arctic canals. The German government has just announced that it will widen the Kiel Canal. At the same time it issued a decree making all Germans, men and women, subject to forced labor.

In the lands of the dictators there are no unemployed. Everyone has a job. The millions of unemployed are in the democracies. The U. S. A. has 6 1-2 per cent of the world's people, 60 per cent of the world's gold, and half the world's unemployed.

Our trouble is not too much liberty, but too little. We are free in government, but enslaved in business— enslaved to monopolies that set prices too high for the masses, that shut down factories and refuse to buy from farmers, when profits cease. We need more freedom—freedom for the people to buy and use America's vast surplus wealth.

This liberty, the cooperative movement provides. Instead of business controlled by a few financiers on Wall Street, it is a federation of thousands of small businesses. Instead of thousands of votes to the millionaire, the cooperatives give one vote to each of thousands of members. As the cooperatives expand, more and more people become business men, owners of shares; more and more people become voters in an economic democracy; and more and more people share in the prosperity and the liberty which is now reserved, in our "free America," for the few who have great wealth.

Liberty or jobs! Why not choose both—more liberty in business through cooperative democratic control, and more jobs through expanding cooperative business which brings wealth back into the hands of the common people?

## DENTISTS DAY AT FAIR IN AUGUST

NEW YORK., June 29 (ANP)—Grover A. Whalen's 156-million-dollar New York World's fair, the "greatest show on earth," his a notation on its official calendar setting aside August 17 as National Dental Association day in honor of America's Negro dentists and to be held in conjunction with the association's annual convention here August 14-18.

Included on the day's fair program are visits to the famed Trylon and Perisphere. Court of Peace, the $5,000,000 Constitution hall, Avenue of Patriots, Lagoon of Nations, Fountain Lake Amphitheatre the various exhibits buildings, the Court of States and other wonders of the World of Tomorrow.

On August 17, NDA-World's Fair day, starting from convention headquarters in Public School (113th st. between 7th and 8th aves.), the dentists and their families will begin a conducted tour of the grounds. Buses will take them direct to the fair entrance, thence to the various places of interest by uniformed guides provided by NDA's committee on arrangements.

After the tour, an open business meeting will be held in the fair's open air auditorium. Arrangements have been made for the entire party of men, women and children to be served dinner at special rates in fair restaurants.

Recreation facilities available for Dentists' day visitors include 72 tennis courts, 24 handball diamonds, 11 children's playgrounds, bridle paths, bicycle paths, 31 miles of walks, a boat basis, soccer, football and lacross fields, a pitch-putt goli course, archery ranges and other features. There are 4,500 public toilets, 65 per cent of them free. Fair hours are 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. except for the amusement zone (night spots, cabarets, etc.) which remain open until 2 a.m.

Dr. Louis Fairclough, convention program chairman, said that during the five-day session, clinics will be held in the College of Oral and Dental Surgery of Columbia university, also in Harlem hospital, and conducted by outstanding specialists in their particular fields. Dr. Millard R. Dean, NDA chairman of publicity, advises dentists planning to attend the August convention as follows:

"Make reservations for rooms in homes or hotels for yourself and family by writing Dr. S. Hutton Craig, 168 W. 128th St., New York City, as his committee on housing has official accomodations for all—first come, first served."

## Georgia State

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE GA.—(ANP)—At last Friday's 48th annual commencement exercises of Georgia State College, the principal address was delivered by Dr. Matthew S. Davage, president of Clark University, president of lowed by presentation of certificates and diplomas by President B. F. Hubert. Meldrim auditorium on the campus was filled to capacity for the program, those present including scores of alumni and prominent Savannah residents. Music was by the GSC Girls' trio and a mixed chorus of unusual excellence.

## WALLACE ON FARM PLANS

Secretary Wallace contributes an article, "Farm Program; 1939 Model," to the New York Times Magazine (April 2). He says in part: "While I believe it is wise for the United States to put herself strongly and competitively into the world market with her export products, I do not look on this as the ultimate objective. The altogether important thing is to bring about stability of market supplies and market prices. The great cause of world-wide depression in 1921 and again in the early Thirties was the accumulation of large stocks of raw materials. In this connection the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, in England, has made a very interesting observation in a memorandum which it submitted on Jan. 30, last. Pointing out that the accumulation of surplus stocks which began in 1927 was 'a cause and not an effect' of world economic crisis, and warning that a surplus is again accumulating, the memorandum says that the world's 'agricultural production' can be controlled 'if for no other reason that it must be.'

"'A condition where a bumper crop means ruination to farmers is too absurd to be allowed to continue,' the memorandum says. It recognizes that the fluctuations in the prices of primary products 'influence materially the prosperity of the manufacturing communities of the world' and declares: "The evil effect is not limited to farmers: it repercusses on all of us, and it is just as much in our interest as in that of the farmers that it should be remedied.' The memorandum goes on to suggest: 'Nature's vagaries in the way of favorable or unfavorable seasons cannot be controlled, but they can be tackled by the formation of buffer pools which would absorb surplus accumulations of stocks and remove them from available market supplies in years of plenty and replenish such available supplies in lean years, thus keeping world supplies on a normal basis and preventing violent price fluctuations, somewhat on the lines of the Exchange Equalization Fund in London. In other words, there is here a suggestion for the ever-normal-granary arrangement on a world-wide scale.

"What we need is a series of international commodity conferences which will provide export quotas, and effective ever-normal granaries or warehouses operating on an international scale backed up by effective production control to prevent excessive fluctuations in prices and supplies. The first step in obtaining an objective of this sort is to make a real success of the international wheat conference for which active preparatory work is now under way. If the different nations assembled at London work out and sign an agreement, the next step will be to hold an international cotton conference. In the meantime we shall probably be furnishing the various cotton-producing nations of the world some real competition instead of holding an umbrella over them and retiring from competition as during recent months."

# News From and For Members Of The N. F. C. F.

### A CITY FARMERETTE JOINS

Mrs. Carrie Kinlaw, of Chicago, Ill., has recently renewed her membership in the N. F. C. F. Mrs. Kinlaw was one of the first members of our organization and a very faithful one. Although not engaged in farming directly, she is interested in farming and farm life and shows her appreciation of what our organization is doing for the farmers by helping to support it. Mrs. Kinlaw says she wants her name to always remain on the roll of members of the N. F. C. F.

### FARMERS SUNDAY, A GREAT DAY

Farmers Sunday of 1939 was observed generally by all Units of the N. F. C. F., although some Units did not carry out their programs until a later date than April 20th. Reports reaching the national office state that many groups observed the day who are not directly affiliated with our organization. One of the best celebrations was given by a group of Wisconsin dairy farmers of the white group. These farmers held religious services early Sunday morning, April 30th, and the chairman of the group read and commented on the proclamation issued by the president of the N. F. C. F. The remainder of the day was spent as a get-together for all the farmers of the community and their friends from nearby towns. A picnic dinner was served and the young folks enjoyed games and athletic activities.

If our colored farmers don't watch out the farmers of the white group are going to take Farmers Sunday and run away with it.

### LOCAL UNIT'S CHARTER REVOKED

The National Executive Committee of the N. F. C. F. announces that the local Unit charter, issued to the Harviell, Mo., Unit last October has been revoked on account of failure of local officers to obey the laws and regulations of the national organization. It will be necessary for this Unit to reorganize with a new corps of officers.

This is the first and only Unit that has fallen into difficulties with the home office during the past two years. The mistakes made by these local officers are to be regretted and it is hoped that members will soon reorganize and that Harviell will again have a prosperous and flourishing Unit.

### REDWOOD, MISS. UNIT PROGRESSES

Our local Unit at Redwood, Miss., under the leadership of Brazzie Petty and Albert Winston, is progressing and increasing in membership. This Unit had a fine observance Farmers Sunday. One of the best programs reported by any Unit was rendered by this group of organized farmers.

This Unit has met difficulties hard to surmount, but if they will continue to stick together they will overcome their troubles and all will be more prosperous and happy farmers next year.

### BUTLER COUNTY, ALA. UNIT REORGANIZES

Butler County Unit, of Georgiana, Alabama, under the faithful leadership of D. F. Hall, first vice president of Ala., N. F. C. F., has reorganized and promises to become the liveliest Unit in the entire state. Charter members include the following farmers: C. H. Sellers, Prof. A. B. Carter, James Haygood, C. H. McKee, H. C. Hicks, H. O. Rue, P. E. Hall, Walter H. Hall and Robert Ballard.

Alabama farmers are becoming more interested in the N. F. C. F. every day, according to reports from vice president Hall. We expect that many, now under the wing of the Farm Bureau, will leave that organization after this year and get into the N. F. C. F. where they rightfully belong.

### REDEMPTION OF COTTON CERTIFICATES

Recently an extension of twelve months was granted for the redemption of cotton certificates. The expiration date for the redemption of these certificates is now December, 1939. Readers are asked to pass this information on to their neighbor farmers who may be interested.

### A NEW NORTH CAROLINA UNIT

Willing Workers Unit, N. F. C. F., Marietta, N. C., has recently been organized by first vice president A. Gordon Thompson of N. C. This Unit is located on the N. C.—S. C. state line, and the members represent farmers of both states.

The charter members include J. J. Thompson, W. A. Ford, A. J. Johnson, Burney Colman, and Claude Ford.

We congratulate these progressive farmers and trust their success will influence many other colored farmers of the state to get under the banner of the N. F. C. F. and march forward.

### FARMERS SUNDAY AT HALCYONDALE, GEORGIA

As we go to press we received a report from Bro. J. S. Wilson, secretary of Progressive Unit, Halcyon Dale, Georgia, that his Unit will observe Farmers Sunday the second Sunday of June. Bro. Wilson says that this will be the first time such an observance has been held in his community, and they are arranging a fine program and expect a great day and a large attendance.

This Georgia Unit is wide-awake and is constantly working for the welfare of its membership and of Georgia farmers.

### ATTENTION: STATE VICE PRESIDENTS

State Vice Presidents of the N. F. C. F. who have not recently reported to the national office should do so at once. This has been a good and successful year for the N. F. C. F. and we wish to give all credit to those faithful officers and members who are striving to build up the organization and made it what it should be, the greatest and the best Negro organization in the nation.

What are you doing in your state? Are you striving to make your state the first in organization and unity. Let the national office know what you are doing and how you are progressing.

### ON TYLERTOWN, MISS. UNIT

Next month the Modern Farmer will feature an article on the progress of the local Unit of the N. F. C. F. of Tylertown, Miss. This Unit now has the honor of being the largest and most active in the organization. Watch for this article.

## N. Y. Age Editor Is Honored On 82nd Birthday

NEW YORK, June 29—(ANP)—An all day celebration in honor of the 82nd birthday of Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, for more than 30 years, was held this past week.

Beginning at 10 a. m. when a group of school girls from P. S. 81 presented him with bouquets of flowers, the celebration included a party to which 1,800 children came, at P. S. 119 where he is president of the PTA.

An evening party at the Monterey cafe was the surprise event of th day. Given in honor of Mr. Moore by Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Henson, more than 200 people attended. Telegrams and messages of con gratulations were received from all parts of the country. Magistrate Fyles A. Paige was principal speaker at the party.

# WELCOME EXTENDED BAPTISTS ATTENDING OKLAHOMA MEETING

Tulsa, Okla., June 29—(By Viola Drew for ANP)—To the 34th annual session of the National Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Congress came thousands of delegates this week from all sections of the country. They began arriving the latter part of the week in order to get situated and ready for the opening sessions and pre-Congress activities which opened at Convention hall Monday night with a mammoth musical program of more than 500 voices in the chorus directed by Mrs. Carrie Persons-Neely.

With banners of welcome waving across the main streets of the Negro section, Tulsa threw open its doors to the delegates and they predict one of the most successful sessions in its history. The welcome program was held Tuesday night at Convention hall, where all general assembly meetings will be held during the week, with the Rev. J. H. Dotson acting as master of ceremonies. President Jernagin of Washington introduced Rev. Dotson, who in turn took charge for the evening. Mayor T. A. Penny gave the welcome on behalf of Tulsa and assured delegates they held the key to the city during their week's stay here. Dr. J. W. Storer (white) pastor, First Baptist church and radio minister, delivered the on behalf of the white Baptists. Welcome on behalf of other denominations was delivered by the Rev. Waymon A. Jennings, pastor, Vernon A. M. E. Church; Prof. E. W. Woods, principal, Booker Washington high school delivering words of welcome for the business and professional men.

# NEAR CLOSING OF WILBERFORCE IS TOLD BY PRELATE

## Bishop D. H. Sims Gets GOP Governor Of Pennsylvania To Plead For AME School

**PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (By G. James Fleming for ANP) How Wilberforce university came near being seriously crippled or wiped out was revealed for the first time last week, as Bishop D. H. Sims was commended by his A. M. E. colleagues for having saved the Ohio university by quick thinking and action.**

What the threat was and how it was stalled was told on Tuesday when the executive committee of the bishops' council received newspapermen in interview. The bishops present were S. L. Greene, Little Rock, and W. A. Fountain, Atlanta, in addition to Bishop Sims.

It was just a few weeks ago. Wilberforce had submitted its needs. In the legislature everything seemed to say that the over half a million dollars needed for the next two years would be appropriated and approved by the governor.

State Assembly man Chester K. Gillespie had attacked Wilberforce's president, Dr. D. Armonde Walker, but nothing had come of his efforts. Many friends had risen up in the university's defense, and the North Central association had admitted the institution to Grade "A" rating.

Out of the clear, rumblings began to be heard to the effect that Governor Bricker was going to slash the proposed appropriation. It was not just a rumor; the governor had decided to cut the Wilberforce money to the bones—so much so that Wilberforce could not have functioned, it is said.

Whatever would have been the official reason given, the real motive lies deep in the past political activities of the governor and the university president. They are on different sides of the fence politically, and Dr. Walker has been outspoken against the things that the governor holds dear and vice versa, it is stated.

Word came to Bishop Sims of the slash. So serious was the whole business and such was the need for speed that the bishop had to get audience immediately with the governor. His words and plea alone were not enough, so he had to turn to Pennsylvania's Governor Arthur H. James as an intercessor.

Governor James induced the Ohio executive to give audience to the A. M. E. bishop, who was accompanied by Bishop Greene, "but all the credit is due to Bishop Sims," Bishop Greene declared.

What Bishop Sims said and what arguments he gave, only those present know, but Governor Bricker was won over and the $550,000 for Wilberforce left in the appropriation bill and the bill signed.

If Wilberforce had not received this money, its entire educational program would have been deeply shattered, to the exent that it would have undoubtedly lost its "A" rating. Thus, Bishop Sims was also being praised for saving the rating of the school.

When questioned as to the fitness of Dr. Walker, who formerly pastored St. James Episcopal church, Cleveland, and about the recent dismissal of six professors at Wilberforce, the bishops were united in warmly defending the Wilberforce head.

They said: (1) Dr. Walker is a most capable administrator and his efficiency has been noted by the North Central association which rated Wilberforce. No evidence that Wilberforce suffers for having a clergyman as president.

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(2) Dr. Walker is putting all his talents into Wilberforce and is not using the presidency as a stepping stone to the bishopric. Indeed, Dr. Walker has declared in public that he is not a candidate, and does not intend being a candidate for the episcopacy.

(3) Of the faculty dropped, only one man—Dean F. H. McGinnis—was dismissed. The other five were given leaves with pay as high as $1,000 to study in the field in which they were teaching. These are eligible for re-employment when they have brought up to date.

(4) For the men given leaves there was, and is, no idea of penalizing them. Rather, they are the men who were pointed out in the North Central report as teaching subjects for which they were not prepared, instead of the subjects in which they had majored. The bishops agreed that this was not the men's fault, but the fault of past administrations, with for instance, a man who specialized in sociology teaching nothing but philosophy.

Despite a strike at Wilberforce during the past year, this threat to its appropriation and the dismissal of six teachers, the bishops' counsil did not take any official action on this school, since only the board of directors has authority over the institution.

Wilberforce is the premier educational center of the African Methodist Episcopal church, but its major support comes from the state of Ohio, which the school serves through certain departments. For years this division of sponsorship and support has been evident at the school where "the state side" has come to mean the campus, departments and teachers which are in the best connection are the most well equipped and are the best paid.

Whether the men dropped from Wilberforce will bring suit or take any other legal action is not yet known, but there was general feeling here that the bishops—and especially Bishop Sims—will be able to steer the ship of state out of all troubled waters. The ex-Wilberforce teachers involved in addition to Dean McGinnis, are George F. David, head, department of sociology; M. L. Kiser, head, department of Latin; Lindell C. Ridley, head, department of philosophy; Harry B. Baker and Mary Pytrle, both of the music department.

# DR. L. D. REDDICK IS SUCCESSOR TO ARTHUR SHOMBURG

## Will be Curator of Negro Literature in New York Library

NEW YORK, June 29—(ANP)—The New York public library, through its chief of circulation, Franklin F. Hopper, has announced the appointment of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick to the position of curator of the division of Negro literature and history, located in the 513th street branch at which Ernestine Rose is librarian.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Reddick was graduated from Fisk University in 1932, received his M. A. from the same institution in '33; and has this year received the degree of doctor of philosophy in history from Chicago University.

Before going to Chicago, he served as instructor in history at Kentucky State College, Frankfort; and associate professor of history at Dillard University, New Orleans. He has also been associated with the Journal of Negro History as assistant editor.

Mr. Reddick will report on August 1 to take over this important position in the library system of New York City, which was formerly held by the late Arthur A. Schomburg.

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BLIND TOM

Thomas Green Bethune (Blind Tom), a musican of note, died June 13, 1908. He was born a slave near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849.

Y. M. C. A.

Anthony Bowen, an employee of the United States Patent Office. was the first president of the first Colored Young Men's Christian Association which was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1853.

FREE

June 19, 1865, General Robert S. Granger, who had command of the District of Texas, issued a proclamation to the colored people of Texas telling them they were free.

WHITE HOUSE GUEST

Frederick Douglass was the first Negro to dine at the White House as the guest of a President of the United States (1864).

ELECTED IN 1866

Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell who were elected in 1866 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, from Boston were the first Negroes in the history of the race to sit in the legislature of any state.

THE AIR OF ENGLAND

Lord Mansfield delivered the opinion of the court, June 22, 1772 in the famous Somersett case.

James Somersett was a Negro brought from Africa and sold to Charles Steward of Jamacia. Mr. Steward having occasion to transact business in England, with an intention to return, brought Somersett to attend and abide with him, and to carry him back as soon as the business should be transacted.

Somersett did remain in his services till the time of his departure and quitted it without his consent.

Charles Steward by force put the slave on board the Ann and Mary in charge of Captain Knowles, to be kept till he should set sail, and then to be taken with him to Jamaica, there to be sold. Somersett sues for his freedom.

The opinion of the court: The mere fact of the foot of a slave touching British soil, worked an emancipation. The air of England is too pure for a slave to breathe

SETTLED IN ALABAMA

The second settler in Alabama was a Negro. He visited the country with De Sota—liked the climate and the country—stayed and lived with the Indians (1540)

PATENT GRANTED—1834

The first Negro to be granted a patent was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who received official protection for a corn harvestor.

FIRED FIRST SHOT

A man of color fired the first shot at Manila Bay, from the Olympia. flag ship of Admiral Dewey, commanding the American forces on the Asiatic station, during the Spanish-American War. He was John Jordan, chief gunner's mate United States Navy.

LIBERIA

Liberia about the size of Kansas lies on the west coast of Africa. It has a population of about 2,500,000 people and there are only about sixteen doctors in the whole country according to Mr. Joseph N. Togba of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Togba has been in this country about a year attending school. He is a native of Liberia of the tribe of Kru.

COLORED TEACHERS

First normal school for colored teachers—established in New York by John Peterson (1853)

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# ONLY ONE COLORED GRADUATE IN 1939 CLASS AT HARVARD

## C. A. Braithwaite Gets Bachelor of Arts Degree

BOSTON, July 6—(ANP)—The one Negro graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University this year was Coleridge A. Braithwaite of Cambridge, Mass. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Braithwaite, long residents of Cambridge where Dr. Braithwaite has practiced medicine since his graduation several years ago from Harvard Medical School.

Young Braithwaite majored in music and modern languages and was graduated cum laude. He was an honor graduate from Cambridge High and Latin school. During his years at Harvard he was for a time a member of the Glee Club and the Chapel choir as well as on the staff of the Phillips Brooks house and a member of the Music and Italian clubs. He held the Buckley and Student Council scholarships and a position on the honored dean's list. His thesis for graduation was a voluminous piece of research on the Achievements and Contributions to Music of Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, which will be filed in the Harvard University library.

In addition to completing the required work of his class in music, Braithwaite has done other composing of orchestral and chamber music. He plays both the piano and organ and is a member of the choir of St. Peter's Episcopal church, Cambridge. He plans to return to Harvard in the fall for his master's degree in musical composition and pedagogy. Other Negro alumni from Harvard this year were from the various graduate departments.

# W. SYDNEY PITTMAN IS ON PAROLE FROM FEDERAL PRISON

## "Brotherhood Eyes" Editor Gets Job With Texas Insurance Company

DALLAS, July 6—(ANP)——Confirmation of the release from Leavenworth prison of W. Sidney Pittman, former editor of the "Brotherhood Eyes," was noted last week when Pittman arrived in Dallas and started working for the Excelsior Life Insurance Company. Henry Strickland, president of the risk firm, reportedly signed the parole papers, rumored to have taken effect last February.

Pittman was convicted in Dallas Federal Court in 1936 of sending obscene reading matter through the mails, and given a five-year sentence. Until stopped by action of the Federal Court, "Brotherhood Eyes" allegedly exposed, berated and denounced Negroes of high and low estate, laid bare their private lives omitting no details, held up many a man and woman to public ridicule.

Pittman's foot slipped when he selected as a victim, Edward L. Snyder, at that time a representative of the Universal Life Insurance Company which Pittman was lambasting in a merciless editorial attack. Snyder fought back, exposed the editor and helped direct the legal attack which soon placed the paper on the defunct list, its editor behind prison bars.

Boss: "You are twenty minutes late again. Don't you know what time we start to work at this factory?"

New Employee: "No, sir, they're always at it when I get here."

# GOOD JOBS OFFERED IN CIVIL SERVICE; APPLY BY JULY 27

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6 (ANP) —Examinations announced this week by the U. S. Civil Service Commission and application deadline dates, are as follows: Principal Silviculturist, $5,600 a year; Senior Silviculturist, $4,600 a year; Silviculturist, $3,800 a year; Associate Silviculturist, $3,200 a year and Assistant Silviculturist, $2,600 a year. Application deadline dates, July 24-27, for Bureau of Plant Industry and Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Chief Occupational Anerapy Aid (Arts and Crafts), $2,300 a year, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Department of Interior, Washington, application deadline, July 24-27; Senior Architect, $4,600 a year; Architect, $3,800 a year; Associate Architect, $3,200 a year and Assistant Architect, $2,600 a year, application deadline, July 24-27. Full information concerning examinations may be obtained from your local postmaster.

# DETROIT STUDENT ENTERS WEST POINT

## White Democratic Congressman Names Clarence Davenport to Soldier's School

DETROIT, July 6—(ANP)—West Point received another Negro student when Clarence W. Davenport, of this city entered that institution July 1. Davenport, who was notified as to his acceptance May 11 after having taken the written, oral and physical examinations at Fort Sheridan, Ill., which he passed with a high rating, was appointed by ex-Congressman George D. O'Brien, democrat, while in office.

In his three years at the University of Detroit, young Davenport who majored in chemistry, minored in mathematics and philosophy, kept a B plus average, carried off all scholastic honors, and was declared by professors to be one of the most brilliant students in the school.

Davenport is the first Negro in Michigan to receive an appointment to West Point and Congressman O'Brien said he was willing to break the ice. Credit, however, for the appointment is due to the efforts of Mrs. Mable E. Flack, an outstanding woman in civic and political affairs here. It was Mrs. Flack who, without the aid of any political organization, prevailed upon Mr. O'Brien to make the appointment after having found a young man with the right qualifications. No other names were entered in opposition to Davenport and the thing was certified before political leaders had an opportunity to put up the customary howl and clamor for their respective choices.

Davenport, a quiet, unassuming but studious and hard working young man, worked his way through school under very difficult situations and he believes his strong will and determination to succeed under any circumstances will steel him for the ostricism, segregation and undue hardships which might be heaped upon at West Point. He hopes to emulate Col. Chas. Young.

A public reception was tendered Davenport at the Lucy Thurman Y. W. C. A. Sunday evening at which more than 22 citizens attended. Ex-Congressman O'Brien, who made the appointment, and State Senator Chas. C. Diggs were the principal speakers.

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## MILKHOUSE MADE OF OLD POTATO BUILDING

Caring for milk on the Dallas County, Ark., farm of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Van Arsdel is much easier and is better done since they converted an unused potato house into a milk house, Mrs. Van Arsdel told Miss Floy Maynard, home demonstration agent.

The Van Arsdels removed the potato bins, put windows across one side of the building, added a floor and painted the building white, both inside and out, the home agent related.

Tables, shelves, an ice box, an oil stove, the separator, and milk utensils are all conveniently at hand, reducing the time spent in caring for the milk, and leaving more room in the farmhouse kitchen for regular kitchen equipment.

## BIG GAIN IN CORN YIELD WITH VETCH

Two hundred and fifteen bushels of corn where only 70 bushels once grew.

That's what vetch has done for seven acres of hill land on the Drew County, Ark., farm of Ben Nichols, said Clifford Alston, county agent.

Mr. Nichols has planted vetch on this land for three years, the county agent related. The first year the yield increased from 10 to 15 bushels an acre, a small increase, but due mainly to the fact that the vetch did not make much growth before turning.

In the spring of 1938, however, a good crop of vetch was turned on the entire field, and 30 bushels of corn an acre was harvested. On one acre that had been fertilized with manure as well as vetch, 35 bushels were produced.

The land has plenty of humus supplied by the vetch, and withstood the drouth much better than other land on the farm, Mr. Nichols said.

## DOUBLED MILK YIELD OF HIS SIX COWS BY FEEDING TRENCH SILAGE

D. E. Neuhart has doubled the milk produced by his six cows by feeding them from a trench silo, he told J. O. Krupe, Franklin county Ark., agent.

Mr. Neuhart has a silo nine feet wide at the top, four feet deep, seven feet wide at the bottom and 20 feet long, on his farm near Charleston, and he said he used only about half the contents for the six cow and three calves he wintered. He plans to use silage this summer to supplement pastures during the hot, dry weather, he added.

"It's the cheapest storage on the farm, and the best feed we can produce on prairie land," Mr. Neuhart declared.

## Dr. J. L. Leach Was Speaker At Commencement

June 29 (ANP)—Dr. J. L. Leach, Flint, Mich., president-elect of the National Medical association, last Thursday addressed the graduation class of Meharry Medical college. He urged the graduates and members of the colored medical profession to join NMA, and do their bit to aid the struggle for recognition and equality of opportunity for the Negro professional.

Before returning to his home in Flint, Dr. Leach will address the Texas Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical association at Waco, the Arkansas State association and the Tennessee Volunteer State Medical association.

By increasing my courtesy toward others, I increase mine own happiness.

If I love other people they are going to find it easier to love me.

# ROOSEVELT AND VANDENBERG SEEN AS RIVALS IN '40

WASHINGTON, June 29—(ANP)—According to an early poll of 500 newspapers, it was revealed here this week that President Roosevelt and Senator Arthur Vandenberg will be the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties respectively next year.

For the Republican nomination, Senator Vandenberg was the first choice with 33 per cent. In second place is District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York with 31 per cent. Senator Robert A. Taft is in third place with 14 per cent. Fourth place goes to Senator Bridges of New Hampshire with 12 per cent.

President Roosevelt occupies first place with the Democrats with 35 per cent; Vice President Garner is second with 31 per cent; Secretary of State Hull, third, with 12 per cent, and Postmaster General Farley fourth with 3 per cent.

The majority, 63 per cent, feel that the nominee of the Republican partly will be elected. Twenty-four per cent feel that the Democratic party nominee will be elected.

## ALFALFA FOR POULTRY

Dr. L. E. Card, University of Illinois, who reviews recent poultry research in the Poultry Tribune, says in the April issue: "There is ample evidence in the poultry industry of the tendency to go to extremes in the use of certain management and feeding practices, a recent example being the use of alfalfa meal. Because it is known to be a valuable ingredient in poultry rations some persons have used it at too high levels. The results of a test at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station are of interest in this connection. Five different groups of hens were fed rations in which the mash used contained 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 percent of alfalfa leaf meal. There was a close association between the amount of alfalfa fed and the depth of yolk color. Analysis of the yolk color showed an increase in the amount of red and a decrease in the amount of yellow and black with increasing levels of alfalfa leaf meal. Hatchability was not appreciably affected by any of the first four levels, but when 20 percent of alfalfa was fed there was a considerable decrease in hatching power. Similarly, egg production and efficiency of feed utilization in terms of eggs were lowest for the lot fed 20 percent of alfalfa leaf meal in the mash. While optimum levels of alfalfa were not established by these feeding trials, it is clear that too high levels are detrimental."

# CLUB WOMEN OF NATION TO MEET IN BOSTON, MASS.

### Biennial Convention of NACW Will Take Place July 21-29

BOSTON, June 27—(ANP)—Officials of the National Association of Colored Women, headed by President Jennie B. Moton, Capahosic, Va., and Executive Secretary Sallie W. Stewart, are perfecting plans for that organization's 21st biennial convention to be held in Boston, July 21-29.

It was announced this week that convention headquarters will be at Symphony hall, Massachusetts and Huntington avenue, and that all board meetings prior to the session will be held at Horticultural hall, 300 Massachusetts avenue. The Sunday mass meeting will be held at Charles Street A. M. E. Church, and a pilgrimage will be made to the grave in Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, of Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, the founder of organized work among colored women. Mrs. Alice D. Scott, Boston, is chairman of homes for convention delegates and visitors.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks, one of the few living charter members of the organization founded 44 years ago, will preside at the Massachusetts Night program on July 24th. Delegates will visit the New York World's Fair at the close of the convention. In her nationwide call for the Boston conclave, NACW President Moton, wife of Tuskegee's president-emeritus R. R. Moton, said:

"For 43 years this organization has been working for the uplift of the race generally and for advancement of Negro women in particular. We are returning to Boston, cradle of the organization, and this time we are centered upon growth among Negro women and upon uniformity of the work of the organization. We are also trying to bring to a close the drive for funds for payment of the purchase price of our headquarters building, and for the furtherance of our work.... We trust that every state will send her full quota of delegates and join in this commemorative meeting.

## SUDDEN THOUGHTS

How did ants get such a reputation for being hard workers when they're always at picnics?

Believe it or not, the dimmest lights have the greatest scandal power. —Papa's Pride and Joy.

True Christians should endeavor to speak kind, gracious words.

## GARDENER'S HYMN OF HATE

Althought it's very wrong to hate,
(The Good Book makes that clear).
Some things I must abominate;
That settles me, I fear.

Bugs and weeds, weeds and bugs,
Burdock, crabgrass, cutworms, slugs;
If I burn for it, doggone
I'll still hate you, every one.

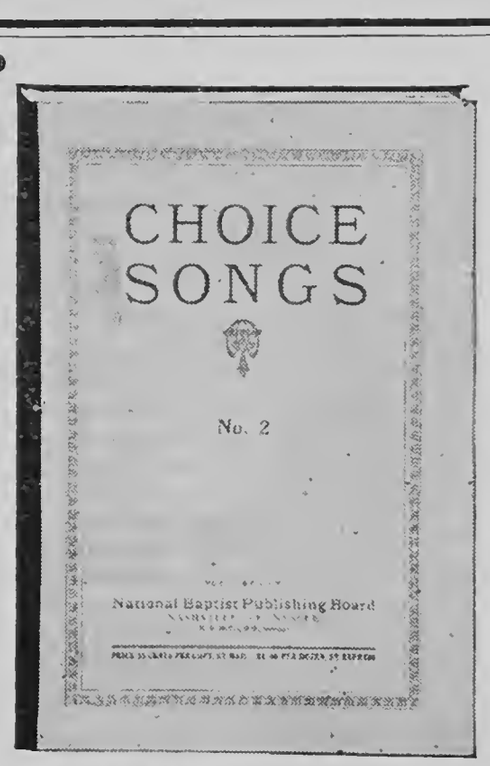
You chickweed, pigweed, dandelion,
And ragweed, thistle, too;
You plantain, mustard, chokeweed vine,
I scorn, detest, loathe you.

You caterpillars, big and small,
Ants, beetles, you're not nice;
And you, the squeamish aphids call—
To me you're just plain lice.

Weeds and bugs, bugs and weeds,
Borers, chewers, flying seeds;
Though I'm cast below today,
I won't love you anyway.

Gaycelle.

I do not need to be wise, or rich, or in any way especially favored through talents or privileges in order to find God.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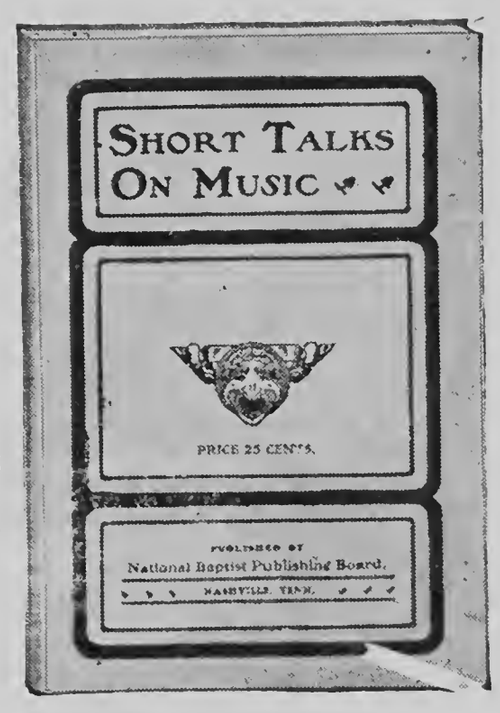


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## NO SALE ON TWO BIT DOLLAR

ONLY THREE PERSONS TAKE OFFER OF MERCHANT

RALEIGH, N. C., (AP). Will Wynne proprietor of a Raleigh radio shop, held a sale.

Along with radios, he placed 10 one dollar bills in his shop window.

Attached to the bills was a sign reading: "original price. 1.00 sale price 25 cents."

Only three persons took advantage of the opportunity to buy a dollar for 25 cents, he said Monday.

## SEEK THIS MAN, O PEOPLE

Wanted: a man of fine integrity
Not burdened with his years nor yet too young,
Who holds his honor, as a legacy
To treasure and pass on; who guards his tongue
From foolish utteranee. One wise in ways
Of men and law; a frugal patriot
Without pretense, and free from his past days.
An unbought man intolerant of the bought.
A man who sees extremist groups, clear-eyed,
And deals in justice, and is fearless too;
For he must know he may be crucified
Despite the finest work that he can do.
When he applies, give him the high command,
O people, if you love this troubled land.

—Tom Chekouras in Chicago Tribune.

## THE FARMER'S DOLLAR "GOES TO TOWN"

STARTING with Aaron, Ky., and ending with Zylks, La., the Census of 1930 lists 15,616 towns of less than 10,000 population.

These are the crossroads of commercial America. Through them there flows from the cities to the farms a broad stream of manufactured goods.

Back into these towns and through them to the centers of finance and industry flows a stream of farm dollars.

These are the towns whose prosperity depends upon this flow of goods and dollars. In these towns the farm dollar makes its first stop.

On the downward turn of farm prices, the last decade, every drop of $100 in farm income was accompanied by a drop of $80 in rural retail sales. On the upturn of farm prices during the 10-year period, every $100 increase of $71 in rural retail sales.

The farmer's dollar always goes to town. In 1938, farmers had nearly twice as much to spend as in the depths of the depression. Compare commercial reports for 1938 with those for 1932: Rural retail sales 82 percent higher in 1938.....Farm machinery sales 350 percent higher....Fertilizer sales 88 percent higher....Automobile sales n farm States 100 percent higher.

This increased farm buying power put back to work over 20 percent of all factory workers reemployed since 1932.

When the flow of farm dollars to town is slow, what is the cause?

Is it lack of efficiency? Agricultural efficiency has more than kept pace with industrial efficiency, as judged by output per worker. From 1910 to 1930 output per work increased 39 percent in factories; 41 percent on farms. The record of the last 10 years is equally impressive.

Is it lack of production? In the 2 years 1937 and 1938 the average production on farms was 5 percent greater than in 1929. Factory production for the same years was 19 percent below 1929 levels. With no marked change in farm population the last 40 years, farmers are providing abundantly for city populations which increased more than two-thirds during this period.

Too often the farmer has been penalized for this increased production. The abundance of farm products often has been accompanied by relative scarcity of city products. The result has been low buying power for farm products. For many years low buying power has driven farmers to mine the soil in a vain effort to produce more in order to meet fixed obligations and buy as much as formerly. This has run down the land, kept spendable income low. It has hurt the towns.

Since the War, surpluses of farm products have been more frequent. Reasons: An over-expanded farm plant on the one hand and shrunken markets on the other. The farmer increased his cropland by about 40 million acres during the War. His increased efficiency has had the same effect as expanding total acreage. The shift from horse power to gasoline power has lost the market for feed from about 35 million acres. Immigration restriction and declining birth rate have not helped the farmer's market. The world-wide surge of nationalism, starting in the 20's, resulted in tariffs, quotas, and embargoes which have cut export markets sharply.

On about 310 million acres of cropland farmers can produce abundantly for all domestic needs, with no one needing to go hungry. To produce what it is estimated can be exported the next few years will probably require about 25 million acres. For sales at home and abroad about 335 million crop acres probably can supply all present available markets. Crops normally are harvested from about 360 to 365 million would be great.

This means that—

American farmers have about 30 million surplus acres for which they lack markets.

This condition forces agricultural adjustment. If there were no national farm program, the adjustment would work itself out in time, but the cost to the farm family, to the soil, and to the Nasoil, and to the Nation would be great.

The lessen the cost and hardship of this adjustment to new conditions—

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 declared it to be the policy of Congress to bring the assistanee of the whole Nation to farmers to help them conserve the soil and, insofar as practicable, attain parity income with other groups, and at the same time to assure consumers a steady abundanee of farm products at fair prices.

Nearly 4 million farmers are cooperating in this AAA farm program. It is one part, the economic pivot, of a broad national farm program.

While other public agencies deal with other phases, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration helps farmers to—

Shift surplus acres to conserving grasses and legumes and build up the soil.

Maintain farm income by:

(1) Acreage allotments in line with markets. (2) Conservation payments to help pay cost of soil building. (3) Parity payments to help bridge gap between market price and parity price. (4) Crop loans to tide over low price periods. (5) Crop insurance to guarantee the wheat farmr a crop to sell every year.

Maintain the ever-normal granary to help stabilize supplies and income, and to furnish consumers abundance at reasonable prices, good years and bad.

Also included under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and related acts, but administered by other Department of Agriculture agencies, Congress has authorized search for better markets and wider consumption by:

(1) Improved distribution through marketing agreements to establish more orderly selling conditions for farm products. (2) Removal of price-depressing surpluses from congested markets for distribution to needy families. (3) Increased exports through subsidies if needed to provide the United States its fair share of the world's export markets. (4) Establishment of four regional laboratories to search for new uses for farm products. (5) Study of freight rates looking toward more equitable rates and better distribution for farm products.

It is through these broad agricultural programs that farmers are doing their part to bring full employment, good wages, and town and city prosperity.

## FORTY LEADERS OF NATION ASK PASSAGE OF ANTI-LYNCH BILL

NEW YORK CITY, July 6—(ANP)—A strongly worded letter sent last Wednesday to members of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Volunteer Christian Committee to Boycott Nazi Germany, urged passage of the Gavagan anti-lynching bill through the House and Senate before the present Congress adjourns. The letter was signed by Committee Chairman William Jay Schieffelin who is also a member of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute—and by more than 40 others, prominent in art, science, religion, civil rights and national affairs in America. The letter concluded: "Above all, we urge that this grave issue must come to a vote, for if the anti-lynching bill were defeated it would be bad enough, but the cowardly and undemocratic tactics of avoiding a vote, which were resorted to last year, were a double defeat for Democracy."

## Insurance Men Hold Bi-State Conference

GULFPORT, MISS., July 6—(ANP)—Pledging their support to Negro business and the Negro Press, members of the Bi-State Underwriters Association (Mississippi-Louisiana), concluded their four-day session here on Sunday. Elected as delegates to the National Negro Insurance Association convention, (July 12-14) in Los Angeles, was outgoing President J. H. Coates. P. L. Agrams, Jackson Miss., was elected Bi-State president and F. N. Baskin, Tupelo, Miss., was re-elected executive secretary. The convention meets next in Baton Rouge, La., in June, 1940

## CATHOLICS OPEN COLLEGE DOORS TO COLORED STUDENTS

NEW YORK CITY, July 6—(ANP)—More than 150 delegates attending the Catholic Press Association's 29th annual convention here, last Saturday heard Association President Charles R. Ridder read a statement from Father John LaFarge, S. J., thanking the Catholic Press for its "forthright cooperation in the cause of the disadvantaged American Negro and its support of the Catholic interracial movement." Father LaFarge, widely known authority on race relations, spoke for the Catholic Interracial Council, composed of prominent white and colored Catholics and the "Interracial Review", its official publication.

The statement declared that within the last two months six more Catholic colleges have stated their willingness to admit Catholic Negro students, that the number of such colleges is increasing every year. The statement urged Catholic editors to support the movement and declared: "May we remind the writers of these editorials that something further needs to be said from the point of view of the thousands of Negro Catholic readers—some of whom have been denied admittance to Catholic colleges solely on the ground of color. (We are not referring to the sections of the country where the laws prohibit Negroes from attending the so-called 'white' colleges.)

"We are confident that if consideration is given this unhappy problem, that in the future editorials on this subject by our Catholic editors will discuss not only the obligation of Catholic parents to select a Catholic college for their sons and daughters, but also will point out the obligations that devolve on Catholic authorities whenever duly qualified Negro students apply for admittance to their institutions."

## Consolidated

WASHINGTON, June 29 (ANP)—The American legation and consulate general at Monrovia, Liberia, has been consolidated, with the American minister assuming full supervision over both offices. In recent years the diplomatic post has grown in influence and prestige. Although the amount of work has steadily increased the numerical strength of the personnel remains the same. The present staff includes Lester A. Walton, Envoy Extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary; William C. George, vice consul; Alphonse G. McGee, foreign service clerk, and two African clerks.

## Major M. S. Caver Army Chaplain, Retired June 20

WASHINGTON, July 13 (ANP)—Major Monroe S. Caver, for the past seven years chaplain of the Ninth Cavalry stationed at Fort Rily, Kan., was retired from active service June 30. He had been in the army for around 20 years.

Major Caver, who has been ill for two months, will remain under care of post physicians at Fort Riley for some time before accompanying his wife and family to Chicago prior to going to their ranch in Arizona.

At present no official word has come from the army's chief of chaplains concerning the replacement of Major Caver with a Negro who would have to be commissioned from civil life.

## SENATE CHANGES WPA AS PASSED BY LOWER HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 6 (ANP)—Charges of "projects spreading communism at the expense of the taxpayers" began the speech attempted by Sen. Robert Rice Reynolds of North Carolina in the midst of the senate debate on the relief bill Wednesday night, and to all intents and purposes Reynolds was off on a long peroration.

But Sen. Alben Barkley, Democratic leader, interrupted in the midst of the speech and succeeded in obtaining a 20 minute limit for each senator on the bill and 15 minutes on each amendment.

The federal theatre project, the butt of so much criticism, was finally compromised when it was voted an appropriation of $13,000,000. Several disgusted senators who had planned other entertainment for the evening left the chamber hurriedly as the battle began over the theatre project. The house bill had banned the theatre, but the senate appropriations committee recommended that they be continued, provided they had local sponsorship.

The senate stood pat on the house recommendation that persons who had been on the relief rolls for 18 months or more must step aside for persons who have been on certified lists for three months or more and have been unable to get WPA work. The only exception made is where such a move would cause undue hardship. Thus persons who have had continuous employment on the WPA rolls for 18 months or more will be forced to take a six months vacation. This is believed to be a direct aim at "career" reliefers.

Jail sentences and fines are recommended for WPA officials found guilty of interferring in a political campaign or election.

The bill further requires the WPA to make public each month the salaries in excess of $1,000 annually paid to its personnel.

It also fixes WPA wages on the basis of wages prevailing in the individual communities for the same type of work.

Sectional fights for benefits from the provisions of the relief bill were common. Southern and western senators, where there are large migratory populations, sought to have federal aid for migratory camps in their states.

Senators from the eastern industrial states fought the amendment which called for states putting up 25 per cent of the aggregate cost of non-federal WPA projects. However, the amendment was passed despite the vigorous fight against it.

## Think Of Others

When we bow our heads to pray,
Think of others;
When we enjoy a glorious day,
Think of others;
There may be some on the wrong road,
There may be some astray;
Share your prayer, gently with them,
So they may find the way.

When we're in a world of peace,
Think of others:
Who woefully dwell where wars never cease,
Think of others;
If you send a prayer to them,
Accompanied with a song;
The victory will soon be won,
And the war won't be so long.

Show your love for a friend
By doing some good deed;
Be of service wherever you are,
And you'll get friends in need.

—James Hendrix.

It is when I walk in obedience that God reveals to me his plans and purposes, and shows me what He wants me to do.

I must not covet positions for which I am not neither qualified nor worthy.

## U. S. HOUSING BENEFITS NEGRO FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Low income Negro families in 10 communities from New England to the deep South will participate in the slum clearance and low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority under terms of loan contracts with local authorities which recently received Presidential approval.

These loans, totaling $27,514,000 to defray 90 per cent of the cost of developing 23 projects in 19 cities, were approved upon recommendation of Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator. Of the 7,196 family dwelling units to be provided under these contracts approximately one-quarter will be occupied by Negro tenants.

Three of the projects to rehouse 912 families will be erected in Washington, D. C., where Langston Terrace, a PWA Housing Division project is located and where a previously executed loan contract calls for the development of four USHA-aid projects including two for Negro occupancy. Other cities on the current list providing for Negro participation include Bridgeport, Connecticut Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, Florida; Peoria, Illinois, Frederick, Maryland; Omaha, Nebraska; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; and Bristol, Virginia.

Loan contracts have now been approved for the construction of more than 92,000 new, decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling units in 120 communities throughout the country. Rehousing about 368,000 slum dwellers, these units will be developed in 232 low-rent projects. The program to date provides for the rehousing of approximately 31,448 low income Negro families in 82 communities. 64904 H

## Crediting Horses' Spirits For Curing—Illness Japanese Artist Paints Them by Thousands

TOKYO— Believing the benign influence of the spirits of departed horses was a potent factor in curing a serious illness, Mr. Toku Kofuji, Tokyo artist, vowed 20 years ago to paint 1,000,000 pictures of horses as a token of gratitude. He has just finished his 940,000th painting and still is going strong, the Chugai Shogyo says.

The strange debt of gratitude, and the artist's perserverance in discharging it, has just come to light as a result of the current campaign to popularize horses and to honor the spirits of military horses killed in China.

RIDERS
PUBLICIZE STORY

The Tokyo Saddle Club is giving the story wide circulation to impress the public with the good that may result from spiritual association with the horse.

It seems that back in 1918, when Mr. Kofuji was bedridden with what he thought to be an incurable malady, he had a strange vision, in which he was bidden to write the kanji character for horse one thousand and one times.

When he awoke, says the newspaper, he took a brush and inkpot and immediately set about the task. As the work progressed, his bodily ailments began to desert him. When he finished the one thousand and first character, he got out of bed, completely cured. So great was his appreciation and awe for the supposed spiritual intervention, that he resolved to paint 1,000,000 horses
EXPERT ON
HORSES

He at length became such an expert at depicting horses, in profile, full face and other ways, that his services were in high demand. He made thousands of yen from commissions to paint horses and used some of his profits' to buy a huge bell, which he dedicated to the Temple of Kwannon, Buddhist goddess who protects the spirits of horses, in Tochigi Prefecture.

Mr. Kofuji, who is now 43 years old, takes great pride in his scrolls, in which he paints 1,001 horses in varions postures. He recently donated one of these to the War Office.

## EMPEROR USES CHARCOAL AUTO AS AN EXAMPLE

TOKYO—To encourage the saving of gasoline, now scarce and strictly rationed in wartime Japan, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Hirohito has had one of his American cars converted to use a charcoal burning engine.

A "patriotic" charcoal gas generator, externally resembling a very large baggage container, has been fitted to the back of the car that the Emperor will use exclusively within the palace grounds when proceeding from the inner mansion to the official halls where he gives audiences. Prince Chichibu, the Emperor's younger brother, already uses a charcoal-burning car.

Charcoal-burning engines have been fitted at the rear of a number of Tokyo busses. They are cumbrous in appearance but seem to work satisfactorily. Rationing of gasoline at the rate of twelve gallons a month to private car-owners has made a great difference in the street of Tokyo which are now quieter than they were ten years ago.

"Man needs both bread and freedom; it is a calamity when he must barter one for the other, and the result may be the breakdown of civilization."

HENRY A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture

## SURVEY SHOWS MACHINE AGE ON ILLINOIS FARM

URBANA, Ill.,—Changes in the use of labor and machinery on Illinois farms in the last fifteen years are reviewed in a study just completed by the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois. Along with the shift from horses to tractors there has been a rapid increase in the use of machinery such as combines, corn pickers, and pickup balers and in motor cultivators for row crops.

The number of work horses per farm in central Illinois has been reduced 50 per cent, the number of hours worked per horse has declined 40 per cent.

The number of hours of labor by men for each farm declined 30 per cent.

# SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT INTERVIEWED ON ISSUES FOR PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

### Ohio Statesman Impresses ANP Reporter as Being Deeply Interested in Welfare of Colored Citizens

WASHINGTON, June 29 (By A. E. White for ANP)—Most of the candidates or potential candidates, named at this early date by the Republican party are either sound business men who have succeeded in public life or well seasoned men with fine background of family and tradition.

A happy combination of the two is found in the senator from Ohio, so frequently mentioned as a candidate for president by the Republican party. We are referring to Senator Robert A. Taft.

From the state which has given many presidents, Senator Taft comes as the latest offering of this proud commonwealth.

Quoting from the Congressional Record biographical sketch: "Robert Alphonso Taft, born in Cincinnati, Sept. 8, 1889; attended the public schools of Cincinnati and the Taft school, Watertown, Conn.; was graduated from Yale university with B. A. degree in 1910 and from Harvard university with LL. B. degree in 1913; attorney at law; served as assistant counsel for the United States Food administration, 1917-1918; counsel for the American Relief administration in 1919; member of the Ohio house of representatives, 1921-26, and served as speaker in 1926; served in the Ohio senate 1931-32; elected to the United States senate on Nov. 8, 1938, for the term ending Jan. 3, 1945."

The activities of Senator Taft cannot be told in the brief story, nor can his career be traced through these facts. Early in his life, he was familiar with the awesome program of the White house, where he and his brother were domiciled during the brief term of his father, William Howard Taft, who succeeded the great Theodore Roosevelt.

Here he learned many of the things through contact with the great men of the country which stood him in good stead in his later years. Immediately upon entering a life of political activity, Mr. Taft was thrown into a busy arena where he acquitted himself as the son of a president should. Meeting after meeting was held at which young Taft was the principal speaker. On each of these occasions, he impressed his audiences so much they sent him to the Ohio house of representatives for five years and then to the senate for one year.

Following 1932, he retired to private practice only to come out, after his brother had won his political spurs, and defeated an old line senator, Robert J. Bulkley, democrat, in a decisive fashion. Spurred on by this success, Mr. Taft has made himself an important factor in the deliberations of the United States senate, and despite the attempts of various older senators to discredit him, has carved himself a place in the Republican party.

In his office in the senate office building, where he is surrounded by an efficient corps of assistants headed by the very capable and efficient secretary, Miss Reeves, Mr. Taft sees all comers, working late into the evenings frequently, to catch up on his voluminous correspondence and demands for speeches.

Easy of approach, intelligent and gracious, Mr. Taft has come a long way since his name first was mentioned as a possible presidential candidate. Our first contact with him was when we talked with him on the infamous Bilbo bill to deport Negroes to Africa.

After the importance of the subject had been explained, Senator Taft made his statement, "I am opposed to any mass migrations. If any individual wants to go back to Africa, he is free to do so, and I'll give him all the assistance I can."

When reminded of this last week, Senator Taft laughed easily and made the same statement.

"Of course," he said, "I have addressed too many Negro gatherings to remember all of them. I think the only Ohio towns where I have not spoken to Negro groups are Akron and Youngstown. But I have made many addresses and have also made many friends among the Negro citizens of Ohio.

"I hope they will not be forgotten in the matter of jobs."

Outspoken on topics dealing with Negroes and their welfare, Senator Taft when asked about the establishment of a permanent relief set-up in the United States to take care of the millions of unemployed said:

"I do not believe that the federal government should engage in any permanent system of relief. The federal government should conduct a public works program covering projects in which the federal government has a direct interest, and that program should be varied so that it is larger in hard times than in good times. As far as relief is concerned, I believe it should be returned to the state as soon as possible, so that direct relief and work relief may be combined under one administration. I believe the federal government should grant to each two-thirds of the total cost of relief, on condition that the states put one-third, but that some leeway should be given so that in special cases of hardship the federal government might put up more than two-thirds. The federal grant should be based on administration of relief agencies under civil service, and a condition of the granting of federal money should, of course, be that there be no discrimination whatever, either in rate of wages or in character of jobs, because of race, color or any other arbitrary classification. I believe the federal government would be in a position to insist upon fair treatment to all, and would do so."

Senator Taft favors slum clearance to the fullest extent. He says:

"I am in favor of federal assistance to a slum clearance program. I voted recently for the additional housing money, although it seemed to me that the work should proceed somewhat more slowly than is contemplated because of the fact that the buildings are still of an experimental character. In slum clearance projects, special attention should be given to the elimination of slums where colored people live, because in many cities they have been forced into the most undesirable neighborhoods."

The problem of the "white primary" in the South was not quite clear to Senator Taft, but he feels that if there is a curtailment of constitutional rights for Negroes, something should be done in the matter.

"I am in favor of insuring Negroes their constitutional rights in the South. For this reason, I am in favor of federal anti-lynching legislation along the lines of the bill which failed last session, and would vote for cloture to bring about the passage of such a bill. I am in favor of every practical means of insuring the colored people the right to vote in the South," continued Senator Taft. "With respect to primary elections, I hesitate to have the federal government interfere in the methods in which primaries or conventions may be held in the different states. If the colored people can be insured their right to vote at the election, any party which adopts a white primary is going to stand a good chance of losing the election."

The military service of the United States also should be opened to Negroes in all phases, the senator believes.

"I am in favor of fair treatment of Negroes in appointments to all branches of the army and navy air service, and I believe that the aeronautical program should insure training for Negro pilots, whether they attend Negro colleges or other colleges. I voted for the amendments, to the airplane bill," Mr. Taft continued, "intended to insure this result, although the one finally adopted was not as complete as I think it should have been.

"In the civil service, I am in favor of eliminating the requirement of a photograph in the making of civil service applications. I think there should be a greater proportion of colored appointees in the various government departments in Washington."

Referring to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Taft said:

"I have always had a pleasant relation with the various gentlemen connected with this institution. I think they have found me cooperative. I have addressed many colored gatherings in the state of Ohio, particularly in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo, Lima and other cities. In Cincinnati, I have always insisted that the Republican organization nominate colored men for office, and we have succeeded in electing them to city council and to the legislature.

"As a member of the executive committee, I insisted on the election of Dr. R. P. McClain as president pro tem of the Cincinnati city council. I think you will find that the colored people in Ohio have found my attitude always sympathetic."

Referring back to the days when his father, William Howard Taft, was president, senator recalled that his appointments to office included many Negroes, some of whom held exceptionally high posts in the government. Later, President Taft was a trustee of Hampton institute and took a most active interest in the affairs of that institution.

Tall and well proportioned, the senator from Ohio is verging toward stoutness although his well set up frame is able to carry any excess avoirdupois with becoming dignity and ease.

Although he is a well seasoned political leader, Senator Taft is easy of approach and through the early sieges of the campaign has acquired mannerisms and poise which should make him a genuine favorite. However, he is thoroughly at home in the important committee of which he is a member, the committee on Appropriations and in this committee he has to match wits with such astute personages as Carter Glass, senator from Virginia, whose reputation is known to the far flung corners of the earth.

When presidential candidates are considered, the name of Senator Taft looms large on the horizon, and well it may, for here is a man who in the eyes of the people of his own state has the ability and the will to do, backed by experience and training for leadership.

Concerning the affairs in his own state of Ohio, Senator Taft referred to many Negroes who have been active in political circles and spoke highly of their services to the party. He was genuinely interested in the welfare of the Negro in Ohio and expressed the hope that the present administration would continue the same attitude toward Negro voters as former administrations had observed.

An able man, of distinguished lineage, well trained and sympathetic to minority groups throughout the country, Senator Robert A. Taft will be a factor to reckon with when the Republican National convention is held.

## SUGAR-CURED MEAT

FRED GRAVES, Iowa. For 100 pounds of pork take 6 gallons of water, 2 pounds coarse salt, 1 ounce of black pepper, 1 ounce soda, 3 pounds of brown sugar, 3 ounces of salt peter. Boil and skim as long as anything rises on top. Set away to cool. Sprinkle a little ounce of black pepper, 1 ounce salt in barrel or jar." Pack meat in firmly, then put brine over it and in six weeks it will be ready to smoke.—Myrtle E. Leu, Nebraska.

## ARKANSAS LAND LAW

Arkansas has recently enacted a new land policy law which may solve the problem of handling land which has reverted to the state through tax delinquency and abandonment. The law authorizes the state land commissioner to condnct investigations regarding the best usage for the 2,000,000 acres of state-owned land. After an appraisal of the land is made the commissioner will determine if it is suitable for agriculture or should be used for parks or forests. Suitable land for agriculture may be developed by the state in cooperation with the federal government and this land may be returned in small tracts to farm families through sale or outright grants under state "donation" law, the American Society of Planning Officials reports. The purpose of the law is to eliminate dumping on the market of unproductive land which soon becomes tax delinquent and reverts to the state. Also it is intended to prevent "dollar-an-acre" sales of state land which later may be more valnable for public use. While the use of state land is of major importance in Arkansas, which owns one out of every 16 acres in the state, the problem has also challenged the attention of many other states, including California, Oregon, South Dakota and New Jersey. (Wall Street Journal).

# HOUSEHOLDS OF RUTH CELEBRATE ORDER'S FOUNDING

### National Tribute Paid to Patrick H. Reason, Who Brought Odd Fellow Lodge to U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (C. N. S.)—The Household of Ruth—Women's department of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America—on the third Sunday in June, held "Ruth Day" exercises throughout the United States, the West Indies, and in other places in various parts of the world. This celebration is held annually and is coupled with commemorative ceremonies in honor of Patrick H. Reason, who is given credit for having been the originator of the Ruth branch of Odd Fellowship, which came into existence in 1858, the first household of Ruth having been chartered on September 29, 1858. It was and is located in Harrisburg, Pa.

In localities where a number of households of Ruth exist these anniversary celebrations of Ruth Day nsually are held in Churches or other places of public assembly and are open to the public, which is appreciative of the privilege.

With the beginning in Harrisburg, the idea of having households of Ruth proved popular among the wives, daughters, and widows of the male members of the Order, and spread rapidly throughout its jurisdiction. More than forty years ago the limitation of membership to the females of an Odd Fellows' family was liberalized, so that thenceforth any respectable family became eligible for membership in the household of Ruth if vouched for by five of its members.

The number of active households of Ruth reported by Grand Secretary Jesse L. Nichols as of June 30, 1938, was, in round numbers, 3,000, with an aggregated membership of approximately 60,000.

# DR. KELLY MILLER URGES TESTIMONIAL FOR WALTER WHITE

### Believes Thousands Would Pay Tribute to Intrepid Leader of NAACP

By Kelly Miller

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the June Commencement Howard University conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Walter White, the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I personally enhooded William E. B. DuBois and James Weldon Johnson, on similar occasions when Howard University conferred upon these distinguished candidates a like Degree; but I am persuaded that my Alma Mater never conferred this honorary Degree more worthily than upon this intrepid advocate of human rights.

Walter White, while not distinguished for scholarship and learning is neverthe less a man of college training and intellectual resourcefulness. However his well merited title of Doctor of Laws rests upon his reputation as a leader in the field of agitation and social reform. There are few if any Americans of his day who deserves greater recognition for leadership in the domain of human rights.

Dr. White is not a radical advocate but merely insists upon the American people living up to the requirements of their own Constitution. There is no reason why the privilege of conferring the Honorary Degree for distingiushed public service upon this fearless champion of Law and order should have been reserved for a Negro University. The service of the N. A. A. C. P. under his dymamic leadership is by no means limited to the benefited race, but rather applies to the nation as a whole.

At the last Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I suggested that a personal Testimonial of race-wide and nation-wide proportions should be tendered this inimitable champion of human liberty. I was disposed to repeat that suggestion at the Thirtieth Annual Meeting recently held in Richmond, Va., but out of deference to Dr. White's personal wishes, I desisted from further insistence in this direction. At the same time I advised him that I reserved the right to print without leave.

However, I am still persuaded of the wisdom of my original suggestion, notwithstand Dr. White's modesty which forbids indorsement, in advance, of the proposed honor.

I believe that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of admirers and well wishers of Dr. White by reason of the cause of which he has become the chief exponent, who would be glad to contribute at least the cost per plate, including traveling expenses to where the banquet is held, to some suitable memento of their appreciation in a more enduring form. If some agency should be forthcoming competent, willing and ready to effectuate my suggestion, the Testimonial should be awarded at a National Session of the N. A. A. C. P. without extraneous expense. The same as is done in case of the Spingarn Medal.

If some sponsor will put my suggestion in the form of a motion and if it should be seconded and carried, I beg to enroll myself among the list of subscribers. The contributors to such a Testimonial need not be limited to Negro subscribers but should be endorsed and supported by the whole American people whose ideal Dr. White has upheld and extolled.

**Patrick H. Reason**

Patrick H. Reason, through whose initiative the households of Ruth of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America came into existence, was one of a coterie of freemen in New York City constituting the Philomathean Literary Society, organized for literary and social betterment of its members. This organization, in 1842, became the first lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America, known as Philomathean Lodge No. 646, that number following consecutively the enumeration of lodges in England up to that time.

Reason was fairly well educated. He early evinced a genius for drawing and engraving. He became an expert draughsman and penman. Notable among his early productions were—(1) The frontispiece to "The History of the New York African Free Schools," published in 1830. This drawing bears the legend, "New York Free School No. 2, engraved from a drawing by P. Reason, a pupil, aged 13 years;" (2) the frontispiece to "The Fountain," an antislavery book published in 1836. This engraving is the picture of a shackeled slave in the attitude of prayer, and bears the legend "Engraved by P. Reason, a colored young man of the city of New York, 1835;" (3) engraved portraits of Louis Tappan (abolitionist), and Henry Bibb (fugitive slave). He also engraved a large plate from which printed certificates of membership, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. This plate is now in the Arthur A. Schomburg collection of the New York Public Library. For a time Reason was employed by a New York firm to engrave plate for printing bank notes.

## CHOOSES BRIDE UNSEEN FROM FAR OFF CHINA

JERSEY CITY, N. J.,—Miss Yee Tew Nigar of Canton, China, whose name means "the daughter of the best part of the year," and Ben Lee, a New York laundryman, were married at Bergen Baptist Church here today, with the aid of an interpreter. The 21 year old bride's brightly colored kimono contrasted sharply with her husband's grey business suit.

A few weeks ago Lee told his friend. Yee Goon Choy, who owns a restaurant in Corona, L. I., that he wished to marry. Both men are members of the Chinese Sunday school connected with the Bergen church. Choy informed Lee that he had a pretty daughter in China where she had been reared in a Baptist mission. She arrived here two weeks ago.

Forgiveness simply means that by the help of God I am able to not retain any wrong attitude or feeling or coldness toward any of those who may mistreat me.

## WORLD MILK RECORD

Cherry, an 8-year-old shorthorn cow, set in England recently a new world's record for a year's milk production, 41,644 1-2 ponnds or an average of 57 qnarts a day says an Associated Press report. The record was announced by the American Shorthorn Breeders Association. Carnation Ormsby Butter King, an American Holstein-Friesian, was the previous record holder, with a production of 38,606 pounds.

### Ethiopian World Federation Issues Call For Convention

NEW YORK CITY, July 6 (ANP)—The Ethiopian World federation, Inc., this week issued a call for its first international conference to be held here July 19-23, to discuss the present world outlook for black peoples—the status in Ethiopia, Africa, the West Indies and elsewhere. Dr. Lorenzo H. King is the federation president, and Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, personal representative in America for former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, is the vice president.


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## GEN. C. V. AKIN'S ADDRESS DELIVERED IN RICHMOND, VA.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF ORGANIZED NEGRO HEALTH WORK

Officers and Members of the Old Dominion Medical Society and Woman's Auxiliary, their guests and friends assembled;

It gives me a great deal of pleasure that my first public appearance since assuming my new duties in Washington is to address the Thirty-fourth Annual Session of the Old Dominion Medical Society and Woman's Auxiliary, particularly so in view of the fact that your program tonight celebrates the SILVER ANNIVERSARY of Organized Negro Health Work. It adds greatly to my interest and pleasure that you are gathered here to give formal recognition and to pay tribute to a pioneer in one of the most significant fields of public health, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Director of the National Negro Health Week Movement and Health Education Specialist of the Health Service, a valued associate in the Division to which I have just been appointed.

Although approximately one-half of my 25 years of Service activity has been devoted to maritime quarantine, I am no stranger to the broad fields of public health for it has been my good fortune to have been intimately associated with the health problems affecting the colored populations of the Southern States, where for six years I worked with your people and my people for the community welfare.

I know and am sympathetic to conditions affecting the Negro in Mississippi, my native State, and in Louisiana, South Carolina and Maryland, in all of which I have undertaken general health programs in which the white and the Negro populations shared equally the responsibilities and the benefits of our efforts. My background of experience and my beliefs place me in harmony with the general purposes of this meeting tonight and I am happy that I was selected to speak for the Public Health Service on this occasion.

As the years have passed I have watched with appreciative eyes the development and advancement of Organized Negro Health Work under Dr. Brown's leadership. I recall his earlier activities in the Division of Venereal Diseases following his service during the World War in military training camps and extra-cantonment zone areas. I have kept conversant with his later and greater accomplishments through the National Negro Health Week publications, the National Negro Health News, and through news releases and articles on special phases of the increasingly important work he is doing. In stimulating your people to organize for health work, to band together to face and to overcome certain conditions which seemed particularly to threaten them. Dr. Brown, with the support of such groups as this I face tonight, has brought into being a movement which promises to benefit all of us, regardless of creed or color.

## POKEWEED

(Baltimore Evening Sun)

Our gastronomic correspondent writes:

"It may interest some of your readers to know that pokeweed, or pokeberry weed, is now in perfect condition for eating. Here and there about the city, in those grocery stores which make a point of supplementing the usual market groceries with produce brought into them by small farmers, it is possible to buy the delicate young asparagus like shoots of this wild American vegetable.

"The pokeweed is found and picked by farmers' wives, who in this way are able to make a little seasonal pin money.

"Those who have not tried this delicacy have a treat in store for them. Pokeweed is good to eat only for a limited period during the spring. Ordinarily the young shoots are simply boiled in an excess of water and served hot with a little melted butter on them. The flavor, which is delicious, may perhaps best be described as a cross between the flavors of fine spinach and of asparagus. Actually, however, the resemblance to either of them is slight. It is a fine vegetable in its own right.

"Another good way of serving it is first to boil it and then to serve it cold with French dressing.

"Please note that the pokeweed must be well boiled. This is, of course, contrary to the best thought on the subject of preparing green vegetables. It is now generally considered that green vegetables best retain their flavor if, instead of being boiled, they are steamed. But in the case of pokeweed a mere steaming may easily lead to distressing results. For pokeweed, thus cooked, retains a certain laxative principle which, to say the least, is not one of its attractive qualities. But by boiling thoroughly (some even believe in boiling in two changes of water) this principle is completely dissipated.

"Several years ago Mr. Andre Simon, an eminent Anglo-French gastronome, had his first taste of porkweed while on a brief visit to Baltimore. He was delighted. When he returned to Europe he left directions behind to have some seed of the pokeweed sent on to him. This was done. And pokeweed has now been introduced into Europe under his auspices. I predict a big future for it across the water."

---

Mother was poking about in the shrubs when she suddenly called out: "Look, Junior! Here's a little green snake!"

"You'd better look out," cautioned Junior, "it may be just as dangerous as a ripe one."

---

Speaker (desirous of raising money): All who will give $100 stand up.'

To musician: "Play the 'Star-Spangled Banner."

## "Beating the Gun"

(By Al Moses for ANP)

**We Think He'll Make That Boat!**

Over at Lincoln park, Jersey City, last Saturday afternoon, we watched "pokerface" Herbie Thompson, former Pioneer Boys club sensation, race Columbia university's ex-track captain, Ben Johnson into defeat in the 100 and 200 yard dashes.

It wasn't the fact that the man the Drews, Butlers, Peacocks, Thompson licked was "Gentleman Ben," for track fans well know the former wearer of the blue and white has not been himself for more than a season now, due to a muscle injury. Rather, it was the unquestionable class Thompson displayed in towroping the field.

Away from his holes like a sullet in both races, the sphinx-like 165 pound Jerseyite looked more like Ellerbees, Metcalfes, Tolans, Hubbards, et al, than at any time in his short but meteroric career.

There was no denying the fact that his time of 9.8 for the century and 21.4 for the furlong earns him the right to try out for the U. S. Olympic squad that sails for Finland sometime in 1940.

With such great dash men of color as Ellerbee, Peacock, Anderson, Flagg and Ben Johnson rounding into their best form again, Thompson has his job well cut out in winning that coveted berth. But win it he will, we say, and we're not all unmindful of the fact that with this statement again "go out on the limb" as far as predictions are concerned. ers, let's talk about that sterling

And while on the subject of spritpentathlon performer and dasher, Eulace Peacock, former Temple university satellite.

The same afternoon at Brunswick, N. J., competing in the New Jersey State A. A. U. track and field championship, Peacock etc a new state record of 9:6 in one of his heats and then went on to win the final over Tom Flagg (bronzed ace) in 9 and 7-10 seconds.

Needless to tell you readers, both performances represent "human flying," not merely foot-racing. Peacock, like a score or more great sepia athletes, races for the Shore Athletic club of Jersey, a mixed aggregation of track stars.

Shortly prior to the 1936 Olympic games trials, when Jesse Owens proved himself the finest all-around athlete America has ever produced, Peacock suffered a major injury.

Competent track experts prediceed that the cruelly torn ligament in his leg would possibly heal, but that he'd never be able to race again. Some even ventured to say he'd never walk again except with a perceptible limp.

But here we have the "unpredictable" Eulace Peacock flirting with time that Howard Drew at his running best was only able to attain once or twice throughout his entire career?

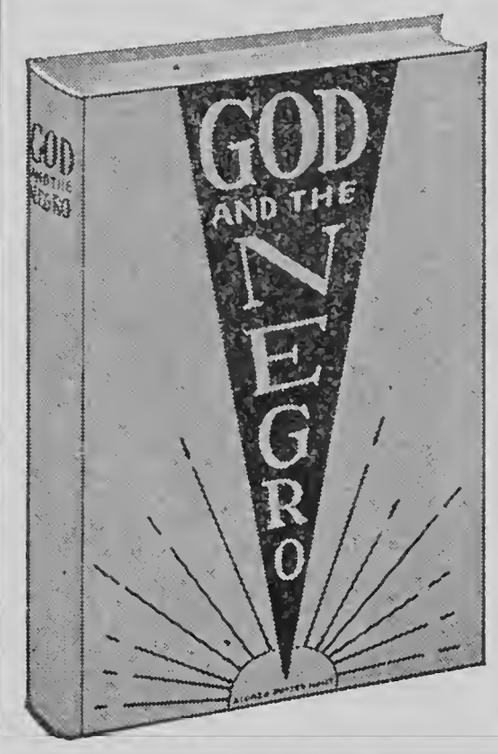
Who among us is farsighted or all-knowing enough to say, Peacock will not be on the 1940 American Olympic team squad?

It took courage that mere words fail to convey for this return to form on the part of an athlete who licked Owens when Owens was truly Owens

It will take more than pretty words throughout by competent writers to keep back this sable-skinned lion of the track who told us one day two years ago, when a beaten man (by Ben Johnson) at a local track meet: "Al, I'll be back up there cracking records again one of these bright days." That day came true last Saturday when Eulace raced a blazing century in time not much slower than the "fastest human' have ever traversed the route.

---

Word flashed over the country the other night that Charlie Burley, Pittsburgh's crack welterweight contender, lost a decision. It wasn't the fact that Burley dropped "a duke" that knocked us for a loop, but it was the in opportune moment in which defeat came. Scheduled to face Ernie Roderick, English champion, in what would have meant his largest purse to date, the Pennsy star now faces a postponement. With With good hands, Burley in our estimation is the finest 147 pounder alive, saving the titleholder. Yes, we know all about his defeat at the hands of unranged Irish Eddie Dolan but doesn't that happen to the best of us? How many of you fight bugs figured Gus Lesnevich to knock out with a punch Joe Louis' classy stable mate Dave Clark? Well, that's just what the aquat Lithurian fresh from Aurtralian wars did to Dave the other evening out Jersey way. And that by the way, is the uncertain history of the roped arena where fame and fortune is made with a single clout and just as dramatically taken away from you!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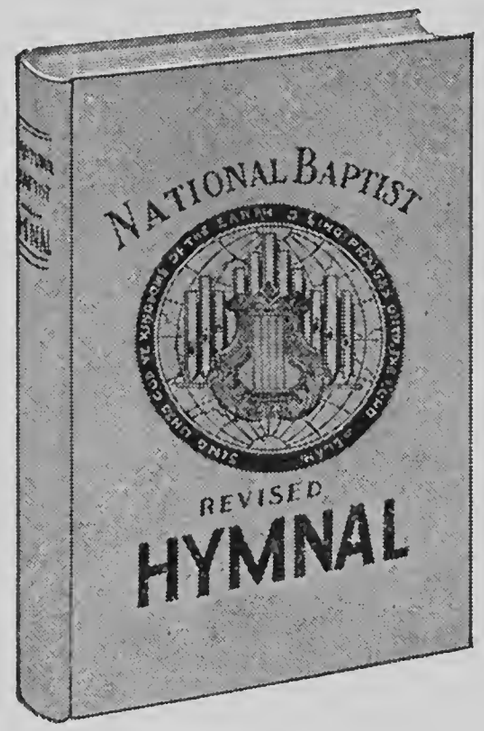


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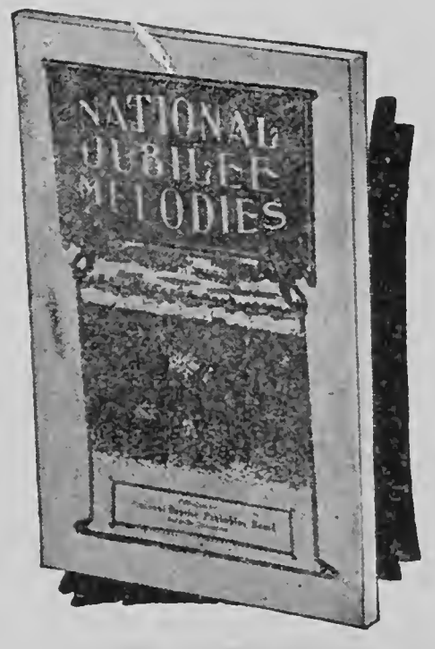


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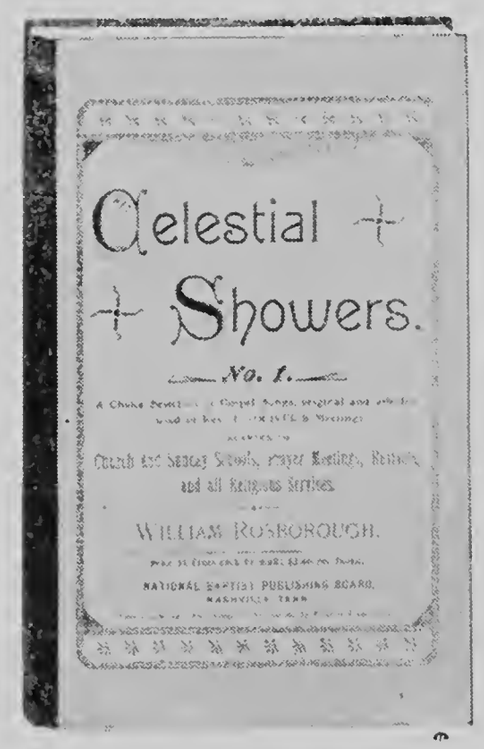


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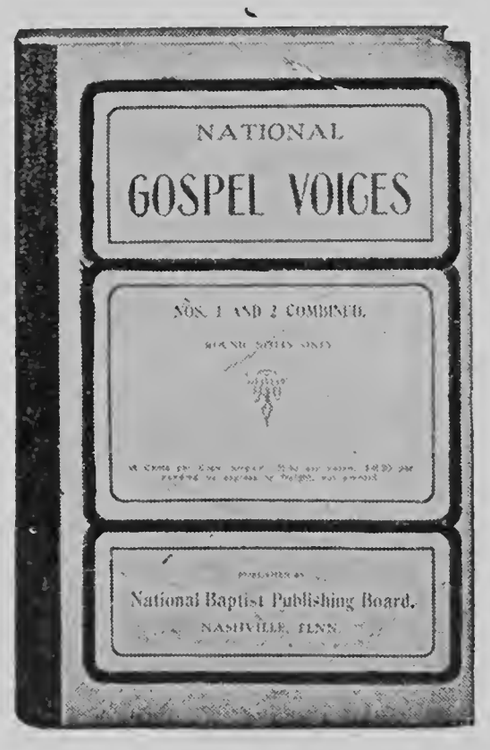


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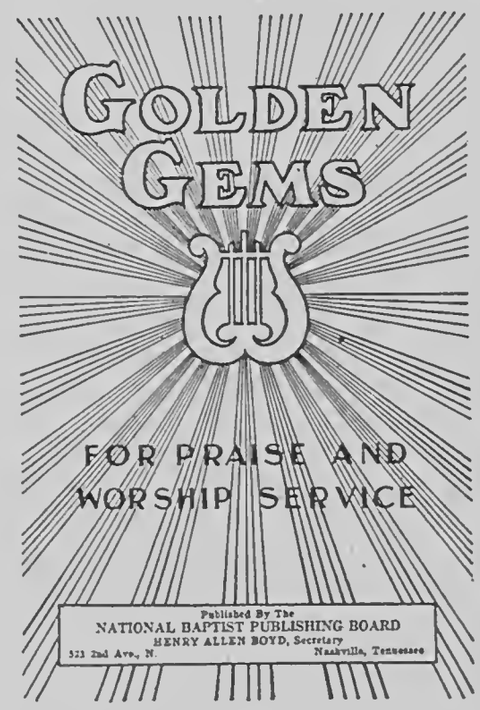


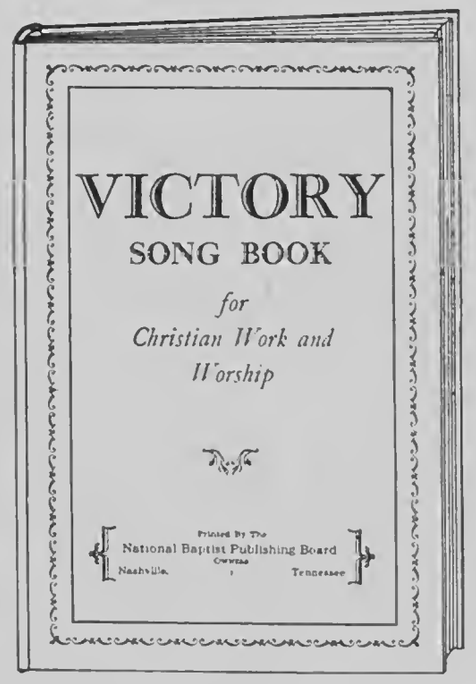


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## MESSAGE TO

(Continued from Page 1)

that this should never happen again. Congress provided the authority. Farmers entered upon a program to balance America's farm abundance, protect farm income, conserve the soil, and make sure that consumers should obtain an adequate and steady supply of foods and fiber at fair prices. And speaking of consumers—today as a result of that farm program nearly six million farm family consumers of city products are back into the market for the purchase of city products.

Progressive minded farmers are interested in the efforts of consumers to test the quality of goods and services offered for sale. Such farmers are interested in the efforts of consumers to cut unreasonable costs. Farmers do such testing, make such inteligent efforts, in their own capacity as consumers.

Equally, consumers who are of alert minds are interested in the efforts of farmers to stabilize agricultnral production. Such consumers are interested in the efforts of farmers to insure national prosperity by soundly adjusting production to consumption by eliminating gluts and surpluses. For city consumers have themselves built up, in their capacity, as producers, whether they are business, professional, or labor folk, organizations which endeavor to stabilize THEIR activities even as the farmer is now stabilizing his.

This interest of farmers in consumers' efforts, and of consumers in farmers' efforts, is demonstrated increasingly. For we are all Americans, and we all strive to make the American dream of opportunity and security for the common man come true. Time was when every man could go his own way. Today in our complex society the achievement of the American dream depends upon the understanding of and cooperation with groups other than our own.

"FEELING SLUGGISH? Appetite bad? Losing weight? Complexion below par? In short, is there anything wrong with you? If there is, you need vitamins. You need them for breakfast, lunch, supper, and don't forget the good-night snack. You need Vitamins A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H—all the way down to Z—and you need them concentrated, a capital dose, something you can gulp down with a glass of water, or a pill to melt on your tongue. If you don't get them, beware. Quick now.....look for the package wrapped in cellophane. Take your vitamins three times a day, and you'll never have another doctor's bill. This is the twentieth century miracle—the fountain of youth, yours for the asking at your drug or grocery store counter."

Sounds like the modern version of the street corner medicine man who ballyhooed snake oil as the sure cure for everything, you say? Exhortations like these greet modern consumers at almost every corner, over the air, on paper, in packages. You are told you can get your vitamins in de luxe style or just plain. Once you have them you are assured, your troubles are over. And you don't have to go far to get them. You can buy vitamin milk, vitamin rich soap ("soaks the vitamin in through the skin"), vitamin candy bars vitamin tooth paste, and vitamin rich breakfast cereals. The world is waiting for the wizard who invents a vitamin hat!

The business in vitamins runs up to $100,000,000 a year, so consumers are to be pardoned for being impressed, and even for asking: Do I really need all these vitamins, or is this just a fad, like weight-reducing? The consumer does well to ask.

Even scientists in the laboratory have hardly laid the cornerstone of vitamin research. A good start has been made on tracking down vitamins, identifying them, busting them up into their own little family trees, but scientists will tell you they are only starting to learn the mysteries of these food nutrients. They know something of the best sources of the vitamins they are already acquainted with. They will inform you with some assurance of things likely to happen to you if you run shy on several vitamins. Only a little progress has been made in setting up requirements of the human body for each of the known vitamins. Some work has been done in developing methods of preparing foods with a minimum loss of vitamims. And finally, the last few years have seen some progress in the preparation of what—for want of a better name—have been called "Concentrated vitamis," in the form of capsules, pills, and fish oils.

Here the awed consumer inquires: "Do I need these concentrated vitamins?" There's no rule of thumb that answers that question.

Consumers should remember two things when they sit down to figure out the meaning of any type of vitamin ballyhoo.

First, the average person—unless his doctor tells him differently—can get all the vitamins he needs from a balanced diet of carefully selected foods, properly prepared, and served 3 times a day.

And, second, so far as scientists know now the only people who really need vitamin concentrates are babies and young children, expectant and nursing mothers, persons recuperating from sickness, and those following doctor's orders. If you think you need vitamins in a special form, go to your family physician. Chances are he can fix up your diet to give you an ample supply of vitamins. If he can't, he will give you a druggist's prescription, and you will take your "concentrates" in full knowledge that you are not acting on a hunch that can cause deep inroads in your personal budget.

## NATIONAL HEALTH

(Continued from Page 1)

clusive of amounts which may be appropriate for mental and tuberculosis hospitals. The sum will be gradually increased over a period of years and will be available to match sums appropriated by states. No new federal payroll taxes are authorized.

"No social legislation projected in our time is more closely related to the general welfare than a national program of health protection," Wagner declared in a statement accompanying his bill.

"No legislation makes as wide an appeal to the public conscience and to the dictates of sound economy. No legislation was launched with more widespread approval among persons in every walk of life. We must take action now to conquer this last remaining frontier of social security in America."

## GOOD FARMING

(Continued from Page 1)

in controling thisties and bindweeds. Small patches were sprayed with sodium chlorate.

W P. Miller of Yorkville was in charge of the meeting and the field control demonstration.

## UNITED IN

(Continued from Page 1)

ed in the manufaeture of wooden toys, implements and baskets, and canned fruits, fish and vegetables or parts of automobiles and bicycles. Factories are being established for the purpose, and this tended in the decentralization of industries, a very wholesome aspect in an industrial country.

Since this farm rejuvenation movement got under way six years ago, farm distress has been somewhat lessened. Although the whole movement is left to the autonomous management of the villages, the financing of the projects of this farm program is largely done by the Central Government. To this extent our rural unrest is alleviated, Japan's social unrest will be lessened, and this question of lessening social unrest is a very vital social problem confronting contemporary Japan. The people outside of Japan may find it difficult to realize the full significance of this movement, but if this Kosei Undo is extended to the whole Japan there seems to be no doubt that it will have a wholesome effect upon the future course of Japan, both internal and external.

## MUTUAL AID

(Continued from Page 1)

try.

"Fourth, an excess of plant capacity in our city industry over the facilities needed to produce for the markets available at present levels of employment and consumer buying power.

"Fifth, an excess of financial resources, which because of lack of opportunity for profitable investment, are not being used.

"Sixth, technological advances in both industry and agriculture that displace more people than they provide with jobs.

"Seventh, world conditions that make impossibe a healthy foreign trade.

"Eighth, a large portion of our population—both on farms and in cities—lacking sufficient quantities of the nourishing food they ought to have, lacking adequate clothing, dwelling in miserable houses and generally having a standard of living far below what we have come to consider a decent American standard.

"What farmers want," Wallace said, "is for industry and labor to get busy and match the abundance of agriculture....the home market ...is woefully inadequate as long as industry and labor, consciously or unconsciously, are following policies that lead to scarcity of goods, scarcity of employment, and scarcity of purchasing power.

"From the standpoint of agriculture, it is absolutely vital that the leaders of industry and the leaders of labor get together with the leaders of agriculture and the leaders of government to achieve abundant production, abundant distribution, and abundant consumption for the products of both farm and city."

Referring indirectly to international trade restrictions, Wallace remarked, "We must always remember that we cannot export unless we also import."

Wallace called for an independent council of industry, labor agriculture and government to study economic problems.

In a speech in New York before the "Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom." Wallace said that deeds and not words will make democracy work.

## No Negro Help; Soft Drink Firm Is Boycotted

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29—(ANP) Negro soft drink stands and cafes in the "black" district of Columbia, S. C., are boycotting the Double Cola company because they refused to employ Negro help and show signs of discrimination, it is reported here this week.

The Double Cola company is a concern recently estamlished in Columbia by capitalists from Louisville with Mayor Hayes of the Kentucky city one of the general managers. The new plant is modern in every way and is selling a very popular drink that is fast competing with Pepsi-cola and Coco Cola concerns manufacturing soft drinks here. Efforts are being made by the management to offset the Negro boycott, and they are rapidly making places for Negro help.

## $75,000 EXPOSITION BILL PASSES LOWER HOUSE OF ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois June 29 (ANP)—The Illinois House of Representatives Wednesday passed 97 to 1—Bill No. 809, introduced by Representative Charles J. Jenkins and providing for an Aframerican Emancipation exposition to be held in Chicago July 10—Sept. 10, 1940. Under terms of the bill, the state will appropriate $75,160 for the event.

Purpose of the exposition is to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the slaves by Abraham Lincoln. James W. Washington of Chicago is promoter of the project sponsored by the bill, which Thursday was called up for second reading in the senate. Sponsored by 40 members of the lower house, the measure also provides for establishment of a commission, composed of the governor, five members each of the house and senate, and five representative citizens. If the bill carries and is signed by Governor Horner, Promoter Washington and associates plan the greatest exposition of its kind ever presented in America.

## Virgina Union

Richmond, Va.—(ANP)—Virginia Union University graduates numbering 108 received their diplomas last Tuesday at the commencement exercises held for the first time on the grounds of the university. It was the largest number of candidates for degrees in the history of the scohol. Four honorary degrees were also awarded.

## DAVID LASSER IS HOT OVER CUT IN HIS RELIEF MONEY

WASHINGTON, June 29 (ANP)—The Workers Alliance president, David Lasser, incensed over the passage of the 1940 Relief bill in the house Friday, has sent a strong letter to the 1,500 affiliated locals of his organization denouncing the action of Congress.

"On Friday in the house of representatives," he wrote, "the works program for the unemployed was all but destroyed by a combination of Republicans and reactionary Democrats. By this action, the heaviest blow at recovery of the season was struck. Under the guise of "improving' the program, they have effectively wrecked it. Unless the people of the country can persuade the senate to reverse this action, the Hoover policies of relief will ride triumphant throughout the country."

Flaying the action which resulted in the passage of the bill, Mr. Lasser then points out the effect it will have upon the country at large.

"One notable result of the present bill will be to force 1,020,000 WPA workers onto the labor market in the next 60 days. As indicated already, 570,000 of them are permanently off the rolls, the other 450,000 are on a 60-day furlough without pay, with no assurance of getting back. It is obvious to anyone with elementary knowledge of the facts that only a small percentage of these million will be able to secure jobs in private industry during this period. No such drastic action has been taken, even in the days of Hoover. It is difficult to believe that responsible men would inflict such crushing hardship on this great army of needy families. It means that 40 per cent of the present WPA rolls will be out on the streets in the next 60 days."

Mr. Lasser is urging all members of the alliance to work for the passage of the Murray-Casey bill, which would have increased the appropriation over the President's request and improved and streamlined the whole program.

## Martinez Seeks Editorship Of "Star Of Zion"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 29 (ANP)—Rev. D. F. Martinez, A. M., D. D., presiding elder of the Tuscaloosa district, North Alabama Conference of the A. M. E. Z. Church and well known throughout the connection has announced himself as a candidate for the editorship of the Star of Zion, the official paper of the A. M. E. Z. Church, published at Charlotte, N. C.

Rev. Martinez, who has had wide experience as a newspaperman in various sections of the country before he entered the ministry, having been connected with a number of the larger papers of the country, feels that he would bring a storehouse of knowledge and experience to the post. It was announced here this week that Rev. Martinez would speak on the radio program, "Wings Over Jordan," Sunday, July 23.

## GIRL FINDS DIAMOND RING LOST 18 YEARS, IN GARAGE

KANKAKEE, Ill.,—A ring lost for 18 years has been found and returned to its owner, it was disclosed here today. The ring, bearing a diamond in a Masonic design, was lost in 1921 by Edward L. Wolgast of Danforth. Last week-end it was found by Neila Sparrenberg, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sparrenberg, in their garage which formerly was Wolgast's property.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, JULY 15, 1939. No. 6.

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AGRICULTURE

## "STAY IN AMERICA"

### Advice to Race by African Industrialist

(Chicago Defender)

"Stay in America—take advantage of the opportunities you have right here," was the advice offered by A. S. W. Shackleford, a large manufacturer and industrialist from Nigeria, West Africa who is visiting Harlem and the world's fair.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Shackleford were the guests of honor at an informal dinner meeting of the members and patrons of the Consumers and Craftsmen's Guild of Harlem, Inc., sponsors of the Negro Industrial Fair, which opened June 17, at 132 West 125th street, New York.

The dinner was held at the Little Gray Shop last Monday, in an attempt to comply with a request of Mr. Shackleford to meet the local manufacturers while here.. As the membership of the Guild consists largely of manufacturers of varying sizes, a call was sent out filling the large dining hall of the Gray Shop to over-flowing, eager to meet this outstanding visitor.

"I visited New York City nearly 20 years ago," he said, "and I made a mental prophecy at that time that eventually the business enterprises in Harlem would be run by Negroes. To a certain extent this is

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## WOMEN TO THE PLOW

SPRINGFIELD Journal: The position of women under the Nazi regime in Germany continues to decline. Since last January young women who wanted to get jobs had first to spend a year laboring on the farms. In the near future, according to the president of the German Institute for Labor Placement and Unemployment insurance,, all unmarried women under 25 will be required to spend a year working on farms.

This is the result of the labor shortage in Germany which has led the Nazis to claim they have no unemployment problem. It is obvious that any political regime which has to compel young unmarried women to work on the farms isn't bothered by unemployment. The problem might be more accurately described as serfdom.

## FOOD MUCH HIGHER

### Pre-war Days Were Cheaper Says Farmer

Studies by the bureau of agricultural economics show that consumers are paying higher than pre-war prices for foods, notwithstanding that farmers are getting less than pre-war prices for the raw products. In 1939, the farmers received only 40 cents of the consumer's food dollar spent for fifty-eight foods. In 1913-15 farmers received 53 cents.

The increased cost of distribution is cited by F. L. Thomsen of the bureau as "one reason why prices (received by farmers) on domestically consumed products are not as high as one might be led to expect by comparing domestic demand conditions before the war and now."

Dr. Thomsen discusses the question of below pre-war farm products prices in the July issue of the bureau's monthly publication. The Agricultural Situation.

The increased cost of distribution he attributes to the fact that consumers' demand more service in connection with the processing and handling of the commodities." This, together with higher wage rates and other middlemen's costs, "has considerably increased," he declares, "the total handling charges involved in marketing farm products. The farmer gets what is left."

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## MIMIC OF MOCKING BIRDS FINDS HE'S MARK FOR MOCKER!

WINTER GARDEN, Fla.—(AP)—Charles S. Given is proud of his bird imitations—the taunting notes as well as the lilting ones—but hereafter he will confine conversation with his fine feathered friend to the social amenities.

Sitting beside his trailer in a park here. Given tried put his best bird language insults on a mocking bird in a nearby tree.

The mocker replied in kind and concluded his rebuttal by flying down and picking up a pair of glasses Given's wife had laid on a limb. As the mocker chirruped triumphantly, Given had to climb to the top of the trailer to retrieve the glasses.

## TERRACES PREVENT GULLIES

### Evade Erosion and Help Save Fertility

Freeport, Ill.—One way to cure a gully is to starve it to death.

That's the way Louis L. Schermerhorn, near here, describes his experience with erosion ditches. He quit feeding them topsoil and cut off their water supply by building terraces across the slopes.

"Before I had terraces, I used to go out every spring and plow the ditches with machinery. But I was just feeding the gullies. Before the end of summer, the runoff plowed them open again," Schermerhorn explained.

"Now the terraces catch the runoff and divert it around the slope into grassed waterways."

Schermerhorn says there's another reason he likes terraces:

"Whatever I put on the soil stays put—whether it's lime, manure, or a new planting. In the old days, a sudden, intense rain not only washed away the soil but also the time and manure. And sometimes the crop washed out, too."

Not all of Schermerhorn's cultivated land is terraced. The rest of it, which is not so steep, is protected by buffer strip cropping. Permanent bands of alfalfa between strips of corn and small grain check the speed of the runoff, filtering out soil washed down from above.

There's one gully on his farm which Schermehorn hasn't tried to starve to death. It's a big one originally eight to ten feet deep, with ragged head and two hungry forks. He has built a concrete notch dam at the head of this gully, which is now healing over and handling safely the runoff from sixty acres of land.

Schermerhorn's terraces, strip

(Continued on Page 16)

## VENGEANCE ON RATS

BLAKESBURG, Ia., When Mr. and Mrs. Ottis Davis returned home from town they found that the rats had carried off 110 of their young chicks.

They waged a war of vengeance and killed 28 rats under the floor of their garage.

## FLEXIBLE FARM LEASE

### Improved Help for Tenant and Owner

Farm Security Administration has distributed within the past year 1,000,00 copies of its written lease form designed to improve rental arrangements between farm tenants and landlords. Both have applied in large numbers for this "Flexible Farm Lease" which is intended to take the place of oral agreements that still prevail in many sections of the country.

The lease form is designed to encourage statements of landlord-tenant agreements in clear-cut terms and minimize the misunderstandings that arise from word-of-mouth agreements.

The "rental rates" clause carries a suggested form for stating exactly the share of each crop or the cash payment the tenant is to give the landlord.

The "improvement compensation" clause in the lease form provides for an impartial sharing of responsibility for property improvements—both permanent and removable. The amount of compensation the tenant is to get for improvements he makes on the landlord's property during his tenancy

(Continued on page 16)

## SCRAP COTTON SUPPLIES MATTRESSES FOR HOME

Low-priced cotton may be a disadvantage to the farmer, but the farm women of the Sardis home demonstration club, Conway county, Ark., have taken advantage of its low value to provide their families with a good supply of bedding, according to Mrs. Robin Whitworth, assistant home demonstration agent.

The members of this club have made 39 quilts and nine mattresses during the past year. The cotton used was scrap cotton, from their own fields or picked on the halves in neighbors' fields.

The women plan to continue their mattress making this fall until all their beds are equipped with good all-cotton mattresses. In the meantime they are piecing quilt tops, ready to quilt as soon as the cotton crop is available.

## A NEW FRONTIER

### "College Trained Men" By Albon L. Holsey

Such dark and forbidding pictures have been drawn of Southern agricultural conditions that all too frequently many of the brighter aspects are completely obscured.

The pressure, however, upon the Negro colleges to meet increasing demands for new outlets for their graduates, will eventually lead to a wider exploration into agricultural possibilities.

To the average student, the very suggestion of agriculture or rural life, instantly brings to their minds long hours in the field, drudgery, little or no recreation and an uncertain income which offers no economic security.

Because these conditions do exist, country, state and national governments are organizing to meet the challenge and to take steps to make farm life more attractive. Thus, in between these agencies and the farmer there is a steadily increasing number of trained workers who are helping to interpret the new objective to the farmer.

Negro colleges are adding courses in rural education in order to provide teachers for replacements and new opportunities in rural schools.

Another important group is composed of the itinerant teachers vocational agriculture and home economic. Men and women who qualify for these positions must have at least a Bachelor of Science degree and the number of these workers is gradually increasing each year.

Under the United States Extension Service, there is still another group of these colleges trained men and women who are touching and influencing the lives of thousands Negro farm families. In addition to about 450 of these county workers there are two Negro State Leaders in most of the Southern states

(Continued on Page 16)

## CONVINCED TREATING OF COTTON SEED PAYS

"Treatment of cotton seed before planting pays good dividends," said Jay V. Toland, Howard county, Ark., according to Paul N. Eddlemon, county agent.

Mr. Toland treated seed for his entire 968 acres of cotton in 1938, the county agent related and his average yield per acre was 276 pounds, a 10 per cent increase over 1937.

He attributed the increased yield to the uniform stand and vigorous growth throughout the season caused by treating the seed.

The usual growth was so noticeable that many neighbors commented, asking what kind and amount of fertilizer was used. Mr. Toland's reply was, "No fertilizer was used at all, just seed treatment.

## Calling All Delegates and Visitors to the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, October 25-27, 1939.

**The National Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will meet in its tenth annual session at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, October 25-27, 1939. All Units of the Federation are requested to elect delegates at the earliest opportunity. All state and regional farm groups affiliated with our organization are requested to appoint their representatives and send the names of those who will attend to our office. Visitors and officials of state and federal agricultural departments who plan to attend the Convention should communicate with us not later than September 1st. Suitable arrangements will be made to entertain all delegates and visitors. All farmers of our group and all interested in the welfare and progress of colored farmers are cordially invited.**

**Arrange to attend the greatest Convention of organized Negro farmers in America.**

**Yours for United Colored Farmers,**

**LEON R. HARRIS, Pres. Box 285 Moline, Ill**

**S. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tennessee**

# Garden Notes

### EARTHWORMS

Earthworms actually are beneficial to soil but their castings on lawns where great numbers of worms are working in rich ground are unsightly. They are more noticeable in thin grass. Worms choose shady spots where grass is likely to be poor. If possible, castings should merely be raked off at intervals without destroying the earth worms. The lawn owner should be certain that he is not destroying or leaving injurious grubs or other worms. Arsenate of lead will get rid of most kinds of worms infesting turf. It is spread on when the grass is dry, one pound to 200 square feet of lawn. It should be washed in thoroughly with a strong stream from the hose.

### STINGING NETTLE

Any thorn or prickle may cause an infection. This nettle is not classed as a poisonous plant, though it is wise to handle it with gloves on. Plants on cultivated ground should be dug before they can go to seed. In waste land, mow down the tops, grub out roots. Young plants may be killed by application of sodium chlorate, one ounce to a gallon of water for each 100 square feet, or one pound to 1,000 square feet, applied dry. The chemical may be mixed with two gallons of sand. Double this amount will destroy all vegetation, including the nettles. This chemical is highly inflamable.

### LATE PLANTING

It is much harder to get plants to grow well now. They are older and the hot, dry weather is a drawback. Nevertheless, one can still find flats of annuals, which, if kept shaded several days and watered well, will take root. The soil should be fine and have some peat moss mixed in to hold moisture. It is helpful to pinch out the tops of long straggling plants. Potted roses and dahlias and gladiolus corms may be set out for late bloom. Shirley poppies, mignonette, candytuft may be sown.

### DIANTHUS CUTTINGS

Cuttings of annual or perennial pinks may be rooted now.

### MILDEW

No harm will be done by a light attack. The grey coating is unsightly and may be cured by applying Massy dust, dry Bordeaux mixture or powdered sulphur. Lightening the foliage to allow air and sun to penetrate will prove beneficial. Mildew develops in shade during hot weather when moisture is present. Watering the tops and foliage of plans therefore encourages the fungus, as does watering while the sun is high.

### RUBBER TIRE HAS BECOME IMPORTANT ON POWER FARMS

Rubber tires have definitely found a place for themselves in modern power farming, it is indicated by R. I. Shawl, associate chief in agricultural engineering of the University of Illinois.

"Rubber tires for farm equipment, first introduced in 1932, have made a phenomenal increase in use especially on tractors," Shawl explained. "Whereas, there were rubber tires on 14 per cent of the tractors manufactured in 1935, it is estimated that 75 per cent of the tractors manufactured in 1939 will be equipped with rubber tires.

"As compared with ordinary wheels, rubber tires allow a tractor to roll so easily that there is 20 to 25 per cent more horespower available at the drawbar. There is also a saving of about 25 per cent fuel for heavy work with tires and a year-around saving of from 14 to 17 per cent for all types of work.

Additional advantages of rubber tires on tractors are increased tractor life as a result of reduction of shocks of working parts, greater comfort for the operator, higher road speeds going to and from fields or from farm to farm, possibility of hauling with a trailer, use of tractor in hay fields and in crossing walks, roads and yards without injury to the surface and driving the tractor to town for dealer repair work.

Furthermore, tests have established the value of using rubber tires on the heavier farm machines such as combines, corn pickers, threshing machines, manure spreaders, pick-up balers and wagons.

### THE FARM POPULATION
**(Grand Rapids Press.)**

Reports of the bureau of agricultural economics reveal that the farm population of the United States at the beginning of this year was within about 18,000 of the all time peak of 32,077,000 of January 1, 1910. The current figures is 32,059,000.

This tells only half the story, however, for while the farm population of 1910 was approximately 35 per cent, or more than a third, of the total population of near 92,000,000, the present number, although almost equal, is only 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the present population of around 130,000,000. In thirty years, therefore, the nation's agricultural status has shifted from one in three to one in four.

Rural population, including those in small towns, still is about 40 per cent of the total. But those who actually live on the farms make up an increasingly smaller sector of the country's people.

One of the significant facts brought out by these figures is the revelation that farm population has been maintained only because birth rates are relatively higher in the rural regions. The increase of 240,000 in farm population in 1938 is credited wholly to births. There was a net loss of 202,000 in migration to and from farms. This would indicate that rural births, 442,000 in excess of farm deaths last year, are contributing a major share of the population gain, although the farms are holding a comparatively smaller percentage of the whole population.

The decline of the relative position of the farm population therefor appears to be one of the major factors in the trend toward a stationery population to which sociologists and economists have given so much attention of late.

But what worries the economists more is why the 32,000,000 farm people of today, with 130,000,000 people to feed, appear to be worse off than the same number thirty years ago with only 90,000,000 to feed. To answer that calls for excursions into the statistics of productivity and into the economics of the tariff and the relative purchasing powers of the agriculturalist compared with the urban resident. Even then the answer is not evident, although there are plenty of politicians and "experts" who wish they had it. The government is planning to give nearly $40 per capita to farm residents in the coming year, having set aside more than $1,200,000,000 in subsidies. The farm is the source of one the country's biggest headaches. From the subsidy standpoint it is just as well that the farm population has not kept pace proportionately with general population growth.

### THIS SHORT CAKE WILL PUT MANY FRUITS TO WORK

It would be too bad to lose one's taste for shortcakes in the middle of the berry season. The shortcake idea lends itself to variations that will last right through the season for strawberries, dewberries, blueberries, blackberries, and raspberries. Try this cakelike ring filled with fruit and garnished with whipped cream:

FRUIT FILLED CAKE RING

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring
1 cup milk

Cream shortening and sugar together until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together. Add flour and milk alternately to the creamed mixture. Add flavoring. Turn into greased ring mold and bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees) until done, about forty minutes. Serve filled with sweetened, chilled fruit and garnished with whipped cream.

### BOLT OF LIGHTNING HITS SOW ON HOOPPOLE FARM

Hooppole, Ill.—Lightning killed a fattening sow Wednesday afternoon during an electrical storm on the Charles Grose farm two miles north of Hooppole. The sow was owned by Leonard King, tenant.

### VIOLENCE IS WASTE

Violence ever defeats its own ends. Where you cannot drive you can always persuade. A gentle word, a kind look, a good natured smile can work wonders and accomplish miracles. There is a secret pride in every human heart that revolts at tyranny. You may order and drive an individual, but you cannot make him respect you. —**Hazlitt.**

### TEXAS SEEKS NEW USE FOR COTTON: OFFERING $1,000

Austin, Tex.—King Cotton in the state of Texas has been relegated to the role of a figurehead, that he is much more ornamental than he is useful, therefore the state, by virtue of a bill passed in the house last week appropriated the sum of between $5,000 and $10,000 to be given to the individual who is fortunate enough to find a new use for 300,000 bales of Texas' excess cotton supply.

The exact amount of the sum to be offered awaits the pleasure of the committee whose constituents are college presidents.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: We are living in a machine age, all right, with half the people being run through it.

# Southern Farmer Gets High Praise From AAA Director

ST. LOUIS, July 27—(ANP)—Praise for Negro farmers of the South and a frank discussion of the causes and some proposed remedies for low income of Southern agriculture were high spots of an address delivered here Sunday by Dr. I. W. Duggan, director, Southern division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington.

Speaking before a large and appreciative audience which greeted him at the morning service at Lane Tabernacle C. M. E. Church, Dr. Duggan was welcomed by Dr. Noah W. Clark, pastor, who told the guest speaker that "we who live in this section of the country are deeply interested in the progress of the people in the South."

In speaking of the fear which some persons have of the changes in our economic structure which have been initiated by the government, Dr. Duggan said:

"If we succeed in solving our economic problem, I am not afraid of a change in our form of government. If the average factory worker has steady work at good pay, he will not be lured either by Fascism or Communism. If the farmer gets a reasonable price for the things he raises, he will oppose radicalism. But we cannot expect men to give their support to a system of government which does not give them an opportunity to earn a decent living. We must provide that opportunity to earn a decent living. We must provide that opportunity if we are to have a stable national life. To do so we must solve some fundamental problems. The federal government is the only agency which has the resources and the power to cope with many of these problems. Among them, as I see it, is the farm problem."

Of the 654,000 Negro farmers in the cotton producing states, Dr. Duggan paid tribute for their cooperation with the government's farm program and added:

"Most students of the problems of the Negro farmer have, I believe, overlooked factors in these farm programs which have proved beneficial to him and will prove more beneficial as time goes on. These programs have centered the attention of the country upon the South and the sharecropper. The sharecropper has been in the South since the Civil War. The AAA programs did not create the tenancy problem of the race problem. We have had them for years and not until we began national programs for agriculture did the country awaken to the situation among the sharecroppers and the farmers in our backward areas. The programs have been responsible for hundreds of meetings which were attended by Negro farmers. The Negro farmer has had an opportunity to learn fundamental facts and to examine his own situation in their light. To a large extent, these programs have brought the Negro farmer out of the eddy in which he lived and back into the current of action and vigorous thought. The programs have even called the attention of some planters to the plight of their own tenans. I know of a health clinic in Arkansas which grew out of the desire of a planter to have his tenants use the land taken out of cotton to grow more food and food for home use.

"I am certain that these programs have helped dissipate race prejudice. Any movement which brings Negro farmers and white farmers together to discuss common problems is bound to result in a better understanding. The programs have caused many of us to have a better realization of the contribution that Negro farmers have made to Southern agriculture. We have come to realize that the South cannot progress until all its people progress, whether they are landowners or tenants, white or colored. The need for conservation of human resources is just as great as the need for conservation of soil resources."

U. S. Falls, local fish merchant and vice-president of the St. Louis Negro Business League, presented A. L. Holsey, field officer, AAA and secretary, National Negro Business League, who in turn, presented Dr. Duggan to the audience.

# New Stars Shine At National A. A. U. Meet

LINCOLN, NEB., (ANP)— Two colored stars who loom as probable members of the 1940 U. S. Olympic team were uncovered here last Monday and Tuesday at the 51st annual National A. A. U. track meet. They are Joe Batiste, hurdling high school boy from Tucson, Ariz., and Norwood "Barney" Ewell, Penn State freshman.

At the same time several of the old reliables came through, among them Bill Lacefield of Los Angeles and Lilburn Williams of Xavier, while others fell by the wayside.

Batiste, who came to the meet unknown except for his immediate vicinity, astounded the assemblage in the junior championships Monday by setting a new record of 14.4 seconds in the 110 meter high hurdle and then pushing Marsh Farmer, Texas Tech white boy, to a 14.2 victory in the final. Next day in the senior events Batiste showed even more class by trimming Fred Wolcott of Rice, Allen Tolmich of Wayne, Farmer and other stars to win in 14.1. It is understood the young star plans to enter Ohio State in the fall of 1940.

Ewell is not exactly an unknown, for as a high school student he won several national sprint championships and during the recent indoor season he set a new world record in the 50 yard dash. But he was not expected to defeat Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford who all spring has been pushing Jesse Owen's world record in the 200 meter dash. Yet Ewell whipped Jeffrey by a foot in the fine time of 21 seconds flat. Mack Robinson, second to Jesse Owens at Berlin, failed to survive the preliminaries.

Bill Lacefield retained his broad jump championship won last year while a student at U. C. L. A. by leaping 25 feet 5 1-3 inches, just four inches more than Bill Watson of Michigan, second, and 4 3-8 inches ahead of Ed Gordon, 1932 Olympic champion, who was third. Lilburn Williams tossed the shot 53 feet 7 inches for first, just 7-8 inch better than Watson who was second also in this event.

Long John Woodruff of Pitt, 800 meter champion, withdrew to give Curtis Giddings of New York U. a clean shot at the tile and the chance to go to Europe this summer on the American team, but Giddings failed to place. Woodruff did run the 400, but was nosed out by Edwin Miller of Southern California in 48.3 seconds. Jim Herbert of New York U. was third and Fred Alliniece of Prairie View who Monday won the junior championship in 48.5, was fourth. Archie Williams, Olympic champion, finished out of the money.

Herbert Thompson of New Jersey, Barney Ewell and Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee were second, third and fourth in the 100 meters behind Jeffrey who won in 10.2 with a strong tailwind. Ben Johnson, last year's champion, failed to place.

For the first time in eight years no colored athlete won or tied for the high jump championship. Mel Walker and Dave Albritton, former Ohio State stars, leaped 6 feet 7 to tie for third. John Borican, indoor sensation, failed to place in the 400 meter hurdles.

Giddings, in the junior events, was second in the 800 meters. Batiste tied for second in the high jump at 6 feet 4 and W. A. Arrington of Michigan State was fourth in the broad jump at 23 feet 1 inch.

Thomaston Times: A woman is a person who doesn't know what kind of dress she doesn't want until she buys it.

### ILLINOIS LISTS CHANGES IN LABOR, POWER AND INDUSTRY

Six revolutionary changes in the use of labor, power and machinery on Illinois farms during the past 15 years have been noted by the Illinois College of Agriculture. These include a general shift from horses to standard type tractors and from standard type tractors to the general purpose tractors. They include a rapid increase in the use of complicated and expensive machinery such as combines, corn pickers, and pick-up balers, and in motor cultivation of row crops.

The number of work horses on farms in central Illinois has been reduced 50 per cent but the cost of an hour of horse labor in 1936 and 1937 was about the same as in 1923 and 1924. The number of hours of use of tractors has been doubled and the cost per hour cut in half. Hours of labor on the farm have declined 30 per cent.

### GEORGIA TOBACCO GROWERS FAVOR FEDERAL INSPECTION

Georgia tobacco growers who patronize the auction markets at Nashville, and Douglas, Georgia, have voted by a majority of 87 per cent as favoring Federal inspection and grade certification of all tobacco offered for sale on these markets. Designation of these 3 Georgia markets for the free and mandatory inspection provided under the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 will bring the number of designated markets to a total of 37. A referendum is being held for the Greenville, North Carolina, market during the week of June 19-24 and several other referendums are contemplated for the next few months. Approximately 250 million pounds of tobacco were graded and certified by Federal inspectors during the 1938-39 season. Facilities have been expanded to provide for the official inspection of twice this quantity of tobacco during the market months for the 1939 crops. The official inspection is supplemented by a market news service which provides growers with current average prices for each grade for the type area.

### COTTON SITUATION

Increased prospects for a cotton export subsidy are among the factors ascribed yesterday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the fact that domestic prices of spot cotton have reached the highest figures since August 1937. Other figures leading to the rise in spot prices set forth by the bureau are exceptionally small stock of "free" American cotton, relatively high domestic and foreign mill consumption, improved domestic sales of cotton textiles, and somewhat unfavorable weather conditions. The bureau reported that despite the largest domestic stocks on record, the quantity of free cotton on hand in the United States is now 50 to 60 per cent smaller than it was a year ago, while foreign stocks of cotton are much smaller than they were then. United States exports, it is said, are running much below foreign consumption of American cotton. Foreign consumption of American cotton, the bureau said, continues substantially smaller than a year ago and is the smallest in 20 years, while the consumption of foreign growths continues at near record high levels. (New York Times.)

### FLOUR PACKS DOWN EASILY, SO SIFT BEFORE MEASURING

Always sift flour before measuring. Flour packs down so easily that a whole extra cup may be put into a recipe if it is not sifted first.

### COUNTY AGENT AID INCREASES

Any notion that farmers fell into an unprogressive rut during the depression is dispelled by the announcement of the results of personal interviews with 32,000 farmers in thirty-five States, which disclose that farmers are more eager to learn and to use the latest scientific farming methods than they were in the boom days of 1928. This year more than 53 per cent of the farmers attended meetings or demonstrations held by their county agents, and more than 28 per cent made the long drive to their State experiment station's farm and fields for up-to-date pointers on advanced farming, it was announced by the National Fertilizer Association which conducted the nation-wide poll. This mass pilgrimage to centers of argricultural information represents a gain of 16 per cent in the number of farmers who reported that they attended county agents' meetings and demonstrations, over a similar survey made by the association ten years ago. (Press.)

### DOWN TO EARTH

Cambridge, Ill—The hen at the Oscar Peterson farm, east of Cambridge, which made her nest in a tree ten feet from the ground, yesterday hatched out eleven chicks from the twelve eggs she had laid there, and indicated she was ready to come down and live the life of ordinary hens.

Mr. Peterson moved her to the ground and she was strutting around yesterday with her brood. The hen had hijacked the perch from a cat, who earlier in the season had claimed the tree for a home and who gave birth to her kittens there also. Mr. Peterson had placed a stepladder for the hen, which used it to ascend and descend from her nest each day.

### BROKE AND CONTENTED

Illinois State Journal: From a resident of Arkansas comes the rather remarkable statement that Arkansanas want no additional government dole. He says the state has limited its relief for "good and sufficient' reasons and that it resents criticism from other quarters.

"No one in Arkansas," he writes, "is going to go hungry. We are taking care of our poor, as we have always taken care of those in distress. But we don't want to set up a fixed standard of relief that will attract mendicants from all over the country. We are thinking about Califorina's experience."

The writer says Arkansas is "broke, but more contented than states that are always blowing about their climate and wonderful hospitality.

Boston Transcript: A physician says a woman's foot will be shaped like a horse's hoof in 100,000 years, because of feminine footwear. Horseshoes would cost less anyhow, and wear longer.

### SWEET CORN GROWERS TO SEE 124 VARIETIES ON ONE FARM

One hundred and twenty-four different types of sweet corn growing on the Earl Sirois farm, five miles east and seven miles south of Kankakee, in Kankakee county, will be on public exhibition tomorrow at a field day for sweet corn growers of northern illinois. Both hybrid and open pollinated types are included. There is a new yellow type that matures in fifty-five days, said to be the earliest yet produced.

### SUPER POLICEMAN

Christian Science Monitor: When you next see a crowd staring in awe and admiration at what seems to be an ordinary policeman you can be certain that you have read the statement of a British policeman, Chief Constable H. W. Young, who says: "The model policeman must be as wise as Solomon, as patient of Job, with leadership of Moses, the faith of David, the strategy of Alexander, the diplomacy of Abraham Lincoln, the tolerance of Confucius, and the kindness of the Good Samaritan."

### ON BEARING THE HEAT.

Kansas City Times: There's one question that makes the whole world kin these hot days of midsummer: how to keep cool. And nowhere does human nature display its wide divergence so completely as in the attempts to achieve that delectable objective.

The schools of thought are almost as numerous as the individuals who make up our citizenry. Take the old family argument of open and shut windows. Usually the feminine contingent holds for all windows closed, while the masculine division insists that open windows may result in a few degrees higher temperature, but that the fresher air makes for greater comfort. There are the hot drink advocates who gulp scalding coffee on the theory that by contrast the temperature will seem more equable, and the cold drink advocates who hold to the opposite view.

In the Sahara desert the Arabs contend that heat should be shut off from the body and they go about swaddled to the eyes in heavy garments. America has many who take a similar view and remain clothed in winter garb: but on the other hand there are those—particularly women—who believe the scantiest shorts are the answer.

There are those who eschew meat in summer, drink sassafras tea to "thin the blood," spend long hours in the swimming pool, even take sun baths on the theory that the tan thus achieved deflects the sun's rays.

In the end all of them are probably about equally warm. Nor is philosophy a refuge. No matter how detached is the body, a temperature of 100 degrees is a very concerte fact, and sooner or later philosophy flees.

Summer heat is summer heat. About the only thing we can do is grin and bear it—or, like the old Quaker, we don't have to grin—and unite in hoping for a durable cool wave soon from somewhere.

Iola Register: If an American is going to work, he gets out of bed at eight; if he is going fishing, he rolls out at five.

# COLORED WAITERS AT WASHINGTON, D.C. STATION LOSE JOBS

## Employes Joined Union Which Failed to Come To Their Aid

WASHINGTON, July 13 (ANP—Even though ours is now a hectic era that forbids anything to be startling, regular rail travelers in an out of the Washington union station got the shock of a decade when they entered the terminal restaurant last Saturday to find white waitresses and busboys, all ready to serve them.

For more than a half-century terminal eaters had been served by colored waiters and kitchen helpers; first in the old 6th Street depot, where President Garfield was fatally shot in 1881, now submerged from memory by the Mellon Art gallery's mammoth east wing, and since 1907 at the present locality.

But like Garfield, and the old 6th street place, the Negroes are gone. now; and their going was unheralded, their exit forlorn and unsung. Sole notice of their ousting was one of fact, which is to say, first knowledge of their finish came when the early shift reported for duty, as usual Saturday morning. They number about 60. Not so long ago they were organized into Local 781 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, that American Federation of Labor internation union which created and controls locals of dining car cooks and waiters, principally through the Joing Dining Car council, propaganda agency of the setup, and of which Ishmael Flory, colored, is secretary.

Although this international had jurisdiction over all organized hotel, restaurant and bar employes in the United States (except in Dave Beck's Seattle, Wash.) there isn't a first class hotel of its Washington jurisdiction in which a colored cook or waiter could get a job.

And now for the seeming paradox: the colored men were employes of a lessor, Savarins of New York, but Savarins didn't oust them; all went out tgether, Savarin by desire, the colored folk without choice. There appears as much of coincidence as ingenuity in the incident. And what happened was this:

About nine years ago, Savarins, perator af a chain of rail station eateries in eastern cities on the Pennsylvania railroad, leased the Washington plant and took over personnel from the Terminal company. Not long ago the A. F. of L. organized the waiters and attempted to negotiate a working contract. Savarins balked, stalled, and it was reported the union would call a strike to enforce collective bargaining; then it developed, it is said, that owing to Savarin's refusal to finance air-conditioning of the place on demand of the terminal people, they would not renew the lease, due to expire at midnight of June 30. They didn't.

At midnight of June 29 down came Savarins' signs, up went the Union News Co's successor, away went Savarin and out to the accumulating heap of Washington's unemployed went the colored waiters and kitchen service help. It is rumored the union will picket the restaurant. But Savarins is gone; so it looks as though the union will have to follow them elsewhere for the Union News company fetched in its own help, even non-union bartenders to supersede the union's white drink-jigglers.

My opinion is that Savarins, finding Washington a "dried up lemon," exulted over the good reasons for getting out and discovered a grand opportunity of thumbing the nose at the A. F. of L. and advising it to depart where Sherman said what war is. "And the end isn't yet."

Bunkie (La.) Record: There are many fellows who graduated from the school of hard knocks, and are still paying on their back tuition.

# SOUTHERN YOUTH CAMPAIGN FOR USE OF BALLOT

BIRMINGHAM, July 20—(ANP)—The Southern Negro Youth Congress has launched a campaign to enlist 10,000 Negro young people in 15th southern states in a crusade for voting. Under the slogan of "full citizenship rights for all" these young people are to conduct an intensive 12 months drive on the significance of Negroes' voting. Laws pertaining to voting have been carefully studied by officials of the congress for several months and youth volunteers will thoroughly acquaint themselves with laws governing registration in their respective communities, poll tax laws, and other questions dealing with voting.

The methods to be used have been chosen out of the past experience of the Youth Congress in citizenship drives. Special efforts are again being made to reach first voters who are 21 years old, before high poll taxes have accumulated. Another device to be used is holding citizenship institutes where people will be instructed in the procedure of registering and qualifying as voters.

# MRS. MARY BOOKER NOTED WOMAN OF ARKANSAS, PASSES

## Was Graduate of Roger Williams University and Mother of 8 Children

LITTLE ROCK, July 20—(ANP)—Mrs. Mary C. Booker, widow of the late Dr. Joseph A. Booker and former dean of women at Arkansas State college, was buried from Mt. Zion Baptist church, Tuesday afternoon. She had been in ill health for a year, suffering from a heart ailment, when she passed away last Monday.

A niece of Dr. Elias C. Morris former president of the National Baptist Convention, Mrs. Booker was graduated from the old Roger Williams university and after being married in 1887 helped build up Arkansas Baptist College for 40 years, meanwhile teaching English. During the past five years, after leaving Arkansas State, she confined her activities to church and club circles.

Eight children who survive her included Mrs. Albert Pearry, department of music Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Carrie B. Neeley, supervisor public school music, Tulsa; Mrs. Sara B. Turner, department of music, Leland College Baker, La.; Joseph R Booker attorney of Arkansas; William A. Booker now of Chicago, formerly attorney at Little Rock; Walter M Booker, department of biology Prairie View college; James H. Booker. R. F. C., Washington; two brothers, Dr. R. M. Caver, formerly of Little Rock, now pastoring at Bethany Baptist Church, Cleveland, Major Monroe S. Caver, retired chaplain at Fort Riley, Kansas, United States army; and a sister, Mrs. Mattie C. Harris of Nashville, Tenn.

### IT'S IN THE BAG

D. S. writes: What can I do to relieve myself when I get hiccups?

REPLY.

Hold a paper sack tightly over the mouth and nose and breathe in and out. This increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the lungs, which, in turn, influences the breathing center in the brain. The treatment is in the bag.—**Chicago Tribune.**

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## EDITORIALS

FROM THE BIBLE: "Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase."—Psalm 85:12.

I watch the farmers in their fields
And marvel secretly,
They are so very calm and sure,
They have such dignity.

Their pleasure is so grave and full
When gathered crops are trim,
You know they think their work was done
In partnership with Him.

—William Alexander Percy.

### GIVING AWAY THE SURPLUS

A practical Illinois dirt farmer has suggested a way out of the depression. He says it would be a good plan to take all the wheat, corn, meat, butter, eggs and lard, also all the cotton and tobacco out of storage and give it away to the poor and those on relief. We would see prices rise quickly then, he says.

Well, we will admit that about every plan but this one has been tried and we still have the depression. And, as soon as the poor ate up the surplus we now have, were we to give it to them, we would probably discover to our sorrow that the depression had not vanished with our surplus products.

This depression is not what it seems to be. Plenty did not bring it here and scarcity is not going to take it away from here. Changing of laws and changing of money may change it a little bit, but only a change of the Nation's heart is going to cure it.

But this practical dirt farmer has given us an idea. All of us, citizens of this great nation, must stop thinking so much about getting more, piling u pmore and hogging down more, all at the expense of somebody's happiness and welfare. We have got to get rid of some of our national greed and selfishness. We have got to adopt a policy of "Live and let live." Along with surplus crops, surplus products and surplus money, all of which is doing nobody any good, let us get rid of some of the big corporations' surplus profits by giving workers better wages and shorter hours; let us get rid of some of the big farmers' surplus acres by giving farmers who have no acres opportunity to own some; let us get rid of some of the big banks' suplus money by providing capital at decent interest rates to citizens who want good homes and the comforts of life they deserve.

We will never lick this depression until we lick American greed, selfishness, intolerance and injustice.

### ORGANIZE A LOCAL UNIT

Colored farmers who are organized, who are working with their neighbors in their local communities to get the things they want, are gaining much for themselves and at the same time are contributing strength and power to their racial group. All colored farmers should belong to a local Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Under the constitution of this national farm organization, local Units are simply cooperative societies. The members think first of all about the affairs of their own neighborhood and work together to solve the problems affecting themselves and their own community. The affairs of the local Unit are not controlled or supervised by the national office. The national office provides instruction and advice. It works for the interests of all members. But always, the local Unit must seek the good of its own neighborhood first of all, for cooperation, like charity, begins at home.

The local Unit should be the business association of the community. It has a right to engage in business and should do so for the benefit of its members. Members should purchase their home and farm supplies cooperatively. They should produce and sell some farm products cooperatively. They should meet regularly and discuss their problems together. They should do everything they can do to help each other prosper.

Slowly but surely our farmers are beginning to realize that they must band together and do more for themselves and their own welfare. When a majority of the Negro farmers of the nation are organized under the banner of the NFCF, the Race will have taken a long step forward.

### YOU AIN'T STUCK TO IT

Many tears have been shed and many moans moaned for the hapless plight of people who have been compelled to go on relief or accept a chance of keeping alive and being fed and clothed by working for WPA. We have neither cried nor moaned. We have been mighty glad the country could give necessary relief to those who needed it and we have thought the WPA was a pretty good opportunity for the unfortunate brother or sister who didn't have a job and was too proud to beg and too honest to steal.

We well remember a day when we were broke and hungry and applied for a meal at a farmer's kitchen door. But we didn't ask the farmer's wife to give us anything. We told the good lady we would change the appearance of her woodpile for that meal and she gave us an axe and told us to go to it. We got the meal and the farmer's wife got enough stove-wood to last her for several days.

That woodpile was an original WPA job. We chopped up so much wood in so short a time that the farmer wanted to hire us to work for him always. But somewhere, we knew there was a better job for us, so we refused. We left and kept going until we found the better job. For we were in the United States of America, thank God!

Whatever is wrong with the WPA, if anything is wrong with it, one thing is sure. NOBODY IS COMPELLED TO REMAIN ON ITS ROLLS. This is the United States and we are free to search for a better job if we wish. We do not have to have a passport to go from Alabama to Mississippi. We can keep going and searching until we find the job, the new opportunity and the new home.

The real mean, if he is physically and mentally able to be a real man, will not stay long on relief or on the WPA job. He will want to draw his hands out of the other fellow's pockets as soon as he can. And although the searching may be harder and the jobs not the best ones, we believe at least fifty per cent of colored people now on relief or with the WPA could get out and find a better way of living if they had the will and the nerve their foreparents had.

### SECRETARY WALLACE IS RIGHT

Secretary Wallace has endorsed the tenancy provisions of President Roosevelt's new lending program, under which the Farm Security Administration would use six hundred million dollars over a seven year period for loans to tenants and sharecroppers for the purchase of family-sized farms. The Secretary told the senate banking committee that 42 per cent of all farmers now are tenants, that the total is increasing, and that if this trend is not checked the country's traditional system of family sized farms cannot survive.

The trend toward tenancy increase and the trend toward corporate farming, which we also consider to be an evil, will never be checked until better opportunities are offered tenants and sharecroppers to purchase farms of their own. "Let the real farmer have the land," should be the slogan of all good citizens.

### DAVENPORT AND BIAS

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has lost two staunch friends and supporters during the past month. Both did what they could for the welfare of the organization. Both were lovers of their Race and of their fellowmen. Both served well, each in his own place and in his own way. They were great men because they were unselfish men. They thought of others first.

A. D. Davenport, Secretary of Howard-Trinity Unit, NFCF, Tchula, Miss., was a charter member of the first local Unit of the NFCF organized in the nation. His energy and faith were largely responsible for the remarkable success this Unit has achieved. His advice was, "Let us talk less and do more." He was the great Planner for his Unit, and all his plans were good ones. A firm believer in cooperative endeavors; his Unit was the first to engage in cooperative production and marketing. He will be sorely missed by his fellow-members. His love for the Federation was truly expressed in the words of Vice-President of Mississippi Walter Riley, who said, "He could never say or do too much for the NFCF."

Prof. J. H. Bias, president of the State Normal School, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, was one of the best friends N. C. farmers have ever known. He emphasized the importance of training for rural leadership, and his students who went out among the farmers and their children loved the people with whom they labored. He believed in organization of farmers with all his heart and soul and his advice to the officers and leaders of the NFCF over a period of years helped them to surmount many difficulties. North Carolina has lost a great ciitzen and Race leader.

### FALSE-PACK, BAD CHECKS BRING CALIFORNIA PENALTIES

The California Department of Agriculture reports that John Rivara of Colma, California, has been fined $100 and placed on probation for a 2-year period for having sent potatoes to the San Francisco market packed in such a way that the larger and better ones showed on top and screened the smaller ones in the bottom of the containers. The potatoes were intercepted by a Department inspector, as packed in violation of the State fruit and vegetable standardization laws. Rivara had previously been in court two times for similar infractions of the standardization laws.

Bad check charges brought fines and jail sentences to Al Battaglini, truck operator and wholesale produce dealer of Portland, Oregon. In 1935, Battaglini, despite the fact that he failed to apply for a California State license required under the Produce Dealers Act, operated in California as a fruit buyer. He paid for some of his produce with bad checks, however, and this was construed by California courts as failure to pay growers. Returning to California recently, Battaglini was apprehended and sentenced to 30 days in Sacramento Road Camp for one of his transactions. Upon his release he faced further proceedings in Placer County where he was sentenced to 90 days in the County jail, fined $50 and ordered to pay the grower or spend an extra day in jail for each dollar unpaid.

## Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Opens Its Mound Bayou Clinic

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., July 27 (ANP)—Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority opened its fifth annual clinic here Monday with a large number of patients waiting to receive the medical treatment and advice provided by the AKA health unit.

The health program, originated in 1934 by Miss Ida L. Jackson, was aimed to combat the venereal disease among Negroes in the deep South. Over 500 cases have been treated during the present clinic many of whom return annually for advice and examination.

National and state health officials have checked closely on the work undertaken by the AKA women and as a result have urged them to continue and to expand their plans for improvement of the health of the Negro.

At the beginning of this year's clinic, Dr. R. D. Dedwyler, county health supervisor for Bolivar county, announced that during the year 1,500 cases whose treatment had been initiated by the sorority staff workers had been completed by the personnel of the county health department, using medications which had been provided by the Alpha Kappa Alpha health unit.

Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, chairman of the health committee Dr. Mary Williams, nationally known in the field of rural public health, and Miss Jackson, founder of the project, are members of the clinic staff, each one of whom has given five years of service to the promotion of the project.

This health proect began operating through a venereal immunization program, which has expanded each year to include dental health maternal health and venereal disease case-finding surveys.

For the 1939 clinic, the health committee introdueed a demonstrational dietototherapy project. This plan, based on five year's observation had for its purpose combatting the devastating results of malnutrition and diet deficiency diseases traceable to the great needs of rurala reas of the South.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health service highly endorses the work of the sorority and is anxious that this new work be launched. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau wife of the secretary of the treasury Mrs. Thomas Parran, wife of the surgeon general, are greatly interested in the work being done by these women toward better health.

One of the greatest achievements aside from the fact that this project is showing what can oe done by groups of interested people is the changed attitude and spirit of cooperation that the white residents and health officials of Mississippi have shown. This work has done much to promote good will and understanding between Negroes and whites in the South.

The health committee introduced treatment for venereal disease with Wasserman tests as a part of their health program dur ing 1937. Although this was the original plan, the immunization program for children took precedence because Health Child programs are established with greater facility. Since September, 1938, a daily clinic for venereal disease has been operating in some sections of Bolivar county as an extension of work begun by the sorority.

With the health committee for this year's clinic are Miss Marjorie Holloman of Washington, D. C., who has served in the clinic for four years; Miss Alma Porter, teacher of physical education and hygiene in the public schools of Indianapolis; Miss Sallie Cullars of Newark, N J., and Miss Bessie Lee of Alexander, Va., both graduates of Freedman's Hospital School of Nursing

# Shall Government Funds Be Used to Build Organization Membership?

SOME UNPLEASANT FACTS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Leading Senators Condemn Tactics Employed

—From National Grange Monthly

THERE IS A growing demand in Congressional circles for an investigation of the Agricultural Extension Service, particularly in certain States of the South and the Middle West, due to revelations that have been made regarding improper activities on the part of county agents in "high-pressuring" farmers to join the American Farm Bureau Federation and pay dues to that organization.

When the claim is made that to this particular farm organization belong all the credit for the benefit payments that are being made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and when it is asserted that no further payment of this nature will be made to farmers unless they join the Farm Bureau Federation, it is perhaps only natural that members of Congress, who make these appropriations, should show some irritation and resentment. Not a few of them want to know what inducements are offered to county agents, or what pressure is placed upon them, to tempt them to engage in such practices, which are clearly in violation of the letter and spirit of the Smith-Lever Act and the rules and regulations governing the Agricultural Extension Service.

Many members of Congress take the position that, for the good of the extension service itself, and for the good of agriculture, this condition of affairs, wherever it exists, should be cleaned up.

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Newspaper dispatches report the case of the extension agent for Perry county, Alabama, R. L. Griffin, who on March 15 mailed a letter to the farmers of his county, in franked envelopes of the Department of Agriculture, stating that since 1933 the farmers of Perry county had received a total of $1,532,780 in AAA benefit payments and that these payments had been secured solely through the influence of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In his letter Mr. Griffin made this observation:—

"There is only one way to continue to receive these payments: It is through the membership in an organization which is strong enough to tell Congress what you want. The American Farm Bureau Federation is the largest farm organization in the world, and only through this organization have you been able to receive these payments."

Continuing, Mr. Griffin's letter stated:—

"For each dollar you invest in farm Bureau dues, you have received $125 in government benefit payments. I know of no better investment of insurance that you can make on your farm or in business today."

Mr. Griffin said that there were no active Farm Bureau Federation members in Perry county when the membership drive was launched about two months ago, at approximately the time this multigraphed letter went out. It appears that the Federation unit in that county had dissolved as a result of a factional feud involving litigation. According to the county agent, there are now between 600 and 625 dues-paying members in the county, organized into seven community bureaus!

Mr. Griffin told a reporter that he wrote his form letter after consulting some leading farmers in Perry county. He did not know whether similar letters had been circulated in other counties.

The complete text of this letter was printed in the Washington Daily News for June 1, and was brought to the attention of Dr. C. W. Warburton, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Extension, together with the Post Office Department and various members of Congress.

SOME OFFICIAL COMMENTS

"I first learned of this case," Dr. Warburton said, "two weeks ago. I immediately wrote to P. O. Davis, Alabama extension service director, pointing out this violation of our policy. I have just now finished talking with Mr. Davis over the phone. He said that he had looked into the case. He said the agent admitted that in a moment of enthusiasm he had done something that was contrary to policy. He has been reprimanded and I am sure it won't happen again."

A Post Office Department official, upon being interviewed, said that if an agent sent out anything but official matter in franked envelopes, he would have to pay for the stamps he should have used.

Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, who has been making laudable efforts to divorce partisan politics from the expenditure of works and relief funds, said:—

"I don't like that sort of thing at all. I am strong for the agricultural program, but I don't approve of any such methods."

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, formerly chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, and now its ranking minority member, characterized County Agent Griffin's action as "a very grievous indiscretion," calling for rebuke by the Department of Agriculture. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, expressed appreciation of the work being done by farm organizations in general, but condemned the "improper actions" of the extension representative of Perry county. Secretary Wallace said:—

"County Agents are not subject to hire or fire by the Secretary of Agriculture. They receive their salaries in part from Federal funds allocated to the states, and in part from state, county or farmer sources. Their status is a product of both Federal and state legislation. The power to hire or fire rests with the state director of extension. If it were not for the danger of Federal over-centralization, it would be an improvement from the standpoint of responsible administration if the power to hire and fire rested in the Department of Agriculture rather than in the state.

The Department of Agriculture rather than in the state.

The Department of Agriculture, in view of the fact that it allocates Federal extension funds which pay part of the county agents' salaries, is properly interested in promulgating standards. These standards have been set forth from time to time in official letters and bulletins. Undoubtedly this particular county agent has stepped over these regulations. He will be disciplined. Under no circumstances should the impression ever be given that it is necessary to belong to a particular farm organization to get farm benefit paymets. It is not fair either to other farm organizations or to the Federal government to give this impression.

We in the Department of Agriculture appreciate having called to our attention irregularities of this sort which are in violation of our own regulations. We shall in the future as in the past take action as fast as we discover irregularities, whether we find them as a result of newspaper investigation or our own investigation.

Farm organizations have a fine and legitimate function. They should fight continuously for equality for agriculture but to use Federal programs in an improper way in order to obtain organization members injures both the programs and the organization in question."

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## R. D. DAVENPORT PASSES

With sorrow we report the death of Bro. R. D. Davenport, secretary of Howard-Trinity Unit, NFCF, Tchula, Miss. Bro Davenport was a charter member of this Unit, the first organized in Mississippi and the first organized in the United States.

As the efficient and well loved secretary of Howard-Trinity, he saw this Unit early take the lead in co-operative activities. His enthusiasm and tireless energy contributed much to the success achieved.

Bro. Davenport was also a good farmer. Last year at the annual convention in Forsyth he carried away highest honors for cotton and was awarded a pair of registered Hampshire pigs, the Amos 'n Andy prize.

The sympathy of the Modern Farmer and of the entire organization is extended to his bereaved family and the members of his Unit.

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Did you know that there is no valid objection to cold storage eggs since they are laid in the spring when eggs are best?

## FROM NOW ON, FAIR-PLAY

By Leon R. Harris, President NFCF

Elsewhere on this page is an interesting article, taken from the National Grange Monthly, which tells about the improper activities carried on by Mr. R. L. Griffin, County Agent of Perry county, Alabama. This County Agent got himself in hot water because he advised the farmers of his county to join the American Farm Bureau Federation, telling them that it was the largest farm organization in the world and that only through this organization had they been enabled to receive AAA benefit payments.

Mr. Griffin is a white man and we do not know whether he advised the colored farmers of his county to join the Farm Bureau or not. But such advice has been given to colored farmers by some colored County Agents and we are glad Mr. Griffin's activities have been given public notice, for it gives us an opportunity to say something to these colored agents we have been wanting to say for some time but did not say it because we feared our statements would be misunderstood.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers has always desired the friendship of Negro County and Home Demonstration Agents. The NFCF has always worked for the interests of our colored agents, never against them. We have cooperated with our agents, men and women of our own racial group, at every opportunity. But many colored agents have been far more friendly with the Farm Bureau than they have with the NFCF.

We have long known why this was so. Our colored agents have been handicapped. Perhaps they have had to do somethings they really did not want to do. Many are under the thumb of white County Agents and think they must do and say what they are told to do and say. Some few have guts and are independent thinkers and doers. They won't be the "handkerchief-headed type." Such agents have won our respect and the respect of their superiors. And such Agents are liked well by the farmers they serve.

Colored Agents who have advised colored farmers to join the Farm Bureau have been traitors to the farmers they were supposed to advise and serve. The Farm Bureau never thought about admitting colored farmers to membership until the NFCF came upon the scene. Leaders of the Farm Bureau have said that colored farmers did not have sense enough to be in the organization. And what is a fact, no colored farmer in any southern state has ever been really admitted to membership in the Farm Bureau. They have probably paid dues but they have never had a voice or a vote. We know of one group of colored "members" that appeared at the door of the room in the county courthouse where the Bureau was holding meeting and was told by the doorman in charge to go outside and sit under a tree until they were ready for them. He told them he would call them when they were ready. He has never called them and as far as we know, those colored farmers are out there under that tree yet.

There are three large white national farm organizations in this country and one colored national farm organization. Colored farmers should get in their own organization and stay in it. They should get into an organization where they can be members sure enough. If their county agent advises otherwise they should politely tell him to go sit under a tree awhile until he cames to himself. And County Agents should turn a deaf ear to those superiors of theirs, who tell them how they should advise the farmers they are serving. Some of these superiors are of their own group, "Big Negroes but handkerchief-headed."

Colored dirt farmers are getting tired of County Agents who are forever telling them they should imitate the white folks, join in with the white folks and follow after the white folks. They have found out that everything white isn't God and they know that everything black isn't the devil. They wonder why these Agents don't know this too.

From now on the NFCF expects fair-play from County Agents of our own group and we mean to have it. We are asking no favors from white farm organization, neither are we asking any special favors from colored County Agents. But we are warning colored county agents to cease whooping it up for the Farm Bureau, to cease telling colored farmers that they get AAA benefit payments through the Farm Bureau and to stop telling colored farmers they can pay their Farm Bureau "membership" dues when they get their benefit checks.

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Our book with prepared church and Sunday school addresses and prayers for all occasions is 60c in stamps, check or money order or C. O. D. plus postage. Write Public Speakers Society, Box 1114-D, Oakland, Calif.

## THE BAWLING AUTO HORN

Peoria Journal-Transcript: A correspondent to the columns. The People Speak, in this newspaper complains of the use of motorcar horns to express the party mood of weddings and similar festive occasions. We are inclined to agree. But we don't think he goes far enough. We believe excessive use of horns to denote great joy is not the only abuse of them. We suspect they are also used too often to express contempt, anger, impatience, and all of the other unpleasant emotions sometimes felt by auto drivers.

The horns on automobiles are put there for the purpose of warning, and—infrequently signaling. But to use them to call somebody out of an office or a store, to use them to call your best girl out on a date, the use of them to hasten the fellow in front of you to get started on the change of the light, or to use them curtly to express contempt for a pedestrain who happens to be walking across the street just as the light changes, is to use them wrongly and offensively.

The man who bawls at people with his automobile horn is a boob and a boor. We can understand why people might feel like leaning on a horn button at a wedding. Despite the fact it assaults the car, there is no malice behind it. But the fellow who uses his horn as a profane vocabulary ought to have his driver's license taken away from him.

---

## CLEANING PATENT LEATHER

To clean those fashionable patent leather accessories, wipe spots first with a soft clean cloth and then polish with a cloth on which has been springled a few drops of glycerine. This restores the leather's luster, too.

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## "THERE IS NO UNBELIEF

There is no unbelief;
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

There is no unbelief;
Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart: light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts the "Most High.

There is no unbelief;
Whoever sees, 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow—
God's power must know.

There is no unbelief;
Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep.
Knows God will keep.

There is no unbelief;
Whoever says "tomorrow," "the unknown."
"The future," trusts that power alone.
He dares disown.

There is no unbelief;
The heart that looks on when dear eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows,

There is no unbelief;
For thus by day and night unconsciously
The heart lives by the faith the lips deny,
God knoweth why.
—Lizzie York Case.

## SAYS EVERY FARMER SHOULD PLANT SORGHUM AS SURER FEED CROP

"I am convinced that every farmer should plant some sagrain or other sorghum as a feed crop, since it stands drouth better than corn," said A. C. Smith, rice and livestock farmer near DeWitt, Ark.

George W. Sorrells, county agent in Arkansas county, reports that last year Mr. Smith planted six acres to sagrain. During the summer he fed a wagon load of it per day to 75 head of hogs for 76 days. He cut the remainder with a binder, shocked it to let it dry, and then sold the seed for $27.

The cost of producing the sagrain was only $2.10 per acre, Mr. Sorrells added.

## HE'S CERTAIN OF MOISTURE

### SHELBY COUNTY FARMER CAN IRRIGATE

HARLAN, La.,—Through irrigation, Dale Swanson, farming four miles north of here is going to assure his corn and potatoes plenty of water even if rainfall is below normal during the growing season.

He has purchased a centrifugal pump capable of pumping 30,000 gallons per hour and with it he can put a three inch stream of water into the field. The Nishnabotna river, which flows through his farm, is running at the rate of 560,000 gallons per hour so that there is a sufficient supply without noticably lowering the level of the river.

It will take about 2 1-2 hours of running to put the equivalent of an inch of rain on the potatoes. Swanson plans to equalize the rainfall with frequent applications of the irrigating system to induce a profitable growth.

If rain comes in sufficient quantities it may not be neeessary to irrigate the corn but Swanson is prepared to add moisture to that field if is needed.


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# BRITISHER FAVORS BUFFER STATE FOR AFRICAN PEOPLE

LONDON, Eng., July 13 (ANP)—A. J. Siggins' proposal for an African Buffer state seems to find greater favor among African people than the fantastic plan offered by America's Senator T. G. Balbo, according to press dispatches received here. Outlining his plan in a statement printed in the British Australian and New Zealander magazine, Mr. Siggins, prominent white Britisher, said:

"The proposal is that Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Abyssinia (because the conquest by Italy has not been recognized by U. S. A., U. S. S. R. and the majority of colored peoples and the Union of South Africa should agree to the formation of a free and independent Buffet state between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricon in Africa, to replace the present colonial possessions.

"Abyssinia and Liberia shall be recognized as independent states within the Buffer state, but shall be part of the latter's framework. The Buffer state shall be administered by a regency council while research is being made for the best form of a constitution, codes of law, monetary system and all the machinery of a modern state; bearing in mind, however, that the new state will be an African state, and the regency council will fulfill all the duties and assume all the responsibilities of ideal trustees.

## Colored Democrats Of Chicago Not in WPA "Royalty Class"

CHICAGO, July 13 (ANP)—Local political leaders of both parties last Friday scanned with interest a list, printed in a morning newspaper, naming all Illinois WPA employes receiving a salary of $1,200 or more a year.

A cursory examination of the 4-column list printed in the Chicago Tribune failed to reveal the names of any colored employes among the 1,000 WPA-ers in the upper income-brackets. The names were obtained through efforts of Congressman Leo E. Allen (Ape., Ill.) ranking member of the house rules committee.

## Georgia Supervisor Of Colored Elementary Schools Gets Post At Morris Brown

ATLANTA, July 6—(ANP)—Mrs. Helen A. Whiting will become instructor of Rural Education and Supervisor of Rural Practice at Morris Brown College here in addition to her regular work as State Supervisor of Colored Elementary schools.

Mrs. Whiting is a specialist in the field of education, including curriculum construction, primary education and children's literature, and has recently extended her talents in the field of rural education. Her training has also included graduate work at both Iowa and Chicago universities, and she is a candidate for the doctorate at Columbia University. She is chairman of the Rural Activities of the American Teachers Association, and has written considerably on her field.

## Evangelist Coffee Has Nervous Break

CLEVELAND, O., July 13 (ANP)—Last week, enroute from Chicago to Dayton where she was scheduled to conduct a revival at Philips C. M. E. Temple church, Pauline J. Coffee, former stage and screen star turned evangelist, suffered a mental breakdown and was taken to an asylum in Richmond, Ind., for treatment.

As the representative of the Four Square gospel denomination, Miss Coffee was widely known. Clevelanders remember her for having conducted revivals at Gethsemane Baptist church, of which Rev. Glenn T. Settle is pastor, which reportedly roused the ire of the Baptist Ministers' conference of Cleveland and led to his explustion by that body.

# COLORED EMPLOYES CALLED IN PROBE OF LOUISIANA SCANDALS

### Nearly 300 Workers Testify Before Grand Jury Which Has Negro Member

BATON ROUGE, La., July 27 (By Robert McKinney for ANP)—This town, capital of Louisiana, where Huey P. Long reigned as kingfish and was assasinated by a belligerent follower, is agog with all kinds of state and federal probes. Everywhere you turn you see probers digging deep into the affairs of Dr. James Monroe Smith, ex-president of Louisiana State university, and his associates who are being charged with everything on the books in one of the most sensational school scandals ever known in the south.

Diversified opinions have it, and testimonies show, that millions of L.S.U. dollars, most of which came through WPA, have been squandered. The probers are taking no chances, they are threatening to question everybody who worked for L.S.U. or who is presently employed there, causing nearly 300 of its Negro employes to talk very cautiously.

The Baton Rouge grand jury thoroughly questioned Link Bryant, Negro L.S.U. building superintendent, and reported right hand man of George Caldwell, L.S.U. building superintendent, who has been indicted and charged with embezzlement for having taken a two per cent cut on all buildings constructed on the campus in the last two years, totaling more than a half million dollars. The majority of Negroes in Baton Rouge feel sorry for Mr. Caldwell, and refer to him as "a very kind man to Negroes." Mr. Bryant, a very high salaried man, came from under the grueling test of the grand jury without having incriminated himself. Roosevelt Ashberry, influential chauffeur of Dr. Charles Loric, state senator and now resigned president of the Louisiana State Medical society, was also questioned on Friday evening.

And strangely enough, the keenest mind on the grand jury belongs to a Negro, Carl T. Weathers, pastor of a Methodist church, mail carrier and member of the Colored Civic Improvement association.

While Dr. Smith and Mr. Caldwell were somewhat friendly with Dr. J. S. Clark, who recently retired as president of Southern university, it is doubtful that Southern will be brought into the scandal. However the contractors (Caldwell Brothers and Hart) who built the L.S.U. buildings also constructed the newest buildings on the Southern university campus, which cause some to think that Dr. Clark may be questioned. Influential persons who are helping to fight the state administration say, "don't be surprised at what happens; anybody may be questioned."

Although the Dr. Smith farce is attaining national prominence, the "big guns" who started the "mess" are moving down to New Orleans to expose the "shots" who are behind the gambling there and where, if anything serious takes place, more than 650 Negroes connected with the rackets, will lose good paying jobs.

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WEED POISON IS DANGEROUS

SODIUM CHLORATE SAFEST WHEN USED DRY, SPECIALIST ADVISES

Spreading dry sodium chlorate crystals over weed infested areas is a much safer way to apply this chemical weed killer than to use it in the form of a spray, advises L. W. Kephart, weed specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The chemical is widely used for killing such perennial weeds bindweed, Johnson grass, leafy spurge and Russian knapweed, Mr. Kephart explains. Because it destroys all vegetations, but leaches out so that the land can be cropped again in from one to two years, farmers are using increasing amounts of the chemical although it is both costly and dangerous to handle, the specialist continued, adding: "Sodium chlorate by itself is not dangerous, but once the chemical becomes mixed with any organic substance it is highly inflammable. This may happen if the chemical spills on a wooden floor or wagon bed, especially if these are dusty.

"The greatest risk of personal injury is to workmen applying the chemical as a spray, for they can scarcely avoid getting their clothes soaked with the solution. As soon as the clothing dries it will flame up from the least spark.

"This danger is largely avoided when the chemical is applied in the crystal form.

APPLY WITH SPREADER

"Most farmers applying the crystals use a hopper mounted on wheels that spreads the chemical much as fertilizer is spread by grain drill attachments. It is necessary, however, to spread the crystals by hand in fence rows or other tangled places."

For safety the chemical is never stored in barns or other valuable outbuildings, because if it should become mixed with dust on the floor it is a serious fire hazard, the specialist warned. There is not much danger of fire when the dry crystals are spread on the fields, if all dead vegetation and trash have previously been raked and burned, he said.

In studying the effect of the chemical, the department scientists find that more chlorate is needed to kill weeds on fertile soil than on poor soil. For this reason farmers who plan to kill weeds from cultivated ground this fall or next should not fertilize the preceding crop.

Also, farmers may make heavier applications on the more fertile parts of a field and lighter applications on the thinner portions, the scientists point out. On highly fertile soils it may be better to use only cultural or cropping methods of weed eradication, they added

## Government To Hold Exams For Armament And Other Experts

WASHINGTON, July 27—(ANP)—Exams announced this week by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, salaries of positions offered and the deadline dates for applications are as follows: senior inspector, ordance material, $2,600 annual; inspector, ordnance material, $2,300 annually; asociate inspector, ordnance material, $2,000 annually; asistant inspector, ordnance material, $1,800 annually; junior inspector, ordnance material, $1,620 yearly: application deadline dates, August 14-17; all positions in ordnance department, Ward Department.

ADMINISTRATION F. S. A. LOANS AID SCHOOLING

The Farm Security has announced that its nation-wide survey of rehabilitation borrowers showed that 186,619 children of school age in these low-income farm families had been enabled to attend school last year as a result of the program. These children were members of the 232,947 families covered by the survey. During the past year, the survey disclosed, they increased their total net worth by $62,773,173, or about 38 percent an average of $269 per family. It was this improvement in economic status which enabled so many families to send their children to school. In the past, school attendance had been prevented by using the children for income-producing work, by the lack of suitable clothes and food, by ill health, or by frequent movies which made attendance in school impracticable. The increase school attendance from zero in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to 19,622 in Texas.

ELECTRICITY REDUCES EXPENSES OF FARMER

NEW DEVICES ALSO AID HIM TO IMPROVE PRODUCE

COSTS ARE ESTIMATED

A Nickel's Worth of Power Can Saw A Cord of Wood—Dime Will Pay For Doing Family Washing.

A farmer, like any other business man, has to watch his costs. That is why one of the educational demonstrations at the Electric Show this week will be an analysis of the expense of operating the electric farm appliances now on the market.

In the earlier days of electricity, the first thought was wiring for lighting only. With the big increase in the development of appliances and equipment for use of electricity, however, there is an entirely new idea of its usefulness on the farm. It is applicable for farm equipment, including ranges, cleaners, water pumps, water heaters, refrigerators, milkers and poultry equipment.

COSTS ARE ESTIMATED

At the lower electric rates prevailing in Memphis and Shelby County, it is stated that 8 cents worth of electricity will milk a cow for a whole month. Five cents worth a day will pump all the water needed on the farm. A nickel's worth a day can supply the ice for a farm home or supply light for the average farm. A nickel's worth also can saw a cord of wood or churn 100 pounds of butter. Ten cents worth can wash the family's clothes for a month.

Ultra-Violet for dairy cattle laying hens and baby chicks is another important service by electricity.

In the farm home, all of the appliances found in the city home are needed, such as dishwaters, electric cleaners, electric clock, fan, ironing machine, radio, range, refrigerator and washing machine.

DOES MANY TASKS

In many ways special equipment is available to make farming more profitable and pleasant. Its practical results include the following:

Liberating the farm family from many of the difficult jobs and turning those jobs over to electricity; removing many of the costly losses and uncertainties from farming by giving the operator better control; making the farm less dependent on outside help particularly during the rush seasons, and making it possible to get a higher price for farm products because of higher quality in them.

## Young Soprano Wins Praise In Tuskegee Recital

TUSKEGEE, July 20—(ANP)—Patrons of the Tuskegee institute entertainment course were loud in their praise of the recital Friday night of Miss Gretchen Branche lyric-coloratura soprano given at Logan hall.

Miss Branche, a niece of Dr. George Branche of the Veterans facility, included in her program numbers from Franck, Verdi Handel Mozart, Grieg and other classical composers. According to critics the yung singer has one of the most promising voices yet heard at Tuskegee.

# ALBON L. HOLSEY MAKES ADDRESS TO ACCOUNTANTS

CHICAGO, July 27—(ANP)—Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League, was guest speaker at a special dinner session of the Chicago chapter of the National Society of Accountants held at Poro college Wednesday evening, July 19.

Mr. Holsey not only delivered an inspiring address to the group of prominent business executives and members of the society but he also outlined a program which would greatly enhance the speed and growth of Negro business throughout the country.

Starting with the educational problem, Mr. Holsey stated: "Our present day graduates of high schools and colleges, instead of assuming that pioneering spirit and creating a place for themselves in the business world as was the custom in the past, seek jobs ready made for them." He further stressed the point that the present educational setup does not put sufficient emphasis on group achievements. Because of this a great many youths are deprived of valuable knowledge concerning the work of Negroes who have made noteworthy contributions in every field of endeavor.

"Organization," said Mr. Holsey, "will be the medium through which much will be done toward bettering the economic condition of the race."

## Howard University May Help In Survey Of Small Business

WASHINGTON, July 27 (ANP)—Howard university would be included in the educational institutions which are to make a nation-wide survey of small business men under terms of an amendment to a Senate bill introduced by Senator Francis T. Maloney, Dem. of Connecticut. The amendment is to a bill on the Senate calendar which was presented by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. The bill, calling for the survey, did not include the District and Senator Maloney said he believed Howard university is better equipped to make a survey of the Negro small business man than any other institution in the country.


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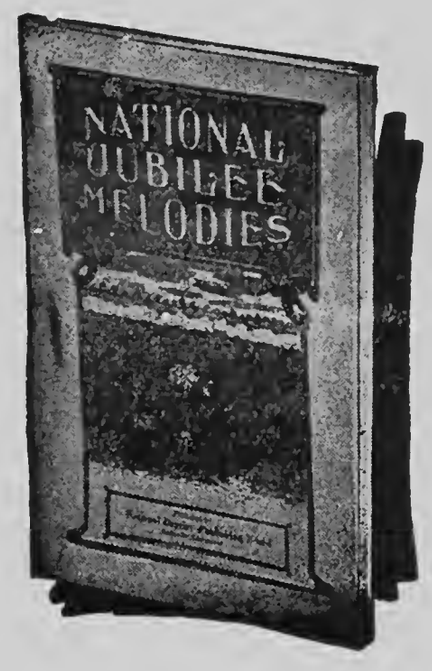


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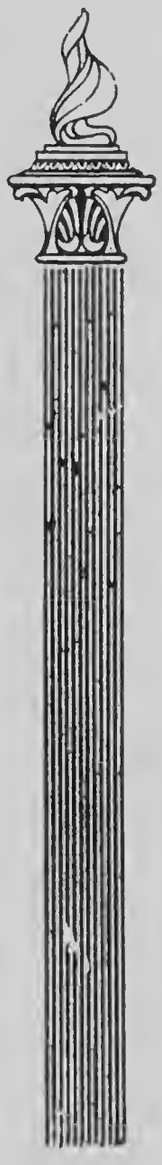

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Crackers didn't make many American beds uncomfortable prior to 1865—that was the year crackers of American manufacture were introduced.

Such facts as that were rounded up in droves by Paramount's researchers for "Union Pacific."

Here are a few more FIRSTS:

The first self-cocking revolver was the "Rider Model" of 1856, made by Remington.

* * *

Gingham was first made at Clinton, Mass., in 1846.

* * *

The first oil lamp to burn kerosene from petroleum was patented and developed in 1857.

* * *

Potato chips were introduced by a Negro chef in 1865.

* * *

The first metallic cartridges were made by Smith and Wesson in 1857.

* * *

Paper bags were first introduced in 1867.

* * *

The corkscrew was patented Mar. 27, 1860.

* * *

Condensed milk was patented in 1856.

* * *

Machine-made needles were first manufactured by the Excelsior Needle Co., of Wocottville, Conn., 1866.

* * *

The first wire nail machine was built in 1851.

* * *

The first derby hat was manufactured in 1850.

* * *

The roll top desk was invented about 1850.

BOOKMOBILES IN VIRGINIA

A chance to have 12,000 books brought within easy reach of Virginia rural inhabitants became a reality recently, when the first of 12 proposed library trucks was launched into service by the WPA and state instruction agencies, says a report in the Richmond Times Dispatch (June 27,). The new "bookmobile" is a part of the WPA statewide library project, for which $989,000 has been allocated from federal and state sources. The present truck will carry daily a load of 700 books to cross-roads centers and even to the homes of rural shut-ins. W. A. Moore, Jr., supervisor of the WPA project, said yesterady. The plan, he explained, is for local school, public or other libraries to pool their loanable volumes with the WPA stock of books and let the "bookmobiles", give them the widest possible circulation. The local library groups act as cosponsors of the project with the State Board of Education and the State Library Board. The bookmobiles also will carry Government bulletins and other practical information for farmers.

SAVES ROSE BUSHES

Rose slugs are easily controlled by spraying with one tablespoonful of arsenate of lead to one gallon of water, said Leonard Haseman of Missouri college of agriculture. By adding two tablespoonfuls of sulphur the spray will also keep down mildew, he advised.

HIS PUREBRED COWS HIS BEST BUY, HE SAYS

No money he ever spent has given him as much pleasure and profit as $275 he paid for three purebred cows, A. Foster, Stephens told Price J. Young, Ouachita county, Ark., agent.

"In the early 1900's I became sick and remained so for several months. At the time my family was using milk from a very common Arkansas cow.

"One day my neighbor's wife brought some milk to me and remarked that I might like it for a change. I was so surprised at the difference in the quality of the milk that I asked her where it came from.

"She replied that it was from a purebred dairy cow. I immediately made up my mind that I would buy a purebred cow and convince myself that there was a difference in milk from a common cow and a high bred one.

"A few years later, in 1916, I found a cow I liked and bought two other purebred cows in order to get her. Since that time I've never been without a good dairy cow for home use and several others to increase my farm income."

Mr. Foster estimates that the three cows have returned him $3,000, the county agent said, adding that a purebred bull was bought in 1918, since when the farm has never been without one for more than brief periods.

"Because of the quality of animals Mr. Foster has bred and maintained, he has never been able to supply all the requests he gets for cows, and so he has received an average of $75 and up for all cows sold," the county agent related.

"The money has been returned to the farm and home to raise the living standard, and Mr. Foster now living in a beautiful new brick house."

HIS FARM IS SMALL BUT IT FEEDS FAMILY

J. F. Runnells, of the Provo community, Sevier county Ark., is building up the fertility of his soil and, at the same time, making it feed his family and livestock, he told M. F. Stanford, county agent.

Mr. Runnells has a 62-acre farm with 23 acres in cultivation, the county agent said. In 1938 he had 4.3 acres in cotton, 10:8 acres of corn, 1.7 acres of other general crops and 6.4 acres of soil-conserving crops.

The land is in rather small fields because of natural lines, and due to the small amount of land in cultivation, Mr. Runnells must get the maximum use of his land. An example of the intensive land use of his program is as follows, the county agent related:

On a one-acre field, he harvested a crop of oats that produced an estimated 25 bushels. Mr. Runnells followed the oat crop with cowpeas, and after picking all the peas he would need for feed and seed, he turned the crop under an applied manure and 200 pounds of 4-8-6 fertilizer.

He then planted turnips on this acre, producing enough to supply his family, five cows and six hogs for five months. He also gave turnips to neighbors.

Early this spring he saw that he had a good stand of volunteer oats, so he took out the remaining turnips and has just harvest a crop of oats estimated at 40 bushels from the acre. The land was then planted to cowpeas, and Mr. Runnells will follow last year's system, varying it only by sowing an improved variety of oats this fall.

Mr. Runnells has a similar cropping system worked out for each field, and his production is increasing each year, the county agent added.

# BISHOPS ANNOUNCE CME CONFERENCES FOR NEXT FALL

JACKSON, TENN., July 20 (ANP)—Schedules for 15 of the 40 annual conferences, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church were announced this week by three of the nine bishops of the church. Rev. C. E. Chapman, Kansas City, Mo., secretary department of public relations, said the three Episcopal districts whose conference schedules have been arranged are the following: Second district, embracing the five conferences in Texas, Bishop Randall A. Carter, presiding. Third district, embracing three conferences in Tennessee, Louisiana conference and Kansas-Missouri conference, Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Kansas City, Kan., presiding; and the Fifth district, embracing four conferences in Alabama and the Florida conference, Bishop Henry P. Porter, Jackson, Tenn., presiding.

## Bishop Walls Files Suit In Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20 (ANP)—Charging he was refused service in the Indianapolis union station restaurant unless he accepted it in a jim crow corner reserved "for Negroes only," Bishop William J. Walls of the A. M. E. Zion Church filed suit last week through his attorney, Robert Lee Breckenbridge, former N. A. A. C. P. president, against Mary R. and Irvin A. Fendrick, restaurant proprietors, for violation of the state civil rights law.

## Columbia Publishes Folk Music Records

BRIDGEPORT, CONN,. July 20—(ANP)—Sanders Terry and Mitchell's Christian Singers of North Carolina, who were featured on the "From Spirituals to Swing" concert at Carnegie hall December 23rd have made two folk music records released this month by the Columbia Recording Corp.

Sanders Terry, who is nearly blind, plays a harmonica and sings, apparently at the same time. His numbers are "Train Whistle Blues" and "New Love Blues." Neither is in dance tempo. Mitchel's Christian Singers, and untrained quartet from Kinston, N. C., render without orchestral accompaniment two spirituals popular in that section. "My Poor Mother Died Ashouting" and "Standing by the Bedside."

## Texas College To Teach Agriculture

CROCKETT, TEX., July 27 (ANP)—Mary Allen Junior college located here will offer agricultural courses. At present the land-grant school, Prairie View, is the only Negro college in the state where students may be trained for farming. Pres. R. B. Smith of Mary Allen has spent some time this summer in conference with officials at Prairie View outlining an agricultural course covering the first two college years. Students finishing this course may enter the junior class at Prairie View. Between 200 and 300 acres of land will be used as an experimental plot.

## Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance At Alcorn College

ALCORN, Miss., July 13 (ANP)—A state-wide committee composed of leaders of the race and representing all of the denominations in the state is sponsoring an interdenominational conference and institute for town and rural ministers here at Alcorn A. & M. college, Aug. 7-12. The project has been pledged the support of such denominations as the A. M. E., M. E., C. M. E. and Baptist. Also, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its director of race relations, Dr. George E. Haynes, is supporting the project.

The institute will deal mainly with socio-economic opportunities to the end that they may improve the social and economic as well as the spiritual condition of their parishes. Theme of the institute will be "A More Abundant Rural Life."

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America reportedly will furnish one of its specialists to handle the section on rural church organization and administration. The college will furnish leaders from its departments of agriculture, home economics and physical education to handle the sections on rural social trends, home agriculture and play and recreation. Efforts are being made to get someone from the state board of health to handle the section on personal and community hygiene, also a representative from the state department of education to discuss the possible service ministers may render in improving the Negro public schools, and federal representatives to discuss the program of the AAA, FSA and FCA. Bishop S. L. Greene, A. M. E., is institute chairman, and President William H. Bell, Alcorn A. & M. college is secretary.

## Christian Recorder Is 91 Years Old

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (ANP)—George A. Singleton, editor and manager of the Christian Recorder, official organ of the A. M. E. Church, has announced a special edition for the second week in August, in commemoration of the paper's 91st anniversary. Known as "Mother of the Negro press," the Recorder was started in 1848 as the Christian Herald, four years later changed to its present name. Bishop D. H. Sims is president of the publishing company, and Bishop M. H. Davis vice president.

# SOUTHERN STATES SPEED UP PLANS FOR FAIR SCHOOLS

## Section Will Comply With Equal Education Edict of Supreme Court

ST LOUIS, MO., July 13 (ANP)—Recent activity on the part of the board of curators at Lincoln university to expand that school's facilities and start post graduate courses at the coming fall term, has found an echo in various other states of the South.

Stem of the present activity South in the supreme court ruling of last December 8, which ordered the University of Missouri to admit Law Student Lloyd Gaines to its classes or "provide equal educational facilities within the state." The state legislature appropriated $200,000 for graduate and professional study at Lincoln university, whose board, headed by President Sherman D. Scruggs, is trying to have the school of law ready to admit students on Sept. 1.

In Austin, Texas, fortnight ago, the legislature appropriated $50,000 for the next two years, for graduate and professional courses for colored students. In addition to this, an additional grant of $200,000 was made to Prairie View college for graduate work. Both grants will be used to provide scholarships to Negro students for out-of-state study until the state can conform with the supreme court ruling. Dr. Thomas W. Currie and Dr. R. T. Hamilton, prominent Texans, were largely responsible for getting favorable action on the scholarship grants in the legislature.

# MISSISSIPPI NEEDS DOCTORS, HOSPITALS BADLY, SAYS REPORT

## Socialized Medicine Group Gets Comfort From AMA Findings

CHICAGO, July 13 (ANP)— With only one colored physician for each 14,221 Negroes and only 731 beds in general hospitals for the entire Negro population of 1,009,718 colored Mississippi is badly in need of improved medical care, according to a report on Hospital and Medical Care in Mississippi prepared by the council in medical education and hospitals of the American Medical association and just pubilshed in the A. M. A. Journal.

The association has been fighting President Roosevelt's plan for socialized medicine on the grounds that virtually all persons in need of medical service could now obtain it. This report, however, indicates that Negroes are not being adequately served by private medicine and unless private medicine displays an initiative hitherto lacking, socialized medicine is apparently their only salvation.

Negroes are approximately 50 per cent of the total Mississippi population. In 1938 there were 100 hospitals in the state, 75 of them registered, with 2,381 beds for whites in general hospitals and only 731 for Negroes. There are also five registered hospitals devoted exclusively to Negroes with a total of 112 beds. In 1934 only 43 general hospitals accepted patients of both races, but today that number has been raised to 70. Last year of 5,698 hospital births just 479 were of Negroes.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis in that state are colored. But despite this there are only 40 beds available for Negroes out of 450 at the state sanitarium. The state, says the report, needs three times as many beds as are at present available.

The report also points out that the demand for medical care among the state's 50 percent Negro population "is likely to be less than among whites." It was not explained how this conclusion was reached in view of the high death rate from tuberculosis.

The number of general hospital beds for Negroes is .7 per 1,000, while for whites it is 2.4. Conditions are far worse in rural areas than in cities. The proportion of colored physicians, one to each 14,221 persons for a total of 71 in Mississippi, is the highest in the nation for a state. The national average is 2,984 to each physician, while for the North it is 1,497 to one.

The FSA has worked out a plan whereby it lends to clients between $12 and $30 annually per family for medical care. Some Negroes are understood to have profited by this scheme, but there is no record of colored doctors having been used.

But despite the lack of hospital space, small number of hospital births, lack of doctors, etc., the A. M. A. report closes by saying that:

"Extensive inquiry among all classes of the population including doctors, health officers, nurses and residents, the almost uniform response is that there is practically no one in Mississippi who cannot receive medical care regardless of his ability to pay."

The report did not state how many, if any, Negroes had been questioned on this matter.

### CANS HIS OWN , TOMATO CROP

#### FARM PLANT HAS PROVED PAYING BUSINESS FOR OHIO MAN

A tomato grower in Ohio found a good market for his crop by canning it in a plant of his own.

Twenty to 30 carloads of canned tomatoes a year now roll away from the William Hirzel farm, in Defiance county, Ohio, for besides processing his own crop, he contracts with neighbors to grow tomatoes for him, according to Capper's Farmer.

His leading product till 1933 was butter, the publicatron relates. He had a large dairy herd and had developed a market for 1,500 pounds of butter a week.

Then a fire destroyed his plant and his feed. The price of feed was climbing and butter prices were tending downward. He had been a tomato grower for some time, and decided there was a better chance for profit in canning his tomatoes than in making butter.

Mr. Hirzel felt his way and put in equipment that would process 3,000 cans a day at first. After he had proved that his farm cannery was a sound business proposition, he enlarged and now can process 4,500 cans at one time.

The first year the factory was operated, he increased acreage from 25 to 40 to give him enough tomatoes for a good test season. In three years his own acreage was increased to 80, and he contracted with neighbors to grow an additional 60 acres.

#### HIGH QUALITY PRODUCT

To build up and hold a quality market, Mr. Hirzel put up from the start a high-class product. No tomato not evenly ripened to a uniform red can go into a can. As a grower, he had learned that green stem ends and other defects could be eliminated by use of fertilizer.

He tests all soil on his own fields and those of neighbors who grow on contract for him, and makes certain that the right fertilizer in sufficient quantities is applied.

Utmost care is exercised in the factory to make the product superior. Inspectors are on hand to see that no inferior tomatoes are used, to see that contents of each can exceed a minimum weight and to make sure that no bits of skin enter the containers.

Whole tomatoes go into the cans and no water is added. Such a product brings orders for larger quantities.

The first year the largest order was for 1,000 cases each containing 24 No. 2 cans. Three years later one wholesale grocery firm took 12 carloads.

Machinery used in the factory is leased from the manufacturer of the can. Mr. Hirzel says such equipment cannot be bought.

## Arkansas Backs Dr. Clayborn For A. M. E. Bishopric

LITTLE ROCK, July 20 (ANP)—Leaders of the A. M. E. Church throughout Arkansas are backing Dr. John H. Clayborn, native-born son, for the Bishopric at the 1940 General Conference to be held in Detroit. Rev. O. Sherman, presiding elder Camden district, declared here this week. Dr. Clayborn is editor of the Southern Christian Recorder, the treasurer of Shorter college and a prominent Little Rock business man. Concerning the wide-spread support of this churchman for the Episcopacy, Rev. Sherman said:

"We have endorsed Dr. Clayborn in all of our state meetings, all of our annual conferences and district meetings and the delegates elected in our various electorial colleges have endorsed his candidacy. We are standing by no other one. He is rich in experience, highly trained, was a successful pastor and presiding elder: he is a friend to man—a big brother to all who know him."

### STRIP CROPPING HALTS EROSION ON HIS FARM

Marvin Parks of Cabot., Ark., has solved the problems of soil erosion through a system of strip cropping on his 80-acre hill farm, reports H S. Hinson, Lonoke county agent.

After watching the tertile topsoil of his farm wash away in the rains for several years, Mr. Parks two years ago established the strip system.

The strips are 25 feet wide running with the contour of the land 75 feet apart, and are rotated each year between row crops such as corn or cotton and solid cover crops.

Usually they are sown to a combination of oats and vetch in the fall, and peas and Sudan grass in late spring, and cut for hay.

In this manner the land is utnized to the fullest extent, built up each year by rotation of crops, and protected against erosion, the county agent commented.

### SAFE GRAZING OF SUDAN EXPLAINED

Declaring that Sudan grass is one of the most satisfactory crops for temporary pasture in Arkansas, because it makes rapid growth, yields a large amount of juicy and nutritious forage, and stands drouth well, an extension specialist points out that its chief drawback is the chance of it poisoning livestock.

The poison which forms in the plant under some conditions is prussic acid, and is quickly fatal to animals, the Specialist explained.

Fortunately, however, he continued, Sudan grass may be managed that there is very little danger to livestock pastured on it. He added:

"It is the short, dark green Sudan grass that is high in cyanide and is dangerous to pasture. The second growth, when it is short and dark green, is especially dangerous.

"Sudan grass that is two feet or more in height, whether first or second growth, and Sudan grass of any height that is pale or yellowish-green in color is low in cyanide and safe to pasture.

"Keeping these facts in mind it is relatively easy to work out a system of grazing Sudan grass that is safe to livestock. It should usually not be pastured until it has reached a height of 18 to 24 inches or more. If two or more fields are available, a system of rotational grazing is advisable.

"Drouth increases the danger of poisoning by keeping the plants small ,a stage in which they are high in cyanide. During or immediately following a drouth, the crop should be pastured with great care."

# LEGAL STAFF OF NAACP IN FIGHT FOR R. R. WORKERS

## Attorneys Seek To Retain Seniority Rights Of Colored Firemen, Brakemen

JACKSON, TENN., July 20 —(ANP)—Colored railway workers, especially firemen and brakemen, through their organizations—the International Association of Railway Employes and the International Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen—this week pressed their fight to retain seniority rights and to stop the replacement of colored workers by whites.

Activity among the colored trainmen was given impeus following a conference of leaders with officials of the NAACP during the recent annual conference in Richmond, Va. Present at that meeting were L. R. Moloy, representing IARE; J. A. Reynolds and Richard Birkes of the colored trainmen's association; Thurgood Marshall, Leon R. Ransom and James M. Nabrit, Jr., of the NAACP legal staff and Charles Houston and Joseph Waddy, counsel for the colored trainmen's association.

The conferees discussed the present status of colored workers on the railroads of the South, particular attention being given to the case of Ed. Teague, veteran fireman of the G. M. and N. Railroad who was displaced in the switching service.

Moloy, employes' representative of IARE general organizer told the group that the Interstate Commerce Commission has before it an order that all coal burning engines over a certain tonnage over the minimum. He said the only engines which will be hand-fired in 1943 will be yard engines and switch engines. He also said that under a secret ontract between the railroads and the Brotherhood (white), regarding mechanically stoked engines, the white firemen get preference on regular runs.

Attorney Houston expressed the opinion that when seniority rights prevail, a senior firemen has a property right in his job as against a junior fireman and that anyone who violated the right was liable Further, that in the Teague case, the Railroad and the Brotherhood were in conspiracy to destroy Teague's rgihts under the senority rule.

Attorney Nabritt said that the Brotherhood, as bargaining agent, could not use its position to destroy the minority, that such action was not representation, but misrepresentation, fraudulent and an action in bad faith.

All present at the Richmond conference were agreed that this secret contract (between the railroads and the Brotherhood) could ultimately be broken. Work has already been started on the case. Organizer Moloy said the case should interest colored rail workers all over the country, especially firemen and brakemen, because if the secret contract or agreement is not broken, in a few years Negro firemen and brakemen will be a thing of the past. He based his prediction on the fact that no new colored employes are being hired in these jobs and those already working are being rapidly displaced.

## Alcorn Receives 'B' College Rating

ALCORN, MISS., July 20 (ANP)—Students, graduates and friends of Alcorn A. and M. college this week, learned that on June 22, President Bell received a letter from Dr. D. A. Grossman, examiner, University of Illinois, stating that Alcorn had been given a "B" rating by the committee on admissions from higher institutions of the University of Illinois, which is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools.

# GRADUATE NURSES ANNOUNCE PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL MEET

## Specialists Will Deliver Addresses at Convention In Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (ANP)—Plans for the 32nd annual convention of the National Association of Colored Nurses, to meet at Howard university, Aug 21-25 were announced this week.

Among subjects to be discussed are the national health program, place of nursing in a welfare movement, current concepts in good psychiatroic nursing, national accreditation of nursing schools, place of the nurse in the student health program of a college, and relationship of the N. A. C. G. N., to other National nursing agencies. The subsidiary workers and the value of registries will also be discussed.

On Tuseday evening at the public meeting, Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle, president, will make her annual address and the Mary Mahoney award will be presented to Miss Petra Pinn of New York.

On Thursday evening a panel of tuberculosis has been arranged.

Among speakers who will appear on the program are: Mrs. Mary Elon Manley, director, division of nursing, New York City department of hospitals; Miss Gladys Sellow, department of sociology, Catholic University of America; Miss Edity Hayden, superintendent of nurses, St. Elizabeth's hospital, Washington; Miss Claribel Wheeler, executive secretary, National League of Nursing Education; Miss Pearl McIver, senior public health nursing consultant, and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, U. S. Public Health service; Miss Naomi Deutsch, public health nursing consultant, Childrens bureau; Dr. Virginia Alexander, student health service, Howard university; Mrs. Roscoe C. Bruce, secretary citizens committee, N. Y. Local Association of Colored Graduate nurses; Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean, medical school, Howard university; Dr. T. E. Jones, surgeon in chief Freedmen's hospital; John W. Davis, national secretary, National Negro congress; Mrs. Lorna Doone Mitchell, director of nursing, Sea View hospital, N. Y.; Mrs. Ernest Grant, director, District of Columbia Tuberculosis association; Mrs. Josephine Prescott, director nursing division District of Columbia Health deparement; Dr. Howard Payne, tuberculosis clinics, Freedman's hospital; Dr. Barklie Coulter, director of clinics, District of Columbia Health department.

The Student Section had been planned this year to give the student nurses the opportunity to be present at many of the graduate sessions, which will bring them in close relationship with situations that will effect them later as graduate nurses. Two closed sessions however, have been planned especially for them. Miss Lulu G. Warlick, director school of nursing, Mercy hospital, Philadelphia; Miss Virginia Harrison, director school of nursing, Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis; Miss Hulda M. Lyttle, dean, school of nursing, Meharry Medical college, Nashville; Miss Anna Sewell, science instructor, Harlem hospital, N. Y. City; Dr. Ruth Moore, instructor of bacteriology, Howard university, have been invited to address the students at these two sessions.

Other features of the program are a garden party on the campus of Howard, a tour ofthe White House, and a sightseeing tri pending with the placing of a wreath on the grave of Frederick Douglass.

## Bridge Association Announces Annual Tourney for Aug. 14

NEW YORK, July 20 (ANP)—The seventh annual national tournament of the American Bridge association will be held in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., in New York City the week of August 14, announced Arthur C. Curiel, secretary, this week.

On the schedule for the week are the team-of-four for the Jose Cesteros trophy, the open-pair for the H. C. Koch trophy, the mixed-pair for the Dr. Subbeal S. Anderson trophy, the men's pair for the Porter Davis trophy and the women's pair for the Koles Herb Tea Co. trophy.

Also schedules is the masters' individual event for another Koles Herb Tea Co. trophy. This is an invitational affair limited to the 25 highest ranking players in the association.

The Tri-State Bridge association, host for hte nationals this year, is sparing no effort to make this years' championships a gala success. Special care is being taken so that out of town players receive suitable housing accommodations.

The national office has been assured large delegations from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington Atlanta and Mobile not to mention the large representation from the Atlantic Seaboard.

With the World's Fair as an added attraction, a record attendance is anticipated and the competition bids fair to be the keenest in the history of the American Bridge association.

## Mrs. A. L. Fleming Heads Club Women Of Pennsylvania

WEST CHESTER, PA., July 20—(ANP)—At last week's 36th annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs which attracted women leaders from all sections of the States, Mrs. Adelaide Harty Fleming of Philadelphia was re-elected to serve her third term as president.

President Fleming, who is superintendent of the Convalescent hospital in the Quaker City and active there in social welfare work and church circles, will represent Pennsylvania women at the convention of the National Association of Colored Women which meets July 21-29, in Boston, Mass.

At last week's State meeting here, which ended on Thursday, Miss Bernice Coleman of Homestead, Pa. was elected president of the Junior Federation. Highlights of the convention were award of four scholarships to Cheyney State Teachers' College; taking a Federation membership in the NAACP, and an appeal for the judicious use of the ballot by women voters.

## Colored Clerk Named Foreman

CHICAGO, July 27—(By Perry R. Hines for ANP)—Postmaster Ernest J. Kreutgen of Chicago, announced Monday, through President Norval E. Perkins of the Chicago branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, and J. Wesley Jones, of the advisory committee of the organization that Charles T. Dotson, 29 year veteran employe of the local post office, was being promoted to foreman, effective as of July 16th.

Dotson has been a special clerk for several years and has an outstanding record of service with the government. His promotion is regarded as a result of efforts of the alliance to secure more recognition for colored employees in the postal service here. The matter of more supervisory positions was taken up with Postmaster Kruetgen last month by O. Grady Gregory, welfare chairman of the Chicago branch of the alliance.

RETAILERS RECOGNIZE A FACT

For some time now retail merchants have exhibited a stiff opposition to the cooperative form of distribution. A few years back they exhibit the same opposition to chain store distribution. To the cooperatives, it has been a silly attitude which retail merchants have taken in either case. Now comes Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Retail Federation, in his final address before The Retailers' National Forum, May 22-23 in Washington, D. C., saying: "The retail industry should recognize the growth of consumer cooperatives as a legitimate form of retail distribution."

It is indeed refreshing to learn that this nationally-known leader of retail merchants is taking the right attitude toward the cooperatives. It should help to break down the pettiness of small merchants located near consumer cooperatives who think that a harsh attitude and unfriendliness to the situation will forestall progress of user-owned service stores. Present-day cooperatives succeed in spite of such neighboring opposition and, in fact, are oftentimes augmented in their growth by it.

It is because true cooperatives —country and city—are basically sound. There is no real barrier to the progress of a true cooperative made up of loyal member-patrons.

Mr. Kirstein has come to the place where he urges recognition of the cooperatives as a legitimate form of retail distribution but he takes a "crack" at tax exemption privileges in this statement: "In recognizing the competition of this method (cooperative) of retailing, however, the retail industry should urge that federal, state, and local governments refrain from subsidizing it by direct or indirect grants, by outright tax exemption, or by any other special privilege not available to all retailers alike." Any tax exemption allowed by law to consumer cooperatives is legitimate and sound as they are non-profit institutions that are organized for profit as are all other retail establishments—The Ohio Farm Bureau News.

BOYS SHOULD FLY

Only the fewest of parents are encouraging their boys to learn to fly; flying is thought to be a highly dangerous sport even for young men 17 and 18. Oddly enough, most of the parents who feel this way about it did not deny bicycles to the boys (or to their sisters) when the youngsters were in second or third grade.

The contradiction is a curious one. Flying is no more difficult to learn than bicycle riding and the grown boy in an airplane is in considerably less danger of serious injury than the small boy on a bicycle amid automobiles. The flying risk is minimized in this prairie region, where an emergency landing can be made in almost any farmer's field.

The future is in the air. The boy who has been forbidden to learn to fly will have just cause to complain of parental timidity and stupidity. The young man who knows how to handle a plane will be that much better equipped for life and leadership in his generation. The boys know that. They are all eager to learn and many of them will take the matter in their own hands if permission is refused. The wise father instead of thwarting a wholesome ambition will see to it that his boy learns to fly from responsible and experienced teachers.

—Chicago Tribune Editorial.

# RICHARD H. HILL, SEC. AT HOWARD, DIES IN HOSPITAL

## Brilliant Aide Of Mordecai Johnson Was Lincoln Graduate, Class Of '38

WASHINGTON, July 27 (ANP)—Richard Hurst Hill, 33, secretary of Howard university and noted educator and theologian dies Wednesday night in the Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, after an illness of ten weeks.

At the time he was stricken, various stories concerning his illness were circulated and only after a series of phone calls that it was learned of the serious nature of Mr. Mill's illness.

Of a noted religious and professional family he was of the sixth generation of clergy and the third son of a third generation to graduate from Lincoln university, Penna.

He was born December 12, 1905 in Baltimore, Md., and educated there and in Washington public schools. He was graduated from Lincoln in 1938, cum laude and held B.D. and S.T.B. degree. Prior to going to Howard, he was a Baptist minister in charge of a church in West Virginia.

Mr. Hill taught in the School of Religion at Howard before becoming executive secretary to the president. In July, 1938, he was promoted to the position of Secretary of the University, which job he held when stricken with his fatal illness.

Noted as a debater and peach advocate, beginning while he was in college Mr. Hill carved for himself a niche in the world of speakers. In 1927, through a national competitive examination, he was selected the only colored member of a delegation sent to study conditions in Russia. While an undergraduate he won many prizes for debating and was one of the founders of the first Interracial Internationall Debates. A member of the N.A.A.C.P., Alpha fraternity and active in Y. M.C.A. work, Mr. Hill was a popular figure in civic and educational circles.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Hilda Anderson Hill and a number of brothers and sisters. Funeral services will in all probability be held in the Howard university chapel.

## 35 Signatures Are Needed to Bring Up Anti-Lynching Bill

WASHINGTON, July 27 (ANP)—If Congressman Joseph Gavagan of New York succeeds in getting 35 more signatures to his anti-lynching bill, that petition will be brought before the house before adjournment. It is necessary to have 218 signatures to the petition before the bill can be brought to the floor.

In the senate, Wagner and Van Nuys believe that the anti-lynching bill will be reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee before the end of this session. If the house passes it before adjournment, it will then be ready for consideration by the senate when congress convenes in January, 1940. It is generally considered the political significance of 1940.

HARD-HEADED MEN AND COLD FACTS

"At a meeting of the Advanced School of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, three leading industrialists and a banker attacked American educators on the ground that 'they had let the business man down by neglecting their responsibility to teach appreciation of the existing social order." This is a remarkable statement.

"The business men, it will be noticed, did not undertake to argue with the teachers, did not attempt to prove that the existing social order is good. They merely announced that the teachers have a 'responsibility to like the social order and to make their classes like it.

"Would these same business men say to their doctors, 'Look here, I know that my kidneys are wheezy and that a destructive critic might insist, I'll soon be dead. But I've come to you for a cheerful report. It's your responsibility to make me think that my kidneys are as good as new.

"Of course, the business men can take the stand that they pay the salaries of teachers, and therefore they have a right to ask for any sort of teaching they want. But they also pay the fees of the doctors. And they don't ask for reassuring medicine; they ask for correct medicine.

"Why should the social sciences be the one field in which they don't want the truth? Why should the teacher be the one expert who is paid to conceal what he knows?

"At the same meeting, Mark Jones of the Akron Belting Company asked the teachers whether they will allow the current widespread impression to prevail among business men that teachers are persistently questioning the social usefulness of the enterprise system."

"Again, would Mr. Jones say to his doctor, "Are you going to let me leave this office under the impression that you are persistently questioning the usefulness of kidneys?' The doctor, I suppose would answer, 'I am only questioning the usefulness of your kidneys, not of all kidneys. I am telling you that your kidneys don't work any too well. If you'll pay attention, perhaps we can improve them."—Herbert Agar in the Louisville Conrier-Journal.

SILK PRODUCTION WILL BE TRIED IN ALABAMA

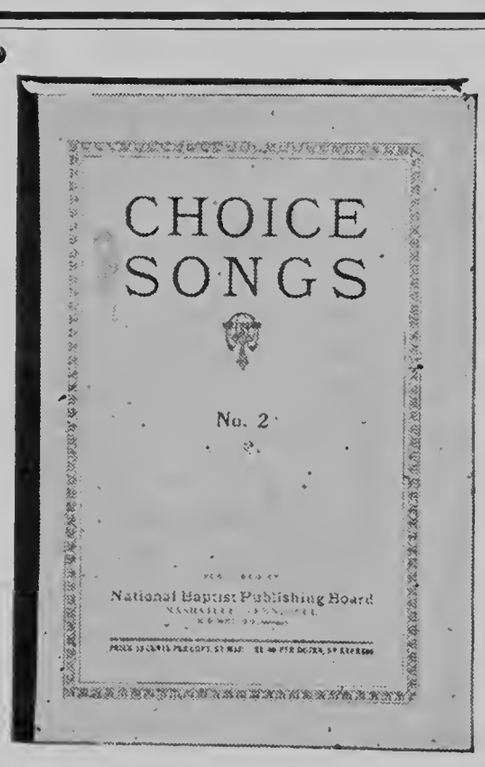
Alabama, with convict labor, is setting out to retry an experiment first begun by King James I of England in 1619—to produce silk in America.

"It isn't going to cost the state a thing, except convict labor, and there's more of that than we can utilize," said Col. W. E. Persons, chief of corrections and institutions.

A contract has been signed with a New York firm whereby the state agrees to devote 20 acres to the production of 20,000 white mulberry trees, on which silkworms feed.

The state will cultivate and tend the trees with convicts, the Eastern corporation furnishing certified eggs from which the silk-spinners will be produced.

Dr. Ludwig Harpootlian of Brooklyn, represented to Persons as one of the nations outstanding sericulturists, will supervise the project at Atmore State Prison Farm, 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.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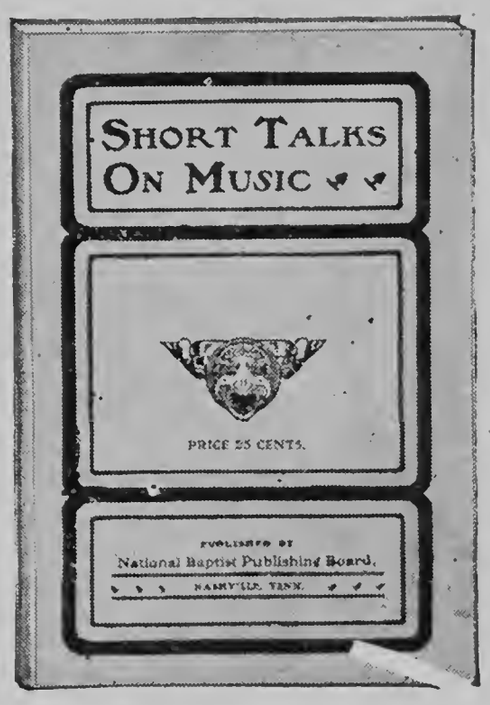


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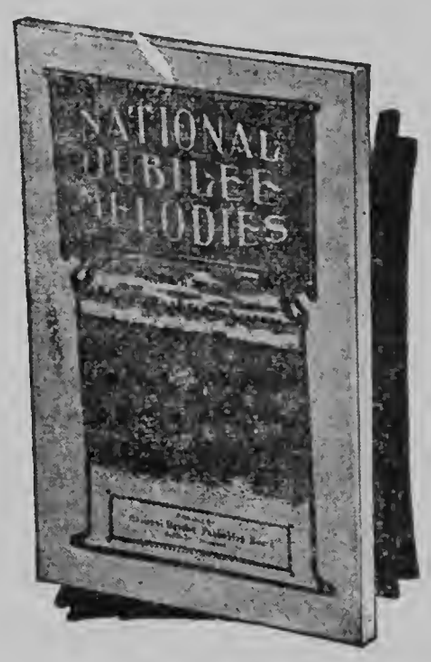


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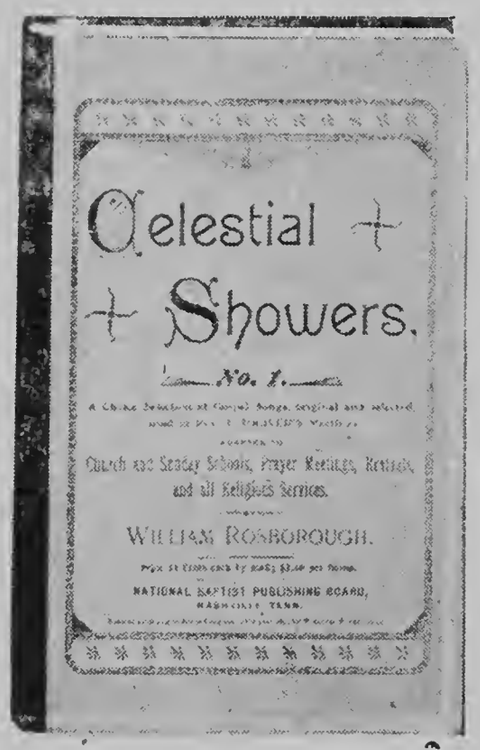


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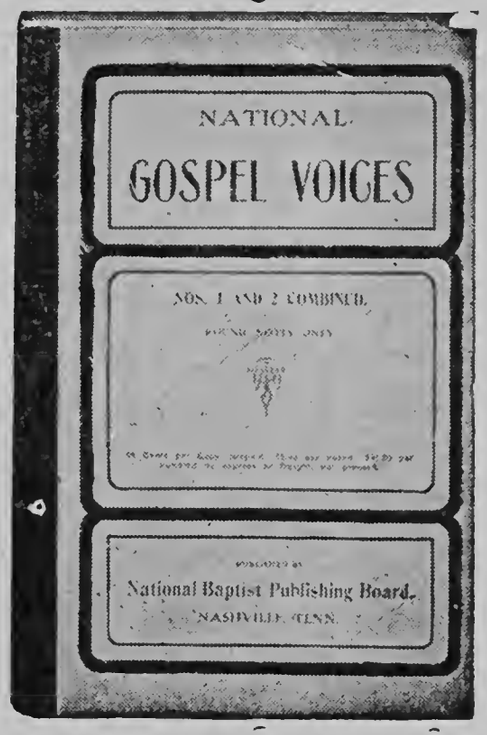


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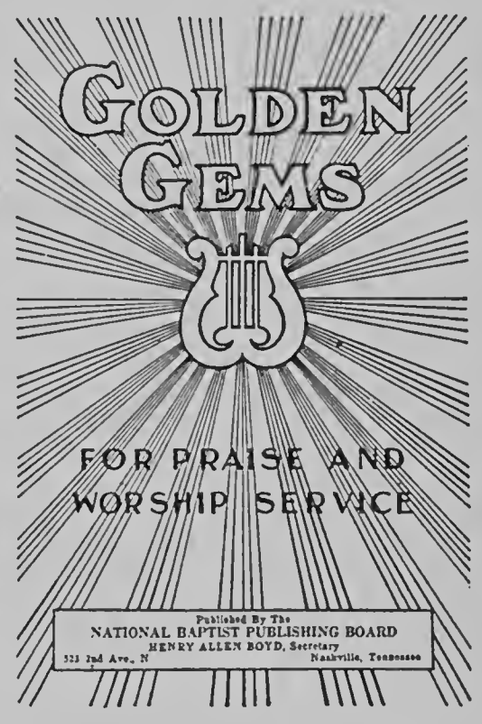


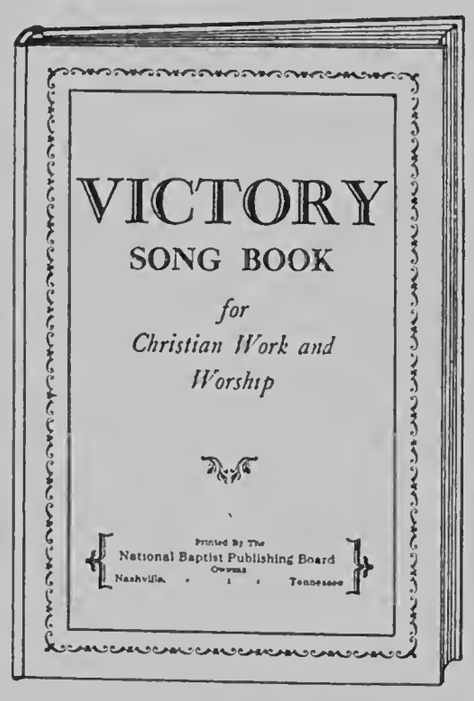


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### TESTS SHOW MEAT NEEDN'T BE COOKED WITH THE BONE

The old fashioned theory that meat always is better when cooked with the bone has been disproved by recent experiments. For instance, at the University of Minnesota a group of men and women were asked to taste samples of meat, half of which were cooked with the bone, and half with the bone removed. Results showed that the boneless roasts were just as juicy and flavorsome, if not more so, than those cooked with the bone.

### PICNICS—STREAMLINED

Christian Science Monitor: The "open" season for meals is now well advanced, and the sport of picnicking is being enthusiastically pursued. At the same time, the public would seem to be coming to the conclusion that, as a recent editorial comment in the Times of London put it, picnicking "reaches its rarest heights of enjoyment when it is a by-product, and not an end in itself."

For the old-fashioned picnic, which was the grand climax of the day, which spread its table in the wilderness with a sumptuousness that would have done credit to the diningroom "mahogany" of any gourmet, is largely no more. People are more inclined to hike, and ramble, and tour, and to eat only, literally and figuratively by the way. The picnic may still be "the thing" to them, but lies in the scamper and not in the hamper.

Whether the change is for better or worse is a futile question which will engage the attention only of those who some day intend to go. The true picnicker is taking his picnics as he finds them and leaving the unspoiled meadow the same way.

### EXTENSION PERSONNEL

Under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, the Cooperative Extension Service was set up on July 1, 1914, with 1,613 workers. At the beginning of the current year 1939, there were 8,680 extension workers. Serving the farmers in the 3,000 counties in the United States and including the agents in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are 4,074 argricultural agents and their assistants as compared to 881 in 1914. Working with homemakers in these counties are 2,136 home demonstration agents and their assistants, which has developed from the original group of 389 women on the rolls in 1914. County 4-H club agents were not employed in 1914 but now 278 men and women are located in the counties to devote their entire time to the work of 4-H clubs. From a nucleus of 50 Negro extension agents working in the field on July 1, 1914, the number has grown to 504 extension agents devoting all their efforts to the benefit of the Negro farm family in the South. To support the work of the county extension agent and keep the machinery running smoothly, 622 administrators and supervisors are required in 1939 as compared to 162 in 1914. In addition, the services of 1,570 subject-matter specialists are now available as compared to 221 in 1914. (Extension Service Review, June.)

### GARDEN TRACTOR

Farm Machinery and Epuipment (June) reports a new small tractor, weighing only 104 pounds, for use in the truck patch or flower garden. This little tractor has only one wheel and its 1 1-2 h. p. motor is mounted directly inside the wheel where practically all its power is utilized to pull or push different attachments. The tractor rides on a corrugated hard rubber tire six inches wide.

### MISSOURI POULTRY PRODUCE PLANT

According to the Missouri Ruralist (June 24) "Missouri has the largest poultry produce plant in the world, the Producers Produce Company, a Missouri Farmers Association cooperative. "The plant, started 17 years ago, has paid $45,000,000 to Missouri farmers for produce, and has returned $950,000 to the members of the co-operative in dividends. Two operations of this plant are outstanding. Poultry is picked by the wax dip method in a large unit that will handle 15,000 chickens a day at top capacity. It takes only 33 minutes for a chicken to go through the packing plant. The other operation is breaking the eggs. Only No. 2 eggs are broken. Either the mixed yolks and whites are sold or either one separately. From 1,000 to 1,500 cases a day can be handled in the breaking department. The eggs are candled and subjected to expert inspection after they are broken. All produce is picked up through local exchanges, about 90 in all."

### RATS!

A whisper of infection in one or two corners of the country has caused officials of the United States public health service to warn that rats can spread disease, including bubonic plague and typhus.

Another whisper of infection and we shall find ourselves in a full-fledge campaign to bat the rat, which would be useful work even though there were no threats of epidemics.

Of all rodents that infest the haunts of men, rats are the boldest. They will nip the ears of sleeping babies, kill lambs and even grown sheep. Hagenbeck once killed three elephants crippled by hungry rats. Rats have been known to destroy dams and weaken houses, to gnaw holes in Uncle Sam's mail bags and destroy the mail. Our proud in modern sanitation is somewhat dampened by the fact that rats are on the increase throughout the world.

The immediate benefit to be obtained by fighting the rat is the saving of resources. One authority says every one of the 150 million rats in the United States costs every citizen $1.50 apiece annually—Maine Dispatch.

### MINTED PEARS WITH ROASTS

Minted pears with roast veal or lamb—that's something! Simmer canned pears in their juice to which you have added a few drops of green coloring and a third of a cup of granulated sugar for each two cups of juice. Add an eight of a teaspoon of cinnamon and a quarter of a teaspoon of oil of peppermint. After cooking four minutes, carefully remove the pears and let then cool on a platter.

## A Good Time Was Had By All of the Insurance Men and Women at National Convention This Year

### Highlights of Social Activities Engaged in By "Tired Business Men" Given By ANP Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (ANP)—It is Monday morning. It is not just another Monday----it is Monday after a week crammed to the brim with rubbing elbows with America's keenest business minds and their associates. At 8:15—much to early for ye scribe to make it—the N. N. I. A. delegation to the 19th annual convention answered the "all abroad" call of the conductor on a special train out of this "City of the Angels."

Methinks the good-byes of the four score men and women were a little reluctant. For Los Angeles threw open its arms and hugged them close for a full week, for one breathless round after another of fun that added zest to sessions, for treats of a kind that can only be found in the Golden West. And they were welcome and appreciative guests. Los Angeles will remember them a long, long time. There is one reason for success of the whole: Reciprocity, the exchange of hospitality and graciousness between hosts and guests.

The convention really began at the train, a fleet of Golden State cars driven by the courtesy committee parked just outside the palm bordered avenue to the station entrance, whisked visitors to hotels and homes. Not before both amateur and professional photographers conducted a play in poses—not before everyone wanted to know "that man in the ten gallon sombrero." It turned out to be one N. H. Martin of Tampa, Fla., who headed the "night lifers" on the trip west, who broke all the rules in taking money out of California by his luck with the "hosses" and who was the life of one party after another.

Among smart ladies in the crowd were Mrs. B. T. Bradshaw in black satin travel dress, and Mrs. J. B. Strickland in black tailored pin striped suit with a pair of foxes that did things for the suit—Mrs. Strickland is vice president of Excelsior Life, and Mrs. Bradshaw is wife of the president of Virginia Mutual Benefit Life.

Registration that afternoon at Golden State Mutual brought more laughs and laughter. Significantly enough, the last man to find his way to the desk was one A. F. Herndon of the Atlanta Life Insurance company—the same gent that we left in Alberqurque eating chilli. The story goes that Mr. Herndon caught the train—on another train of course, that hailed the special—Then there was that tall man, H. L. Street, and Mrs. Street, also tall, of Louisville, who proved to be one of the most popular couples at the convention, both possessing a keen sense of humor—and naturalness.

But, here—I'd better get down to brass tacks of what was done and who did it. Wednesday afternoon, officers of the host company rounded up officers of the N. N. I. A. and took them out to Hollywood—every pretty girl's ambition—to see some of the stars in action (and that's the first time a Negro delegation has been so fortunate.) Trips were made possible through arrangements with studio executives by Golden State executives.

The group that went to Walter Wanger's United Artists' lot saw Loretta Young and David Nevin in action—for the filming of a production to be released soon, and those who went to Fox 20th Century saw one of Charlie Chan's new pictures in production.

In the party to United Artists were Messrs. and Mmes. L. C. Blount, Detroit; B. T. Bradshaw, Richmand, Va.; F. A. Toomer, Atlanta; C. L. Towns, Richmond; George A. Beavers, Jr., Normon O. Houston, Los Angeles; F. A. Young, Louisiana A. T. Spaulding, Durham, N. C. In the party to 20th Century-Fox were C. R. Alexander, Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Kelso, Memphis; M. S. Stuart, Memphis; P. P. Creuzot, New Orleans; J. E. Smith, Louisville; Miss Mamie Hickerson, Chicago; E. J. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. H. H. Towles, Mrs. S. P. Johnson, all of Los Angeles.

Thursday afternoon and Thursday evening, parties of delegates toured the CBS studios out in Hollywood and were guests of the 7:15 broadcast of Joe E. Brown. Following the broadcast a score or more of conventioneers got together in the Memo club, popular night spot, for cocktails—They included Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Kelso, Messrs. and Mmes A. W. Willis, F. A. Toomer, Green, George A. Beavers, Jr., N. O. Houston, Mrs. J. B. Strickland, Miss Mamie Hickerson and C. R. Ransom.

Friday evening, delegates really let themselves go---What with convention business over, and officers for the ensuing year elected---with the "California Rhythm Rascals" swinging popular tunes, the visitors "swung out" with California in the Elks' ballroom--- most beautiful in the West with a revolving ball in the dome that gave the illusion of moonlit sky. Couples strayed upstairs to the cocktail lunge or out into the softly lighted patio to chat with new and old friends. At two, the swingsters put up their instruments and headed for their homes, and the merrymakers found their several abodes and beds until Saturday morning.

Saturday morning at nine, sightseeing buses loaded with the N. N. I. A. entourage and Golden Staters of every denomination wadded their way through Hollywood and Beverly Hills to see the shops and sites that give Hollywood so much a personality of its own, to "oh" and "ah" at the beauty of Beverly Hills, and then off to Cabrillo beach.

Baseball, swimming, barbecue, photo-ing and all the other pastimes that belong to a picnic pervated the general comraderie that kept the hours racing during the entire convention. The picnic celebrated the 14th anniversary of Golden States as well as honored the N. N. I. A.

But Sunday was the fitting climax to a glorious week. Sunday was the day everyone lived the week through for! Sunday brought the trip to the "Magic Isle of the Pacific," Catalina island! Sunday morning at nine, some 80 N. N. I. A. guests and Golden Staters were ushered up the gangplank of the S. S. Cataline--- who lifted anchor at 9:30 for the 22 mile trip.

Aboard the pleasure boat, we did the rounds of deck, ballroom and barroom---- in the latter ever so often one A. W. Willis could be seen with whomever else "felt that way" downing a "Tom Collins." In fact, the bar tender developed a real affection for Mr. Willis----believe Mr. Willis hails from Memphis.

In the ballroom, we swung awhile with Dee Hodge leading the party off----Others wended their way to the music, the Bradshaws, Atty. J. Leonard Lewis of Afro-American Life who didn't get in until Wednesday night about an hour before time for his public address; with Mrs. Lewis, F. A. Young of Louisiana who dropped his wife a card every few minutes, and whom everyone will remember in a bathing suit!

From the upper deck, W. C. Buford of Louisville quit snoring and talking (and he can really do both right well at the same time) long enough to come below and trip lightly despite his 200 or more pounds.

Met at the Catalina dock, the entire retinue was taken in buses to the Congo club for dinner---with music and all that. Reports have it that Friend Buford ate three dinners ----(I wasn't at that end of the table.) Host and hostess for the party on the island were the Clarence Fullbright---- Mr. Fullbright being identified with the Catalina Visitors Country club.

Then came the skyline drive---Up and around the mountainous island to look down on one shade of postcard blue blending into another, where white sand beaches ended in a green sea that became blue as it left the shore. There followed an half hour to shop in Catalina curio places, and then the ride in the glass bottom boat across the aquatic gardens of the Pacific. Four-thirty and the boat is off again to Los Angeles, where packing must be done for the train the next morning. But not before a party of tireless conventioneers went to Chinatown for the evening meal. And who can forget H. L. Street's and A. W. Willis' refusal to try any of the Chinese dishes that they didn't recognize in good old American terms----With Street the Oriental food set up a nostalgia for plackeyed peas----which Willis was sure they didn't sell in Beale street of his native Memphis.

This is much too long, and yet so very short to recount even sparingly the personals and personalities that charmed the Southland for a week.

Afterthought: the only thing N. H. Martin lost was a golf game. He shared defeat with N. O. Houston at the hands of Atty. Lewis and F. A. Toomer on the links of the Santa Catalina Visitors Country club The results were three to two. Meet you in Baltimore in '40. Adios!

## JAMES A. COBB LOSES HOWARD U. SUIT FOR SALARY

WASHINGTON, July 20 (ANP)—Howard university won its case against former Judge James A. Cobb when the district court of appeals ruled in favor of the university's dismissal of Judge Cobb as dean of the law school, in a decision handed down here this week.

Justice Rutledge wrote the opinion, his first since he ascended the bench. Judge Cobb's claim that he was entitled to hold his place for life failed, Justice Rutledge said, because the act incorporating the university gave the trustees power to "remove any professor—when the interest of the university shall require it."

Judge Cobb claimed that he was dismissed because he opposed certain appropriations for the school in testimony before a congressional committee.

The appeal ends a bitter fight being waged against the school by Judge Cobb, who had been associated with the institution for a number of years.

## RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE HELD BY CHICAGO GROUP

CHICAGO, July 27 (ANP)—Delegates from civic, labor, religious women's and other organizations met last Saturday at Wabash Avenue, YMCA in a formal conferenee on race relaltions. Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of the 2nd ward was the chairman, and a round-table discussion on democracy and race relations was conducted by George R. Arthur, executive director, Wabash Avenue, "Y" and advisor of the Rosenwald fund.

The conference program will be of great value to the Illinois, State committee established by the last legislature and given a fund to $10,000 to study urban Negro conditions. Five representatives, five senators and three members-at-large, all appointed by Governor Horner, will comprise this committee. Officers of the conferenee sponsoring committee were Ald Dickerson, chairman; Max Kopstein, vice-chairman; Lillian Summers treasure, and Dorothy Munselle, Secretary

## "STAY IN AMERICA"

(Continued from Page 1)

now true, but there is still much to be desired.

"We hear much of your so-called back-to-Africa movements over there but my advice to you is to stay right where you are and take advantage of the opportunities right here where you are," he advised. "Here in America you have opportunities for learning modern manufacturing methods that we do not have in Africa. You can learn, and you should learn to be able to manufacture practically everything you need. You need to concentrate on establishing industries on a large scale to make jobs for yourselves.

"I am very glad to see and meet so many of you who are engaged in manufacturing already. From my own personal experience this is the only practical solution to the unemployment problem and where you live in such a large community as Harlem, with such a tremendous purchasing power, you have a wonderful opportunity.

"In Africa, we already have sufficient labor. What we need is direct outlets for our raw materials. We produce most of the cocoa used in the world, as well as other products. You have labor and machinery. There is nothing to prevent us from buying and selling to each other and exchanging our products.

"I want to congratulate you, in concluding, for having a dreamer amongst you—a man of vision—who can see the great possibilities of cooperative production and distribution and has had the ability to create the great Negro Industrial Fair as an outlet for your products."

Mrs. Shackleford is not only a business woman in her own right but a connoisseur of African arts and crafts. She told, very modestly of the tremendous difficulties that her husband had met and overcome on his way to the top, and how he has become the leading industrialist and largest employed of labor in Negeria. The most influential natives, because of his honesty and dependability, she said, now come to him daily for advice and counsel.

The Shacklefords' interest include minerals, a water transportation company, gasoline stations and bread factories. He is known in Nigeria as "The Bread King."

The meeting was presided over by Ralph O. Gothard, executive director of the Guild. At the conclusion of the talks by the honored guests, responses were made by David Doles, Dr. Bayen, I. Sharp, Benjamin F. Thomas, Ernest L. Dimitry, Lucius L. Delaney and Mrs. W. Roe Carter.

Mr. Gothard explained how the idea of the Negro Industrial Fair was started—after 76 different kinds of products were found being manufactured in Harlem. In addition to the products of Race manufacturned in Harlem. In addition to the products of Race manufacturers, there will be a Hall of Science and Invention, a Hall of Fame, and an African arts and crafts exhibit.

The discoveries of the famed Dr. George W. Carver will be the center of attraction of the exhibit, it is believed and preparations are being made to entertain more than 100,000 visitors this year. The fair will run as long as the World's fair.

## FOOD MUCH HIGHER

(Continued from Page 1)

As to prices of farm products in international trade, Dr. Thomsen says "the United States has changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, yet hesitates to accept imports of industrial goods with which foreigners can make payments on their debts owed to us and at the same time pay for agricultural commodities imported from the United States. Thus, we might say that one reason prices of farm products are lower than pre-war is that we have not learned that international trade necessitates a 2-way flow of goods."

Dr. Thomsen points out that of course many factors have influenced changes in prices of farm products since the pre-war years: monetary and other factors affecting the general price level, changes in population, industrial activity and consumer purchasing power in the United States, changes in international trade and foreign demand conditons and changes in both the domestic and foreign supplies of farm products.

"Every one of these conditions," he says, "has contributed importantly to the determination of the present level of farm product prices compared with pre-war." He cites the reduced foreign demand for farm products, and increased cost of domestic distribution as two important changes.

## TERRACES PREVENT

(Continued from Page 1)

crops, and gully dams are part of an erosion control program which he is demonstrating in cooperation with the Freeport project of the United States soil conservation service and the extension service, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

He has also increased his pasture, fenced in his timber, and applied lime to every acre of tillable land.

Practices similar to this are being carried on by thousands of Illinois farmers who are cooperating with the extension service of the College of Agriculture in its coordinated soil improvement and erosion control project.

## FLEXIBLE FARM

(Continued from Page 1)

has often caused disagreements under oral leasing.

Another matter of concern to the landlord and tenant is the annual renewal of their contract. Leasing from year to year is a prevalent tenure practice. In many cases, Farm Security Administration officials say, this procedure works to the disadvantage of both parties. Tenants hesitate to initiate crop rotations; landlords hesitate to make changes or repairs in buildings which may not be needed by succeeding tenants.

To provide for such cases the "Flexible Farm Lease" contains an "automatic renewal" clause. This clause in effect causes the lease to remain in full force until either party wishes to terminate his contract.

Experience has shown that the use of a lease of this kind makes for better protection of the landlord's property and for more security for the tenant and his family.

## A NEW FRONTIER

—a man and a woman and two Negro Field Supervisors over seven and eight states respectively.

The Farm Security Administration with about twenty-three rural housing projects are increasing the number of Negro nurses, home economists and farm managers.

In each of the Southern States there are from twenty to thirty-five Jeanes Supervisors whose functions are such that they are practically assistant county superintendents of education in charge of Negro schools. These highly trained women exercise a high degree of authority in selecting teachers and in curricula making.

All of the afore-mentioned workers have cars for carrying on their work, for which they receive upkeep wholly or in part and their status gives them both prestige and influence in their county and state.

Passing from the official group to the opportunities which are open as private operators many examples are convincing that hard, conscientious work with an objective has its reward.

Of the 654,000 Negro farm operators in the cotton states, 122,000 are owners of 10,533,682 acres of land valued at $207,932,597. These farms vary in size from two or three acres to as much as 4,000. Most of the owners made small down cash payments or else began as tenants or renters.

What these men have done, others can and are doing. Some years ago, a farmer in Texas started with less than $100.00 and when he died three years ago he left his daughter, who is a Wiley gradute, to manage the 4,000-acre farm and she, with the aid of her mother, is doing an excellent job.

Contrast this with an offer which was made to a couple of graduates in agriculture to become managers of a large farm on a basis which assured them a larger share of the returns. They said they "didn't care to leave the city."

There are many opportunities for strong, well-trained college men to organize farmers into marketing cooperatives as well as to become managers on a share basis with work stock, implements, etc., provided.

Through the AAA, the government is helping the Southern farmer to increase income and yields through three types of payments and that alone gives an edge to the farmer over that which was available six years ago.

Aside from the fact that there is great need for finding new employment outlets another reason of equal importance is expressed in the recent report of National Emergency Council to President Roosevelt on Economic conditions in the South. The report says:

"As long as the agricultural worker cannot gain assurance of a continuing existence on the farm, he remains a threat to the job, the wages, and the working conditions of the industrial worker."

The urgent need to help the farmer towards that "assurance" is trained leadership and many of our colleges and universities are properly equipped to help supply that need.

By increasing my courtesy toward others, I increase mine own happiness.

# INSURANCE MEN END CONVENTION IN LOS ANGELES

## P. P. Creuzot Of New Orleans Is New President; Go To Baltimore In '40

LOS ANGELES, July 27—(ANP)—P. P. Creuzot, D. D. S., secretary, Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, was unanimously elected president of the National Negro Insurance Association at the close of the 19th annual session in Los Angeles last Friday evening.

C. L. Townes, vice president and secretary, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company ,Richmond, was re-elected secretary of the association for the third consecutive year. L. C. Blount, outgoing president under whose leadership the organization has progressed rapidly during the past year, was elected chairman of the executive committee for the ensuing year.

Baltimore was chosen as the meeting place for the 20th annual conerson, Jr., president, Golden State writers' association of Maryland as host upon the invitation tendered by C. R. Alexander.

Other officers of the convention are first vice president, J. R. Smith, vice president and agency director, Domestic Life and Accident Insurance company, Louisville; second vice president, C. R. Alexander, Underwriters' Association, Baltimore; third vice president, William Nickerson, Jr.fi president, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles; fourth vice president, Dr. J. W. Kelso, medical director, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis.

Also C. B. Andrews, secretary-treasurer, Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, treasurer; C. N. Walker, assistant agency director, Atlanta Life Insurance Companyfi chaip surance Company, chaplain; Miss Mamie Hickerson, statistician, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago, statistician.

General counsel, Atty. J. L. Lewis, general counsel and vice president, Afro-American Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville; actuary, Asa T. Spaulding, assistant secretary and actuary of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, and historian, M. S. Stuart, vice president, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis.

## Check WPA Teachers Who Went On Strike

WASHINGTON, July 27 (ANP)—Members of the House are interested in having th names of all WPA teachers who take part in the one-day stoppage planned by the Teachers Union in New York City. Hirman Burton, of the Woodrum WPA committee's investigation staff made the announcement to New York administrator Brehon Somervell. It is reported that 10.000 WPA teachers were called upon to quit work for the day and join in the half-day demonstration of protest against the newly effective Federal relief act.

Thomastown (Ga.) Times: "This country will never have another depression," declared a New Dealer. Please mister, don't tell us this one is going to last always.

Detroit Free Press: There is a certain joy in conscious ignorance of a subject. One doesn't need to have an opinion.

# RACE PREJUDICE IS BORN OF IGNORANCE, SAYS NOTED LEADER

## Philadelphian Sees Cure In Proper Education of Americans

PHILADELPHIA, July 27 (ANP)—Racial and religious prejudice originates in ignorance, said Dr. John P. Turner, a member of the board of education, Monday as he voiced his distaste for intolerance through the American Friend's Service committee.

"You and I are born," he said, "under environmental conditions that instill into us beliefs, notions and convictions. Because my mother and father were protestants. I grew up a protestant.

"Yours may have been Catholic or Jew We may be reared to feel we are superior to our next-door neighbor, or that the race to which we belong is better than another race. In that way, the young mind starts on its wraped journey of the superiority complex."

But, he pointed out, this need not be the ease.

"That the man of tomorrow may be as free as possible from prejudices," he stated, "the boys and girls of today should be reared in an atmosphere of fine human interests."

"In such an atmosphere, he said, "Jew and Gentile, Negro and Caucasian will know each other's joys and sorrows, each other's triumphs and defeats.

"The American ideal of fair play and justice for all will be greaty aided by beginning to help children know each other.

"All of this may be summed up in one word—education."

He conended with a statement that it must be insisted that children learn the rights of others.

## Supreme Chancellor Of Pythians Will Visit Cuban Lodges

CHICAGO, July 27 (ANP)—Atty. S. A. T. Watkins of this city, supreme chancellor, Knights of Pythias left last Monday for the South, enroute to Cuba, where he will visit lodges and set up new bodies which are awaiting his arrival. He stopped off in Jacksonville, Fla., to confer with the order's attorney, S. D. McGill.

In Miami, he visited Mrs. Emma J. Colyer, supreme worthy instructress, and on Friday sailed for Cuba, arriving there July 22. A reception committee, headed by Sir James H. Deveaux, met the supreme chancellor, his wife, Mrs. Watkins, who accompanied him on the trip. If time permits, he will visit lodges in West Indies. He will return in time for the K. of P. supreme convention which meets Aug. 15 in Detroit.

## Annual Negro Day In N. Carolina

MANTEO, N. C., July 27 (ANP)—A crowd estimated at 2,000 persons was present last Friday night at Waterside theatre to take part in the observance of second annual Negro day, featuring Paul Green's historical drama, "The Lost Colony" The observance date was set aside by Governor Clyde Hoey and sponsors of the event included Dr. James E. Shepherd, Pres. North Carolina College for Negroes; Dean J. L. Tilley, Mrs. L. B. Yancey and Dr. N. C. Newbold. Four choruses, composed of 200 singers from Durham, Raleigh, Elizabeth City and Manteo, furnished music.

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# Organized Farmers Meet At Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 25-27


# THE MODERN FARMER

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# Pres. Leon Harris' Address To Teachers College

## COOPERATION WITH RURAL PROGRESS

**BORDENTOWN, N. J.,—The address by Leon R. Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, at the Convention of the National Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Association, was well received by the members of that body and is published herewith by request.**

The address follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—

"GREATER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EFFICIENCY THROUGH COOPERATION"

My knowledge and my experience will not permit me to advise you how Vocational Education Efficiency may be increased by your cooperation with each other. The fact that you have organized this national association is proof that you

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## DES MOINES, IOWA, NAMED

### Gets Award as Fifth City for Stamp Plan Test

Selection of Des Moines, Iowa, as the fifth city in which the food order stamp plan for distributing surpluses through normal channels of trade will be inaugurated was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Decision to try out the plan in Des Moines followed conferences there last week between representatives of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and representatives of local welfare agencies, public officials, and members of the wholesale and retail food trades.

Des Moines, a concentrated trading area in a leading farm section, is reported as unusually well adapt-

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## TEXAS WOMAN MANAGER

### Has Four Thousand Eight Hundred Acre Farm

THOMPSON, Texas,—(ANP)—Three women, a mother and two daughters, are carrying on a farming operation here in Fort Benn County which certainly ranks with big business and they are accomplishing the task with rare success. Mrs. Y. U. Jones, Miss Beatrice M. Jones and Miss Willa Jones direct and manage the operation of a farm comprising 4,800 acres.

When Y. U. Jones, widely known planter and cattleman, died here a few years ago, there was some apprehension among his friends as to the future of the large estate he had built up. Farming and the

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## Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright Purchase 160-Acre Farm

FRANKLIN, Tennessee, (Special)—There has just come to light here an unusual accomplishment by a member of the minority group in just five years of labor. The facts are these: Mr. William Cartwright and his wife, Amanda, residing out from the city in Williamson County, were tenants on a farm belonging to a Mr. Elsworth Daniels, a white farmer of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, and their son Joe, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, accepted the challenge to till the soil and took an option to purchase the land. They worked conscientiously, untiringly and now they are the proud owners of this one hundred and sixty acres of land. The white farmer lived up to his contract, accepted their small but regular payments and at the end of the five years, which was this year, 1939,

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## FARM FUND RESTORED

### One Hundred Nineteen Million Put Into Bill

**WASHINGTON,—The Senate appropriations committee, speeding under preadjournment pressure, rushed to the Senate floor today the session's final appropriation bill carrying funds needed to maintain the administration's farm-price program.**

The measure—the third deficiency bill—provided for appropriations totaling about $135,000,000 more than the $54,000,000 provided by the House.

Senator Adams (D.) of Colorado acting chairman of the appropriations group, obtained immediate consideration even before senators knew just how much the bill contained.

CUT IS RESTORED.

In it, however, was most of the

(Continued on Page 16)

## FCA NEGRO MEMBERS

### Race Individuals Making Excellent Record Is Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—"Many of our best Negro farmers are member-borrowers of Farm Credit Administration lending services," states Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor of the FCA. Mr. King has recently returned from a tour of seven southern states, visiting farms of Negro members of production credit and national farm loan associations. Mr. King says that thousands of colored farmers throughout the region visited are benefiting from Federal land bank, production credit, and emergency crop loans.

The Negro representative of the Farm Credit Administration found that colored member-borrowers are not only making a good reputation as credit risks but they are also re-

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## LOUISIANS ARE SAYING: 'THEY HAVE SOMETHING THERE,'

### As State Rural Normal's $400,000 Building Program Nears Completion

By K. F. Hewins

Ruston, La., August 4—Visitors are joining in the chorus with residents at Grambling to assert "they've got something there." They mean buildings and appurtenances thereto, which "must be seen to be appreciated."

Grambling is the seat of Louisiana's state Rural Normal school for Negroes, located about six miles west of Ruston. Since last December, the state board of education and the PWA practically have rebuilt the Grambling school at a cost of $400,000, and the WPA will cover

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## ARKANSANS WIN JUDGING CONTEST AT N.F.A. MEET

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,—The fifth annual conference of the Association of New Farmers of America, meeting at the New Jersey Manual Training school here ended its business sessions in Aug. with the awarding of prizes and honors to participating teams in the various contests.

The awards were made by Donald F. Fenn of the department of agriculture at Hampton institute, Va. The most popular event during the four-day conference was the produce and live-stock judging contest in which the prospective farmers have the opportunity to put to practice their knowledge acquired in the study of vocational agriculture. The herds and crops used for the contest were those of Rutgers university.

The highest award for judging went to the team from Arkansas. Second and third places went to Georgia and Alabama teams, respectively.

The highest individual judging

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## GETS SOUTH CAROLINA TO ADOPT NEGRO BOOKS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

### Small Town Tutor Credited With Placements

COLUMBIA, S. C. (By I. M. A. Myers for ANP)—South Carolina State Department of Education has adopted Negro books for the first five grades in elementary schools. The books are written by noted Negro authors. The list was approved after some study by a committee of selection of state adopted books upon suggestions of Miss Thomas, state supervisor of elementary education. She is a ranking member of the department of education of South Carolina.

The whole matter of placing

(Continued on Page 15)

## FAMILY GETS 96-ACRE TRACT THROUGH FSA

By James C. Dickerson

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mr. and Mrs. Davy Jones of Kerrville, Tenn., not far from Memphis, were the recipients of a 96-acre farm recently. They were all smiles when they were apprized of the fact by the Farm Security administration.

They and their 11 children will

(Continued on Page 16)

## Calling All Delegates and Visitors to the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, October 25-27, 1939.

**The National Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will meet in its tenth annual session at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, October 25-27, 1939. All Units of the Federation are requested to elect delegates at the earliest opportunity. All state and regional farm groups affiliated with our organization are requested to appoint their representatives and send the names of those who will attend to our office. Visitors and officials of state and federal agricultural departments who plan to attend the Convention should communicate with us not later than September 1st. Suitable arrangements will be made to entertain all delegates and visitors. All farmers of our group and all interested in the welfare and progress of colored farmers are cordially invited.**

**Arrange to attend the greatest Convention of organized Negro farmers in America.**

**Yours for United Colored Farmers,**

LEON R. HARRIS, Pres. Box 285 Moline, Ill

S. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tennessee

## COOPERATION WITH RURAL PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

realize the value of cooperation. You meet and discuss problems of common interest, and, by doing so verify the fact that you are good cooperators. A good cooperator does not wish his neighbor well: he assists,—he helps his neighbor well. I believe you are all good cooperators and I wish your association success.

I do know, however, that you can increase the efficiency of vocational education through cooperation with your students—especially by cooperating with them individually. I have known students who possessed some mighty big ideas,—ideas so large that the only instructor who could grasp them was the one who had a big mind and a big heart.

I remember a student who once remarked to his instructor in Gardening that he believed he could make some extra money that season by growing sweet peppers of the Chinese Giant variety, and by shading the large pods or fruits (whichever is correct) in such a manner that the sun would tinge just certain portions of the surface, could produce a vari-colored product that would look very beautiful. I don't know where the idea came from but the wise instructor realized its worth and together they planned the experiment. It was a big success. He sold those beautiful peppers at prices that ranged from ten to fifty cents apiece.

I believe you will agree that was a fair illustration of increasing the efficiency of vocational education through cooperation.

Yes, let's cooperate with the students individually when possible. Many a student has become a successful farmer because the instructor took an out-of-the-class room interest in his dreams, and gave him a full measure of cooperation. And I think it wise that we also remember this,—a true cooperator can do more good by making a fellowman like HIM well, than he can by making that person like WHAT HE KNOWS WELL.

Then too, I believe you can increase the efficiency of vocational educational through cooperation with the parents of students when possible. Usually, the opportunity to cooperate with parents comes through the students and every advantage should be taken of any opportunity that comes.

A few years ago when Pres. Hoover's Farm Board reigned,—and many farmers were preparing to kiss their farms "Good-by," I visited the Southeastern peanut tobacco belt and found that our farmers in a certain community were offered only one and three-quarter cents per pound for their peanuts farmers' run. At such a price farmers would have hardly been able to have paid their Fertilizer bills. They raised in this community about every variety of peanuts known, but happily, most of the crops were Jumboes and Jumbo peanuts were wholesaleing in Chicago at seven and a half cents. I advised grading the crop but there were many objectors. How could a big crop of peanuts be graded by hand? It was a preposterous idea. But I insisted. These same farmers would sit day in day out, grading by hand, tobacco for which they were getting hardly the cost of production, and it seemed reasonable to me that they could as well grade their peanuts by hand. Knowing that if they did they could get a good price,.....one hundred per cent more than they could get "Farmers' run." To add to my persuading and to make things easier for them, I figured out a home-made apparatus,—a hopper and a rotating belt mounted on a frame, around which the entire family, young and old, big and little could sit and do the grading.

A brilliant student, attending State College came home for the week-end, and of course was asked by his father to participate in the hand grading. He carried to his instructor on his return, a brief apparatus. The instructor and student went to work, improved the idea, and within thirty days a dozen of the things were in use in that community. Those farmers sold their graded product at an average of better than five cents a pound. And best of all, ever since these farmers have been able to obtain the top market price for peanuts. If they don't give them that price they'll grade and get it and better.

This one instructor, by cooperating with that boy, brought a pretty big blessing to an entire community. And note, if you please the extent of that blessing. A community received a lesson in cooperation,—students received a lesson in proper grading and marketing,—both farmers and students learned that some farm conveniences can be made at home,—that you don't have to run to the store for everything,—and some hoggish track buyers learned that there really was a limit to the process of skinning poor Negro farmers. A sure-enough case, don't you think of vocational education being made more efficient through cooperation.

Greater vocational education efficiency. You know, I have found that there are degrees of efficiency,—but whether efficiency counts for anything or not,—much depends on the guy who possesses it. A degree of efficiency that cannot command the respect of those who blunder is valueless to its possessor. You can say what you please, a fellow isn't going to have much respect for what you know if he hasn't much respect for you. The good cooperator.—especially in your positions. Gentlemen. —must really be unselfish. The good cooperator must be efficient in more than his chosen vocation. He must be efficient in manhood and in character.

Efficiency. Having power to act effectually. Competent. Productive of effects.—Gentlemen, my definition for efficiency isn't found in any dictionary,—and now I have come to the point where I do not care whether the eagle is a bird or a beast, just so it suits the text. My definition for efficiency is this:—"Crawling, walking, or running,—but going someway,—somewhere." The efficient person in my estimation is the fellow who goes ahead and does it.

Let's read that theme according to my definition: "Greater Vocational Education Going Somewhere Through Cooperation." Not so bad.

Immediately I think of rural progress. The rural community getting somewhere the farmer going somewhere, Greater vocational education efficiency through cooperation with rural progress!

The rural community progresses as the rural church progresses,—as the rural school progresses,—as the rural cooperative group progresses,—as the rural credit union progresses,—as the rural local farmers' organization progresses. Can we really find ways to cooperate with this rural progress?

I believe all of you realize that you are educating farmers, farm teachers and farm leaders. You are educating few true-to-type specialists. You will educate them to cooperate with rural progress.

The rural church must exist Where there is no church there is no God. Where there is no God there is no integrity, no honor, no love, no civilization. Education those young men to have faith in the community church,—to support the church, not the creed. —a community church, strong and virile, under the care of a clean courageous and conscientious pastor. I favor the sort of a church like we find in some of the communities in rural New England,—which shelters all the creeds and all the Christians under one roof. Our little poor Methodist-bred-and-Methodist-born, and Baptist-washed-and Baptist-ironed churches must pass away. The rural school must continued to progress I want to see the rural school the right kind of a school for the farmer's children. Our organization, the National Federation of Colored Farmers, is advocating now the establishment of a school farm in connection with. and if possible adjacent to every rural high school. We don't want school gardens,—we want sure enough school farms. We want these farms to be model farms supervised by trained agriculturists. We want those farms to be well-supplied and well-managed We want them there beside those rural schools,—to show the sons and daughters of poverty-stricken farmers that a farm need not be a source of miserable living but that it may be a source of happy living. We want them there,—that master—farmers may be trained, reared and educated in our rural communities. We want them there —the beacon lights of rural education. The school farm. We want you teachers of vocational agriculture to help us put it beside every rural high school. It will also mean more positions for trained agriculturists more employment, more lucrative employment for farm boys and girls. Our government recently spent a million and a half dollars on just one model farm colony. There are only five hundred farm families in the colony. The same amount of money would have established a thousand of more school farms and good managers and instructors would have made them model farms in course of time and thousands would have learned much during the process.

The rural credit union, under government supervision, is a good thing. This is cooperative financing. It is extremely valuable to Negro farmers. I hope that whenever and wherever possible you will cooperate with those endeavoring to establish and operate rural credit unions.

I believe in the cooperative movement. I believe Negro farmers in their communities should buy, product and sell cooperatively. Local Units of our organization are urged to study and to practice cooperation. The local Unit is the farmers' Chamber of Commerce,—his business Asso. Such an independent gronp of farmers, —can render valuable assistance to County and Home Demonstration Agents,—to the community school,—and to you who teach agriculture. Through such a group you can feel the pulse of the rural community,—you can discover the cause for failure or retrogression,—and on the other hand,—through such a group you can map the way of progress. I urge you to cooperate in every way possible with the local community farm organization. Such cooperation will make vocational education more efficient,—it will make vocational education go somewhere,—it will make vocational education not only get something done,—but very much done for the welfare of our rural population.

Cooperate with rural progress. —with the farmers you desire to serve. You are teaching and training students richly endowed with uncommon sense,—with keen mother wit,—with more than the average amount of horse-sense.—You are teaching students endowed with an innate love for the soil,—soil made sacred by the tears of their mothers,—by the sweat and blood of their fathers. I hope to see the day, Gentlemen, when these boys,—and when Negro farmers,—parents of these boys will see you as you are,—will see you as you should be,—first, as friends,—who understand their problems,—who know how they feel when crops fail,—when debts cannot be paid,—when the boy must wear the old shoes and the girl the old dress. —also,—as friends who can rejoice with them over their successes. I want them to see you as advisors,—as wise counselors —who can give advice tactfully and honestly. And I want them to see you as leaders,—who by friendship and counsel can influence them to follow,—to go places and do things that will make their lives more prosperous and happy.

The Negro farmer is a mighty big man in my sight. He is to be the father of Negro statesmen. —Negro philosophers,—Negro orators,—Negro poets: He will establish our race here in America,—will guide our race and will uphold our race. So give him,—you his teachers,—you favored ones,—your sympathy,—your encouragement,—your prayers. Clear up his pathway,—gather out the stones,—make his way straight.

And last of all, permit me to remind you, Gentlemen,—the American Negro farmer is not going to give up one scintila of anything he has gained during the past seven years, contributory to his welfare and progress Equal opportunity in this his native land, he means to have and he means to keep,—to purchase farmhand,—and to erect a decent farm home,—to establish a stable farm community This is his heritage and this is his bounded duty. For the day will surely come,—when the Black Farmer of America ill be called upon to save the Nation from its own sins.—from the forces of greed, selfishness and corruption, that would overthrow it. Ten in that day, will this humble Black Man, —whose soul has struggled through the torture of every fiery furnace Evil could devise,—gather together and preserve the fragments of true democracy,—and rebuild here,—not the white man's civilization,—but a Christian civilization,—greater and holier tthan any of which the world has ever dreamed. Then, in that day, will this humble Black Man step forward,—and his hand shall be stretched forth.

## NEW FIELDS INVADED BY JAPANESE BEETLES

### 'CONTINUOUS INFESTATION' FOR WESTCHESTER AND LONG ISLAND

WASHINGTON, —The Japanese beetle scourge is spreading throughout the United States, despite efforts to control it, and now afflicts parts of seventeen States, Department of Agriculture officials said today. While some control methods are partly effective, there is no known method of complete extermination, officials said.

The beetles spread each year a distance of ten or twelve miles beyond the area infested in the previous year. Experts regard infestation, as it occurs, as continuous. An area of continuous infestation exists in New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania. Northwest Maryland and Delaware, it was said, and it has spread to the metropolitan area of New York and parts of Long Island and Westchester County.

The best known agency for control of infestation is a parasite which is brought from Japan. The Department of Agriculture is importing these parasites and liberating them wherever the grubs from which the beetles hatch are known to exist in sufficient numbers to support the parasites.

Impregnation of the soil with a preparation of lead arsenic is another preventive, and this is effective to destroy the grub in solid turf, which is a favorite breeding place. Beetles can be driven from golf courses by this method, but it is not recommended for cultivated lands as it reduces the fertility of soil in which crops are grown. There are some sprays which also have been used effectively.

Quarantines have been established in all continuously infested areas to prevent transportation of flowers, vegetables and other commodities which might carry the beetles into regions where they are not now found.

"Faster cars on the road require safer drivers at the wheel."

## ONE-FOURTH TEXAS NEGRO FARMERS OWN FARMS.

### Variety In Crops Is Seen As Big Asset

PRAIRIE VIEW (ANP)—Twenty-five per cent of the 76,000 Texas Negro farm families own their farm stated Jack Shelton, vice extension director and state agent from College station in addressing the 2,500 Negro delegates from 53 counties who are here attending the 32nd annual farmers congress and short course.

Both adults and 4-H club members participated in judging contests, instrumental courses and demonstrations, objectively directed toward vitalizing the congress motto: "More Food on Texas Farms."

In his address, Mr. Shelton described several Negro farms which he has recently visited and told his audience that the test of a good farmer is the amount of food and feed supplies which he has grown and stored for year round use on the farm and in the home.

**Explains AAA**

E. A. Miller, assistant to director Southern division, Agricultural Adjustment administration, Washington, D. C., explained the new feature of the 1940 AAA program which provides payments for the family garden and in stressing the AAA benefit payments told the group that "you cannot have diversified farming until you have diversified thinking."

President W. R. Banks welcomed the visitors and stated that the greatest problem facing the Negro today." He commended the Negro home demonstration agents for their excellent service in teaching economical short-cuts in household management and praised the Negro mother for her ability to "stretch her meager income in order to feed and clothe her children."

This year's exhibit included, from the men, hams, shoulders, pecans and syrup. Reports showed 84 syrup mills owned and operated in the state by Negro farmers and last year's production was 164,780 gallons of sorgo syrup and 14,767 gallons of can syrup.

**Pecan Prosperity**

In the pecan industry Negro farm agents instructed farmers to approve 3,900 pecan trees and in meat production 1,110,000 pounds of meat were cured and smoked. This was in contrast to the record seven years ago when the meat projects were started and the farmers only cured 26,000 pounds.

William S. Hart, 18-year-old 4-H club boy from Bay City, was awarded a gold medal and $25 in cash for all round 4-H club work. From his cotton, corn, pigs and jersey cows, Hart earned last year a net profit of $443.08 and has saved enough to enter the freshman class at Prairie View college next month.

Among the demonstrations carried on for men and boys were: sub-irrigated gardens, better production and uses of field crops, making and repairing farm implements, sanitation and feeds for live stock and poultry and concrete work. These demonstrations were under the direction of John H. Williams and H. S. Estelle, district agents.

**Use Milo Maize**

One of the unusual demonstrations for women was the use of milo maize for breadmaking. The maize was ground with an inexpensive hand mill and following a tested recipe delicious muffins were made and served. Other demonstrations for women included pickle making, canning and bottoming chairs, food preparation and needle work. These demonstrations were under the direction of Mrs. I. W. Rowan and Mrs. J. O. A. Conner, district home agents.

C. H. Waller, state extension leader, who is in charge of the congress reports that over $2,500 has been jointly raised by Texas Negro Farmers Council of Agriculture and the Texas Negro Home Demonstration council for the purpose of erecting a model summer camp for Negro 4-H club boys and girls which will be located near the Prairie View campus.

## 129 COUNTY AGENTS STUDY AT HAMPTON

HAMPTON, Va.—The first training school for Race extension workers of the upper region of the Southern States, covering a term of three weeks, just closed at Hampton institute, under the direction of John B. Pierce, field agent extension service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is a graduate of both Tuskegee and Hampton.

Some 128 county and home demonstration agents (83 men and 45 women) assembled from eight states. In addition, there were 13 district agents present.

**Learning by Contacts**

Mr. Pierce summarized the unique training school as follows: "The object of this work for farm and home demonstration agents is to give Negro county workers important contacts with one another, so that they can profitably exchange views on their experience and at the same time make contacts with Federal and State specialists who have served as instructors."

## MOB STRIPS AND PAINTS N. J. COUPLE

NEW YORK—New Jersey state police have launched an intensive search for 12 masked hoodlums who resorted to Ku Klux Klan tactics last week and stripped and painted a man and his wife.

It is reported that the white maniacs broke into Mr. and Mrs. Jake Preston's home, located near Cranbury, N. J., stripped the couple, painted them white, then ordered them and five others, all men, to start running south and get out of Jersey.

As the seven fled into the night, their hands bound behind them, the hoodlums fired into the air.

After the raiders had driven away in four cars, covering themselves with potato sacks to conceal their identity, the Prestons returned to their home.

It is believed that the demonstration was made in an effort to frighten workers away from their jobs as potato pickers. All of the persons intimidated are said to have recently come from Georgia and have been engaged in potato picking on a local farm.

There is no end to what may be achieved by the mind and heart by earnest effort.

**Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase."—Psalm 85:12.**

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

### DAMPEN EDGES OF PIE TO AVOID MESS IN STOVE

It's no trick to make a good fruit pie, but there are a few preventive measures to be taken, if you want to avoid a sticky mess in the oven.

First of all, be sure that the fruit is well drained before filling the pie crust. Flour or cornstarch may be mixed with the sugar in the recipe to act as a thickening agent; 2 or 3 tablespoons of flour, or 1-1 1-2 tablespoons of cornstarch is the usual proportion for nine inch pie, although this will depend upon the juiciness of the fruit used.

If the edges of the crust are moistened well with cold water and then pressed together carefully, there will be little chance for the juice to escape. Over-running pies frequently are caused by using too hot an oven; the correct temperature is 425 to 450 degrees for the first ten minutes, and moderate heat, 350 degrees, during the remainder of the baking period.

A tiny paper funnel may be inserted in the upper crust of the pie to help retain the fruit juice, and another very convenient device is pie tape, a vegetable parchment for wrapping the pie edges, which is available in the household departments of most stores.

Despite these precautions, if there is a large excess of juice in the pie, it may be forced out during baking. It's always necessary to pay a good deal of attention to the filling, to make sure that the fresh fruits have been well drained, that there is sufficient thickening, and that the pie is not overcrowded with filling.

### BUFFET BEANS

One cup whole ripe olives, two-thirds cup chopped onion, one-half cup chopped green sweet pepper, one-third cup brown sugar, one-fourth cup vinegar, one cup tomato sauce, three cups canned baked beans, two slices bacon. Cut olives from pits in large slices. Fry onion and pepper in bacon fat or butter until tender. Add brown sugar and vinegar and stir to blend. Combine with tomato sauce, ripe olives and beans in a baking dish and mix well. Place bacon on top. Bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees Fahrenheit) for one and one-half to two hours or until beans are of desired consistency.

### SQUASH DISHES

When it's too warm to eat heavy foods and your appetite seems temperamental, the garden offers variety to tempt the tongue. That is, if you have grown Summer squashes and vegetables marrows.

They are becoming staple articles of the mid-Summer table menus, after a slow progress toward popularity. Domestic science and popular cooking lectures and columns show how to use these vegetables, and are in part responsible for their popularity.

**Fun to Grow**

These modern squashes and marrows may be had on the market now. But the pleasure is doubled when you grow your own. Some of the varieties form small mounds of vines, and will not take a great deal of space.

The marrows are a variety of Summer squash, the fruit of which grow to a huge size. They may be used when only a few days old or they may be picked when half grown, while the flesh is tender, and cooked for the table.

**Flavors Differ**

The flat, white squash, or Patty Pan, is quite different in flavor from the yellow or crook-necked squash. Another one which has a delicious flavor is the Italian marrow, or cocozelle—a dark green oblong shape with yellow stripes. This variety is best used when the shell is still tender.

The culture of squash is the same as for cucumbers—warm, well-drained soil, thoroughly enriched and with a plentiful supply of moisture.

The same army of bugs menace the marrow and Summer squash that attacks the melon, cucumber and Winter squashes. Pyrethrum is a good all-around spray, or the plants may be dusted with five parts calcium arsenate and ninety-five parts agricultural gypsum.

# DR. HORACE M. BOND OF FISK IS NAMED COLLEGE PRESIDENT

### Brilliant Educator to Head School at Fort Valley, Georgia

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Aug. 24—(ANP)—It was announced here this week that the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial Institute had been transferred to the state of Georgia and would henceforth be administered as a unite of the university system. The transfer, and plans for the rapid development of the former junior college into a four-year college, has been greatly advanced by generous gifts from the Julius Rosenwald fund.

Plans on foot call for the development at Fort Valley of an outstanding college, giving special emphasis to the training of teachers. Dr. Horace M. Bond, formerly head of the department of education at Fisk univrsity, has been elected as president. Current improvements in process call for a strengthened faculty, improved library and laboratory facilities and an immediate renovation of the physical plant.

The Fort Valley school achieved world-wide acclaim as a result of the distinguished labors of the late Henry A. Hunt, who, in successive years, was awarded the Harmon and the Spingarn medal for distinguished service in the field of Negro education and race relations.

Mr. Hunt developed a great institution in Georgia. That the state has seen fit to carry on the work of this leader is considered a happy omen of the rapidly changing picture presented by race relations in the South. The aid from philanthropic sources promises to bring forth an expanded program at Fort Valley that will in short time produce a unique collegiate institution, distinguished by good facilities, an outstanding faculty and a selected student body.

The institution at Forsyth, the State Teachers and Agricultural College, formerly conducted by the state, has been merged with the Fort Valley institution.

# DALLAS MERCHANTS CLOSE TRADE WEEK WITH CELEBRATION

DALLAS, Aug. 24—(ANP)—The second annual "Negro Trade Week Drive" closed here Monday night amidst a whirlwind of glory, and 67 participating Negro merchants are still jubilant over the results of this cooperative effort.

From a specially prepared outdoor stage in Hall Street park, an estimated crowd of 5,000 persons cheered several speakers and made a new rsolution to support local Negro merchants and businessmen to help build a greater Dallas. The outdoor mass meeting which commenced at 8 o'clock was preceded by a street parade of the participating merchants which assembled at the high school, led by the Owens' band and passed through the busy streets that led to the park.

J. H. Owens was the keynote speaker for the occasion and greetings to the public were extended by J. S. Jones, president of the Retail Merchants Association, and B. B. Lipscombe, secretary of the Association. A Maceo Smith presided at the microphone and introduced the participating merchants. "Cooperation means dollars and sense," was the theme on which Editor Owens exhorted the hearers to support Negro businesses and those white businesses which employed Negro people. Fifty dollars in cash prizes were awarded to holders of lucky numbers on "Trade Week" coupons which were distributed by the member-merchants during this business stimulation drive which began August 1 and closed Tuesday night, August 15th.

During the day a committee of housewives from the Business and Professional Women's club, headed by Mrs. L. G. Pinkston, made a survey tour of the member-merchants and announcement will be made later of their selection of the "Merchant Prince" of Dallas. Special mention by this committee was made of the establishments of shoemaker W. I. Dickson and grocerywoman E. D. DeMarr of the Pla-Safe Grocery store.

# FUNERAL DIRECTORS HOLD CONVENTION IN "WINDY CITY"

### Mrs. W. H. McGavock Conducts Memorial Services at Opening

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—(ANP)—With many delegates present from throughout the nation, the annual convention of the Progressive National Funeral Directors' Association, Inc., got under way Sunday night with a public meeting and welcome with a program at Metropolitan Community center.

Although a hard thundershower started a half hour before the meeting was scheduled to begin, the attendance was over 300. T. B. Watkins of Kansas City, Mo., was master of ceremonies. The program included music and addresses by business and civic leaders as well as introduction of visiting morticians by William J. Morsell, of Chicago, national president.

Business sessions began Monday morning. Those scheduled to address this and meetings Tuesday and Wednesday included Robert N. Miller of Chicago, W. E. Officer of East St. Louis, B. G. Clanton of Chicago, Thomas M. Crane of Chicago, Clark Young of St. Louis, Guy L. Miller, Jr., of Atlanta, Emile Labat of New Orleans and J. H. Irvin of Philadelphia.

A memorial service was conducted Monday afternoon by Mrs. W. H. McGavock of Nashville, second vice president. New officers are to be installed Thursday night.

Social events included a moonlight excursion on Lake Michigan Tuesday night, a lawn party for visiting women under auspices of the Undertakers' Wives Charity club, a picnic and barbecue Wednesday at President Morsell's farm near Chicago, and a grand ball at Bacon's casino Thursday night by the charity club.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## EDITORIALS

From the Bible:—

"Acquaint now thyself with Him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee." Job 21:22.

"And what is He?—The ripe grain nods
The sweet dews fall, the flowers blow;
But darker signs his presence show:
The earthquake and the storm are God's
And good and evil interflow."
—John Greenleaf Whittier

### THE NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA

The New Farmers of America, the best boys of our racial group, met in their annual convention in Bordentown N. J., this month and made it very plain to all the "doubting Thomases" that this present generation of Negro farmers will be succeeded by farmers who are filled with new hopes, new courage, new ambitions, and with a degree of fortitude that is going to give them a place in American agriculture everybody will have to recognize. Their meeting brought inspiration to all fortunate enough to be with them. We are indeed proud of the New Farmers of America.

These boys were not born with silver spoons in their mouths. Many of them are sons of tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Many of them do more work in a day, before and after school, than the average city boy does in two weeks. And they are learning early that work is necessary and honorable and that the best work will be best rewarded.

These boys have made some remarkable records in their projects and contests. Their work is equal to, and in some respects superior, to work performed by the Future Farmers of America, the boys of the white group. They should receive all the encouragement we can give. Thev are giving now, and will continue to give our Race valuable lessons all of us need to learn. The dignity of labor; the worth of knowledge and efficiency; the necessity of accepting sound advice, instruction and leadership; the joy that comes from doing the best one can do; these are some of the lessons we need to learn and lessons our farm boys can teach us.

All honor to the New Farmers of America and may their organization continue to illuminate the pathway of racial progress.

### TWO FARMERS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Recently we have met and talked with two farmers of our group, two successful farmers, and we were impressed by the fact that both these farmers achieved their success because when they were young men, "starting out" as we say, they sought advice from the best and most successful of their neighbor farmers about planting, cultivating and marketing their crops. They were confident they could do just as well as the big white farmer who lived nearby when they discovered what that big farmer was doing that brought him success. So they were friendly, watchful and inquisitive. They learned how to farm well. Today, they too are big farmers.

John Carter, of Windsor, N. C., owns a fine farm, has tractors, electric lights, a bath room with running water, and just about everything else you will discover on a modern farm anywhere. And, although successful, he is still curious to know, still eager for information.

E. D. Abrams, Milo, Okla., has the enthusiasm of a boy. He is proud of his success, and has a right to be proud, and a keen desire to see others of our group succeed, especially our young farmers.

Best of all, these two farmers have a host of friends of both racial groups.

### THEY EXHAUST OUR PATIENCE

We have received numerous communications recently from colored tenants and sharecroppers informing us that high pressure organizers for various farm organizations are holding meetings in many sections of the South, and, as usual, we are asked to give advice relative to the merits of these organizations. It appears at this time that the states of Louisiana and Georgia are particularly affected.

A Louisiana farmer informs us that the organizer who visited his community was a stranger, a white man, that the "joining fee" was a quarter, and those solicited for membership were told that his organization was going to get twelve cents a pound for cotton; farms for every member who wanted a farm of his own; government check as big again as those they had received, and, best of all, a reduction in the price of every necessity they were compelled to purchase. The organization also was going to compel landlords to reduce cash and share rentals from one-third to one-half.

In Georgia the plan seems to be to get Negro farmers organized into something, but nobody seems to know just what. The orgaizers in most cases are white men, some fairly well known in that state. Usually at the meetings, one or two Negro speakers are also on hand. The biggest inducement made is a promise that those who join will receive better favors from the government than they are now receiving, and it is implied that the government is particularly anxious to have all farmers join.

Again we are advising all colored farmers, tenants and sharecroppers, as we have advised our Louisiana and Georgia correspondents, to join and continue to stick with the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and to leave these unknown farm organizations alone. We would certainly be afraid of a white preacher if such an one would attempt to persuade us to join a white church, and we are just as "skeered" of a white organizer who is trying to persuade Negro farmers to join his farm organization. There's a CATCH IN IT SOMEWHERE and the Negro farmer who "bites" is going to know it sooner or later.

Negro organizers for such organizations are usually working for a price. These Negro speakers are the only Negroes such organizations will aid. The Negro farmers who join up will get nothing.

Again we say, join the National Federation of Colored Farmers. The N. F. C. F. does not need paid organizers and does not use paid organizers. Get together in your community and organize your own Unit. Boss your own Unit. Work for your own interests. Try out such an organization as the N. F. C. F. and you'll soon learn what a Negro farm organization really is, and you'll discover it can do more for you than any other possibly can do.

### ARK FARMERS HONOR RAY FOR SERVICE

Pine Bluff, Ark.—A surprise feature of the 4-H Short Course and Farmers conference which closed a three-day session here Thursday at A. M. and N. college, was the presentation of a traveling bag to H. C. Ray, district extension agent in recognition of his 25 years of continuous service in extension work.

William Harris, county agent, Helena, made the presentaton on behalf of the extension workers of the state.

The short course this year brought together 614 4-H club members and 221 adult farmers from 15 counties in the state.

The most spirited contest of the session was between the counties for the much coveted silver cup, which was awarded to Mississippi county. W. S. Barabin is the county agent and Mrs. Mary M. Banks the home agent.

### 95% OF NEGRO FARMERS IN SOUTH, FSA REPORT REVEALS.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—City folk give little attention to facts and figures about farm life in the United States, especially among the Negro population. But it is astounding to know that farming is both a business and a way of life for half of all Negroes in America. Furthermore, 95 per cent. of all Negro farm operators in the United States live in the southern states, and more than three-fourths of these are tenants.

Farm tenants, according to the Farm Security administration, fall roughly into three classes.

**1. Sharecroppers, who contribute labor only, receiving in return a share of the crop.**

**2. "Third and fourth" tenants, who supply equipment and bear some managerial responsibility and receive larger shares of the crop according to their contribution of feed, fertilizer and equipment, a third of corn and a fourth of the cotton being a common rental.**

**3. "Standing renters," who rent the land outright, paying for its use either in cash or produce.**

In the South, one half of all sharecroppers are Negroes. The number of Negro sharecroppers exceeds the number of whites in Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with the latter state having three and one half times as many Negro as white sharecroppers.

Fully half of the Negro children growing to manhood and womanhood on Southern farms face the drudgery and neglect typical of most croppers' children of any race. Chief among the evils which the poor man on the farm—small owner, tenant or laborer—has to face are poor housing, high mortality, insecurity and debt.

Bad housing and sanitation are reflected in hook worm and anemia. Faulty diets result in the dread pellagra. The yearly toll from death and disease add to the burden of indebtedness, while beneath all these hurtful conditions lies the menace of insecurity, crippling both landlord and tenant.

The figures on the farm tenancy in 14 states in the South reveal interesting facts. There is no relation between the number of owners, operators, tenants or croppers. In some states the croppers outnumber others, but in other states the croppers form the smaller group. Mississippi is an exception, having as it does a number of croppers double that of Georgia and Arkansas three times the number in other states.

**Virginia in Lead**

In the matter of farm ownership, Virginia pridefully takes the lead, showing a 6,000 majority over its nearest competitor, Mississippi. Tabulated, the figures show the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Owners** | 185,166 |
| **Operators** | 814,227 |
| **Tenants** | 629,070 |
| **Croppers** | 380,855 |
| **Total farmers, (Negro)** | 2,009,318 |

This figure represents the individual heads of families in the 14 Southern states among Negro farmers, and is equal to the number of "farms" operated in that section by Negroes.

The total figure for the number of Negroes on farm lands in these same states shows that there are 4,494,958 individuals on these farms, or two and a fraction over per farm, a very low figure.

**Church Members**

About 200,000 people of color are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Gingham was first made at Clinton, Mass., in 1846.**

### SPINGARN PERPETUATED MEDAL

(Special to the Herald Tribune)

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York — A $20,000 trust fund to perpetuate the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually for outstanding achievement by American Negroes, together with monetary gifts from the trust was established in the will of Col. Joel Elias Spingarn, which was filed for probate today in Surrogates Court here. Col. Spingarn, educator, literary and art critic and champion of the Negro, died in New York on July 26. His home was at Amenio, N. Y.

Col. Spingarn provided for a town or county memorial to perpetuate his lifelong interest in criticism and art. The will provides specifications for the continuance of the Spingarn Medal, which was awarded this year to Marion Anderson, Negro singer. The will stipulates that the winner of the Spingarn Medal, established in 1913 shall be designated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In the event the association ceases to function, the will directs the creation of a Spingarn Medal Committee to name the recipient.

The bulk of Col. Spingarn's estate, the value of which was not estimated will go to his wife, Mrs. Amy Spingarn. His brother, Arthur B. Spingarn a New York attorney, will receive a bequest of $20,000.

### THE SOUTH LISTENS

**(From Journal and Guide)**

Lest it be overlooked in the enthusiasm of the moment, we hasten to record with pleasure the fact that the epochal national conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Richmond, enjoyed honorable coverage by the white press associations and its major activities, particularly its resolutions and the addresses of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Walter White, executive secretary, were headlined, edited calmly and given front and inside pages one and two of the leading Virginia morning and afternoon papers.

This is not alone a moral victory for the N. A. A. C. P. and the liberal forces associated with its educational functions in removing illusions and fears in high places—the unusual attention given the Richmond deliberations by certain of these dailies which once branded the organization, its sponsors, leaders and constituents as Communistic, radical, and persona non grata in the South, is due largely to the inroads made by enlightened social forces in recent years in making the white press aware of its moral and spiritual responsibilities in race relations to the communities and interests it serves.

## N. A. C. W. ART AND CRAFT DEPT. DISPLAYS WARE IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—(Special to the Farmer)—An outstanding feature of the twenty-first biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., held in Boston, July 21 through July 29, was the exhibit of the department of arts and crafts. The display of art work exhibited by the department was valued at $150,000. Mrs. Susie V. Bouldin of Kans., national arts and crafts chairman had charge of the display which was acclaimed the finest in the history of the N. A. C. W.

ART AND CRAFT EXHIBIT

Shown in Boston's Symphony hall, the exhibits consisted of collections of all types of arts and crafts.

FINE ART EXHIBIT

In addition there was a collection of the fine arts including oil paintings, water colors. etchings and charcoal drawings, sculptured articles and art pottery. The number of pieces exhibited was estimated at 4,315.

AFRICAN EXHIBIT

Over 3,000 persons viewed the exhibit. the work of which was done by outstanding women and men of the Race. One of the special features of the exhibit was a large collection of African articles, valued at several thousand dollars. The African exhibit was displayed through the courtesy of its owner, the daughter of a high governmental official of Liberia. Another unique feature was a miniature replica of a landscape architectural project done by Mrs. Ruth Steele of Chicago. Several unusual examples of Mexican art were a part of the exhibits sent from Arizona and New Mexico. The state of Mississippi was represented in a clever collection of articles made from pine needles and cones and corn shucks. Articles varied from rugs, mats, vases, hats and fans to coat and dress buttons. A large showcase and several baskets were used to display a beautiful exhibit of fiber flowers.

## LIFTING THE HAT

A YOUNG MAN, not wishing to do anything that was not agreeable to the laws of etiquette sent the following question to the editor of a Kansas paper: "Please tell me when and where it is the correct time for a gentleman to lift or remove his hat?"

And here is the reply he received.

"Without consulting authorities on etiquette—in fact, giving it to you offhand so to speak—we would say that at the following times and on the following occasions, respectively, that the hat should be removed or lifted as circumstances indicate.

"When mopping the brow, when taking a bath, when eating, when going to bed, when taking up a collection, when having the hair trimmed, when being shampooed when standing on the head."

When a woman takes in washing for three dollars a day, that's labor. When she does it for nothing, that's love.

## MEMORY

THE story is told of a Kentucky colonel who had an argument with Satan. The latter claimed that no one had a perfect menory, but the colonel maintained that there was an Indian on his plantation who never forgot anything. The colonel agreed to forfeit his soul to Satan if the Indian ever forgot anything.

Satan went up to the Indian and said: "Do you like eggs?"

The Indian replied, "Yes." And Satan went away.

Twenty years later the colonel died. Satan thought, "Aha, here's my chance." So he went back to the Indian, and raising his hand, gave the tribal salutation, "How?"

Quick as a wink the Indian replied, "Fried."

## MACHINERY CHANGES FARM

A new phase is being added to the American Negro Problem. The problem of living for a great many Negroes in the United States is becoming daily more acute. The new Wage and Hour law, the several bills passed by Congress for crop control, and the adoption of modern machinery for farming, have added new hardships to the already pitiable plight of many Negro families. The Negro share cropper, or tenant farmer, has come to be America's No. 1 problem. Unemployment in farming sections until recent years was an unheard of thing. Now, with the many new adjustments in agricultural sections, unemployment has become distressing. It is reported that on one big Mississippi plantation, 160 families were required to operate it. Recently, the operator purchased 22 farm tractors, and now only 30 families are required. Changes like this, are taking place over the entire South and throughout the country. The Negro race today is sadly in need of adequate leadership to face this complex situation. It is to be hoped that many of our fine young men and women will be lead to dedicate their lives to rural leadership and thereby help to improve the distressing situation of our people.—From Lott Carey Herald.

## A PRAYER

GIVE me a good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest.
Give me a healthy body, Lord,
with
Sense to keep it at its best.
Give me a healthy mind, Lord,
To keep the good and pure in
sight,
Which seeing sin is not appalled
But finds a way to set it right.
Give me a mind that is not bored
That does not whimper, whine
or sigh.

Don't let me worry overmuch
or sigh.
The fussy thing called I.
Give me a sense of humor, Lord,
Give me the grace to seek a
joke;
To get some happiness from life
And pass it on to other folk.

Bunkie (La.) Record: There are many fellows who graduated from the school of hard knocks, and are still paying on their back tuition.

A person who can govern his tongue can govern his whole nature.

# ANP CORRESPONDENT VISITS MEXICO AND FINDS RACE PREJUDICE ABSENT

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (By K. Dolphus Stroud for ANP)—As the hour approaches for my return to the U. S. A. and its practical, rushing life, repiete with Jim Crowism and prejudice of every kind—sometimes so cruel and embarrassing as to overshadow the advantages of good roads, sanitation, beefsteak and diversified recreations—I cannot help feeling a little sad about leaving Mexico and its friendly, hospitable people who haven't yet learned that black skins are infectious and will contaminate all that they touch.

The trip I am now completing, which has carried me through 20 of Mexico's 27 states, and over 4,000 miles of her railroads and highways, is my 19th extended sojourn in Spanish America. Each successive trip has convinced me that American Negroes should take more interest in Spanish America, where they can give free play to their talents and educational accomplishments. All through Spanish America there are opportunities for engineers, tractor drivers, mechanics, architects, electricians, radio operators—chances to succeed in those fields that are almost completely closed to us in the states.

And while I'm on the subject of the Negro's interest in Spanish America, I'd like to make a suggestion to our Negro colleges and universities: In Mexico City I talked with the president of the Mexican National Sports confederation about the establishment of athletic relations between the universities and high schools of Mexico and the Negro schools of similar grade in the U. S. A. The entire personnel of the office was immediately interested and asked me to begin working out such a relationship immediately upon my return to the States. Such international contests can be worked out in football, basketball, track, tennis, swimming, golf, volley ball and baseball at little or no cost to any of our institutions, and in some cases with substantial profits, while the educational advantages resulting to the players who make these trips would be equal to three months of class work. Two hours in the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City were more stimulating to me from an educational standpoint than were the combined efforts of all my high school and college instructors. But I mustn't get started to writing about Mexico City, because I am going to save that for aonther day.

In concluding this article your correspondent would like to suggest that American Negro tourists who plan to visit foreign countries give some thought to Mexico. I have kept an accurate account of expenses on this trip in order to be able to estimate the cost of any projected Mexican tour for American tourists. I have done all my traveling second class for three reasons: to save money, to be able to arrange the least expensive trips for persons who haven't much to spend; to come into contact with the average Mexican and get his viewpoint on the vital questions of the day.

Two weeks of travel and pleasure in Mexico cost me exactly $46.30. This amount includes passport, 4,000 miles of travel, hotel bills, food, two rounds of golf and caddy fees at Torreon, Coah, nine hours of roller skating on three successive nights in Mexico City, a trip to the top of the monument to the revolution, six picture shows, ten hours of swimming in Torreon and Mexico City, shoes shined twice daily, 30 malted milks, 15 dishes of ice cream, stamps for mailing 40 letters, four suits cleaned and pressed, 20 newspapers, purchase of two beautiful zazrapes of sheer silk, purchase of two baskets and a hat of beautiful straw work at Querctaro and 54 miles of taxi riding in several different cities. Tips to shoe shine boys, waitresses and waiters and tennis and golf caddies are not included in this amount.

For $46.30 American money I have seen as much and enjoyed myself more than I could have done for double that money anywhere else that I have ever been—and had I not insisted always on hotel rooms with private bath and the best of food, I could have gotten by on considerably less.

# PICKENS SPEAKS TO POSTMEN; GROUP GIVES NAACP $100

## Lecturer Tells of Handicaps Workers Face and How to Overcome Them

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (ANP)—A featured speaker at the Thursday afternoon session of the 10th biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Workers and the 9th biennial convention of the women's auxiliary, held at Wabash Branch YMCA was William Pickens, director of branches for NAACP civic leader.

Dean Pickens was in Chicago enroute to fill speaking engagements in Colorado, Utah, California and other Western states, after which he will enjoy a vacation period in Oakland.

Following his speech, the convention without a dissenting vote gave $100 to the N. A. A. C. P. Previously the largest contribution had been $25 a year. The Women's auxiliary pledged to continue paying by itself the $25 usually paid annually by the alliance.

Highlights of his message to the postal workers follow: "Whether one is an individual or a corporation, often the other fellow can do for him what he cannot do for himself. The N. A. A. C. P. is the organization which can make the most effective fight for justice to Negroes in other organizations, especially those organizations whose members are engaged in public service.

"The National association can fight better for equal salaries for Negro teachers than any teachers' association can. But some individual teacher has to stand as principal complainant in such a fight, and perhaps be sacrificed.

"The Negro postal employes, I am told, number more than 25,000, but have less than 20 supervisors in branch post offices. The Negro personnel is kept down to lowly work and low income. Those who stand high in examinations and merit appointments as clerks are often, always, assigned to carrierships or put on postal baggage handling and janitorships. The American government reflects the habits, good and bad, of the American people, for the American government is so largely the American people.

"There are white men in the postal service who got their start of training under some Negro railway mail clerk,—and those white men are now postmasters or even in the Post Master General's office,—while the Negroes who trained them are still on the road.

"These abuses call for opposition,—for well directed fight. A postal carrier cannot fight the post master, but the N. A. A. C. P. can. Some carrier must stand up in the fight, but it must be engineered by some organization which can also stand up.

"As a fighting front the N. A. A. C. P. should be used by all other Negro organizations,—when they fight for civil and constitutional rights."

## Alabama Delegates

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 24 (ANP)—At a meeting of the electoral college, West Alabama Conference AME church, held last Tuesday at Fairfield, lay delegates and alternates were elected for the 1940 AME general conference to be held in Detroit.

Delegates chosen: M. S. Howell, Ensley, Ala.; J. B. Johnson, Bessemer, and H. D. Davidson, Centreville. Alternates: J. C. Cooper, Boothton, Estelle Glover, Bessemer and W. E. Shortridge, Ensley. Bishop D. H. Sims, presiding prelate of the diocese and Ira T. Bryant, prominent AME layman, addressed the meeting.

# OLD PORO COLLEGE TO HOUSE NEW LAW SCHOOL OF LINCOLN

## State College of Missouri Gets Ready to Give Legal Training

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24—(By R. C. Fisher for ANP)—The famous Lloyd Gaines case, in which Gaines was seeking admission to the University of Missouri Law School, is still unsettled.

Boone county circuit court is the original jurisdiction of the Gaines case, and as such must hold future hearings to determine the rights of Negroes under the new Taylor bill, creating the law department at Lincoln university.

The state supreme court recently held that it cannot decide at this date whether the new law school is to equal the law school at the University of Missouri. This question must be decided upon its merit after the school is established.

In the meantime, the old Poro College building, 4300 St. Ferdinand avenue, has been chosen as a site for the law school, to be known as Lincoln University School of Law, which will be opened here on September 20th, and to be supported by public taxes.

Workmen already are making the few alterations necessary to convert the three-story, fireprook brick structure to its new use, under the supervision of William E. Taylor, recently named dean of the institution.

Taylor, who is on leave of absence from the law faculty of Howard University, Washington, for two years, is a gradate of the University of Iowa, where he studdied law. He joined the Howard faculty in 1929, after a practice of law in Des Moines and Chicago.

# 10TH YEAR CENSUS OF NATION TO BE STARTED IN APRIL

## And Uncle Sam Demands That Everybody Answer All Questions "Or Else"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—(ANP)—Field work on the gigantic task of counting the population of the United States will begin April 1, 1940. Two weeks are allowed the bureau to complete enumeration of city areas, a month for rural areas and a little more time for outlying areas such as Alaska.

To accomplish this work, some 130,000 enumerators will be utilized, and it is hoped that some of them will be taken from the relief rolls in the great industrial areas where it will be necessary to supply aid for many months to come.

Government officials anticipate no difficulty in obtaining answers to the intricate questionnaire to be filled out, but they rely far more on the education and good will than on the law which makes it an offense to withhold information or give false answers. Although the bureau may find it necessary to haul some tight-lipped crank to court, officials reveal, with elaborate fanfare of publicity and its consequent effect on others, it hopes that these cases will be exceptionally few.

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## JUDGE BY THE FACTS

(National Grange Monthly.

THERE IS ROOM enough and work enough for more than one farm organization in this country; but there must be reasonable cooperation if success is attained in the hard struggle to secure equality for agriculture and to win for the farmer his fair share of the income of the nation. Any self-respecting organization must battle for justice, equality and a square deal for its own members and for its program of activity. This means that a vigorous self-help organization must rely on its own finances and resources. More than this, farm organizations must respect each other and must always be fair toward each other if there it to be cooperation, assistance and team work—and results. There is real value in healthy competition, but jealously, bitterness and falshood have no place in a program for serving the best interests in rural life.

Elsewhere in this issue attention is paid to farm organization and governmental affairs, due to development of the past few weeks, which so vitally affect all agricultural interests that to ignore the facts is impossible, and to attempt to smother or conceal them would be unworthy a publication that endeavors truthfully to record the happenings of the times. Members of the Grange also hold membership in either the Farm Bureau or the Farmer's Union, and almost without exception Grange leaders and workers have supported educational, extension, research and governmental activities. We hope to continue this cooperation. The present Secretary of Agriculture and the Extension staff, both club and vocational, have rendered outstanding service in this great period of agricultural distress and readjustment. That events have occurred which throw the shadow of suspicion over these activities is cause for universal regret.

Itself a self-supporting farm organization, the Grange has always contended that no discrimination should ever be permitted so far as the Extension Service is concerned—as between the farmer who does, or who does not, choose to take out membership in any organization. On no other point has the Grange placed greater emphasis for many years and it here and now postively reiterates that contention.

That such discrimination has been made in the past has frequently been charged, with damaging facts apparently now brought into the limelight. That increasing publicity will be given to the situation is inevitable, and the farmers of the country will have an opportunity to form their own conclusions.

The Grange will continue to support all agencies and all programs, governmental or otherwise, that seek to better the condition of the American farmer. It will continue to pay its own bills, refuse all subsidies and maintain its self-respect. Free from entangling alliances of every sort, and therefore unafraid to express its views clearly and frankly, the Grange faces the future confidently and will still devote all its energies to the service of Rural America.

It is not in the present province to pass judgment upon any other organization—those Who create embarrassing situations must find their way out. The Grange will go on trying to give a square deal to everybody and to cooperate heartily with all who honestly desire such cooperation; but it insists that in agricultural plans, as elsewhere, there shall be honest dealings, truthful utterances and generous consideration and teamwork all around.

## 10,000 COTTON PICKERS

Tupelo, Miss., (ANP)—There are 10,000 cotton picking jobs awaiting Negroes in Northeast Mississippi, but thus far only a very few takers, it was stated last week by Jim Laccy, white, director of the state employment service, who added the northeastern part of the state was being given first chance to supply labor for the heavy delta crop because summer floods had cut local crops about 50 per cent.

## NECESSITY MAKES WOMEN WORK

**Labor Department Survey Discloses That large Percentage of Fair Sex Are Breadwinners for their Families.**

Some time ago Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt got into a controversy with a New England social registeritc over the question of whether women, especially those with husbands, should be permitted to work in industry.

The "First Lady" insisted that many women work not because they want to, but because it is necessary to provide food and shelter for dependent members of their families.

This contention is sustained by a survey just completed by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. In a report this week giving the results of the investigation, the Bureau said:

"Women get scant credit for the heavy load of family support they carry. Too seldom is it realized that the weekly pay envelope of many thousands of women—single and married, white and Negro, native and foreign-born—are used to the last penny for family needs."

To get the most accurate line possible on this much-mooted question, the Bureau conducted house-to-house investigations in Fort Wayne, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn., and Richmond, Va. Women workers were asked why they worked and what they did with their wages.

Of more than 58,000 women questioned, more than a third replied that they combined the job of breadwinner with the many tasks and responsibilities of home-maker. The percentage differed only slightly in the three cities.

While the burden of support for dependents fell heavily on the widowed and divorced women, in many cases married women, especially the Negro women, were the sole support of families of considerable size, which very often included children. In a large number of cases single women supported dependent parents and small children.

As a rule, the report emphasized, when a woman leaves her home to enter a factory or domestic service, it is because hard necessity presses upon her.

# COLORED POSTMEN CLOSE CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO

## Delegates Representing Workers In 45 States Send Petition To Farley

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—(By Trezzvant W. Anderson for ANP)—Representing nearly 18,000 Negro postal workers in 45 states, the 10th biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees came to a close here last Friday night.

With major statutes enacted into law, and with resolutions calling upon Postmaster General James A. Farley to provide for the creation of new official positions in the major supervisory offices in Washington, and a financial report showing that an all-time high peak in total receipts of approximately $60,000 had been reached, the convention passed into history as one of the most constructive as well as the biggest in the 26-year history of the group.

There were no changes in the major offices in the N. A. P. E., with the exception of Joseph B. Brown of St. Louis, who replaced Percy R. Hines of this city as editor of "The Postal Alliance", the official organ. Mr. Hines did not offer for re-election this year, and the returns from the votes sent out from Washington gave all the incumbent office-holders their posts again for bi-ennial period.

The officers for the ensuing two-year term are Lafayette J. Ford, St. Louis, president; Alvin W. Bryant, Atlanta, vice president; Thomas P. Bomar, Washington, secretary; Joseph B. Brown, Jr., St. Louis, editor, The Postal Alliance, and Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, treasurer.

On Thursday morning the N. A. P. E. presented Dean William Pickens, branch director of the N. A. A. C. P., with a check for $100 and this was taken as an indication of a unity of programs in the field of discriminatory practices against Negro postal workers in the matter of promotions, appointments, the securing of supervisory positions, and the general elimination of existing injustices against colored Postal Ebployes, Leaders of the Alliance have fought for years to have provisos for cooperation with other welfare groups worked into their program and this step marked the realization of these hopes for the first time in a tangible way.

Negro postal workers represent approximately $36,000,000 in annual incomes, and this economic stability as a group is reflected in the solvency of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, which showed in the treasurer's report a gross net worth in cash and government bonds of $53,518.36, clear and unencumbered.

A plan for the building of a national office building and home in Washington was introduced by Phillip H. Holland, Birmingham, after a referendum to the membership at large had shown a desire for such a home, and the plan was accepted by the convention. Holland's plan calls for the allottment of a portion of each member's monthly dues to be laid aside in a separate fund for the present banking accounts, to accumulate over a five-year period, after which time the N. A. P. E. will have sufficient funds to buy a building in Washington outright and by cash payment, without interfering with any of the other funds of the organization. It will be necessary, however, for the next convention in 1941 to continue the program inaugurated by constitutional action, in order to assure its permanency. There appears to be no doubt as to the possibility of such action being taken.

The report of the national welfare director, G. N. T. Gray of Washington, occupied the spotlight at the convention, for it was this department which formed the fundamental basis for the organization of the NAPE. Mr. Gray reported numerous instances where the welfare department of the alliance had functioned to developed improvements in the status of the Negro

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)


**Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE**

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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# DAILY DIGEST

SALES OF FARM EQUIPMENT

Close observers of conditions in the farm implement industry now believe that sales for the year will probably run about 10 percent under the 1938 dollar totals, according to a Chicago report to the New York Times. This contrasts with earlier expectations that the last half would be sufficiently ahead to bring a small increase for the full twelve months of 1939. Low prices for grains and a freakish distribution of crop yields are blamed for the disappointing showing.

RAIN AIDS N. E. CROPS

Rainfall has soaked parched farmlands from Virginia to New England, given new life to burned pastures, removed the threat of forest fires and assured an adequate water supply, says a report in the New York Times. From the farmlands of New Jersey, Long Island and upper New York optimistic reports told of new hope for crops and pastures that had been damaged by drought and sun. Strong winds accompanying the rain caused some injury to crops but this was far outweighed by the benefits of the storm.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Federal Farm officials, setting up nation-wide machinery to expand the food stamp plan, have expressed concern that funds may not be sufficient to meet applications from scores of cities eager to try the relief scheme. says a report in the Washington Post. Secretary Wallace estimated he had "between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000" to us on the experiment this year. Grocers, who formerly protested the free distribution of competitive products, have been enthusiastic supporters of the stampplan because it gives them additional sales.

DAIRY REPORT

The Bureau of Agricultural, Economics looks for continued heavy production of milk this summer and fall. Prices are low, and pastures are in poor condition, but feed grains and feeds are plentiful and relatively low priced. Consumption of fluid milk and cream has increased in recent months. Consumption of manufactured dairy products this summer has been the highest on record, reflecting largely the distribution of butter by Government relief agencies. The relationship between prices of butterfat and feed grains favors dairy production, the Bureau says, Prices of manufactured daily products have been stable at a low level, but prices of feed grains and feeds have declined Total milk production on August 1 was the second highest on record for that date.

COTTON LOANS EXTENDED

The Secretary has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation has extended the maturity of its loans on 1938 crop cotton one year to July 31, 1940; that it has taken title to the remainder of the 1934 crop cotton under government loans; and that, in order to acquire additional cotton for delivery under the cotton rubber exchange with Great Britain, it will take title on September 1, 1939, to the 1937 crop cotton which is under government loans.

UNDERGROUND IRRIGATION

"Experience of the Kelseys, Kaw Valley, potato growers, with irrigation from the underflow demonstrates the soundness of this form of farming," says an editorial in Topeka Capital (August 6). "Their irrigated acres produced an average of 200 bushels, while the unirrigated portion of their crop made no more than 150 bushels per acre. On the basis of the Chicago market, the difference is somewhere near $50 per acre.....The everlasting water supply is but a few feet below the surface. Wells are relatively inexpensive, when the returns are considered. Recurrent dry spells in Kansas have given irrigation a big boost. Where the underground water strata is close to the surface, it is being trapped to provide moisture.....The Kaw Valley spud raisers may have to resort to universal irrigation in self-defense. It has been proven over and over again that irrigation pays large dividends on the cost. During the July drouth many Valley corn fields dried out, when the roots were not more than twenty to thirty feet from an inexhaustible supply of water. These fields could have been saved with irrigation at the right time....."

FILM STRIP ON LIVESTOCK TB

"Eradicating Tuberculosis from Livestock and Poultry" is the title of a new film strip just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It illustrates some of the ways in which tuberculosis may attack livestock, and practical methods for its prevention. Tuberculin testing, sanitation, and the use of disinfectants in fighting the disease are emphasized. While the United States is now practically free of tuberculosis of cattle, the new strip is intended to help preserve this desirable condition. and also to create interest in eradicating the disease from swine and poultry, large numbers of which are still affected. The film was prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Extension Service. Information regarding this and other film strips of the Department may be obtained form the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington. D. C. (Coastal Cattleman, August.)

"MIDGET" TRACTORS

A Des Moines report in Farm Implement News (August 10) says that the "midget" tractors are finding a much greater market than expected. The volume of these machines sold in Iowa since their introduction has been astonishingly large. The principal market, of course, is with operators of 40 to 80 acres farms, but there has been an unexpected demand from operators of larger farms already owning and using larger tractors. These smaller machines are being purchased to do farm work usually handled by a team.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

An address printed in American Fertilizer (August 5) on soil science and fertilizer practices, by Richard Bradfield, Cornell, University, says in part: "In order to use fertilizer with greatest efficiency soils must be kept in good physical condition. We had a striking example of this on our experimental field at Ithaca last year. A small plot was planted to corn, the entire plot was adequately fertilized. Different carriers of phosphate were tested. We found no difference in the value of the phosphate carriers, but we did find a tremendous difference in the yield of corn due primarily to the difference in the physical properties of the soil in different sections of the experimental plot. One section which had been under cultivation for a long period of time became very hard and intractable while the other remained loose and friable throughout the season. Both received the same application of fertilizer which was adequate for a high yield. A high yield was realized, however, only on that portion of the block which was in good physical condition....."

COTTON LOANS

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation has extended the maturity of its loans on 1938 crop cotton one year to July 31, 1940; that it has taken title to the remainder of the 1934 crop cotton under government loans; and that, in order to acquire the necessary additional cotton for delivery under the cotton-rubber exchange agreement with Great Britain, it will take title on September 1, 1939, to the 1937 crop cotton which is under government loan.

TOMATO PRODUCTION

The Agriculture Department's crop reporting board estimates this year's production of tomatoes for commercial manufacture will total 1,645,700 tons. This compares with 1,737,700 last year, and a 10 year average of 1,458,600 tons. The tomato crop generally has escaped serious injury from the widespread hot, dry weather which prevailed up until August 1 over much of the country, it is reported. (A. P.)

PLOW HISTORIC

The Smithsonian Institution has acquired the first steel plow forged by John Dere at Grand Detour, Ill., in 1837. Made of an old sawmill saw because other suitable steel was lacking, it was able to shear through the tough roots of the prairie grasses that balked the relatively feeble eastern-type plows which the pioneers had brought with them. The historic implement will be added to the collection of early American plows already in the Smithsonian Institution, some of which date back as far as 1797. (Science Service.)

FATS, OILS SITUATION

Secretary Wallace said today he did not feel an export subsidy on lard or other fats and oils is warranted, in view of an analysis of the fats and oils situation. He said other proposals for dealing with the conditions brought about by comparatively low prices for lard, cottonseed oil and other fats and oils are still under consideration. Among these proposals are. (1) Domestic diversion of some of the surplus fats and oils from edible channels to the soap trade; (2) the purchase of lard and possibly other pork products for distribution to the needy (this program, if it becomes necessary to undertake it, probably will begin sometime late this fall); (3) additional increases in exports of lard and soybeans through the underwriting of sound credit transactions (such a program would be undertaken by the Export-Import Bank and its possibilities are being discussed with bank officials). Lard and cottonseed oil shortening will shortly be made available through the stamp plan to those receiving public assistance. The corn reseal ing program, which will withhold from feeding 257,000,000 bushels of corn in 1940, will mean 300,000,000 less pounds of lard than would otherwise be produced, he said.

PORTABLE SEED CLEANER

Grain and Feed Journals (August 9) contain an item on a community portable seed cleaner "The idea has been successfully practiced," it says, "by millers and grain dealers of Indiana and Illinois in cooperation with the Purdue University Experiment Station. An advantage to the grain buyer is that it leads to the growing of the one best variety that can be shipped in unmixed carloads to sell at a better price than mixtures. The equipment is mounted on a trailer to be pulled from farm to farm. The cleaner is a 29-D machine. air controlled, with traveling brushes, driven by a small gasoline engine of 1 1-4 h. p. The assortment of screens available makes it possible for the man in charge to clean every kind of field seed offered. The charge is 5 cents per bushel, with a minimum of $2.50 for one setting. For smut treatment a seed treater is used, at 5 cents per bushel, with the same minimum charge."

1940 WHEAT PAYMENTS

The AAA announced today that conservation and price adjustment wheat payments which farmers may earn in 1940 for complying with the AAA program will be between 18 and 22 cents a bushel. The 1940 payment will be lower than the 28 cents in 1939, because the 1940 allotment is 62,000,000 acres, compared to 55,000,000 in 1939.

POULTRY CONGRESS

An article in the Prairie Farmer (August 12) by Don Turnbull, commenting on the success of the World's Poultry Congress, says, "More than 5,000 birds competed in the live poultry show, thus making it the largest competitive event of its kind anywhere. Better than 3,000 birds were displayed in the Pageant of Poultry, thereby hanging up another record for the largest exhibition of this type. Approximately 35,000 persons passed through the turnstiles on the opening day to look at all this poultry and the 500 or more other exhibits, commercial and non-commercial. That was another record for poultry congress attendance. Total attendance was well over 750,000 persons—and that is another record. Poultry men from 48 states, practically all the United States possessions, and from 44 foreign countries registered. Approximately 500 persons came from foreign soils--"

NEW DAIRY BY-PRODUCT

In the constant search for new ways to use waste dairy by-products, scientists of the Bureau of Dairy Industry have devised a new food article from two surplus products—skimmilk and cull potatoes. The potato and skimmilk mixture, with a little salt added, is made into wafers, chips, sticks or croutons, and even dried to crispness. These products contain no cooking fat and consequently keep indefinitely without becoming rancid. Food specialists and others have found the wafers, chips and sticks desirable for use with soups, and for serving with light luncheons, in much the same way crackers and potato chips are used. (The American Produce Review, August 16.)

TOBACCO CURING

"Application of the principles of air conditioning to curing tobacco in a new research laboratory at the Kentucky Experiment Station may develop curing information which will enable burley planters materially to increase the proportion of high-selling grades in their crops," says C. A. Lewis, Agricultural Editor, University of Kentucky, in Country Gentlemen (September). ".....Nine curing chambers, designed by Prof. L. S. O'Bannon, air-conditioning expert, have been constructed at the Kentucky station to give complete control of heat, humidity, circulation of air and other factors involved in curing tobacco....Information obtained so far while in no way conclusive, indicates that humidity rather than temperature may be the most important factor in developing the bright leaf that brings the top price--Best results have been obtained where the humidity ranged from 65 to 70 percent. Expert graders were unable to distinguish consistently between tobacco cured at 65 degrees and at 90 degrees....In a large majority of the tests, expert graders from the Lexington loose-leaf markets preferred tobacco cured at a constant humidity of 68 percent to that cured at a humidity of 77 percent for two weeks, after which the humidity was reduced to 68 percent. Every grader discriminated against tobacco cured at a relative humidity of 77 percent or higher throughout the curing period....."

TVA ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

Approximately $3,687,000 worth of residential electrical appliances were purchased by domestic consumers of the power produced by the Tennessee Valley Authority during the twelve months ended June 30, 1939, according to reports by the TVA. This total compared with $1,612,000 worth of such appliances sold during the preceding twelve months' period. It was estimated that sale of these appliances increased consumption of TVA power by more than 17,600,000 kilowatt-hours.. (Press.)

CROSSBRED HOG STUDY

"The Iowa Experiment Station in a ten-year study of crossbreeding swine has confirmed the results previously reported by Minnesota," says C. D. Lowe, Extension Animal Husbandman, Department of Agriculture. "The experiment which involved 1015 pigs from 105 litters showed that crossbreeds were larger and more vigorous at birth than purebreds, and made better gains. The crossbred pigs outweighed the purebreds from three to four pounds a head at weaning, and the litters were larger. Furthermore, the crossbreds outgained the purebreds in the feedlot by about one tenth of a pound per day and reached a weight of 225 pounds on from 25 to 30 pounds less feed than was required by the purebreds." (Country Gentlemen September.)

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

""There is a definite limit to what the Farm Credit Administration or any other outside agency can do to bring about the development of sound agricultural cooperatives," says F. F. Hill, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, in the August issue of News for Farmer Cooperatives. "They must in the last analysis do the greater part of the job themselves. When we speak of a strong cooperative we mean one in which: (1) The majority of members continue actively behind the organization; (2) the members are willing to accept responsibility, including their share of the financial responsibility, for the success of the organization as well as to accept the benefits which it has to offer; (3) there is a strong, resourceful and self-reliant management capable of doing a good job whether in the marketing of farm products, the purchasing of farm supplies, or the furnishing of farm business services.....The Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration can assist cooperatives by constantly keeping in touch with their operations and by pointing out those policies and practices which have worked and those which have not worked. The Farm Credit Administration can point out what we believe to be weaknesses and suggest moves which we believe will strengthen the organization. By making credit available on terms suited to the needs of the business and at reasonable interest rates, the Farm Credit Administration can assist in placing the cooperative's financing on a sound basis and in reducing its costs. However, the banks for cooperatives are lending institutions expected to make loans on a sound basis. This means among other things that the membership of the cooperative must provide sufficient capital to give them a reasonable equity in the organization as a basis on which to make a loan.."

SEED BIDS REJECTED

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today announced that bids in response to a recent advertisement for the purchase of 5,512,000 pounds of hairy vetch and Austrain winter pea seed have been rejected because the prices bid were considered too high. Except for one bid on a small quantity of seed, bids ranged from $5,225 to $5.90 per 100 pounds for peas, delivered at local points in the Southeastern States, and $10.10 to $16.00 per 100 pounds for vetch. The rejected bids covered seed which would have been furnished to farmers in the South and Southeast in lieu of payments under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. The purpose of the proposed seed purchase was to increase the use of winter legumes in the Southern and Southeastern States, where land is subject to severe leaching and erosion.

PLAN TOBACCO REFERENDUM

Instructions for a referendum on flue-cured tobacco marketing quotas for the 1940 crop have been approved by Secretary Wallace, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced yesterday. While the Secretary has not proclaimed a quota, the size of the 1939 flue-cured tobacco crop apparently will bring supplies to a level requiring proclamation of a quota not later than December 1. The referendum must be held within 30 days after the proclamation. The Secretary is required to proclaim a national quota when the total supply is above the reserve supply level. This level is fixed at 5 per cent above the normal supply, which is 275 percent of a normal domestic consumption and 165 per cent of a normal year's exports. The crop estimate on August 10 placed the 1939 production at 1,028 million pounds in 1930 and the current estimated world consumption of about 750 million pounds annually.

TURKEYS AND CRANBERRIES

There will be plenty of cranberries as well as turkeys for an earlier Thanksgiving Day next November, Agriculture Department experts said yesterday, according to a report in the Washington Post. Growers have reported to the department that turkey production increased this year over the 1938 crop of 26,000,000.

JAPANESE BEETLE SPREAD

The Japanese beetle scourge is speading throughout the United States, despite efforts to control it, and now afflicts parts of seventeen States, Department of Agriculture officials have said, according to a report in the New York Times. While some control methods are partly effective, there is no known method of complete extermination, officials said. The beetles spread each year a distance of ten or twelve miles beyond the area infested in the previous year. Experts regard infestation, as it occurs, as continuous. An area of continuous infestation exists in New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Northwest Maryland and Delaware, it was said, and it has spread to the metropolitan area of New York and parts of Long Island and Westchester County. The best known agency for control of infestation is a parasite which is brought from Japan. Impregnation of the soil with a preparation of lead arsenic is another preventive. Beetles can be driven from golf courses by this method, but it is not recommended for cultivated lands. There are some sprays which also have been used effectively. Quarantines have been established in all continuously infested areas to prevent transportation of flowers, vegetables and other commodities which might carry the beetles into regions where they are not now found.

My personal character, daily conducted and training must all be considered before I am endorsed as a true Christian.

# LYNCHING TECHNIQUE MARKS TRIAL HELD IN DALLAS, TEXAS

## Writer Asks "Year Book" Properly to Record Fate Of Accused Man

DALLAS, Aug. 31—(By Fritz Cansler for ANP)—Here is one for the statistician who compiles the lynching figures for the year-book! About 10 days ago near the small Texas hamlet, Terrell, 30 miles from Dallas, a white woman reported that she had been the victim of a criminal assault and she gave the police the description of a Negro man as the perpetrator. For a whole day and night a "posse" of citizens searched for the assaulter until finally a man was found who seemed to answer the description, near Ben Wheeler, a few miles from the place the crime is alleged to have occurred. The Negro, heavily manacled, was hurried to Dallas' lynch-proof jail and promptly indicted for criminal assault, a capital offense in Texas.

With the speed with which such cases are handled in the South, under a change of venue the Negro, guarded by 15 officers and a half dozen Texas rangers, state police, left the Dallas jail at 3:30 a. m. last Monday for Kaufman in an adjoining county. Promptly overruling a defense motion to quash the indictment on the claim of racial discrimination in the selection of the grand jury, and in the face of the statement of several witnesses, including Judge Joel R. Bond, chief justice of the Texas court of appeals, who stated that Negroes had never been summoned for grand jury service in Kaufman county, the trial was underway and testimony taken. After a characteristically short trial in which the Negro's life was at stake, the case was turned over to the jury, who deliberated for five whole minutes, and returned with the verdict "guilty as charged," with the punishment, electrocution.

Citizens commenting on the case are of the opinion that regardless of the guilt or innocence of the accused, that the presence of hundreds of spectators crowding the court room and the streets around the court house during the course of the trial, must have had their effects on the jury. Others have stated that five minutes is all too inadequate a time to consider the evidence offered at the trial, unless opinions of the jury had already been formed through newspaper publicity and other incidents which attend such a trial almost anywhere in Dixie.

Instead of jubilating too much over the published statistics, the compiler who is really desirous of giving a true picture of the trends in the south must make some note of convictions of this sort. Mr. Year Book editor, in what respect does the above recital differ from the story of any other lynching?


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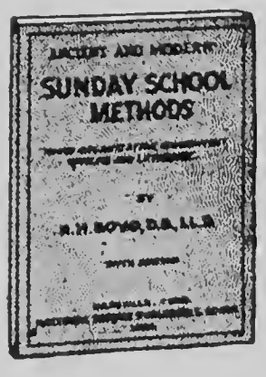


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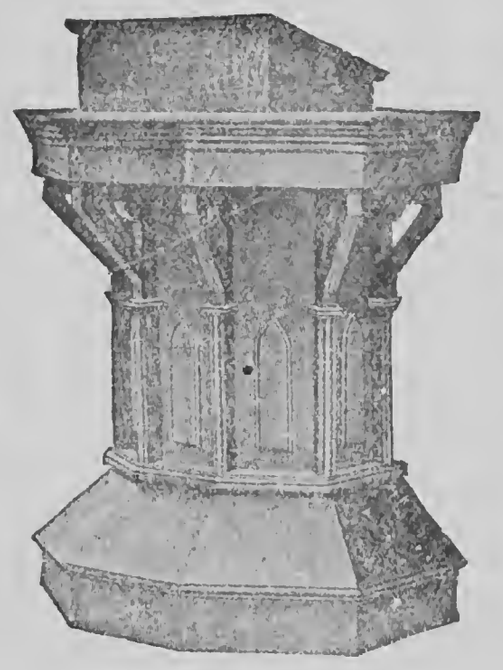

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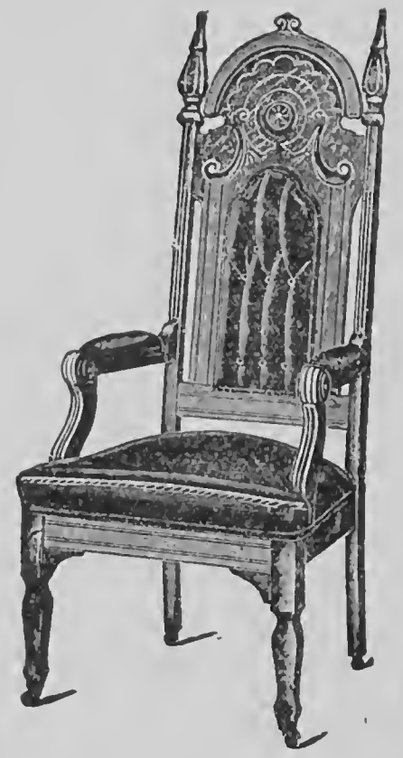

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## POPE PIUS APPOINTS FOUR AFRICAN BISHOPS TO WORK AMONG COUNTRYMEN

**History Of Catholic Church Shows That Rome Was Presided Over By Three African Popes During Early Christian Era**

By Henry Watts
(Interracial Review)

A few weeks ago it was reported in the press that Pope Pius XII had promoted two Negro ecclesiastics to the episcopate. The secular journals seemed to find something extraordinary in this. However, there is more to come. For news from Rome is that two more colored priests are to receive episcopal consecration. The word colored is used rather than Negro; because while both the new prelates are natives of Africa, only one may properly be described as a Negro.

The high distinction of being the first African Bishop, certainly in modern times, goes to His Excellency the Most Reverend Joseph Kiawanuka, a native of Uganda, who is appointed Vicar Apostolic of Masaka, in the Uganda territory.

His Excellency was born June 11, 1899, in the village of Nakibare, of Catholic parents. Entering the Order of the White Fathers in 1930, after he made his studies at Bakulasa and Katigondo, he was sent to the Angelicum in Rome where, in 1932, he took the degree of Doctor of Canon Law magna cum laude. The new Bishop is renowned for his wide knowledge of Latin as well as for his elegance and proficiency in speaking the Church's language. Bishop Kiawanuka is, by the way, the first native of Uganda to enter the Order of the White Fathers.

Of the recently appointed bishops-elect, the first is Monsignor Joseph Faye, of the Holy Ghost Fathers, who was ordained priest by Cardinal Verdier at Notre Dame, Paris, on October 25, 1931.

Father Faye comes from a remarkable Catholic Negro family. His father, who was in the employ of the French Company of Carabane, used to attend Mass every morning at half-past five, before starting out for his day's work. It was the custom for the whole family to assemble every day for family prayers in common, and from such a household it is not at all extraordinary that there should have come vocations to the priesthood and the religious life. Of the five children of the elder Mr. Faye one is the bishop-elect, another son is a seminarian. The three daughters entered religion. One of them, now dead, was a religious of the Daughters of the Sacred Heart of Mary; the two surviving daughters are novices in the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

The new ecclesiastical territory, of which Father Faye is to be Prefect Apostolic, lies somewhat to the south of Senegal, between British Gambia and Portuguese Guinea This is a fertile and populated district known as Cassamance. It has been detached from the Apostolic Vicariate of Dakar and erected into a new Prefecture Apostolic. It was a Sedhiou, in this same territory, that Joseph Faye was born May 22, 1905.

After his studies at Ngasobil and the School of the Missions at Allex, in France, Joseph Faye entered the novitiate of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, making his religious profession October 26, 1927. The new territory over which he will exercise episcopal jurisdiction as Prefect Apostolic counts 8 Holy Ghost Fathers, 2 Brothers, 7 Sisters, and 88 cathechists, who work among 11,247 Christians and 1,186 catechumens.

The other native African who has been nominated to the episcopate by Pius XII, is Monsignor Ignatius Ramarosandratana, a secular priest, Malagasy by race, who is appointed Vicar Apostolic of Miarinarivo, in Madagascar.

The bishop-elect is a former pupil of the Jesuits, under whom he made his studies at St. Michael's College, Tananarive. On February 18, 1925, together with eight companions, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop De Saune in the cathedral of Tananarive. It is important to observe that these nine newly-ordained priests were the first secular Malagasy clergy in Madagascar. Not, be it noticed, the were already five native Malagasy priests in the Society of Jesus.

The two Africans who will shortly be consecrated Bishops of the Catholic Church, while chosen for the fidelity and piety of their lives, were the choice of the Holy See for intellectual reasons as well. Monsignor Faye was, from 1932, a professor in the junior Seminary of Poponguine, a post which he held until he fell victim to the dreaded sleeping sickness of Africa, from which he made a complete recovery.

Although the four recently appointed Bishops--elect are referred to as the first African Bishops, they are by no means the first rulers which Africa has given to the church. In the first centuries of Christianity three of the Popes certainly were Africans; whether they were of European extraction or of the colored race has never been definitely settled. This much is certain—there have been three African Popes.

Nothing more pointedly proclaims the universality of the Catholic Church than the appointment of clergy, native to the missionary countries, as rulers and administrators of that church. And, by the way, it is interesting to note that the Society of Jesus is promoting this apostolate of universality by the ordination and professing of members of races other than the white race in the ranks of the Society.

## 'OLDEST' COW DIES

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—"Queen Victoria," the Holstein cow with a $700 trust fund, is dead.—at 29. Believed by its owner to have been the oldest cow in the United States, the animal received its name by virtue of having been born on British Queen Victoria's birthday. Its owner, Miss Idah M. W. Vanhousen, established the trust fund.

## NEGRO CHOSEN TO DIRECT PHILADELPHIA ART WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Allan Freelon, South Philadelphia Negro, whose paintings of quiet fishing scenes in Gloucester, Mass., have received wide attention, has been selected to direct art work in the public junior high and vocational public schools of Philadelphia. An art supervisor in the public schools here for the last 17 years, Mr. Freelon finished first in the examination for his new positon.

## RECOMPENSE

By Lyla Myers

The summertime's vacation time.
Tired city workers know
If they hang on til summer days,
Away—then—they can go.

And, coast to coast, each city one
Seeks change in some retreat
Out in the country, far from noise
Found on the city street.

But country persons never talk
Of change or of vacation.
They work right through each day—all year—
These farmers of our nation.

I think I know why they don't get
Vacations in strange places:
It's 'cause they're blessed by daily work
In God's fine open spaces!

—Afro-American.

## CONNECTICUT COW NAMED AS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

Hornedbel Maggie II, an unambitious six-year-old cow, was chosen as the most beautiful cow in the United States and received the title of "Miss Americow" from a jury of experts yesterday. The cermony was held at Carnivaland in the amusement area, and fifteen cows from different states participated. Horncdbel Maggie II is from the Borden exhibit and is owned by W. H. Carpenter, of the Talisman Farm, Bridgewater, Conn. The judges were Normal Bel Geddes, Frank Buck and Howard Smith, of the Living Magazine Covers show in the amusement area.

## TURKEY DAY SHIFT AROUSES NATION

New York, (SNS) — President Roosevelt's decision to advance the observance of Thanksgiving Day one week had created a national controversy Tuesday. As in most controversial issues, there were many for the idea, many against it.

Most heavily listed among the ones against the idea are the football people, coaches, players and fans. Traditional New Englanders, whose ancestors started the observance in this country, were a close second. Poultry dealers who thought turkey sales might be hurt were also listed among those who dislike the idea.

**O. K. With Some**

But, among those with the President are, particularly, the business people, who think it will give more time for economic recuperation before Christmas. Then there are the thousands who think one Thursday for Thanksgiving observance is just about as good as the other.

The possibility that states might observe different Thanksgiving dates loomed strongly. The Presidential proclamation in regards to Thanksgiving is binding only in the District of Columbia and territories belonging to the United States. Though it has been their custom, governors of the several states may conform to the President's proclamation—or may not.

**F. D. R. Has His Say**

Mr. Roosevelt, a guest in Halifax Canada, said he had decided the traditional last Thursday in November was too late for Thanksgiving, so he was advancing the date from November 30 to November 23 this year.

## Colored Postmen

(Continued from Page 7)

postal employe. Acquiring of foremen in post offices in Chicago, Washington, New York City, Baltimore, Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, St. Louis and Philadelphia were cited as evidences of the increasing influence of the organization. Among the speakers addressing the convention were Foreman J. Wesley Jones of the Chicago post office, and Burress Cooper, a clerk-in-charge of the Chicago Terminal Railway Post Office, the only Negro holding such a post.

Calling attention to the fact that the only supervisory position of any importance now held by a Negro was that of assistant chief clerk-at-large John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta, introduced a resolution on Friday calling upon Postmaster General James A. Farley to create the positions of chief clerk, and assistant chief clerk-at-large, both new positions, in the office of the second assistant postmaster general, and two similar posts in the office of the first assistant postmaster general. The second assistant postmaster general handles the transportation of the mails, all branches, and the first assistant is in charge of the post offices. The resolution was adopted and the letters prepared for forwarding to Mr. Farley, after the convention had approved this action.

With 84 accredited delegates, and over 200 visitors from all parts of the country, the convention went into history as being the biggest convention ever held by the alliance since its inception at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1913. An outstanding visitor was former National President Alonzo Glenn of Cleveland, under whose administration the alliance changed its constitution to permit the admission of post office clerks, letter carriers and other affiliated employes of the department into membership. At first the NAPE was an organization composed entirely of railway postal clerks who had organized to combat their exclusion from the ranks of the Railway Mail association which adopted a "lily-white" policy in 1911. It was in 1921 that this rule allowing only railway postal clerks in the alliance was changed.

The convention opened on Monday night with public welcoming services at the Metropolitan Community Church, with Percy R. Hines, retiring editor, as the master of ceremonies. In the absence of Mayor Edward J. Kelley, who was on the West Coast and unable to return in time for the gathering, Major Oscar Patterson, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, greeted the group for Mayor Kelley. Others who spoke were Ralph Mizelle of Washington, attorney in the solicitor's office; Postmaster E. J. Kruetgen, Sidney M. Jackson, Washington, and President Fred. Norval E. Perkins, president of the Chicago branch, was assisted in convention arrangements by William A. Little, who was general chairman, and Mrs. Maude L. Riggs, president of the Chicago Ladies Auxiliary, was in charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the auxiliary to the N. A. P. E. Mrs. Marie M. Gray of Washington, president of this body, was the presiding officer.

In spite of the fact that many amendments to the constitution were presented to the convention from different branches in the country, very few constitutional changes made, and the particular amendments aimed at reduction of the monthly dues were not approved by the committee in charge of this legislation. However, the office of the national welfare director suffered some changes, which gave it more latitude in operation.

The Chicago committee of arrangements had prepared a full program of entertainment for the visitors and delegates, and the social calendar included a smoker and card party at the Quincy club, a dance at Bacon's Casino, excursions through Chicago's Chinatown, the Chicago post office, largest in the world ,and the stockyards.

## IOTA PHI LAMBDA SORORITY TO HOLD 10TH ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—(ANP) —The Sixth Annual Convention of Iota Lambda sorority will be held August 26-29 on the campus of Howard University. This is the 10th year of the sorority's organization, and it is expected that many of the addresses during sessions will be centered around an anniversary theme. The business sessions are to be held in the lecture room of the New Founders Library.

On Sunday, August 27th, the educational meeting will be held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel when persons prominent in educational and civic circles will appear on program.

Mrs. Velma Williams, member of the board of education, will preside at this session; Prof. Charles M. Thomas, well known educator of Washington, will deliver the main address, and the response to the addresses of welcome will be made by the national president of Iota Phi Lambda, Mrs. Lola M. Parker of Chicago.

An elaborate social program, including formal dances, cocktail parties, reception and a sight-seeing tour of Washington and nearby Mt. Vernon and Arlington will be tendered the visiting sorors and delegates by chapters of various Greek letter organizations.

Officers of Gamma, the entertaining chapter, are Marguerite E. Harvey, president; Jane Bosfield, vice president; Louise Jenkins and Sarah Plater, secretaries; Lottie Harrison, journalist; Vivian Brown, dean of pledges; Emmie Floyd, recording secretary, and Elsie Lewis, treasurer.

## CHICAGO CLUB IS HOST TO MOORE, VIRG. ISLANDS JUDGE

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—(ANP) — "When those who know you best pay you homage, it's praise indeed." Some thought such as that expressed by that ancient couplet must have occurred to Judge Herman E. Moore, recently sworn in as district judge of the Virgin Islands of the United States, Saturday night as he and Mrs. Moore were the honored guests at a banquet tendered by the famous "Forty" club of Chicago, at Morris cafe. and heard his most intimate friends extol his virtue and worth. The occasion was one of a series of events honoring the new appointee. Judge Moore is a veteran member of the Forty club, which is composed of business and professional men of the city who have grown up together, many of them occupying important places in the civic, official and commercial life of Chicago.

President Walter Abernathy presided and introduced the speakers. Among those who spoke were Attys. William H. Temple, Joseph D. Bibb, Wendell E. Green, C. C. Wimbish, Aaron E. Payne, William H. Haynes, Dr. Louis Gans, Edgar G. Brown and Mrs. Moore. Present were Messrs. and Mesdames Walter Abernathy, C. C. Wimbish, Nelson Glover, Fred G. Trapp, Leslie Abernathy, Macon Huggins, Benjamin Martin, Claude A. Barnett, Frank Edwards. G. W. Mollison, Wendell E. Green, M. M. Dillard, Mr. and Mrs. Cheeks of Evansville, Ind., Drs. N. Alfred Diggs, Louis Gans, James Allison, J. Pratt and company, Maurice Hebert and Miss Lillian M. Greer, A. W. Williams, Ted Cole, Mrs. Brown and Edgar G. Brown.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: We are living in a machine age, all right, with half the people being run through it.

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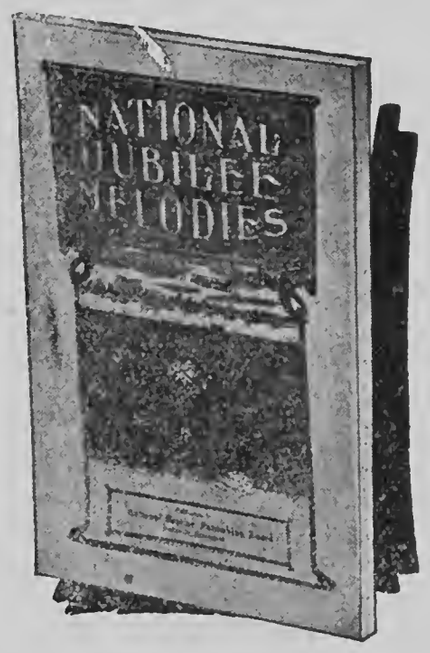


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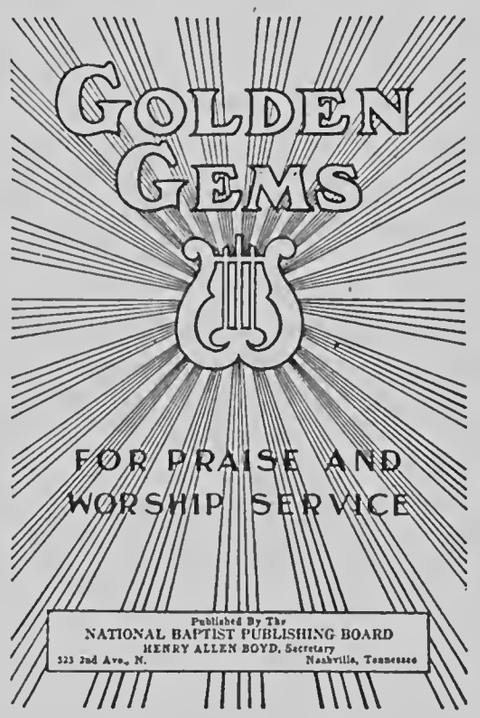


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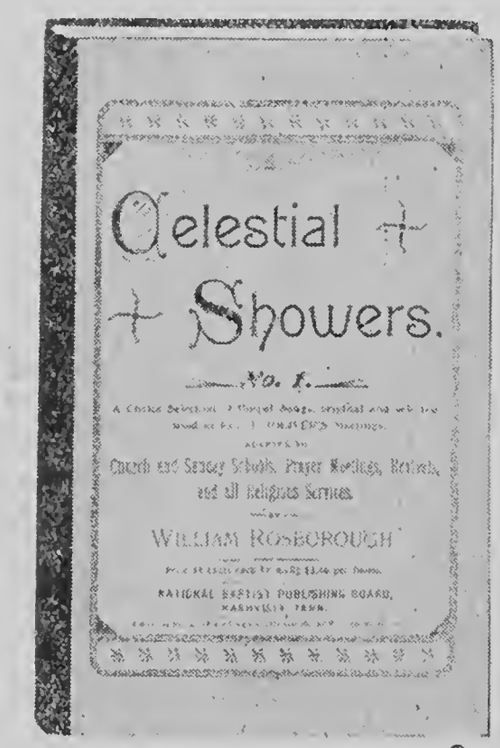


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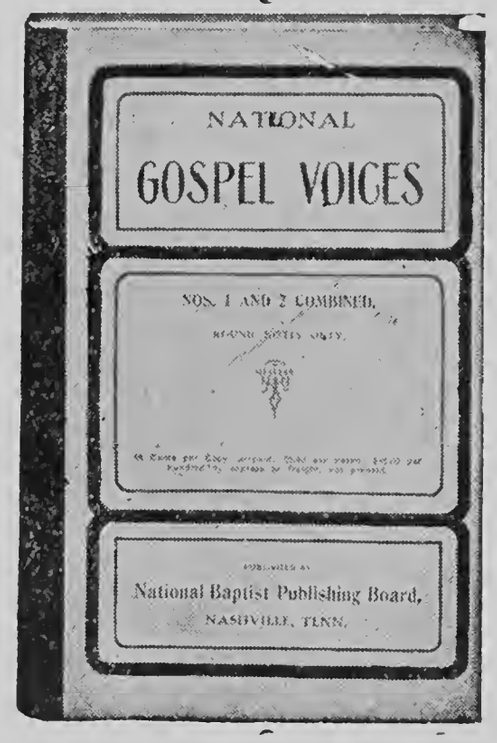


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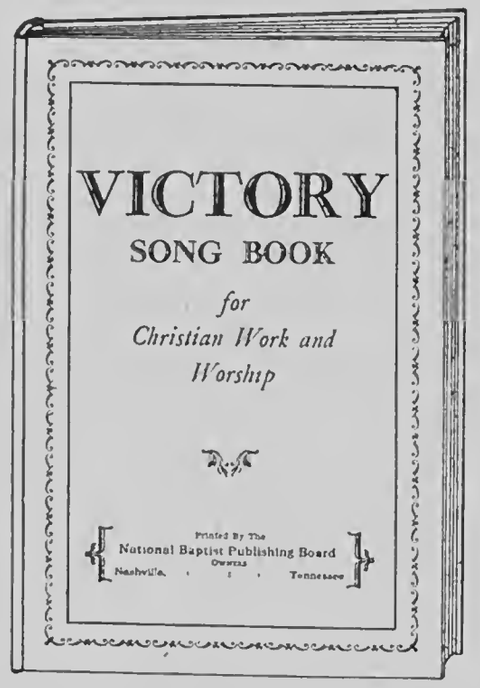


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## LOUISIANANS ARE SAYING

(Continued from Page 1)

up the few remaining rough spots to beautify the grounds.

The construction program includes a large classroom building costing $129,000; a girl's dormitory, $64,000; a gymnasium-auditorium, $40,000; library building, $34,000; a dining hall, $36,000, and a home for the president, the latter having been erected from an allotment of $6,000, which included funds for some of the landscaping of the campus.

An additional $31,000 has been provided for a water and sewage-disposal system and a sum of $23,000 for furnishings to equip the new buildings.

**Plan Dedication**

All of the new structures are expected to be ready for use with the opening of the fall term in September, according to the president, Ralph W. E. Jones.

Plans are being made for a formal dedication of the new buildings about the middle of November, at which time persons who have gained distinction in education and in other endeavors will participate, President Jones said.

Preliminary work has started on the building of a hard-surfaced black-top highway leading a mile and a half from the Shreveport highway to Grambling.

All of the new buildings are of red brick and of colonial design. They face a large quadrangle, which will be landscaped and made into a beauty spot.

Fixtures in the new structures attract considerable favorable comment from visitors and are said to be drawing more than local interest.

There are no gold faucets in the bathrooms, but what is there is ornamental as well as useful. Gray marble walls separate showers, which are equipped with marble corner seats.

The gymnasium-auditorium is outstanding in its novel appointments. Along the side of the basketball court are some new-fangled seats that can be folded up and "shelved" out of the way when the floor is desired for dancing.

In one wing of the building is a smaller auditorium and stage suitable for play-rehearsing and surrounded by music practice rooms. Under the main stage, at the other end of the auditorium, are lockers and towers.

**To Offer 3 Year Course**

Massive white columns add to the attractiveness of the new girls' dormitory. Rooms in that building have hardwood floors and hallways are covered with an inlaid composition material.

In brief, everything in every building is considered as "the last word" in modern conveniences.

Such is the status of the state's school at Grambling, which is getting in shape to become a three-year college, perhaps this September, it is said. The school at present operates as a two-year institution.

Grambling is the center for Race schools in other parts of the state. It has an enrollment of about 600 students in regular terms and about 400 in Summer sessions, although the new facilities are expected to swell the number of students. The teaching staff at present totals 32 members.

The Grambling president, Jones, was a teacher of Grambling for 11 years before succeeding Charles P. Adams as head of the institution about three years ago.

President Jones is a graduate of Southern university, holds the master's degree from Columbia university in New York City, and has done some work toward the doctor's degree.

His accomplishments at Grambling are said to draw attention in various parts of the country, with the school being visited frequently by people interested in education, particularly the field of rural education.

**Founded in 1903**

Grambling was founded about 36 years ago as the result of a squabble that "split the ranks." The school, at first sponsored for the most part by church funds, was established at a place called Allen Greene, only a short distance from the present site of Grambling.

Allen Greene, as well as Grambling, was located on the Illinois Central railroad. When some differences arose the school was moved to Grambling. which at the time included little more than one sawmill. It was some time before the Grambling faction succeeded in getting the trains to stop at their place, the trains continuing to stop at Allen Greene.

Eventually, however, the railroad depot was placed at Grambling. Several years later, in 1929, the Grambling school was given state aid for maintenance.

Today, the place has a postoffice, operated by Race postmaster three stores and several churches and homes besides the buildings on the school campus.

Thus, a new day has dawned for the all-Race community which got its start through dissension. But, there's no grumbling at Grambling today—not with all those fine new buildings.

## MR. AND MRS. CARTWRIGHT PURCHASE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright made the last payment and now hold the deeds. The son, Joe, never lost a day, he seldom socialized, he saw very little of the white lights of the city but like the father, the son applied himself while the elder Cartwright and his wife sacrificed, toiled, labored by tickling the earth, knowing what to do with the soil it yielded and brought forth in abundance and they took their products to the market sold them and made regular payments on the farm. This all happened in Williamson County, here in the Volunteer State.

The life of Mr. William Cartwright and his family is one worthy of emulation. What man has done, man way do," is clearly demonstrated by this member of our group and should serve as a stimulus to those who wis hto accomplish something in life.

## STUNG BY BEE, COLLINSVILLE MAN DIES HALF HOUR LATER

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.,—Leo R. R. Conwell, 53 years old, died at his home, Aug. 23, near Collinsville thirty minutes after being stung in the forehead by a bee. Directed by a physician, firemen worked on Conwell with a pulmotor for an hour, but were unable to revive him.

## 50,000 MILES IN SOUTH OF SOIL CONTROL TERRACES

**Christian Science Monitor**

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Broad-channel terraces—over 50,000 miles of them—have been constructed on soil erosion control projects and CCC camp areas in seven Southern States, as farmers prepare for the long seige against water, it is reported by Dr. T. S. Buie, regional conservator.

## Nabrit Is Chosen Acting Secretary At Howard Univ.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—(ANP)—James M. Nabrit, executive secretary to President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, last week was appointed acting secretary of the university for the months of August and September. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the executive committee of Howard's board of trustees.

In addition to his other duties, Prof. Nabrit is a member of the school of law faculty. Several months ago he attracted national notice when he appeared before the U. S. Supreme Court, won a decision in the case of Lane vs. Wilson. By the high court's ruling, the registration laws of the state of Oklahoma were declared invalid, as being discriminatory.

## Fascists Suffer Heavy Defeat In Ethiopia

PARIS, Aug 31.—News of the most serious diseaster that has yet befallen Italian armies in the still unfinished struggle of Ethiopia for national independence has just leaked through the strict censorship imposed from Rome on all news coming from the East African country.

An Ethiopian querrilla army operating in the district of Bagaundir cut off the entire local Italian force of occupation and captured the whole Italian army staff of the district. Among the prisoners were General C. Tosti, Colonel Angeloni, Major E. Piccone and Lieutenant Fantuzzo, Longlio and Barardinelli.

Numerous troops, both Italian, including Carabineri and native Askaris, together with additional officers whose names are not known, also fell into the hands of the Ethiopians.

**Fail in Ethiopia Drive**

The climax to the campaign in which the fascist forces not only failed to make any impression on the Ethiopian troops holding out in the mountains, but were forced at one time to retreat as far back as the fortified lines outside Addis Ababa itself. The base of the Ethiopian warriors was only 40 miles from the invader-held capital.

Over two-thirds of Ethiopia is today practically free of Italian occupation. This includes the greater part of the provinces of Shoa and Gojam, and districts of Bagaumdir Semion and Ambo, stretching from ADdis Ababa south towards the mountain lakes.

The administration of justice and other state functions is carried out in the name of the exiled Emperor, Haile Selassie, and the only Italian garrisons are in scattered forts provisioned principally by air craft. It was in attempting to relieve the occupants of one of these forts that the fascists detachment met disaster.

Even within the strongly-held areas, Ethiopian raids make economic life impossible. Attempts to revive cotton and coffee-growing have failed. The railways and roads are frequently made impassable by destruction at the hands of armed bands.

The unconquerable spirit of the people is typified in the statement of Lis Yohido Yasu, commander of the forces that won the victory in Bagaumdir, in a letter to Haile Selassie:

"We have taken guns, machine guns and rifles from the Italian, he writes, and henceforth we shall fight them with their own arms."

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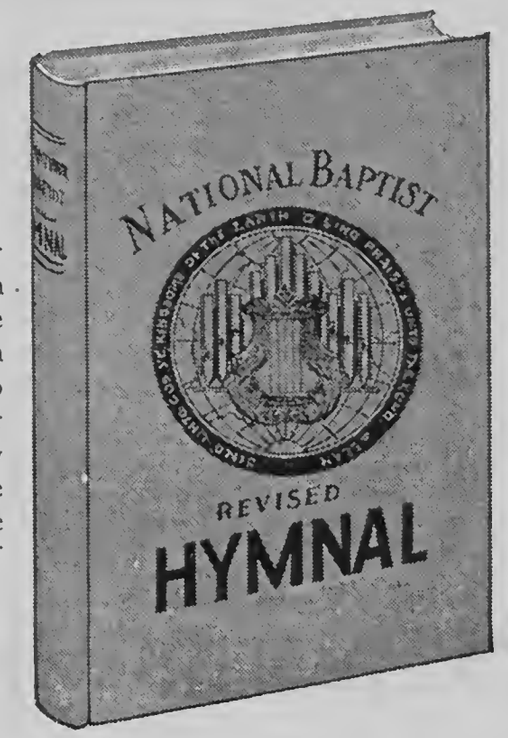


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## GETS S. C. TO ADOPT NEGRO BOOKS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro books in the public school list is due to the credit of a Negro school teacher in the Allendale school at Allendale, S. C. Little is known of this young woman, for she works in a small town. But she is one person who is interested in the development of her race. Her name is Hilda V. Grayson. While attending school, she was convinced of the importance of the story of the Negro race reaching the ears of the boys and girls of her race. She said, "They will see the possibility of rising in spite of all handicaps."

**Allowed To Present Views**

So intent was this young teacher in her beliefs that she was permitted to present her story to 5,000 members of the Palmetto State Teachers association. At its last session in March, she directed a history group which was a credit to her race. With her own means, she gathered and arranged a program which placed emphasis on Negro life. This included methods of presenting the materials, the use of Negro music and literature in schools. Included in this program was an exhibit long to be remembered by the 1,100 persons visiting the group. In the exhibit were over 50 Negro journals, more than 100 pictures of leaders, and 20 very good displays from various schools showing the progress made by Negroes in South Carolina and America. Among the autographs colle ted during this meeting were those of officials from the state department of education.

This young woman has made several trips to popularize her belief in Negro literature. Among these was a trip to New York where she made personal contacts with book publishers and libraries, visiting the Shomberg collection, in an effort to collect material suitable to be presented for adoption by her state. She was a member of a committee that visited the department of education in an effort to have books adopted.

**Extensive Writer**

She has written over 100 articles to teen-age boys and girls, telling them about leading men and women of their race. She has in a scrapbook many complimentary letter from such persons as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Dr. J. J. Starks, the Rev. L. K. Williams, Dr. Carter G. Woodson and others.

## EGYPT TO TRADE COTTON FOR ARMS WITH BRITAIN

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 2.—(UP)—The Ministry of Finance announced today that the government was negotiating to exchange a large quantity of cotton for British arms and munitions, and that an agreement was expected soon.

It was added that the Spanish government was prepared to take a large quantity of cotton on easy terms.

The agreement with Britian would provide that the cotton it took would be held in storage for five years, and would be used before the expiration of five years only in an emergency.

## WHITES REPLACE COLORED IN N. C. LEAF FACTORIES

Raleigh, N. C., (ANP)—Negro tobacco workers throughout the state are alarmed over the Kinston, N. C. "experiment," of using white women instead of Negroes as tobacco stemmers and which has resulted in throwing hundreds of colored employes out of work.

David Stowe, assistant administrator, state employment service said last week that after filling an order for 100 white women workers, his office had been requested to supply 400 more as stemmers and tyers. Reasons for the "experiment," as given by the white tobacconists reportedly were as follows:

Reported dearth of young colored women efficient enough to earn the minimum wage of 25 cents per hour.

The inability as yet of stemming machines to imitate the human touch in processing tobacco.

This season's rule of employers that stemmers must be able to remove 25 to 30 pounds of stems a day in order to make their employment profitable under the Wages and Hours act.

Prior to the act, workers did 'piece work" and were paid a straight wage rate per pound of tobacco stemmed. Some of the colored women traced their percent trouble to disgruntled white housewives who pay Negro servants top wages of $4 and $5 a week, then protest when the domestics leave in the Fall.

## Dr. J. Leroy Baxter Of New Jersey New Head Of Dentists; Enroll 500 Members; Go To St. Louis

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (ANP)—With the naming of Dr. J. Leroy Baxter of Orange, N. J., as president-elect, the National Dental association closed what observers called the most successful convention of its 26 year existence here Friday. At the final business session the secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. A. Jackson, reported a membership of over 500 dentists. St. Louis was selected as the site for the 1940 convention with the Mound City Dental society as hosts. Dr. Waldo J. Howard of Houston is the new national president for 1939-40.

The convention opened at the headquarters, Public School 113, Monday morning with the invocation by the Rev. John H. Johnson, rector of the St. Martin's church.

Dr. C. D. Maxey, president of the North Harlem Dental society, welcomed the members from the 30 states on behalf of the host society and pledged the support of his organization to the program of the national body. Response to the welcome address was made by Dr. Waldo Howard, president-elect, who replied that this program was one of the best to be presented to the national body in its years of existence.

The address of the president, Dr. S. C. Hamilton of Chicago, stressed the fine spirit of cooperation exemplified by the local and state organizations. He stated that the association was in accord with the principles of the Wagner Health bill in so much as it offered better health services to the indigent and needy. But, he felt that the Wagner Health bill should contain more exacting reference to dentistry, and also to the protection of the minority groups throughout the country. This protection can best be carried out by the inclusion of members of the association on the "state advisory council" and representatives of the national administrative offices carrying out the distribution of the health funds.

Dr. George W. Bowles of New York, president of the National Medical association, expressed the desire of physicians for a better understanding between the two separate and distinct organizations, feeling that there is an opportunity for these two groups to serve a definite and distinctive purpose in their respective fields.

The scientific session opened Tuesday at the school of dental and oral surgery, Columbia university, in the Medical center. Dean Houghton Holliday welcomed the delegates as the first Negro professional organization to hold sessions in their dental school. Faculty members presented scientific sections.

Dr. E. C. McBeath addressing the session on "Dentistry for Children" made the statement that decay of teeth is more prevalent in the late winter and early spring months than any other time during the year. His reason was that in these periods the lack of proper sunshine permitted rapid decay since only sunshine, concentrated cod liver oil and ultra violet rays give the needed vitamin D. to the system. Dr. McBeath also stated that dietary control along with controlled environment and a daily routine has cleared up decayed teeth in children.

Dr. Waugh discussing orthodentics for general practitioners mentioned that around the age of seven was the most opportune time for any corrective measures of straightening the teeth.

Abyssinian Baptist church was the scene of the joint public welcome meeting of the National Dental association and the National Medical association by the citizens of New York. Heading the reception was Fiorello H. LaGuardia, mayor. Others appearing on the program were Lt. Governor Charles Poletti, Col B. O. Davis, chairman, Local Citizens' committee; Dr. Charles C. Middleton, president of Manhattan-Central Medical society; Dr. C. D. Maxey and Dr. George William Bowles.

In the joint meeting of the N. M. A. and N. D. A. at which the subject was "Medical and Dental Education for Negroes in the United States," Dr. Numa P. G. Adams of Howard university stated that hospitals should be controlled by the medical schools. There should always be close cooperation between hospitals and medical students in training. In this manner the patient becomes the teacher and provides the opportunity for the student to get actual experience. Direct contacts with patients makes for better physicians and dentists.

Dean Russell A. Dixon of Howard stressed the advancement in the training of dentists, and deplored the fact that not enough dentists obtained further training. This training may be provided by post-graduate courses in some of the class "A" dental colleges.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health, Rosenwald fund, presented statistics showing the limited facilities offered Negro doctors and dentists. Dr. Wilson Smilley, professor of preventive medicine, Cornell Medical college, felt that there should be no discrimination between the races since disease germs make no discrimination in their attacks. He contended also that equal opportunity for training is vital to the health of the whole community.

Officers elected in addition to those previously listed are Dr. Leon A. Reid, vice president, Richmond, Va.; Dr. H. C. Edwards, Washington, assistant secretary; executive board, 1939-42 are Dr. C. D. Maxey, New York; Dr. W. H. Springer, Cincinnati; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Dr. P. W. Hill, Clarksdale, Miss.; Dr. E. L. Harper, St. Louis, and Dr. O. L. Lattimore, Houston, Tex.

Committee chairmen are: public relations, A. S. Hunter, N. C.; National Health week, S. J. Cullum, Texas; publicity, Millard R. Dean, Washington; national program, M. D. Wiseman, Washington; journal, L. H. Fairclough, N. Y.; budget, F. S. Upshur, Pa.; educational extension, R. A. Dixon, Washington; clinic research and progress, W. J. Madison, Wash.; national exhibits, W. J. Morris, N. J.; dental bulletin, Stephen J. Lewis, Va.; statistics and history, Cicero Edwards, Washington, and credentials, W. O. Clayton, Wash.


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## FCA NEGRO MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1)

paying their loans as rapidly as they secure income from the sale of farm products. He states that this is a good plan to follow and brings about a considerable reduction in the cost of the loan. He reports further that he found several farmers who were not able to qualify for loans due to insufficiency of collateral, lack of clear title to property, or failure to have cancellation of mortgage recorded. "These are serious problems facing Negro farmers and must be given careful consideration in our programs for agricultural improvement," says the successor to the late Dr. H. A. Hunt.

Questioned as to specific cases concerning some of the colored member-borrowers of FAC services, Mr. King cited the following examples selected from the Oklahoma territory:

Mr. Robert Partridge of Boley, Oklahoma, has 1160 acres of land with more than 800 acres under cultivation. He has 38 very fine Hereford cattle, 138 Poland China hogs, and ample poultry and turkeys. Even at this season he still has on hand some 500 pounds of cured pork. The place is managed by his two sons and worked by eleven tenant families.

Mr. Partridge is a member of the County AAA Committee and is also a member of the State FSA Committee.

Mr. P. L. Anderson, member-borrower of the Farmers National Farm Loan Association at Okemah, Oklahoma, owns 120 acres, of which 72 acres are in cultivation. He has a 5-acre orchard composed of apple, peach, pear, and plum trees, and about one acre in grapes. His orchard is considered one of the best in that section. Over 300 chickens, seven beef cattle, and 18 hogs serve to supplement the income from the orchard and cotton crops. Mr. Anderson's son is in partnership with him.

The most interesting member of the Eastern Oklahoma National Farm Loan Association at Tahlequash, Okla., was a widow, Mrs. Gordon, who was operating a 160-acre farm with the help of her three boys, ranging in age from 12 to 23 years. The county agent, Mr. A. H. Furh of Muskogee has assisted in helping her to secure the loan and was therefore intensely interested in instructing them in the proper management of the farm so as to support the family, meet the semi-annual payments, and also keep up operating expenses. Mrs. Gordon proudly showed us her turkeys, chickens, hogs, and beef cattle she was raising to supplement the cotton and small grain as major cash crops. She stated that the income from her turkeys met the fall land bank payment and the income from her poultry met the spring note.

The Special Assistant to the Governor of the FCA says that Farm Credit service is available to all farmers who can qualify, regardless of race, creed or color. He urges Negro farmers to make more extensive use of these low-interest-bearing cooperative services.

Colored farmers desiring information relative to Farm Credit assistance may secure it from the county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, or may write directly to Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

## FARM FUND RESTORED

(Continued from Page 1)

$160,000,000 cut out by an economy bloc in the House. Senators were hopeful restoration of this could not cause a deadlock which would delay adjournment.

In calling up the bill in the Senate, Adams announced the Committee sought consideration at once in order to expedite plans for adjournment tomorrow night, despite the fact there were no printed copies of the amended bill.

Senator Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina, a member of the appropriations committee, said the only Senate reduction was elimination of a $300,000 House-approved item to begin construction of a rigid airship for the navy.

The biggest increase was the $119,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation, which makes government loans on farm crops.

Only a short time before the bill reached the chamber it had been approved in its present form by the appropriations subcommittee. which restored the $119,000,000 item for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The action came almost simultaneously with indorsement by President Roosevelt of Secretary Wallace's insistence that the money, for the Commodity Credit Corporation, be restored to the third deficiency bill, from which it was slashed by the House. He said it was essential to continuance of the farm loan program.

The Secretary appeared before the Senate appropriations committee yesterday as that group worked at top speed to get the deficiency bill ready for Senate action in order to permit adjournment of Congress Saturday night.

The controversy over the farm fund was the lone threat to adjournment at that time.

## TEXAS WOMAN MANAGER

(Continued from Page 1)

cattle business are two industries which must be closely watched and skillfully managed to produce profitable results. Events have proven that the fears of friends were groundless. Mr. Jones had trained his daughter, Beatrice, carefully as his secretary and with the aid of her sister and astute mother, their operations have been increased over what they were when Mr. Jones lived.

The Jones family's plantation, consists of 1,700 acres which is owned outright. On this land this year they planted 300 acres to cotton on which they made 150 bales. Five hundred acres were planted in cover crops, soil buildings legumes required under the government conservation program. Their check from the government alone under the payment for cotton subsidy was $3.00. Their 21 tenant families received $1,000 as their subsidy share. The Joneses received an additional $800 from the government for their soil conservation planting.

Miss Beatrice Jones explained that they rented 3,160 acres for pasture purposes upon which they feed 500 cattle. They sell three carloads each year of calves and old cows, but through a lucky stroke she was able to rent one-third of her rented acreage to a rice grower the rice farm rental covering the entire cost of her pasturage making the cattle grazing a clear profit. She rents another 100 acres to a white farmer at an additional profit.

Most of the 21 tenants on the Jones plantation this year are Mexicans, although formerly they were all colored. Seven of these are sharecroppers, working on halves and the others are tenants who own their own equipments and furnish their own upkeep, thereby paying one-third and one-fourth of their crop for rental.

Although oil wells are producing all about them and they have received $30,000 over a period of time for leases on their lands, their holdings have not as yet been drilled.

Their home is a lovely mansion like structure built by their father. Beautifully furnished, with every modern convenience, an electric range, natural gas, gorgeous dining appointments, needle point chairs and rare dishes, the home reminds one of an historic plantation dwelling.

Hospitable and gracious, the three greet and entertain their friends, colored and white, with a gentility which smacks of true aristocracy.

"What we have been able to do is not so wonderful," said Beatrice Jones. "We have used simple, straightforward business methods and have tried to apply common sense to our operations. The governmental programs of the AAA have proven a great boon to us. Without their aid we would have been compelled to find new crops to plant. The government acreage reduction has been rather severe, however, on our tenants. We would prefer they had larger tracts to farm."

"These holdings and our opportunity for service are the result of the great wisdom and ability of Mr. Jones," said the mother. "He made this farm, buying one tract after another until he had assembled the whole. He was a contractor in his early days, manufacturing ties for the railroad company. He saved his money, invested it wisely, and it is our purpose to carry on in the same spirit."

The family is well known socially throughout the country. Both daughters are graduates of Wiley College and Beatrice is an active member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. Miss Willa Jones is the former wife of Attorney Bob Booker of Little Rock, Ark. They have one son who has been named Y. U. Jones, II. He is attending high school in Houston, but since he is heir, to the estate Mrs. Jones wishes him to be trained in practical agriculture and is planning, after a year's work on the farm, to send him to Tuskegee to finish his education.

## DES MOINES, IOWAN NAMED

(Continued from Page 1)

ed for experimental test of the food stamp plan. There are about 10,700 relief cases in DesMoines, representing about 30,000 individuals. The total population of Des Moines is given as 142,500 (1930 census).

Variations of the stamp plan to be tried out in Des Moines will be quite similar to those already being tested in Dayton, Ohio. One group of about 2,500 families at present receiving general relief, part of which is in the form of grocery orders, will be eligible to receive free blue surplus food order stamps to provide for additional food purchases.

This group will not be required to buy the orange colored food stamps which are provided in other forms of the stamp plan. The value of the blue surplus stamps which will be given families in this group will be determined on a basis of approximately 50 cents per week for each member of the eligible family.

The remainder of the approximately 10,700 eligible families, including about 4,500 WPA workers, and those receiving old age assistance, aid to the blind, the mothers' pensions, will be given the opportunity to buy orange colored stamps with cash and to receive free blue surplus stamps in the ratio of one dollar's worth of blue stamps for each two dollar's worth of orange stamps bought. The orange stamps provide for a continuance of normal food purchases by the family, and the free blue stamps are used to secure specially designated surplus food commodities, as additions to the family's food supplies.

Participation in the stamp plan in Des Moines, as in other cities where it is being tried out, will be entirely voluntary.

Actual operation of the plan in Des Moines is expected to start within about a month.

## FAMILY GETS 96-ACRE TRACT

(Continued from Page 1)

move from their present three-room house to a spacious new five-room house near Kerrville next fall immediately after the cotton is picked and the corn gathered.

**Undergoes Improvement**

Homer Jakes, Shelby county Farm Security administration supervisor, announced Thursday that the Joneses had been selected as one of Shelby's nearest ideal tenant families for a loan of $5,110. They will have a period of 40 years to pay it back.

They will have for their convenience a new barn, new outhouses, new well, a carload of lime for soil improvement and new fences built on the farm.

"I don't know of a more deserving Negro family," said Mr. Jakes. "Both have been good managers. They own their livestock and tools, two cows, two heifers, pigs, chickens and grow a year-round garden. They have kept all their children in school."

**Ninth in County**

The Jones family is the ninth Shelby family to benefit from the Bankhead-Jones act and the third Race family. Mr. Jakes said other Shelby farmers will be given the same opportunity, though the exact number has not been determined.

The families will be selected by F. S. A. officials and the Shelby Tenant purchase committee.

## ARKANSANS WIN

(Continued from Page 1)

honors went to Virgil of Georgia; Key of Arkansas, and Cooper of North Carolina, won second and third places, respectively.

The public speaking was won by the team from South Carolina. The quartet from Florida won first place in the singing.

The 600 delegates and teachers attending the conference were addressed by several speakers including Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Miss Frances Murphy of the Afro-American; Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press; Leon Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; and W. R. Valentine, principal of the Bordentown Manual Training school.

## MUSICIANS END BIG CONCLAVE IN BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Aug. 31 (ANP)—With hundreds of the nation's outstanding musicians, soloists, choral directors and composers in attendance, the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., held the closing session of its 19th annual convention here last Friday.

President W. Kemper Harreld of Atlanta delivered his annual address at the Tuesday meeting, outlining the accomplishments of the past year and detailing the planned program for the future. President Harreld is director of music at Atlanta University system, and directed the augmented Baptist choir in Atlanta at the recent World Baptist congress.

On Friday night's concluding program, designated as National Artists night and held in Jordan hall, the following artists appeared: Catherine Van Buren, soprano; Josephine Harreld (daughter of President Harreld) pianist and Marion Cumbo, violin cellist.

The conference program was well spaced and moved with facility; headquarters were established at Ebenezer Baptist church. The public meeting, which attracted a capacity crowd, was held last Sunday at Zion A. M. E. church. Presiding officers during the various sessions were Ernest G. O'Banyoun, Mrs. Lillian LeMon, William H. Wilkes, Margaret Bonds, Mary Cardwell Dawson and Maude Roberts George.

At Sunday's mass meeting, the delegates were welcomed to the city by Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin after which the Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was rendered by an augmented choir directed by Ja. Wesley Jones of Chicago, who annually directs his big Metropolitan choir at the Chicagoland Music festival in Grant Park.

Among the interesting conference subjects discussed were "Training of the Pianist," "How Shall the City Teacher Maintain Standards?" "The Principles of Voice Building," "Choral Conducting," "The New Electric Organ," "Modern Trends in Music Education," "Church Music" and many others.

Thomaston Times: A woman is a person who doesn't know what kind of dress she doesn't want until she buys it.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 15, 1939. No. 8.

# National Convention of Farmers Meets in Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 25-27

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## OFFICIAL CALL ISSUED BY PRES. LEON HARRIS

### Tenth Annual Convention—Third Time in The Sate of Missouri

Moline, Ill.—It was announced today from the office of the president that the tenth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers will meet at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 25-27. This is the third annual meeting of the organization to be held in Missouri, two previous meetings having been held in Charleston, in the southeastern section of the state. This meeting no doubt will be attended by more farmers of the race than any other, due to the fact that it will draw large delegations and visitors from Southern states where local Units of the organization are operating as well as farmer-members from all northern states.

The N. F. C. F. is the only national organization of colored farmers which has stood the test of the years. Supported wholly by its membership, it has retained its independence and has thus been able

(Continued on Page 13)

## HESSIAN FLY LISTED GREATEST ENEMY OF 1939 WHEAT CROP

Urbana,—Hessian fly appears to be the greatest single enemy of the wheat crop in Illinois this year, according to officials of the AAA and entomologists of the College of Agriculture.

Illinois growers numbering 901 have put in claims for wheat crop insurance losses, which also include flood, winter-kill, hail, drouth, rust and other insect pests. A total of 12,153 wheat growers insured their crops under the 1939 program.

Up to September 8, about 716 claims had been settled, and the growers had received the equivalent of 52,799 bushels of wheat to compensate them for the losses. This would amount to about $31,200 as extra wheat income for these insured growers.

Adjustment of loses on the 1939 crop is now about 85 percent completed and nearly all settlements will be finished within the next month, according to J. Francis Bull, state crop insurance supervisor. He estimates that probable losses to insured crops will total 65,000 bushels for the state.

Crop insurance officials say that the indemnities being paid Illinois farmers for their losses are helping them in many ways, such as providing interest payments on loans, payment on back bills and money for home improvements.

## CREDIT UNION AND ITS AIMS

### C. R. Orchard, Director, States Purposes

The Federal agency for which I am speaking this evening, like most other branches of the government, was created to satisfy some particular need of the American people. The credit union's whole aim and purpose is to help the man of small income with his personal finances. For most of us our whole life, our comforts and amusements, our family welfare, revolve around the making and spending of money. Anything such as the credit union, therefore, which helps us solve our money problems, gets right down to where we live, so to speak, and has its helpful influence on almost everything we do.

**Two Ways of Meeting Money Problems**

Nearly everybody has these money problems. A man's first concern is to get an income, which usually means finding a job. His next is to adjust his expenditures to suit his income, and many times that is not an easy thing to do. Out of the regular pay envelope he supplies food for the family, pays the monthly rent, and takes care of numerous other little demands on his pocketbook. But there are many demands which cannot be met out of current income. A winter coat or overcoat, moving expenses, insurance premiums, coal bills, advance to relatives, Christmas and vacation expenses, school tuition, occasional out-of-town trips—all these cost more than the usual surplus over bare living expenses. And then there are the more serious situations to be met—the attackers of sickness, the untimely accident, the calls for treatment of teeth or eyes, a sudden operation, a death in the family. These seldom wait on our convenience to descend upon us with their compelling demands for extra money. How do we meet such demands?

(Continued on Page 16)

## COLLEGE EDUCATION AND FARMING

### Shreveport Sun Discusses All Absorbing Topic

The modern education, college education, is beginning to make itself felt in different fields of endeavor is becoming more manifest every day. For a long time the idea has persisted that the acquiring of an education, in most cases, made it no longer necessary for its possessor to do manual labor. Because of this erroneous opinion, most young men and women who struggled for higher education chose to become teachers, doctors, ministers, teachers of music or secretaries—those being the principal white collar fields open to educated colored citizens.

But since these professions and fields, in a large number of cases, have become overcrowded this opinion is fast changing and other trades and lines of endeavors are being found and chosen in which to utilize the great advantages offered by a well-planned, practical education. Many of these newly in-

(Continued on Page 13)

## FIELD AGENT TELLS HOW FARMER SOLVES HIS HOUSING NEEDS

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept 28 (ANP)—T. M. Campbell, widely known farm expert and U. S. Field Agent stationed at Tuskegee Institute, authors an interesting article on the bad housing conditions among rural Negroes of the South, in the September issue of Extension Service Review.

Writing on the subject "Out of the Old House, Into the New Home," Campbell tells how Willis and Julia Thurman, small landowners in Elmore County, Alabama, solved their perplexing housing problem by building a brand-new, five room house at a cost of $690.50. The

(Continued on Page 16)

## MISSISSIPPI MATRON OPERATES DAIRY FARM

### Former School Teacher Co-operates With County Agents

(From Black Dispatch)

**Uses Pressure Milker on 50 Cows**

Chatawa, Miss., (ANP)—Demonstrating that femininty is no handicap to a successful career on a farm, Mrs. Anna Dillon operates here a paying truck and dairy farm. Although she is married, Mrs. Dillon who appears to be about 45 years old, manages every detail of the business.

Peas, beans, corn, vetch and clover are the principal items grown on the place. She specializes in Black Valentine beans, planting two acres each season. Pike county is a truck section. She packs and ships to the nearest market which quotes the best prices.

Mrs. Dillon's dairy herd consists of 26 jerseys. In her immaculate milking shed are installed self-

(Continued on Page 13)

## WILT-RESISTANT ALFALFA

### Ten Strains Being Raised to be Used For Seed

Ten new strains of wilt-resistant alfalfa are being increased this year, and it is hoped that sufficient quantities of seed of the most promising strains will be available for limited distribution by 1942, reports H. L. Westover, alfalfa specialists of the federal bureau of plant industry.

Before wilt became serious alfalfa stands lasted six to twelve years and longer in regions best adapted to the crop. Since the disease put in its appearance about fifteen years ago, it is not unusual for fields to fade out in two to four years, says Mr. Westover.

None of the usual cultural methods helped control the wilt, so department scientists turned to breeding for wilt resistance. The first job was to get breeding stock resistant to wilt. These were found by Mr. Westover on plant exploration trips to Turkistan in 1929 and 1934. Here, where alfalfa has been grown for centuries, little wilt was found

Several hundred samples of the Turkistan alfalfas were brought back to this county for breeding work carried on mostly at the Nebraska, Kansas and Wisconsin experiment stations. They were crossed with American varieties and subjected to wilt inoculum in concentrated form to find those with most resistance. The new strains also were observed to see which could withstand the most cold, which ones could produce the most seed and forage, and which ones were most resistant to other diseases such as leaf spot.

Many hundred strains were studied since the first importations were made. In the cooperative work

(Continued on Page 16)

## RICHES OF CHRISTOPHE, HAITI'S EMPEROR LURE TREASURE SEARCHERS

Cape Haitien, Haiti —Here's an opportunity for fortune hunters. A treasure cache of more than a million pounds sterling (approximately $4,200,000) is reported to be buried deep in the secret tunnels of the Citadel de la Ferriere, on a mountain top not far from this town.

The fantastic fortress was built by Henri Christophe, black emperor of Haiti. To make sure his plans never would be divulged, he had his architect thrown over the ramparts. The only other man knowing the secret was Christophe himself—and he killed himself without telling where he had hidden his vast wealth.

As a result, no one living today knows the whereabouts of the treasure. Native Haitians insist it's still under the huge Citadel.

## Calling All Delegates and Visitors to the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, October 25-27, 1939.

**The National Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., will meet in its tenth annual session at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, October 25-27, 1939. All Units of the Federation are requested to elect delegates at the earliest opportunity. All state and regional farm groups affiliated with our organization are requested to appoint their representatives and send the names of those who will attend to our office. Visitors and officials of state and federal agricultural departments who plan to attend the Convention should communicate with us not later than September 1st. Suitable arrangements will be made to entertain all delegates and visitors. All farmers of our group and all interested in the welfare and progress of colored farmers are cordially invited.**

**Arrange to attend the greatest Convention of organized Negro farmers in America.**

**Yours for United Colored Farmers,**

**LEON R. HARRIS, Pres. Box 285 Moline, Ill**

**S. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 447 4th Ave., N., Nashville, Tennessee**

## MIGRANT WORKERS CREATE DELMARVA SOCIAL PROBLEM

**5,000 Nomads Shift with Crops; Meager Schooling Offered by Trained Supervisors**

(In Afro-American)

**By Trezzvant W. Anderson**

Bridgeville, Del. — Five thousand migrant workers from the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, working in the vegetable fields of great canneries, on this long, large tongue of land stuck between the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay, are creating a serious social problem, as they go about their seasonal work of plucking ripe fruits for the markets of this and other nations.

On the Atlantic Seaboard, from New Jersey to Maryland, twenty-one especially trained migrant camp supervisors, taken from the halls of the nation's best colleges, both colored and white, are doing social work in camps strung out over the area.

Child care and education for both youth and adults comprise the chief needs as found by the camp supervisors, along with proper nourishment.

**Bean-Picking Active**

At the present time, bean-picking is the leading occupation, with the workers toiling in the fields from 7 in the morning to 5:30 in the evening, earning their pay according to the poundage of the beans they pick. A good picker can average from three to four dollars a day.

While the parents are in the fields during the day, their children are taken to "centers," supervised by the migrant camp supervisors.

Here the children are bathed, dressed properly, taught fundamentals in education, and are also taught various games, for their recreational pursuits. Hours at the "centers" vary anywhere from 6:30 in the morning to 6 in the evening. After this time, the adults are in from the fields, cleaned up, and at the centers to acquire what elementary education they need, or can master.

**Have Uniform Shacks**

These migrants live in one-room frame shacks, built in uniform groups, and the composite fenced-in units are called "the Yards." There are from three to four hundred workers, including children, in each set element.

No guns are allowed in any part of them, and a deputy sheriff, white, hired by the canning company, is the only armed individual in the neighborhood.

Each shack is electrically lighted, and provided with bunks in decks, with plain straw for mattresses, over which sheets are placed when bed time comes.

**Live as Nomads**

The canning companies make every effort to provide for their workers, by operating these camps, but the tragedy of the whole thing lies in the fact that the work is purely seasonal, and does not last the year round.

This makes it impossible to maintain systematic and coordinary educational courses, for when the season for bean-picking is over, the workers move up the coast to New Jersey, where they become oyster shuckers—nomads, as it were, calling no place home.

Thus they cannot be in one place long enough to acquire educational or social advantages, and the social worker is given the problem of trying to crowd into seven or eight weeks, all that normally requires nine months in a well-regulated setup.

The adults, as a result, are practically at an intellectual standstill, and what few advancements are to be had go principally to their children, who range from 18 months to 14 years of age.

**Pathetic Cases Seen**

One mother in a camp, in the Delaware area, is reported to have fed her infant son on whiskey instead of milk, and now the boy, at the age of 10, is practically a paralytic, with impediments in the use of arms and feet.

As one camp supervisor put it, "It is pathetic to see some of the cases, and realize that some of these people starve that we and others might eat."

**No Economic Progress**

What economic progress has been made at the end of a season by the workers is a question that is still undecided. Out of their incomes must come the necessities of life, for themselves and their families.

The shacks are rent-free, electricity costs nothing, but food, clothing, medical attention, and the customary money spent on Saturday night for "Joe" (corn whiskey) and other hard liquors take their share of the family disbursements.

Almost all of the workers are married and have families, thereby eliminating the prospects of feuding over some nifty looker who may barge into camp.

**Supervisors Trained**

Of the twenty-one camp supervisors at work on the Atlantic Seaboard, seven are colored. All the supervisors receive special training in this kind of work at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., before the season begins.

Each supervisor has about three hundred workers in his or her area. There are three hundred here, and three hundred at Hurlock, Md.

The products harvested and canned on the Delmarva Peninsula include: tomatoes, string beans, beets, asparagus, clam chowder, apples and peaches.

## Barbers Boycott "Fitch" Products

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (ANP)—A widespread movement to discontinue the use of Fitch products here is gaining impetus and according to well founded information, the Barbers association of this vicinity is planning to take similar action and stop using the well known hair preparations because during the past summer broadcasting of the "Fitch Bandwagon" radio program, no Negro bands were used and none was considered. The program had gained widespread popularity and more than once, the sponsors ignored the hundreds of thousands of Negro users of their products by bringing obscure bands to the fore while the Negro musicians idled or toured.

If the program of the Washington barbers is put into effect, it will be the first organized group of Negro barbers to boycott the Fitch product.

According to the plan, it is reported that the barbers at a meeting will draft their objections and submit them directly to the Fitch company.

## THE NEGRO AND DEMOCRACY

**By Kelly Miller**

A aphoristic definition of Democracy is contained in Lincoln's Gettysyburg Address "A Government of the People, for the People, and by the People." Whether such a type of Government can prevail in a heterogeneous nation, composed of peoples diverse in race, color and culture remains to be demonstrated. There is no such example in history nor among the contemporaneous governments in the world today.

The framers of the Constitution, within the framework of the Declaration of Indepedence were confronted with the necessity of inaugurating such a government. But they sought to dodge the responsibility by ignoring the presence of the Negro within their midst. They had serious misgivings of conscious concerning the trouble which the presence of the unrecognized race would cause in the future. Therefore, they strove with great shrewdness to evade the human demand of the Negro by devious phrasiology, cunning and circumlocution. 'Conscience makes coward of us all.' But the demands of human nature have no pity for pose of nations. The Constitution accorded the slave only a negative place in the body politic, not so much by reason of his human personality, as by virtue of his utility as a tool. For purposes of apportionment and taxation the Negro was given three-fifths of the representative capacity of a free person, which represented the ultimate political unit. This fractional political potentiality grudgingly accorded the Negro manipulated to increase the power of those states which profiteered upon his inferior political status.

The Bill of Rights forms the bedrock of American Democracy was intended to secure individual rights and liberties of white people only. These rights were put in the form of the categorical negative—"Thou Shalt Not." They were taken for granted as being applicable to all Anglo-Saxon folk, but in the nature of the case, the Negro slave, or for that matter, the free person of color, was not contemplated as falling within the purview of the Bill of Rights. Freedom of Speech, the Right of Petition, Freedom from Search, and the Right to Bear Arms, could hardly be predicated of a slave devoid of political personality.

The Negro race as a whole, including former slaves as well as free persons of color, derived its political privilege and prestige from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments rather than from the original Constitution including the Bill of Rights.

The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery but did not fix the political and civil status of the newly emancipated race. It added to the individual Negro the supplementary two-fifths of his representative capacity withheld in the original Constitution.

The Reconstruction Amendments theoretically made the Negro a Free Person, and an integral instead of a fractional unit. The Fourteenth Amendment sets forth "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce laws which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the states; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." This Amendment was intended to take the political and civil status of the Negro away from jurisdiction of the state and place it under direct control of the Federal Government, and thus make the eleventh hour newcomer into the vineyard of citizenship heir and joint heir of its benefits on equal terms with those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. On its face American Democracy is supposed to operate without regard to race or color. But human experience shows that the theory of government is one thing and its practice another. "For forms of Government let fools contest, What's best administered is best." No Government yet devised by God or man has ever been able to overcome human interest, passion and prejudice against which our Constitution, like a German Treaty, too often becomes a scrap of paper.

The Fifteenth Amendment is observed or ignored according to the disposition of the several states.

There have been nine Presidents of the United States since Benjamin Harrison all of whom have taken the solemn oath "I will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," and yet no one of them has even attempted to preserve, protect or defend" the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments against flagrant and ruthless violation. Their only plea in justification must be looked for in the saving phrase, "To the Best of my ability."

It was Grover Cleveland who said that "We are confronted by a condition and not a theory." In states with a relatively heavy Negro population, the political rights of the race are ignored or suppressed by the connivance of the South and convenience of the North. It makes absolutely no difference which political party is in the ascendency his political lot is left to the tender mercy of the state, whether they shall or shall not observe the Amendements of the Constitution intended to confer upon him political equality.

Let us squarely face reality. The Negro's legal and civil status is upheld by the Supreme Court, wherever cases of discrimination are squarely and competently brought before the august tribunal for adjudication. But this political status is left to the political branches of the Government which are disposed to yield to prevailing conditions.

The Negro's right to vote is undisputed in thirty-six states of the union where there is no legal opposition, but he is effectually denied these provisions in twelve states, counter to the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution, where local opposition is strong.

The pertinency of race and democracy to the late World War and its aftermath as reflected in the present European conflict will constitute the subject of my next release.

## U. S. OFFERS TO EXCHANGE TEACHERS WITH SOUTH AMERICA

**Says There Will be no Color Test for Either Those Who Come or Go.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28 (ANP)—The Department of State, in conjunction with the United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, has perfected plans which will set in motion the official exchange of professors, teachers and graduate students between the governments of the United States and the other American Republics which have ratified the Convention for Inter-American Cultural Relations. To date, the Governments of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela and the United States have ratified the Convention.

Leaflets and application forms have been prepared explaining the provisions of the Convention. These will immediately be distributed by the Office of Education to the colleges, universities, scientific institutions and technical schools of this country for professors, teachers and graduate students interested in submitting applications for offical exchange professorships and fellowships. These exchanges are available for professors, teachers or graduate students in the humanities, natural sciences, social sciences, law, medicine, pharmacy, journalist technology and engineering.

All preliminary work in the selection of nominees for professorships and fellowships will be handled by the Office of Education and that agency is now prepared to accept and evaluate applications of those seeking exchange professorships and fellowships. "Teachers" as distinguished from "professors" is understood to refer to teachers in primary or secondary schools.

No limitation as to color, sex or creed will be made in the nomination for the exchange posts. The utmost possible latitude has been allowed in the field of intellectual activity in which professors, teachers and students may engage to encourage applications from those interested in any field of learning, facilities for which may exist in the country in which the applicant is interested.

Expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating governments. In the case of fellowships, the nominating government will pay the round trip travel costs to the country chosen, together with other incidental expenses of the graduate students or teachers selected. The receiving government will pay tuition, subsidiary expenses together with board and lodging at the institution designated. Exchange fellowships will cover a single academic year. Under unusual and exceptional circumstances, they may be renewed for one additional year.

All expenses incident to the exchange of professors will be met by the sending government. Such expenses will include travel to and from the country to which exchange professors are sent as well as maintenance and local travel costs during the period of residence in the foreign country. The term of an exchange professor will not exceed two years, unless he shall have been included on the next list after first being selected and hereafter again selected.

By agreement between the two interested governments, the term of an exchange professor may be limited to less than two years and another selection made from the current list. Vacancies caused by the voluntary withdrawal of a exchange professor, or by his death or disability to continue service, will likewise be filled from the current list.

## JAPAN CONTINUES IN FIRST PLACE IN COTTON TRADE

WASHINGTON—The textile division of the U. S. Department of Commerce said that despite the general curtailment of activities by the Japanese cotton textile industry during 1939, Japan maintained first place in the world cotton trade. Japan's total cotton piecegoods shipments are estimated at 2,180,810,000 square yards, which compares with the previous year's 2,643,429,000 square yards.

The United Kingdom was in second place, exporting cotton piecegoods amounting to 1,386,460,000 square yards during 1938 against 1,921,334,000 square yards in the previous year. During the first quarter of this year, Japan's cotton cloth exports to South America sharply declined, while her exports to British India, the Dutch East Indies, and the United States increased.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: We are living in a machine age, all right, with half the people being run through it.

### CIVIL SERVICE OFFERS JOBS TO FARM AGENTS

New York City —(SNS)— Negro farm demonstration and extension agents and other colored persons with the necessary qualifications throughout the country were advised this week by the National Urban League to file applications for an examination to be given soon by the United States Civil Service Commission, leading to such positions as Principal Extension Agriculturist at $5,600 per year; Senior Extension Agriculturist, at $4,600 per year; and Senior Extension Home Economist, at $4,600 per year. (Announcement No. 72).

According to the Urban League's Department of Industrial Relations, the tremendous number of Negro farmers served by the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service and the increasing number of Negro farm agents employed to do this work have created a demand for more of Negro supervisory employees. Since appointments to supervisory positions are made from Civil Service lists only.

### DIES AT AGE OF 119

DETROIT (ANP)—A remarkable case of longevity, reportedly without parallel in American history, was disclosed here this week with the death of Mrs. Maria Adams former Alabama slave, who died at 119 after outliving her 20 children.

The centenarian's oldest child, Mrs. Mary Turner, died on March 30, at the age of 89, and the aged woman's husband, Jesse Adams, has been dead 34 years. Authenticity was given Mrs. Adams' age by the Social Security administration, whose official records list her as being 119 years old.

According to her family, Mrs. Adams was born in Alabama, a slave on a plantation there until the Civil War. Later she moved to West Point, Miss., then to Cleveland. She had lived in Detroit since 1929. Survivors are two granddaughters, with one of whom Mrs. Adams made her home; six great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

# DRAFT LOOMS IF U. S. RUSHES INTO PRESENT WAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—(ANP) Having fully developed plans for the mobilization of the man power in this country for war purposes, it is reliably reported that the "selective service" will be in effect once more should occasion arise which jeopardizes the United States. And to all who are old enough to know, selective service is merely another name for the old "draft."

During the last war, many interesting stories grew out of the draft and some experiences were had by untrained Negroes out of the South into the camps.

But of all the stories to come out of the war, the actual experience of Mr. X, now employed in the government service here in Washington, was the tops.

Very light complexioned, Mr. X had blond hair and blue eyes. He never denied the fact that he was a Negro, yet he was never taken for a Negro. To avoid going into the army, Mr. X had occasion one day to call on a certain senator from his state, Georgia, Mr. X stated his case. Was his face red when the senator leaned back in his chair and in his very best senatorial attitude blustered:

"Don't worry Mr. X, you won't be called in this draft; in fact, they ain't draftin' nothing but niggers from there now.' '

Mr. X. flushed deeply thanked the senator, backed out and promptly went down and joined the navy, in which he served for the duration of the war.

# HOLD LAST RITES FOR NOTED NEWSMAN IN NEW YORK CITY

## Large Crowd Attends Funeral of Floyd Calvin; High Tributes Paid

NEW YORK, September 14 (ANP) —With representatives from every important newspaper and news service in New York crowding the Community Church of Christ, 67 W. 128th street, funeral services for Floyd J. Calvin, nationally known journalist were held here Wednesday afternoon at 1 p. m.

Rev. John W. Robinson, pastor delivered the funeral sermon, telling of the high esteem in which the church, community, state and nation held Calvin.

Mr. Calvin died at the Neurological institute of the Presbytedian Hospital Medical center, Friday morning, 6 a. m., Sept. 1 He had been a patient at the hospital for the past three weeks, trying to gain strength for an operation for the removal of a brain tumor from which he had been unknowingly suffering for a few years. It is supposed the tumor resulted from an automobile accident occuring some years ago in which he received a head injury.

**Resolutions Read**

At services, a resolution commending Calvin for his work in the newspaper field was read by Cleveland G. Allen, a long time friend, and signed by many working newsmen. Other resolutions were offered in behalf of the Community church, and for the "Men of Tomorrow Forum" of the church. Calvin was an active member of the latter. Billie Rowe of the Pittsburgh Courier spoke in behalf of the paper for which Calvin had worked nearly a decade before starting his own service.

Active pallbearers were A. Merrill Willis, Ted R. Poston, U. S. Poston, Billy Rowe, J. E. Stephens, E. L. Hercules and W. E. Clark. Honorary pallbearers were Cleveland G. Allen, J. J. Allen, Ebenezer Ray, Ted Yates, L. B. Whitney, John H. Thompson, George S. Schuyler and Al Monroe.

Mr. Calvin was born in Hope Ark., in July, 1902. He attended grade and high school in that state and finishing became a helper o n the local paper. With the smell of printers' ink in his nostrtils from which he never escaped until his death. He came to the East, securing a job as a printer on the New York Age in 1919. More interested in the writing end of journalism, he taught himself to write and edit copy by reading discarded copy from the editorial rooms. He began his own news service in 1932.

**Ardent New Dealer**

An ardent supporter of the New Deal, he was an assistant in the Census department for some time. Hhe was considered an authority on the Negro Catholic, having served as publicity man for many Catholic organizations.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Willie Lee Calvin, two daughters, Bernice and Dolores, whose fame as musicians and composers is known nationally, although they are in their teens; a father, Joseph, who lives in Hope Ark., and a brother in Chicago.

### A DECADE OF RAILROADING

The prospect, foreseen by most reliable trade indices, that the Class 1 railroads of the country will be in the back for the second half of the current year, as opposed to a deficit of approximately $40 000,000 for the last six months of 1938, comes at the close of a decade that has seen more revolutionary changes in railroad technique than any era since the abandonment of strap iron rails and the beginnings of the classic American eight-wheeler locomotive. Since 1939 every phase of railroading from power design and rail laying to passenger equipment, advertising and merchadising has undergone profound changes.

Nearly a hundred passengers trains of new design have come into being or emerged from already established standard equipment units in this period, and several score flyers such as the Burlington's Zephyrs, the Rock Island Rockets, the Espee's Daylight, the Santa Fe's El Capitans and Super Chief, the Central's Pacemaker, the Pennsy's Trail Blazer, the new Twentieth Century Limited and Broadway, the Atlantic Coast Line's Vacationer. the Milwaukee's Hiawatha and literally dozens of other units have laid hold on the general imagination and boosted traffic with their attractions and facilities.

But behind these visual improvements lay a determined effort to increase the volume of business and drastically to reduce operating expenses. The life of railroad ties, for example, through the ageney of new preservatives, has been prolonged from five or ten to twenty-five or thirty years. Heavier rails have permitted tremendous advances in speed. New signaling and train control devices have speeded up operating schedules so that in many instances double-track operation has given way to the single-track technique of a century ago. Extra fast freight services such as those of the Illinois Central's MS-1 and the Frisco's Flash, with pickup and delivery service at all stations, have snatched merchandise service from the rapacious truck lines. The efficiency of standard steam power, challenged by Diesel, has been improved to a degree where, for example, the Santa Fe's locomotives on the passenger haul between La Junta, Colo., and Los Angeles are not changed during the entire run where once they were shifted every 300 or so miles. The decade of the '30s so far as railroading is concerned, will be remembered as a decade of profound change and all of it for the better.

Edition of the Herald Tribune

## No Quotas For Air Training At Colleges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (ANP)—Although interest is at fever pitch in the aviation courses proposed for West Virginia State college and at A. & T. in North Carolina, the Civil Aeronautics authority through Robert Hinckley, director, states that to date, no quotas have been assigned these two institutions.

However, it is anticipated that the most rigid examinations will be required of candidates and a very stiff course will be given the same as in the white institutions where flying is taught.

# COOPER SCHOOL IS FINE EXPERIMENT IN ADULT EDUCATION

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (ANP)—What is perhaps one of the most intcresting experiments in adult education, which is doing much to meet the needs of the community, is the Cooper school located at 316 West 139th street. The school since its establishment has made a fine contribution towards the cultural and economic development of those who have taken its courses.

It was founded in 1930 by R. James Cooper, a teacher in the public school system of New York, who saw the need of an institution that would enable adults and young people to continue their education under the best auspices. Mr. Cooper, who is a graduate of Boston university and who received his M. A. degree in education from the college of the City of New York, made a study of the situation as it relates to the adult education program and believed that an institution was needed to meet these needs. The success of the institution has justified the venture, and today it is one of the leading private schools of the country.

The Cooper school specializes in individual instruction which helps students to progress under the most favorable conditions. The school has no formal entrance requirements, yet its work is maintained along the highest academic lines. The curriculum has been carefully planned, and has been designed to meet the needs of those who are seeking college entrance, to make up work in high school, to improve one's economic status, and for general and self improvement. A feature is afternoon study classes for school children, which helps them in preparation of home work. This department, which cooperates with home and public school, has been of tremendous aid in providing ideal surroundings for school children to prepare their lesson for the next day's work in the school

## The NYA And Negro Youth

(First in a series of Articles contributed by H. C. Russell, State NYA Supervisor of Negro Activities in Kentucky).

1. **National Youth Administration Helps Many Negro Youth:** The public is but dimly aware of the vast scope of service the National Youth Administration is rendering to Negro youths in the State of Kentucky. So quietly and systematically have the directors of the Youth Administration gone about their duties, the every day citizen accepts these vocational, social and educational activities of our young people just about as they do those of the long established and traditional public school system.

To surmise what might now be the condition of many of the twelve hundred young people of the race if this NYA service had not been established, is a difficult proposition. Today, approximately 500 out-of-school youths between the ages of 18 and 24 years have been temporarily rescued from a period of inevitable floundering and eventual despair and placed upon a self-sustaining basis while they are learning useful types of work to fit themselves for self-support in regularly organized industry. Many of these young citizens were not only unemployed, some were in direst need of such ordinary essentials as sufficient foods, respectable clothing and shelter. Probably all of these would have become rich material for anti-democratic propaganda.

While 500 of our out-of-school young folk have thus been pointed toward constructive lives, another 700 have been enabled to remain in schools and colleges to pursue their educational courses rather than to swell the number of drifting youths outside of school and out of work.

It is the expressed and ever present policy of the NYA through the State Youth Administrator that there shall be no discrimination of benefits to any group or any individual on grounds of race. The State Supervisor of Negro Activities is constantly charged to see that such discrimination is not permitted to go unnoticed in any part of the State. Due to difficulties inherent in the sparse Negro population in many communities, three central resident projects have been established at Paducah, Lincoln Ridge and Frankfort to insure opportunities for those whose communities are too small for local work operations. Allotments for school-aid have been made to every approved high school in the state, regardless of its size. Of course, problems are constantly arising, but none are ignored and the best solution of every problem is attempted.

# LAWRENCE PAYNE SITS AS JUDGE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28—(ANP)—On Monday and Tuesday of last week a Negro sat on a common please court bench and performed all the functions of judge. The Negro was Parole Commissioner Lawrence O. Payne, who conducted the hearings in the current parole probe, seeking to uncover irregularities in the granting of paroles under the old parole board.

The hearing grew out of charges that numerous criminals have been turned out of penal institutions through a collusion between parole board members and lawyers. Former Parole Commissioner Frank Sotak has already been called before the inquiry, the details of which are not available at this time to the press or public.

Mr. Payne in sitting as presiding judge at the hearing, recorded another first for Cleveland Negroes and possibly for the entire country.

# HARLEM'S 369TH TO ENTER ANOTHER CAMP BEGINNING OCTOBER 2

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (ANP)—Rumors have it that New York's famous 369th regiment, commanded by Col. C. B. Davis, is slated to return to a training camp for an extended period beginning Oct. 2.

On Sunday, the 369th came home from Camp Smith at Peekskill, where it established another record training period under Col. Davis. Old timers in the regiment marveled at the manner in which Col. Davis conducted the "maneouvers" and admitted that under the Negro commander, a graduate of West Point, they had learned more than they have previously.

As to the returning of the regiment to another camp for training, two places were mentioned in the wild tales which flooded Harlem almost overnight. The first stories had it that the regiment was to be sent to Plattsburgh, where the field maneouvers held earlier this summer by white outfits showed the need for similar and more intensive work for all outfits.

The other story was to the effect that the regiment would be shipped to Fort Huachucha in Arizona, a regular army post for Negro regiments now in the service.

**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

## THE THREE "C'S" OF RURAL LIFE

### President Harris Addresses New Farmers at Bordentown, N. J.

The following address was delivered by Leon R. Harris, president of the N. F. C. F. before the annual convention of the New Farmers of America, at Bordentown, N. J., Manuel Training School, Aug. 7. The address was well received by the hundreds of delegates, teachers and visitors present. The address follows:

"I congratulate you, New Farmers of America, because you still have faith in Agriculture. You have faith in an old business that is always a new business. Agriculture is as old as mankind, yet it is as new as a new day, as new as a new springtime. Having faith in Agriculture, you have faith in a way of living that will bring to you more happiness and satisfaction than any other way of living known. As New Farmers you will know how to live, how to achieve success, how to discover the joy of living.

Your Convention theme interests me exceedingly. What organization should be better able to develop rural talent than your own? You are young men, new men, in a new world. You have new visions and new ideas. You have new education and new training. You can and you should do a much better job than any organization of oldsters can do. You will do that job and we will pray for your success.

Your convention theme is inspiring. It induces me to request you to do a bigger job, you as an organization, you as individuals. While developing rural talent will you not also seek to develop what I ask you to permit me to call the three great C's of rural life.

New Farmers, going forth, perhaps, to live in old communities, among the old farmers of our group, among farmers who have so often been discouraged, among farmers who have never learned to work together for the common good, among farmers who know so little of the sweet joy of living, yes, you can help, and I know you will.

First, you will seek to develop Rural Courage, O, how I envy you New Farmers, who at the very beginning of life, have so much to conquer! Will you have the courage to make your dreams come true? Will your example put courage in the hearts of those who have been disappointed, those who have failed, those who say, "It can't be done?" I have known some courageous farmers who have completely changed the economic status of their communities. Where there was abject poverty there is now a degree of plenty. One of our own group, near a populous city in the deep South, set out an acre of tomato plants in August and all his neighbors, white and black, laughed at him. They did not laugh when he sold 150 bushels of tomatoes in October and November at a dollar and better a bushel. Courage, I know another young colored farmer, way back in the backwoods, who took all his Christmas money, fifteen dollars, and purchased just one sitting of eggs. And didn't those cotton farmers there about laugh at him. But today those farmers sell their poultry products cooperatively, and their annual net income is seven times more than it was when they were slaves to the one crop. Courage. I got a letter the other day from a fellow in Huntington, W. Va., a young man and I am sure he is a member of your organization. Said he was going into the dairy business. Said it could be made a success there and he was certain of it. Sure he will succeed. Courage.

New Farmers, develop rural courage! Ccurage to do different and to be different. Aren't you New? American Negro farmers need their backbones greased, their upper lips stiffened, their chins propped up. The best practical dirt farmers in the world should let nothing discourage them. Put back into their hearts and souls the courage of our foreparents, who bought farm homes and paid for them, who paid for most of the education their children received, who kept the rural church standing in the pines. Develop rural courage.

Next, you will seek to develop Rural Cooperation. You will do this because you love your race, because you have faith in your race, because you know your race cannot reach the heights of civilization unless we climb those heights together, as one.

In school, in college and out of school, you have been hearing all your life why we are divided, why we can't get together, why we should get together. I know and you know just about all the "Whys." Are we going to prove that our knowledge is worth something?

The practice of cooperation has succeeded and has brought untold blessings to some Negro rural communities but those communities are few and far between. This is a new field for the plow of the New Farmer. It is a rough and rocky field. But New Farmers, the soil is abundantly fertile. It will produce a thousand-fold.

If you want to serve well, and I know you do, start some new cooperative enterprise in that old divided community. Get the people working, all for one, one for all. I know a community in Mississippi where, some ten years ago, a group of poverty stricken tenant farmers and sharecroppers met together and chipped in a few dollars to purchase some home supplies. They got better rice at two cents a pound than the rice they had been paying six cents a pound for. They got better sugar at four cents a pound than the sugar they had been paying ten cents a pound for. But that didn't mean so much. What meant more than anything else was that practical, simple lesson in cooperation. It banished discouragement from their souls. It gave them a vision. It kindled within every breast that fire of independence, that fire that smoulders in the breast of every real American. They wanted freedom. Freedom from dependence on the landlord. Freedom from debt-slavery. Freedom from poverty and ignorance. Freedom from the one-crop and the two-room shack. And the farmers of that community have conquered. This year they have made three trips to Memphis with truckloads of livestock and farm produce, which they have produced and sold cooperatively, and the checks divided among those cooperators have been written in four figures, not counting the cents. And too, today, eighty per cent of that group are farm owners.

New Farmers, sometimes one head can bring light and peace and prosperity to a community. Is that head on your shoulders? Use it to develop Rural Cooperation.

And last, Rural Contentment. Certainly we cannot ignore the economic aspects, but the farm always has and always will be, more valuable as a home than as a business. The biggest rewards of farming are social rewards, and we who do not prefer the simple life should not be farmers.

The farmer who can be contented with the simple life is surrounded with wealth more valuable than money. You know this is true, you who love the farm for its own sake. The farm home will continue to give our race its greatest thinkers, its greatest leaders.

Farmers, live on your farm, really live. Don't just exist to make money, to have more acres than your neighbor, to have the best stock, the best crops, and the best car. Let your life be a shining example, a life of unselfish service, a life of contentment, a life of peace.

Courage, Cooperation, Contentment. I call these the three great C's of rural life. Will you not seek to develop these?

## FARMERS ESTABLISH CO-OP MARKET IN TALLADEGA, ALA.

Talladega, Ala., (ANP) — The Log Cabin Curb Market which is located here within a block of the famous Talladega College is owned and operated by Negro farmers of the country.

Luke Jankin, president of the Curb Market Association which operates the Market reports 48 members, nearly half of whom sold sufficient products during 1938 to "carry them without having to buy on "credit" Mr. Jankin himself sold over $500.00 worth of products.

P. F. Thomas, Negro county agent who sponsored the organization of the Market reports that one tenant farmer cleared enough through the market to make a down payment on a farm of his own.

By special arrangement with the City Health office, the Market sells fresh meat which enables the farmers to realize larger cash returns for their cattle and hogs.

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For years Japan has been the best customer of the American cotton grower, but recently economic and political events have forced Japan to limit consumption and at times to seek other markets. An important factor in this unwelcome necessity on the part of Japan has been the limiting of American purchases in Japan far below the level of the total of Japanese purchases in America. "Favorable" balances in trade relations cannot be paid endlessly in gold.

### Must Sell to America If Japan Is to Buy

Exchange or foreign bills growing out of trade must be available to balance accounts, or trade eventually dwindles. Japan must sell to America if she is to buy from America.

The cotton trade, prior to 1936, thought of Japan as the traditional consumer of 1,600,000 to 1,800,000 bales of American cotton a year, or one out of every eight or nine bales produced. In 1936 the Japanese mills to 1,356,000 bales and in 1937 were forced to reduce their consumption to 890,000 bales. Last year they bought 1,028,000 bales. The expansion from the previous year was accounted for in part by the sharply reduced price of raw cotton. Instead of being 43 per cent of American exports to Japan as it was in 1936, cotton in 1938 accounted for but 22 per cent of such exports.

### Cut in Cotton Cost Caused Expansion

The vital interdependence of agriculture in the two countries is but half the story. Vast sums of capital and hundreds of thousands of workmen are employed in spinning and weaving the silk and cotton in the two countries. Other capital and other workers are employed in trading, shipping, finance and distribution. Untold evils would attend the people of both countries if trade in these two basic commodities were further curtailed or terminated.

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God sends every bird its food, but he does not throw it into the nest. —Spurgeon.

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Potato chips were introduced by a Negro chef in 1865.

## HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN SEE FESTIVAL OF DOLLS AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Their faces wreathed in happy smiles, hundreds of children filed through the Grand Hall of the Japanese Pavilion at the New York World's Fair on Monday August 7, to be presented with dolls, kites, and paper carp in celebration of one of Japan's oldest and popular events—the Boys' Festival and the Festival of Dolls.

The Boys' Festival, which is celebrated in Japan on March 5 and the Girls' Festival of Dolls held annually on March 3, were jointly celebrated Monday at the Pavilion so that American schoolchildren, now on their summer vacations, would be able to attend. One of the oldest of holidays, the Boys' Festival dates back eleven centuries in Japanse history, while the girls' Doll Festival is several centuries old.

So great was the juvenile attendance that a special officer was required to keep the children in line as they passed by the distributing booth at the center of the Grand Hall.

Dolls of various sizes, authentically attired in colorful Japanese kimonos were presented to girls, while brilliantly-colored paper carp and paper kites were gifts for the boys. Within a few hours after the Pavilion opened, Pavilion officials estimated, that several hundred of the children's gifts had been distributed.

In keeping with the holiday spiri of the festival, the interior and exterior of the Pavilion was decorated with paper carp and ornamental paper lanterns. In the garden surrounding the pavilion, huge vividly-colored paper carp over thirty feet long were flown from several flag staffs.

Sponsored by the Japanese World's Fair Commisssion, the Children's Festival was held to acquaint American children with a cercmony that is comparable to Christmas day throughout the Western world.

With a huge lacquer screen serving as a background, the dolls and other children's exhibits were displayed in two separate categories one for the boys and the other for the girls.

In the girls' display, the elaborately-conceived dolls were arranged in the same manner as they are shown in Japan.

## JERSEY LOSES COMPLEX NOW RECORD MILKER

OXFORD, England, Aug. 2.—(AP) --The history of a cow with an inferiority complex that developed into a record milk producer was related to the London Individual-Psychology Summer School here by W. B. Tobey

He said herdsman Malcolm Bradbury stepped up the milk production of a Jersey from 350 to 2,000 gallons a year, and quoted Bradbury as saying:

**Cows are like women. They need petting and fussing. I caressed her and fussed over her and changed her diet to things she liked most. Her inferiority complex has gone. Cows need psychological understanding."**

## LIGHTNING KILLS MAN, DOG NEAR SYLVANIA

SYLVANIA, Ga.,—(SNS)— One colored man was killed and another was injured during a storm between Sylvania and Newington Thursday afternoon.

The dead man was listed as John Henry Bedford, while the injured man was unnamed.

Reports said that Bedford had entered a garage to be protected from the rain with a group of cotton pickers and was sitting on an old car which was in the garage. The car had no tires on it. Bedford was lying on one running board of the car and had his head on the fender when lightning struck it. The charge killed him instantly. The injured man was seated on the other running board with his feet on the ground and the charge knocked him to the ground and stunned him.

A dog belonging to Judson Walker, white was killed.

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Emergency regulations effective in the United Kingdom this week provide for placing in cultivation an additional 2,000,000 acres of land for 1940 harvest in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. That's just another of the tragedies of war, and the farmers of the United States know well of it.

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of soil conservation service, said this week, "In the emergency of the last war, thousands and thousands of acres of grassland in the plains were plowed up....Breaking the plains during the World war was the most costly plow-up in the history of the world. We are still paying for it, paying not only in dollars and cents but in its effect on the lives of thousands of men, women and children.

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## A FAITHFUL QUEEN

(A Missionary Story)

For years the simple people of Hawaii believed that the outbursts of their great island volcano was caused by a goddess they called Pele. They believed Pele sent out the great fire in anger upon them. To appease her anger these superstitious islanders had thrown some of their fairer young men and maidens into its burning crater.

When Queen Kapiolani became a Christian, she no longer had any faith in the goddess Pele. "Could I but free my people of their fear, gladly would I die. she exclaimed. She finally resolved she would go to the crater's month. She would call upon God to save her, and show her people that Pele could not harm her.

When she told her people what she was about to do, they said, "Pele will destroy you," but the queen annswered, "I will trust in God. he will protect me and save us all." Leaving eighty of her subjects at the foot of the volcano, the queen climbed up its sides, alone, but resolute and unafraid. At the mouth of the crater she paused, and the people heard her say: "God hath kindled these fires. If I perish my people will fear Pele. If not they will come to believe, as I do, in the power of God to save us all" When the people heard their queen say these words and saw that no harm came to her, they sang a hymn of praise to God. Queen Kapiolani through her faith in God had saved her people from fear. For them the goddess Pele existed no more.

Dare to be brave, dare to be true,
Strive for the right, for the Lord is with you;
Fight with sin bravely, fight and be strong,
Christ is your Captain, fear only what's wrong.
Chorus
Fight then, good soldiers, fight and be brave,
Christ is your Captain, mighty to save.

# N. F. C. F. OFFICIAL BULLETIN

LEON R. HARRIS, President
Box 285, Moline, Ill.

S. B. WILSON, Sec.-Treas.
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

*TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—GREETINGS:—*

THE BIG NEWS is that our Tenth Annual National Convention will meet at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., October 25-27, 1939. All members and friends, all Negro farmers in the United States, are invited and urged to attend this meeting. Do not forget that your wife and children are also invited. Urge your neighbor farmers who are not members to attend. We want to make this the biggest meeting we have ever held.

*TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS*

The National Federation of Colored Farmers was organized in 1922, seventeen years ago. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, nine years ago. Our first National Convention was held at Howard, Mississippi, ten years ago. We have progressed during the past ten years. You have progressed in your communities because you belonged to the N. F. C. F. But our work has just started. Six hundred thousand Negro farmers must be enlisted under our banner. Then we can go places and do things sure enough. Come to the Convention. Get inspired and encouraged. Meet farmers from twenty states. Learn what is being done for you and what Negro farmers are doing for themselves.

*EXHIBITS AND PRIZES*

You are urged to bring to the Convention exhibits of farm and farm home products. Bring samples of your best cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, vegetables, flowers—anything you produce. Bring exhibits of domestic art, a dress, quilt, bedspread, needlework, etc. We expect prizes this year to be better than ever. These prizes will be divided into two general classes. CLASS "A" PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED TO FINANCIAL MEMBERS. CLASS "B" PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED TO MEMBERS OR FRIENDS. All prizes will be well worth striving for.

*PROGRAM AND SPEAKERS*

We will have the best program for your instruction and entertainment that we have ever had. Learned and well-informed representatives from the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, representatives from educational institutions, master-farmers selected by the Governors of many states to represent them, leaders of our churches, leaders of the COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT, which is becoming so interesting to Negro farmers, dirt farmers who have won success,—these speakers will be on hand and it will do you good to hear them. The best speakers and agricultural leaders of the nation attend conventions of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Be there to hear them.

*YOU CAN HELP NOW*

The N. F. C. F. needs your support NOW. NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO PAY YOUR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES THAT YOU MAY ATTEND YOUR CONVENTION WITH A CLEAN SLATE AND A CLEAN CONSCIENCE. CAN WE DEPEND ON YOU FOR THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL SUPPORT? UNITS, SEND IN YOUR FINANCIAL REPORTS NOW! FUNDS ARE NEEDED NOW FOR CONVENTION EXPENSES. Members who are in arrears should pay up now, whether connected with a Unit or not. GET BACK WHERE YOU BELONG,—IN FULL MEMBERSHIP. You owe the National Office Three Dollars ($3.00) per year if you are not connected with a local Unit. You owe the National Office Two Dollars ($2.00) per year if you ARE CONNECTED with a Local Unit. If you cannot pay all of your back membership dues, pay as much as you can. Do not fail to do this. If you are not a SUPPORTING MEMBER you are not worth much to your organization. Send funds direct to The National Federation of Colored Farmers, Box 285, Moline, Ill. Pay up and get a new membership card.

*TO ALL OUR FRIENDS*

This Official Bulletin is being sent to many of our freinds who have never been members of the N. F. C. F. If you are one we would appreciate your membership. If you are financially blessed you may wish to pay for memberships for Negro farmers you know, who should belong to our organization. Or, you may desire to pay for memberships for good Negro farmers,—many of them tenants and sharecroppers, whom we would like to have as members, but who are unable to pay their own dues. We know of hundreds of rural preachers and teachers, as well as farmers, who would join us if they could. They need your help and we need them in our organization. Help us gather them in. The N. F. C. F. encourages Negro farmers to become better farmers and better citizens. Let us have your membership and the memberships of your friends.

*LET US HEAR FROM YOU*

All who plan to attend the Convention should write to the National Office at once. Let us know how many are coming from your Unit that all plans may be made to entertain them. Friends and visitors are also urged to write. You are welcome. Let us really make this Tenth Annual Convention the best we have ever held.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC.

The President's Address is:
LEON R. HARRIS,
Box 285,
Moline, Illinois.

The Secretary's Address is:
S. B. WILSON,
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

READ THE MODERN FARMER REGULARLY

## WILD HEAD—HUNTER'S COVENANT

"From Lahu and Wa lands, along the frontiers of northern Burma, missionary work is conducted. Rev. Harold M. Young through gospel preaching among wild head-hunting tribes: Mong Mao is a samll valley in the center of the Wa States. known as the covenant meeting place for all the wild headhunting Wa circles. There are a gronp of villages there made up of settlers from the various circles, and once or twice a year the leading wild Was gather for discussing questions of mutual interest and settling circle disputes. While I was in Lashio, a delegation headed by the Mong Mao chief visited me and asked that I send workers to them. I sent in two of the Wa preachers and they have had great success. Many came for instruction, and soon chapels were erected. Since the men have gone there, we have had 578 baptisms, and splendid progress is being made. The bazaar at Mong Mao is the gathering place of practically all the main head-hunting circles, and the workers are making contacts with some important chiefs. The Lord has opened up for us the most strategic centers, and as the country is developed by administration and permission is granted to enter the restricted areas, we may confidently expect great harvests of precious souls."

## PROBLEM CHILDREN AND CRIME

Warden James A. Johnston of Alcatraz prison a few days ago told teachers attending the National Education association's convention that they can do much to reduce crime by discovering children's criminal tendencies and treating them in school days.

You deal with all the signs and beginnings of waywardness leading to delinquency" he said.

It is a strange circumstance that the United States is abreast of any country, and the peer of most, in the number and excellency of its "character-building agencies." Only the most isolated children are removed from daily exposure to boy scout or girl scout organizations, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. churches, Sunday schools and a host of other groups, all dedicated to youth guidance. In no other country are these organizations financed as well as they are in the United States, and in no other country do they have more ernest and competent directors. Still, when it comes to crime, we lead all civilized countries.

Perhaps the warden was directing his remarks intelligently when he urged the teachers to take an active hand. Most instructors, however, may not feel themselves called upon to teach morals, except in the abstract, especially in grade schools. Teachers may feel, and with some justification, that their business is to teach whatever the text books prescribe.

Further, there was a time when school teachers in many districts were chosen not only for their educational qualifications, but for their strong right arms; and when the school's tough boy challenged authority he went home severely chastened smarting from the rod. Today male teachers are in a minority, and in many cases the parents of a child justly trounced will sue the teacher, the school board and everyone in sight. Many teachers feel, no doubt, that what most of these problem children need is a good, plain dusting off, but the lady teachers are not noted for their pugilistic tendencies—and as remarked, male teachers are too scare.—Chicago Tribune.

## WALLACE BACKS FARM TENANT LOAN PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Secretary allace today indorsed farm tenancy provisions of President Roosevelt's new $2,800,000,000 lending program as one way to check a steady increase in the number of farm tenants.

Testifying before the senate banking committee, Wallace said 42 per cent of all farmers now are tenants, and that the total is increasing.

"If this trend is not checked in the very near future," he said, "there is grave doubt whether America's traditional system of family sized farms can long survive."

Under the lending program, the farm security administration would use $600,000,000 for a seven year program of rehabilitation loans to tenants.

## CARROT TIMBALES

On the word of Miss May E. Foley, nutritionist at Massachusetts State college, motorists subject to night blindness ought to eat lots of carrots. Carrots have quantities of vitamin A and a good stiff serving before a drive will keep eyes alert for hours on end.

This is probably the best news for epicures that has come out in some time. Now it will be proper to devour carrots anywhere, and at any time, in the general interest of safety. Raw, they may be carried in the pocket and munched on the job, at the wheel, or as hors d'oeuvres in the most genteel company. Eaten in early evening they will prove invaluable toward preparing one for the rigors of a double-feature motion picture. Taken in quantities prior to a blind date, they will rectify the beauteous, but often dangerous, errors of the moonlight. In the office they will fortify against the microscopic print of leases, insurance contracts, government regulations, and similar prolix documents which often hide interesting and portentous little facets from the weary eye. A brace of carrots at a poker game will be worth many times their weight in blue chips.

Further, these roots, long renowned as producers of fine complexions, lend themselves to easy preparation for the most discriminating and prejudiced of palates. You may eat them raw, simply as full-blown, golden gleaming umbelliferae, or diced, cubed, sliced, in salads or sandwiched. Or, you may prefer them boiled, stewed, mint glazed, as carrots poulette or carrot timbales.

Carrott timbales! There is a dish! Heat up two cups sliced carrot, one (tablespoon butter, with boiling water to cover. Strain and add one egg, white, salt and pepper. Mix well. Garnish with cooked egg, set in pan of hot water, and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. There is nothing comparable, unless, perhaps, it is carrot and sauerkraut salad, a recipe too well known among gourmets to need repeating here.

## SLIGHT RAISE GIVEN TEACHERS OF N. CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—The state board of education last week voted a pay raise of $18 a year for the state's most experienced white teachers, and $32 a month raise for the most experienced Negro teachers. For the colored teachers, the board approved a schedule adopted by the state school commission.

There are approximately 6,000 Negro teachers in the state, and under this appropriation they will receive a total of about $117,000. This will be distributed among all Negro teachers with "A" certificates, to lower somewhat the current differential of between 25 and 30 per cent between the salaries of colored and white teachers.

Under the increase, top salary of a colored teacher with an "A" certificate and eight years or more experience, will be $100 a month. A white teacher in the same classification ("A" rating, eight or more years' experience,) will receive a monthly salary of $125.

## GEESE USED TO SAVE LABOR ON COTTON FARMS

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Hey Mr. Ripley—look at this—they are using Geese in some sections of the south as a labor saving device in cotton plantations! And that is part of a report sent to Dr. W. W. Alexander as the utmost truth. It's this way. Geese like the tender shoots of crab grass that grow in the cotton fields, so Mr. Planter just gets a flock of geese and turns them loose in the cotton fields. They wander in, select a row of cotton and go through it carefully, each goose taking an individual row for his very own. ..

Then they assemble at the end of the rows and under their own leader, take another assignment being very careful not to touch the cotton plants, but giving full attention to the grass that hampers cotton growth. The goose service is very cheap, many planters relying upon them to do more work more efficiently than the hired hands.

## SPECIALISTS REPORT NO DANGER OF LACK OF SUGAR SUPPLIES

URBANA, Sept. 20—There's no need to buy quantities of sugar and even those folks with a decided "sweet tooth" won't have to worry about cutting down on their usual quota. If housewives are becoming "scared" into buying more sugar than usual, it's time they took a look at what's on hand in the national cupboard, say home economics specialists at the College of Agriculture.

Uncle Sam has at present 1,035,000 tons of cane sugar, which is 125,000 tons more than he had last year at the same time. His beet sugar supply is 705,000 tons or a gain of 225,000 tons of sugar as compared with last year's supply. Moreover Uncle Sam has stored under the "ever normal granary" plan, some 800,000 tons which can be released if a need arises. Amplifying this is a huge sugar supply from his next-door neighbor, Cuba.

Boiled down to kitchen terms, the fact is just this: There is no immediate danger of one-lump coffee or sugarless cereal. "Immediate," according to sugar authorities, means for the next five or ten years to come. Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving and Christmas can come and go with the usual accompaniment of sweet delicacies and everyone can "have his cake and eat it too."

The reason given as to why sugar prices are rising in the face of these supplies is that the rush to hoard has caught retailers, jobbers and refiners short of refined sugar. The solution is for housewives to give refiners a chance to turn the ample supply of raw sugar into refined sugar. This means buying only the customary amount of sugar instead of hoarding quantities which may deteriorate with improper storage, the home economists say.

Those housewives who knew the "emergency" measures of the last war, may still be a bit apprehensive about the sugar supply. However, if they will think back to 1913-14 days, home economists say, they will remember that housewives the world over competed for the available sugar.

Reports show that the European beet crop, now being harvested, is enough to satisfy the continental appetite for some time and that England now looks to Australia and the West Indies instead of Germany and Austro-Hungary for her ready sugar supply.


**Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE**

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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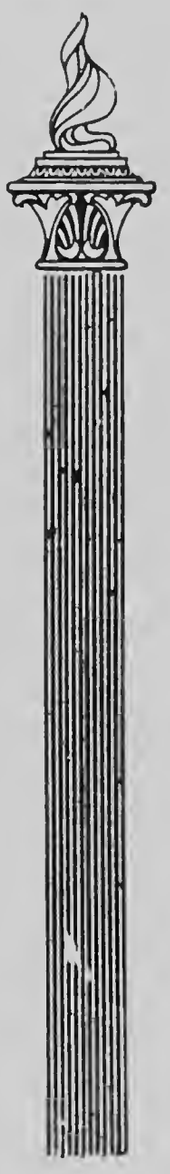

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# DAILY DIGEST

STOCK RAISING
IN THE SOUTH

Conditions for profitable live stock raising in the South are changing for the better, partly because of more effective control of animal diseases and parasites, Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said today at the annual convention of the AmericanVeterinary Medical Association. "There are better opportunities than formerly for making a good living from cattle," he said. Science has provided the means for adding favorable forces and reducing the number and effect of unfavorable ones. As other elements beneficial to the South, he mentioned improved types of lives, better pastures and systems of management, increased use of artificial refrigeration and the establishment of numerous market outlets for meat and dairy products. The prospects, he stated in conclusion, are definitely toward diminishing risks and increasing stability for the livestock industry of the South.

VOCATIONAL
AGRICULTURE

"The charge is sometimes made that the farmer is ultraconservative when it comes to learning or adopting new practices and theories on his farm," says an editorial in Southern Agriculturist (Sept.) "Those who think the farmer is slow to learn should ponder over these facts: Last year enrollment in vocational education schools and classes—agriculture, trade and industry, home economics, and the distributive occupations—was 1,810,150 farm people—an increase over the previous year of more than 313,000. Enrollment in vocational schools and classes has increased steadily and consistently, even during the years of economic recession, over a period of 21 years. One of the important developments in the field of agricultural education is the practice followed by vocational agriculture teachers in a number of states and local communities of cooperating with home economics teachers in setting up programs for the improvement of the farm, the farm home, and the community. Because of the tremendous interest, some states have found it necessary to meet the demands of adult farmers for instruction in evening classes by appointing special teachers to devote full time to adult classes An effort has been made in the past year to meet the need for instruction of out-of-school farm youths who desire or need training to help them to become established in farming----"

ALFALFA AND
TIMOTHY

"Alfalfa has been used successfully in pasture mixtures in many localities, but it has not been commonly used in mixtures for hay purposes," says R. I. Trockmorton, head of the agronomy department, Kansas State College, in Country Gentleman (September). "The Iowa Experiment Station has found that such mixtures are well adapted for hay purposes, especially on the less fertile upland soils. C. P. Wilsie, of the Iowa station, has reported that over a period of three years a mixture of alfalfa and timothy produced from 30 to 35 percent more hay than alfalfa alone. From 25 to 50 per cent of the first cutting consisted of timothy, while the second cutting was almost entirely alfalfa. He found that the timothy caused a small reduction in the number of alfalfa plants and reduced the stooling of the plants to some extent. Mr. Wilsie believes that after the alfalfa plants are well established the grass does not tend to reduce the stand, but that when the stand of alfalfa becomes thin the timothy will occupy the spaces that otherwise would be vacant. It has been learned that grass growing with alfalfa develops a darker green color, has a heavier plant growth with more leaves and contains a higher percentage of protein than grass growing alone. Thus the yielding capacity of the timothy plants and the feeding value of the timothy hay are increased by growing the crop in a mixture with alfalfa. The seedbed and time of seeding requirements for the mixture are the same as for alfalfa grown alone. The Iowa station suggests seeding ten to fifteen pounds per acre of alfalfa and not to exceed five pounds per acre of timothy."

LOW-COST
HOME AID

A simplified long-term plan to finance the construction of small homes—costing not more than $2,500—which it is estimated families with incomes ranging from $900 to $1,500 annually will be able to take advantage of, has been announced by Stewart McDonald, Federal housing administrator. The new plan will require the purchasers to make "down payments" as low as 5 percent. Under the plan, effective September 1, home builders may have 15 years to pay off their loans. Excluding taxes and fire insurance, monthly payments on a $2,000 home would be only $17. the plan is designed primarily to aid families in the lower income brackets, who hereto have been unable to take advantage of F. H. A. home financing facilities. "It should be clearly understood," said Administrator McDonald, "that this plan is intended as a supplement and not as a substitute for the home ownership program in operation during the last five years under the National Housing Act...." (Press.)

SMALLER WORLD
COTTON SUPPLY

The world is expected to have a slightly smaller supply of cotton this season than last, it was reported yesterday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1938-39 supply was an all-time high record of 50,500,000 bales. The bureau said that although the carryover of American cotton is the largest on record, the increase this year over last in the carryover is expected to be about offset by the smaller 1939 United States crop World carryover of foreign cotton is considerably smaller than the high record of a year ago. It seems likely that the 1939-40 foreign production may be somewhat smaller than last year's output. The bureau looks for a marked increase in United States exports of cotton in coming months, contingent upon the lessening of political tension in Europe.

FEEDING
CHICKENS

Harry W. Titus, of the National Agricultural Research Center, discusses system of feeding chickens in Country Gentlemen (September). "In a recent bulletin from the Wyoming Experiment Station," he says, "M. O. North reports the results of a three-year experiment in which all-mash feeding of laying hens was compared with the mash-grain system and four modifications of it. In one modification one third of the grain was hand-fed in the morning and two-thirds in the evening. In another all the grain was hand-fed in the evening, and in a third all the grain was hand-fed in the morning. In the fourth modification the chickens had free access to the grain only in the afternoon. Egg production of all six groups of these hens ranged from 42.7 to 46.6 per cent. and the cost per dozen eggs from 10.7 to 12.2 cents. The all-mash system was the best from the standpoint of both egg production and the cost of a dozen eggs, but the differences in favor of this system were comparatively small in four of the five comparisons. Furthermore, none of the six methods of feeding had any significant effect on egg weight, mortality, gain in live weight, fertility or hatchability. Many of North's findings are in general agreement with those of other investigators and suggest that the system of feeding is of relatively little importance so long as it supplies all the essential nutrients in adequate quantities.....Undoubtedly, of the two systems, all-mash feeding is simpler and involves less labor; but for the skilled feeder the mash-grain system is the more flexible"

(Continued on page 9)

# SOME TAKE HIGH ROAD

Frances Fitzpatrick Wright

A woman I know once lived on a plantation in the South. Her house was located near a river, and the section was badly infested with malaria. She once said to me, "I was born in that house, and of course I loved it. But I can never forget the misery of those summers I spent in the lowlands. Every year, I had a long seige of chills and fever. When the house burned, I thought it was a calamity, but it proved to be a blessing in disguise. We had to move to a house that stood on a high hill, so high it was above the mosquito line. I recovered from malaria, and I have never had an attack since. Nothing could persuade me to live again in a malarial region."

Another woman I know, lived for many years in a section that was without electricity. When the power lines reached her, and her house was wired, she wrote me of the change. "You know that I have always lived by lamp-light," she said, "but since I have become accustomed to this wonderful light, when I go into a house lighted by lamps, I feel as if I were in the dark."

Paul once wrote a letter to a friend of his, named Titus, in which he contrasted the life he had had, after he became a Christian, with the old unhappy life he had led before. "We ourselves also," he writes, "were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving divers lusts and pleasures, living in malice and envy, hateful and hating one another. But after the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared --- he saved us."

It was John who wrote of the great change Jesus had brought into his life in these words, "The darkness is past, and the true light now shineth --- We have passed from death unto life." Like health after sickness, like radiant light after darkness, did Paul and John find Christian life to be.

Some one once said, "I see church members who call themselves saved, and I want to ask, "Saved from what? Not from greed, not from snobbishness, not from fear, not from spitefulness." We know that when these unchristlike traits remain in our lives, it is because we have not surrendered completely to Jesus, as did Paul and John. We still are living in the lowlands, we still have refused to admit much of the true Light into our lives.

# TO BE PITIED, OR ENVIED—WHICH?

By Guy Edward Mark, D. D.

POOR soul, she has never had a chance to get ahead. All her life she has had some one to take care of, or to help support, and now her own husband is a helpless cripple. It is too bad."

It was a kind hearted observer who made the remark. "Poor soul .....too bad." I found myself repeating the words, over and over again. "Poor soul....too bad."

It was later in the chill, gray November afternoon that I made my last call for the day. The cases of trouble I had found, together with the dreary, depressing atmosphere, were beginning to dampen my own spirits. I wearily climbed the long flight of steps and reluctantly pushed the bell button. I dreaded to go in. I had often wondered how the frail little woman ever got along. There was grandmother (very feeble), and sister (an invalid), her own husband and two children—and two small children that she had taken to mother for a while. Their own mother had proved to be unworthy of her sacred trust. She had left a note saying that no one need look for her as she had gone forever, (It was later learned that a husband and father living not far had disappeared the same day, leaving a similar note.)

"You look tired," I said to the little woman, as we sat down together in the spotlessly clean living room. And then I stupidly blurted out: "Poor soul, your lot is too bad."

"Why, what do you mean?" she asked rather sharply as she shifted her gaze from my face to the bedroom. In the bed lay the aged grandmother, by the window sat the invalid sister, and on the floor at the foot of the bed played the two children forsaken by an unworthy mother.

"I just love my Lord" she said as she returned her gaze to my face, "and I love to serve him." Then she once more shifted her gaze, this time to the wall at my left, and as she did so her eyes lighted up with a peculiar heavenly radiance. I glanced in the direction where she was looking and read: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these.....ye have done it unto me."

"Unto one of the least of these .....unto me," I mused. Ah, stupid souls, you and I. How blind we are to the sources of greatest comfort, blessing, and reward. Here were two women, the one who was dubbed "poor," and the other who looked "tired" whose crowns will probably be more radiant than mine. And there are thousands of others, too God bless them!

# YOUTH, 19, WINS SUPERIOR FARM AWARD AT NFA MEET

Spaulding Gives Winner Check for $100.00

Bordentown, New Jersey, (ANP)—James W. Smith, a lanky lad just turned 19, stood in the assembly room of the historic Bordentown Training school during the fifth national convention of New Farmers of America last week, and was proclaimed the Ranking Superior Farmer of America for 1939 for a record of successful operation of a 100-acre farm near Gause, Texas.

The convenution then adjourned to the Equitable Garden of Security, New York World's fair grounds, where Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, presented young Smith with a cash award of $100. The fair program was broadcast over the Farm and Home hour on a nation-wide hookup of the National Broadcasting company.

At Bordentown, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the United States office or education announced the decision of judges from the office of education, giving Smith the coveted honor. The scene before the nearly 1,000 delegates was one of dramatic suspense. Smith was one of the ten NFA members who had just lined up to receive the "superior degree," highest rank in the national organization of students of vocational agriculture. No one knew just who would be chosen ranking superior farmer. With the announcement, the boy from faraway Texas was designated the peer of more than 25,000 young Negro farmers.

**Yates Is Second**

Lee Allen Yates, North Carolina, was second in the race for the award, and Jethro Hill, Arkansas, was third. Those receiving the superior farmer degree besides the three already mentioned were J. M. Martin, Jr., Louisiana; Henry King, South Carolina; Isaiah Landwin, Alabama; A. J. Anderson, Tennessee; James Warren, North Carolina; Amos Kennedy, Louisiana; and Russell Lindsay, Virginia.

The conferring of the above honors climaxed four days of activity of the fifth national convention of NFA.

Distinguished speakers heard were Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; D. Stewart Graven, president, New Jersey board of education; W. P. Valentine, principal, Bordentown Manuel Training school; Miss Frances L. Murphy of the Afro-American and director of the Baltimore Clean-up campaign, Baltimore; Leon Harris, president, National Federation of Colored Farmers, Moline, Ill.; and Dr. Louis C. Wright, U. S. office of education, Washington. Awards were also given winners in the national agricultural judging public speaking and quartet singing contests.

**Winners Announced**

Mrs. Charlie F. Milner of Greensboro, presented the H. O Sargent award, honoring the late Dr. H. O. Sargent, for many years federal agent for vocational agriculture for Negroes, to the national organization. Mrs. Milner is a daughter of the late Dr. Sargent. Lester Albert, retiring president, Delray Beach, Fla., accepted the plaque for the NFA.

Winners - - in the agricultural

contest were announced by Donald F. Fenn, director, school of agriculture, Hampton Institute, who acted as judge. In team judging by totals, Arkansas was first, Georgia was second, and Alabama third. George won first place in mule judging, Arkansas first place in dairy cattle, and Georgia led again in swineffi Tennessee proved best in corn, Texas in potatoes and Alabama in hens.

Individual winners by totals were Washington Virgil, Georgia, first place; S. Keyes, Arkansas, second place, and H. Cooper, N. C., third. E. G. Moore, Oklahoma, led in mule judging; E. Jenkins, Ala., and G. Yarborough, Tenn., tied for first in dairy cattle. B. Young, Ark., led in swine; Washington Virgil, Ga., and C. Womack, Tenn., made it a tie in corn; W. Lincoln, W. Va., H. Steele, Ala., and D. C. Murray, Texas, shared a three-way tie in potatoes, and T. Newell, Miss., led in hens.

**Mrs. Fauset Present**

The awards for the above were presented by Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, member Pennsylvania general assembly.

Willie Hopkins, Eastover, S. C. youth was the winner in the national public speaking contest Second place went to William Buford, Okla., and third to Willard Vernon, La.

In the quartet singing contest, Florida won first place, North Carolina second and Louisiana, third.

New national officers for the organization, elected last week, are Jethro Hill, Fordyce, Ark., president; J. W. Smith, Gause, Texas, first vice president; Ferdinand Holmes, Whitehaven, Tenn., 2nd vice president; Johnson Maner, Allendale, S. S., third vice president; Clinton Woodard, Grambling, La., secretary; Isaac Coggs, Muskogee. Okla., treasurer; Clinton Cunningham, Evergreen, Ala., reporter, and J. R. Thomas, Petersburg, Va., national adviser. S. B. Simmons, North Carolina, supervisor of vocational agriculture, is executive secretary.

Concerts were given daily throughout the convention by NFA bands from Laurinburg Institute, Laurinburg, N. C., and Snow Hill Institute. Snow Hill, Ala. Concerts were also given by the NFA bands in the Equitable Life Assurance company's Garden of Security, New York World's fair, Wednesday.

Dr. Louis C. Wright reviewed the progress made by the Negro in agriculture in the last 50 years. Teacher trainers also came in for praise due to their unusual work in training vocational agriculture teachers. Receiving special mention by Dr. Wright were George W. Owens of Virginia and C. S. Woodard of Arkansas. Mr. Owens founded the New Farmers of America organization, and Mr. Woodard has trained over 1,200 boys who are now successful practical farmers.

In the other significant speech of the convention. Walter White said that extension of the franchise, more justice in the court, and collective bargaining are necessary for Negro progress in agriculture. Mr. White also singled out for attack incompetent and bigoted southern congressmen who are making the plight of agriculture a dire one.

DAILY DIGEST

(Continued from Page 8)

PICKING

BUCKET

A recent marketed picking bucket for orchard fruit has a heavy canvas bottom which can be easily loosened so that the fruit rolls out into the boxes without injury. One side of the bucket is curved to fit the body of the picker and the top opening is padded. There are adjustable shoulder straps and the bucket bottom is protected by leather when the bucket is rested against a limb or box. (Country Home, Sept.)

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TENANT

PROGRAM

The Farm Security Administration reported today that during the first two years under the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act it had made 6,181 loans to tenants for the purchase of farms. The loans aggregated $33,339,684, or an average of $6,394 per farmer. Farms acquired by these tenant borrowers averaged 134 acres each, but the average greatly according to the kinds of farming. Except for Rhode Island, where only one loan was made, the lowest average in continental United States was 43 acres in California, where irrigation makes small farms profitable. The highest was 520 in South Dakota, where range farming prevails.

During the second year of the program, ending last June 30, the loans ran a little higher, the farms were somewhat bigger, and more improvements were made, than during the first year. The 4,341 loans during the second year aggregated $24,140,675, or an average of $5,561. The average acreage was 136. The 1,840 loans during the first year aggregated 59,199,008 or an average of $4,999. The average farm bought was 130 acres. First year borrowers spent $1,626,733 for improvements to the farms they bought, or about 18 percent of their loans. Second year borrowers spent $5,778,268, or about 24 percent of their loans for improvements.

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QUICK-FROZEN

POULTRY

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (September) contains an article on quick-frozen, ready-to-cook poultry, by Rob R. Slocum, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (reprinted from Western Frozen Foods). Discussing the advantages of full-drawn, quick-frozen poultry, he says: "One of the economic advantages is a saving in weight of approximately 25 to 30 percent as the result of the removal of head, feet and entrails. This enables a shipper to pack the same number of birds in a package smaller than that formerly used. Because of the lesser weight, there is also a saving in shipping charges and in storage charges. Another economic advantage is the lowering of the costs of drawing the poultry. This is made possible by concentrating the work at points where considerable volume is handled and usually at country points where labor costs are lower. Poultry prepared in packing plants at country concentration points has definite sanitary advantages. The facilities that it is practicable to provide at such points are superior for doing a good job of drawing, and the fact that the poultry is quick-frozen checks immediately any tendency toward deterioration. At plants where poultry is prepared under government inspection there are rigid requirements with reference to sanitary equipment and methods of operation that further insure the sanitary condition of the quick-frozen inspected product. Wrapping of birds individually protects them against further handling and therefore improves the sanitary conditions under which they are merchandised. From the standpoint of sales appeal and acceptability to consumers may be mentioned the fact that a carcass wrapped individually in cellophane constitutes package goods. Undoubtedly, particularly as time goes on, the merchandising of full-drawn poultry as package goods will extend the outlets through which such poultry may be retailed and should therefore increase poultry consumption. Moreover the more attractive appearance of poultry so wrapped unquestionably makes a greater appeal to purchasers...."

THE IRVING BERLIN OF JAPAN SEEKS INSPIRATION IN U. S.

NEW YORK — Swing Music has taken the Japanese, as it has the Americans, by storm, according to Japan's favorite composer of popular songs, Masao Koga, now visiting here. But the Japanese, unlike the Americans, do not dance to swing, they listen to it.

"Swing to us is concert music," said Mr. Koga, "for dancing we still prefer tangos, fox trots and waltzes. The "torch song" or sentimental song is the most popular for singing."

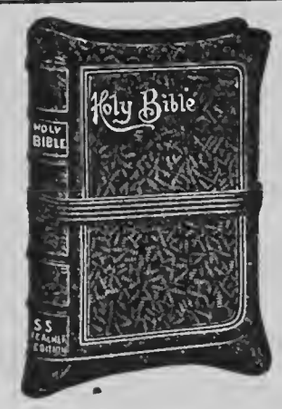
Mr. Koga, only 35, has earned a name for himself as "The Irving Berlin of Japan" with more than 200 sentimental song hits which have sold a total of more than 5,000,000 records. Among his most popular compositions are "Wine and Tears," and "When It Is So."

The popular music of the United States and Japan is a great bond between the two countries. Mr. Koga declared, and he pointed out that American tunes and orchestras are as well known in Japan as Japanese ones. American moving pictures, particularly, he said, have familiarized the Japanese with American music.

"Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey and Andre Kostelanetz, in that order, are the most popular American orchestra leaders in Japan," Mr. Koga said. "And the 'St. Louis Blues,' the 'Peanut Vendor,' and 'The Music Goes Round and Round' are popular U. S. songs there."

Father surprisingly, Mr. Koga pointed out that Stephen Foster's typically American folk songs enjoy a tremendous vogue in Japan, and one hears "Swance River" and "The Old Folks at Home" more often in Tokyo than in New York.

Mr. Koga, who started his musical career at 9 when he studied hymns at an American Catholic mission in Tokyo, is in this country to find inspiration for a song expressing his impression of the spirit of the United States.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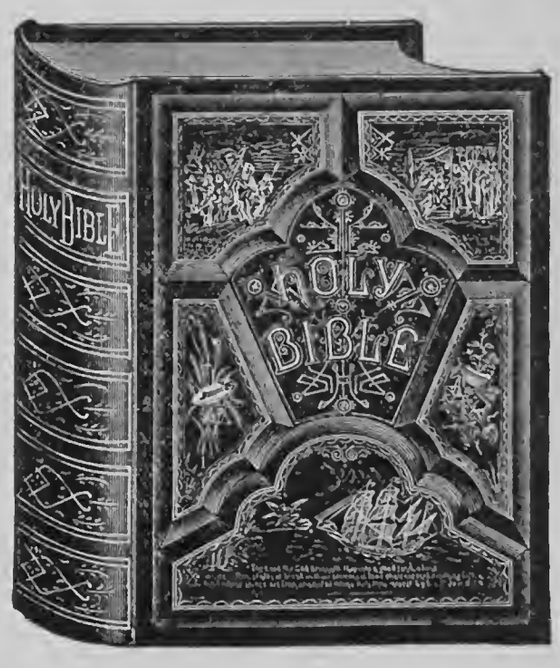


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## BUILDS UP BIG BUSINESS KANSAS COUPLE HAS REACHED THEIR GOAL

By C. E. Chapman

EL DORADO, Kan.,—(ANP)—From an humble and unostentatious beginning five years ago to a substantial, thriving, solvent and paying business in squabs is what best describes what has transpired in the case of William Huggins and his wife, Mrs. Anna Huggins, who now operate the successful Royal De Lux Squab company, located here.

In 1934, the Hugginses invested $125 in 25 pairs of Plymouth Rock Extra White King squabs, which they purchased from Melrose, Mass. They paid $5 per pair. During the five intervening years, they have sold approximately 20,000 squabs from that small beginning at rather high market prices which the buyers were glad to pay due to the size, taste and quality of the products of the El Dorado couple.

SUPPLIES SECTION

One of the few enterprises of its kind in this section, the company is the main source of supply of squabs in this section and ships large orders monthly to points far removed from El Dorado. The largest individual firm buyer is the Security Produce company, Chicago, to which one large shipment goes each month, averaging 125 dressed squabs, weighing an average of one and one-fourth pounds per squab, and selling at 80 cents per pound. Other monthly sales are made here in El Dorado and Wichita.

The local firm supplies squabs to the El Dorado hotel, largest hostelery in the city; the Shamrock cafe and the Allen hospital. The Municipal Airport cafe, Wichita, also purchases them. In addition to these, which get rather large shipments monthly, many private individuals in El Dorado and nearby towns get small supplies at intervals as the supply may be able to meet.

The net income is sufficient to afford Huggins and his wife freedom from care and worry as to necessary means to meet current bills, plus laying aside something for the proverbial "rainy day." At present they have several hundred producing pairs of squabs and hundreds of others nearly old enough and ready to be dressed for the market.

20 SQUABS A YEAR

"Each good working pair averages from 20 to 23 squabs each year," says Huggins. "The average cost or expense per squab from hatching to delivery to the buyer, is only seven cents. The breed we have is thoroughbred and 'all season' producers that is, they produce the year around. They begin laying when six months and continue for an average of eight to 12 years. In extreme cases some squabs produce for as many as 20 years."

According to Huggins, of the original 25 pairs bought five years ago, only six have died, and this number, includes their total losses in matured squabs. The senior member of the firm is William Hubbins, well known civic and political leader among Negroes of Butler county of which El Dorado is county seat. He has been employed as custodian of the El Dorado National bank for the past 22 years.

## A LESSON FROM HOLLAND

The American people can learn a valuable lesson from the lifeguards at the beaches of Holland!

For, according to an item in the Dairymen's League News of New York, these guards make a practice of drinking a glass of milk every hour to give them greater endurance.

Medical men and dieticians often observe that the per capita consumption of milk in this country—by both children and adults—is far lower than it should be, in the interests of health. Few foods contain as much nutritive value as milk, few are more palatable, and few are less expensive. A national milk consumption double or more that existing today, would result in marked betterment of the average standard of health. And, incidentally, it would mean a great deal to the dairy farmer, who has been faced with excessive production over consumption. —Editorial—Atlanta Daily World.

## SEATTLE'S FOREST IS PAYING ITS OWN WAY

The city of Seattle, Wash., which owns and operates the nation's largest community forest—62,000 acres—expects a net return of $2.25 an acre a year after all operating expenses are paid, reports the United States forest service. Purchased thirty-nine years ago to protect the Seattle watershed, the forest has already paid back on the sale of wood products more than $1,000,000—which has been sufficient to retire all debt and take care of all expenses.

Every spring Gladys Deck of Toronto, Kas., plants pop bottles with her lettuce and radishes in such a manner that the bottle necks protrude about four inches above the soil. At the slightest wind the bottles whistle and hum, scaring the rabbits away. All of which probably makes the spot an eerie place at night.

## GUARD PROTECTS PRIZE PAINTING IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The painting of Mrs. Percy Lewis, of Marshal, which won the blue ribbon, awarded by the museum of art of the recently ended state fair at Sedalia, was transferred Friday to the Towers theatre of downtown Greater Kansas City, where it will remain on exhibition throughout the week ending Sept. 3.

The picture, cited by a host of the estimated 100 carefully tutored, white exhibition artists as a "poorly painted offering" which violated all rules of perspective not only resulted in Mrs. Lewis being referred to as "the Southwest's Woman of the Week,' but also inspired the manager of the Towers theater, Benny Joffe, to value it to a point which prompted him to exhibit it under the supervision of a guard who was instructed not to let anybody bother it.

The publicity given the woman by correspondents and editors of white papers of the Southwest was in perfect accord with the decisions of the white judge, Professor A. Firacy, who lauded it as the foremost of all example of primitive art that he had ever seen.

# AN OLIVE BRANCH AND A SWORD

(AN EDITORIAL)

By Berry M. Cooper, Editor Illinois Page National Baptist Union-Review

I saw an account in a Shreveport newspaper the other day where it was said that a certain Baptist executive stated that every effort that was humanly possible had been made to bring about the union of the two bodies of the National Baptist Convention of America. He further stated that progress had been made along those lines, and that a complete union of the two conventions was in the making. After reading the above statement, I began to search my mind for a satisfactory answer to the truthfulness of such a statement; and I have been unable to find one. Knowing as I do the real conditions of the Baptist work here in Illinois, I am questioning that Baptist leader's statement. My only answer to the whole thing is that some one is trying to pass the "buck" and they had a crude way of doing it. I have followed the leadership of the two conventions since that never to be forgotten event that happened here in Chicago, twenty-four years ago. The more I study this thing the less chance I see of any union of these two bodies.

Now, let us be fair with ourselves. Do you think that a man who is free would be willing to let another make him a slave? I should say not! All this talk about getting together, is "Dutch" to me. I rather think some one is talking peace while they are sharpening their swords. In other words, there is an olive branch being offered in one hand, and a sword in the other. I am thinking of certain conditions that I know about that do not taste like unity to me. Any one who has worked in the Baptist field here in Illinois knows what I am talking about.

I am not an alarmist nor am I a fighter in that sense where one would term me a meddler. I am a fighter for what I think is truth and right. I represent the younger group of the ministry here in the "Prairie State" and I champion the cause of the Baptist State Missionary and Educational Convention of Illinois and the National Baptist Convention of America. I am grateful to the men and women who make up the membership of these two great organizations for they gave me my chance to make good, and I am not going back on them. Dr. Henry Allen Boyd to my way of thinking is the greatest Baptist living today. And no man can find any better men than Drs. J. M. Harvey, J. H. L. Smith, President of the Baptist State M. and E. Convention of Illinois. I. M. Hendon, Cor. Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, J. L. Griffin, Moderator of the North Wood River District Association, J. M. Foster, Mod. Friendship District Association, R. B. Bozeman, Mod. Calvary District Association, W. M. Cosey, L. W. Mingo, E. Thurston and others who make up the personnel of the District State and national work here in Illinois. These men are the cream of the Baptist group, and I do know that they are some of God's best men. To tell me that they are wrong in their stand is like throwing dirt in the face of your best friend. There may be some reason for the minister's statement, but, brother Cooper, cannot see it.

I do believe in unity; but I also believe in Christ's way. I cannot see much of Christ's way in certain conditions that I know exist in certain groups hence; I am not in harmony with the thing that the good brother was talking about. To tell the truth, I haven't been able to find any foundation for the statement. I am quite sure that if such effort had been made on the part of the National Baptist Convention of America, some one would have known about it in Los Angeles, and some actions taken towards that end. I read the annual address of Dr. Green L. Prince, and I did not find any reference to any such plan as outlined in the statement of the minister as given in the Shreveport Sun. I rather think that some one is trying to fool some one, and that like other things I know about, they are trying to show that the National Baptist Convention of America is a little organization out here struggling for its life.

Now fellow workers, you all know that this is not true. The National Baptist Convention of America is one of the greatest religious organizations in the world. Any one doubting this statement can consult the records of the fifty-ninth annual session of the convention which just closed in Los Angeles, and they will find a record filled with real honest to goodness achievements.

In the face of all these things this proves the untruthfulness of the statement that prompt me to attempt to write this article. I am forced to say that I cannot see nothing but "An Olive branch and a Sword." What do you think? The National Baptist Convention of America is doing fine. We are not weary in well doing. And we shall not faint.

Well the annual session of all the organizations is about over, and the holidays are well on the way. The Baptist family is blessed with the knowledge that they have performed well the task assigned to it. Beginning with District Associations, the Sate Conventions, the Baptist World's Alliance, and the National Baptist Convention, each group has played an important part in the development of the work of our Christ in earth.

Let us strive to do more in the future than in the past. Christ is depending upon each of us to do our part. Illinois Baptists are striving to make "The Prairie State" the beacon light for Negro Baptists above the Mason and Dixon Line. Illinois Baptists wish you to join them in prayer to God for the success of the work both in Illinois and throughout the U.S.A.

Union-Review.

## A Christian Statesman Falls Asleep At His Post Of Duty

When we learned of the death of Philip M. Davis, chairman of the Deacons' Board of Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. E. R. Carter, pastor, we recalled the expression made by the late Asa G. Candler, Sr., at the funeral bier of the lamented Lee B. Maxwell. Mr. Candler in delivering a eulogy at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Maxwell, pointed to his body and said, "There lies a Christian statesman who has done his work well." We can say in full satisfaction of our soul, that Phil M. Davis, purchasing agent of Morehouse and Spelman Colleges and chairman of the Deacon Board of Friendship church, was a Christian statesman, who did his work well. We know no higher compliment that the Union-Review could pay his memory than to say that Phil Davis did his duty under God as he had the light to see it on every job that he was called to perform.

In Brother Davis' death, his wife and children lost a devoted husband and father; the church, a devoted and self-sacrificing member; the city and state, a good citizen, Morehouse and Spelman College, an able and conscientious officer; and the race, a leader worthy of the laurels he wore; the editor, a personal friend that he regarded as a man shirking no duty and offering no apology for the life he lived. His chief delight was to serve Friendship Baptist Church, and as head of the Deacon Board he made a greater contribution to the success of the church financially than any officer Friendship has had in a quarter of a century. Peace to his ashes, and may his life prove an inspiration to the officers of the church who supported him so loyally in his efforts to take Friendship over the top. God bless his memory.

The National Baptist Union-Review extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family, Morehouse and Spelman colleges and to his many friends throughout the nation. Like all Morehouse boys, he made good.

—Union-Review.

## BOWL OF RICE PARTIES

EVERY available device to raise money for the suffering civilian population of China is worthy of consideration. In order to alleviate the wide distress of men, women and children throughout China, a nation-wide "Bowl of Rice Party" appeal in this country is being made by the United Council for Civilian Relief in China, "Bowl of Rice Parties" will be held on an evening which will be most convenient during the week of October 30. The governors of seventeen states and the mayors of 300 cities last year proclaimed the day as "Humanity Day." China's ill and homeless millions are very much on our hearts today, and they must not be forgotten, even though our attention may be diverted to the more dramatic events which have entered the stage of the world's internation-

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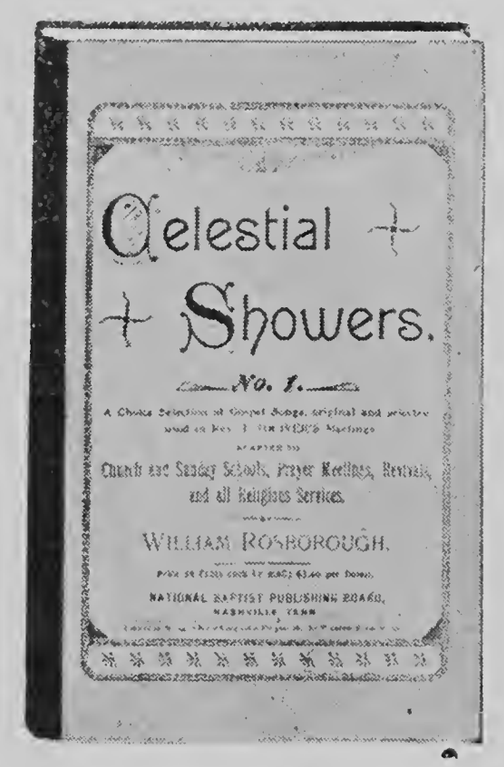


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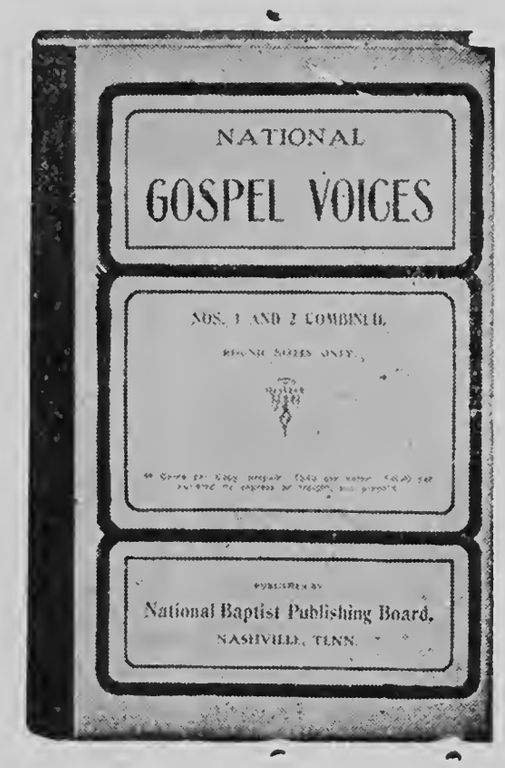


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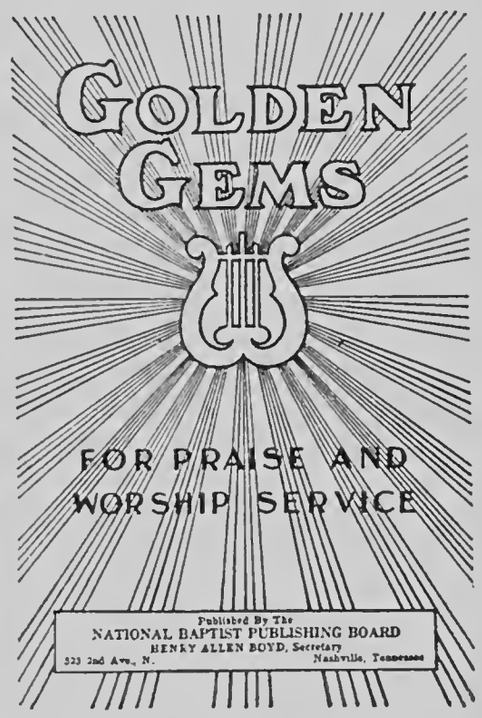


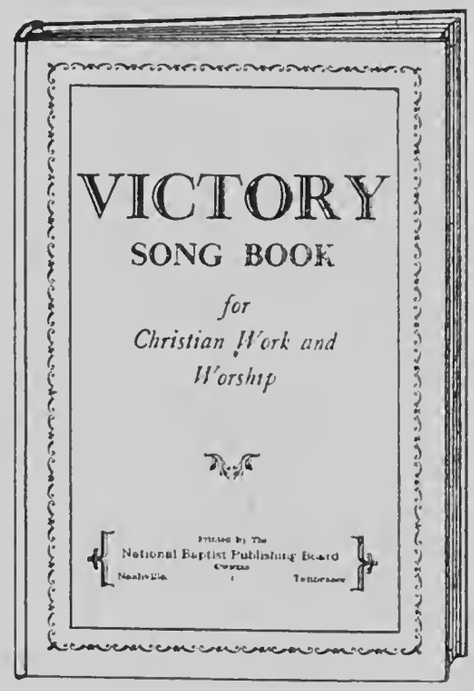


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## COLLEGE EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1)

vaded and accepted fields of labor to the surprise of many, have been found to offer greater financial returns for the amount of mental and physical effort invested than do the professions, in addition to offering more permanency and security and opportunity for advancement as far and as high as one's ability will carry him, or her. With the advancement of science and improved machinery, these newly invaded fields are inexhaustible.

A case in point, is J. B. Lee, a college graduate of Tougaloo college, who applied his college education on a farm at Indianola, Miss. It is said that when the neighbors learned that he was a college graduate, they shrugged their shoulders and said: "He Wont Stay Here Three Months." But Lee did stay, and since 1906 has acquired 320 acres of land, a beautiful home, has a daughter attending Tougaloo college and a son studying medicine at Meharry. He is now, also a Trustee of his alma mater. He made ninety-five bales of cotton last year.

J. B. Lee had to "blast" the mischievous idea that a person with college education is not supposed to, or cannot, do manual labor. He proved beyond any doubt whatsoever that education fits one to work, and more effectively.

## MISS. MATRON OPERATES SUCCESSFUL TRUCK, DAIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

milkers which operate by air pressure. Bottles are washed automatically by motor and inspection by the state department of health are frequent. Her daily production is 50 gallons. She ships to a creamery at Cleveland and in addition sells all the butter and dairy products she can manufacture to a Catholic girls seminary located here. Her sales from milk and dairy products net her $100 to $150 per month.

"My sixty chickens average about 30 eggs a day," said Mrs. Dillon. "Eggs and chickens are in demand here and I seldom have enough. I live pretty much at home. This year I raised four excellent hogs. I can meat and chicken also as well as vegetables, salads and fruits, using the pressure cooker. This year I have 175 cans of beef meat, pork and chickens. The broilers are thus taken on the yard and I keep chiefly the laying hens. I fry the chicken before canning it. If you have never eaten canned chicken you don't know what's good."

Mrs. Dillon was a teacher when she married some twenty years ago. Her husband, Austin Dillon, who has been employed all of his life at the white Catholic seminary, objected to her continuance in the school room so she plunged into farming partly as an avocation.

One of the most interesting phases of Mrs. Dillon's home is her collection of antiques. She has four canopied four-poster beds, relics of early ante-bellum days, numerous marble topped carved tables and similar early furniture, much of it bought when plantation owners were selling out or modernizing. Her eventual plan is to sell it. In the meantime she says she is enjoying it herself.

"I cooperate closely with G. W. Bryant and Mrs. Eva L. Gordon, our extension and home demonstration agents," said Mrs. Dillon. "And I do not feel that what I have done is exceptional. All that is needed to succeed in the country is willingness to work and the use of your head as you would in the school room or the city."

## OFFICIAL CALL

(Continued from Page 1)

to speak authoritatively on matters pertaining to the welfare of Negro farmers. Since 1929, when the first Unit was organized at Howard, Miss., its growth has been substantial. It now has members enrolled from 21 states.

The objectives and efforts of the N. F. C. F. relative to the welfare of colored farmers have received the endorsement of agricultural leaders of both races throughout the nation and the commendation of Federal and State Departments of Agriculture. Members are encouraged to practice cooperative buying, production and marketing, to own the land they till and to improve living conditions in their homes and communities. By advice and instruction the Federation has aided many tenant farmers to secure farms on reasonable terms. Eleven years ago, it organized the first cooperative in the nation, the membership of which was composed mainly of tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Today, most of these members are farm owners and are selling several thousand dollars worth of their farm products cooperatively annually.

Many prominent agricultural and race leaders will deliver addresses at the convention. These include Hon. Lafayette Patterson, Washington, D. C., who will represent Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace; Hon. E. A. Miller, Asst. Director, Southern Region, AAA; James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, Little Rock, Ark., a former president of the N. F. C. F.; James A. Jackson, Standard Oil Co., New York; James W. Washington, Chicago, Ill., president of the United Cooperative League and general manager of the Aframerican Emancipation Exposition which will be held in Chicago next summer; Mrs. Jennie B. Moten, president National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and many others. Representatives of State Departments of Agriculture, of land grant colleges, of the extension and home demonstration services and prominent colored farmers commissioned by the governors of many states will also attend.

As is customary at all annual conventions, valuable prizes will be awarded for best exhibits of farm and farm-home products.

The National Federation of Colored Farmers was organized in 1922 and incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1930. Present officers are Leon R. Harris, Moline, Ill., Pres.; Maj. R. A. Byrd, vice Pres.; S. B. Wilson, Nashville, Tenn., Sec.-Treas. State and regional vice presidents include A. Gordon Thompson, Lumberton, N. C.; W. Brown, Millen, Ga.; P. B. Boston, Oviedo, Fla.; D. F. Hall, Georgiana, Ala.; Maj. H. C. McCormick, Taft, Okla.; Walter Riley, Tchula, Miss.; Rev. Wm. Freeman, North Little Rock, Ark., and Prof. L. B. Boler, Charleston, Mo.

# W. VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE WILL GET ROTC UNIT, REPORT

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Sept. 28 (ANP)—An ROTC unit at West Virginia State college seems assured, a delegation of Charleston leaders reported after a conference with Rep. Andrew Edmiston, a member of the house of representatives' military affairs committee.

The group conferred with Edmiston at Weston Monday and quoted the congressman as saying that "while establishment of an ROTC unit is almost a certainty, the outlook for a Negro national guard unit is not encouraging."

The war department requires that inactive guard units in the U. S. be rehabilitated before new ones are authorized, Edmiston told the group.

The present war situation abroad is a factor which may change these policies. The delegation stressed the need for making available opportunities for Negroes to receive adequate military training in advance of war-time conscription. The military units and training programs advocated by organizations represented in the delegation would afford these opportunities.

The delegation included E. L. Powell and A. H. Brown representing the Charleston Business and Professional Men's club and the West Virginia Civic leagues; A. H. Calloway, chairman of the legislative committee of the West Virginia State Teachers association, C. W. Dickerson of the American legion and J. C. Evans of West Virginia State college.

## REPORTED BY NEGROES BETTER RACE FEELING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Education as the keynote to better race relations was the predominant note of the two-week school on race relations held here the last of July at the Negro Y. W. C. A. Conducted under the auspices of the Southern Leadership Training School System and directed by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, president and founder of the training school system and national field secretary of the Inter-racial Commission of the United States, the purpose of the school is to train Negroes who have shown qualities of leadership so that they in turn may teach others of their race the ways of inter-racial friendship and cooperation. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Rev. Lewis is a disciple of Booker T. Washington and strives to spread his spirit and teachings.

"Negroes need to be educated," he declared, "in order to live properly among themselves and get along with white people. Inter-racial relations though is not a job for the Negro alone, it must be carried by both races."

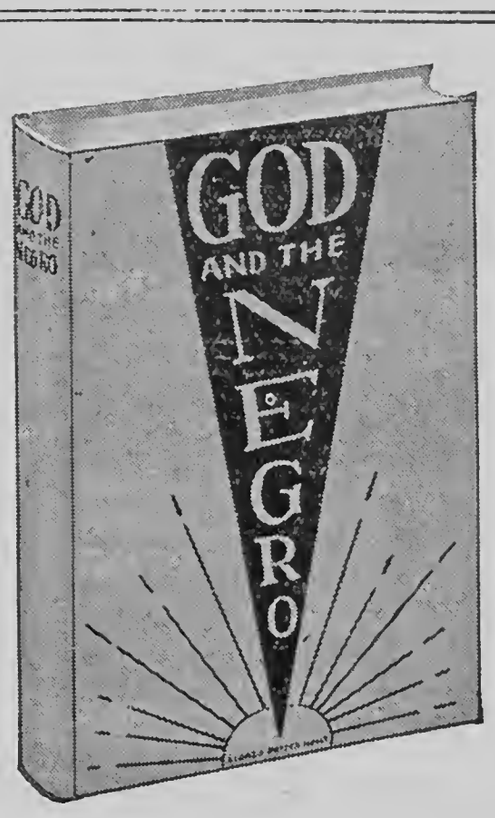
As an indication of improved race relations he cited the decreased number of lynchings and the increased educational facilities for Negroes.

## BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE HERE.

The International Baby Chick Association voted to hold its 1940 convention in St. Louis in July, according to a telegram from Frederick H. Rein, secretary and general manager of the St. Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau, who is attending the convention at Cleveland. The convention will last a week.

This organization will use all the facilities of the Municipal Auditorium and will bring between 3500 and 4000 persons to St. Louis.

Among the delegates from St. Louis were C. S. Johnson, manager of the poultry department, Ralston Purina Company, and Charles F. Hicks of that company.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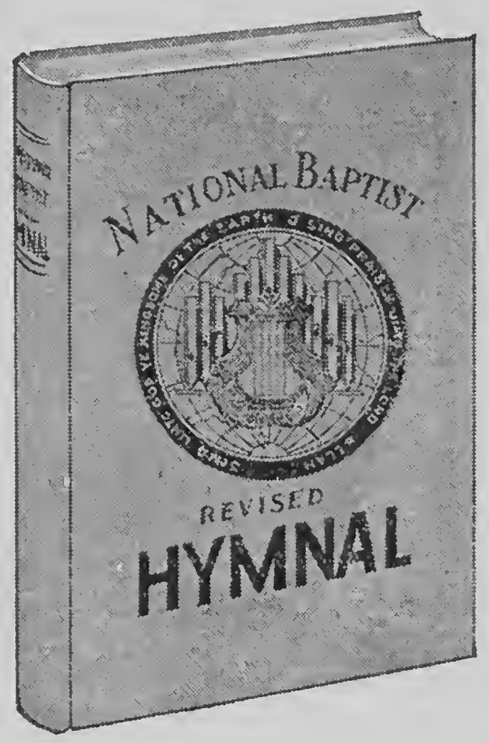


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# COLUMBUS, O. CITIZENS ENDORSE DR. SETTLE FOR SPINGARN MEDAL

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21 (ANP)—Rev. Glen T. Settle of Cleveland, founder and director of the radio program, "Wings Over Jordan," was boosted as a candidate for the 1939 Spingarn medal in a letter sent to Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, chairman of the award committee, by the Frontiers' club of this city. A. P. Bentley is president, and J. S. Hines, Jr., secretary of the local group.

In supporting Rev. Settle's nomination, the local club points out: "Wings Over Jordan" is one of the three most popular radio features in the nation today, and is broadcast by short wave to Europe and South America. A faithful and sympathetic interpretation of Negro life enters many homes each week. Eminent Negro leaders, skillfully interpreted Negro music and many sound facts are presented weekly to millions of listeners. There is abundant evidence to show that this program is educating millions, is softening racial prejudice, and has gained unprecedented respect and tolerance

## HOME LOOTED 3 TIMES; FARMER SEIZES BURGLAR

Leo Hammond, a farmer of Wayne township, DuPage county, has been sleeping with one eye open because of three burglaries in his home in the last four months. Early yesterday he heard a noise downstairs. He seized a shotgun, crept downstairs, and captured Francis Schramer, 27 years old, of Winfield, Du Page county. The prisoner, a farm hand whom Hammond discharged six months ago, had $10, two watches and other jewelry belonging to Hammond, who held him until Sheriff Elmer Hoffman and Deputy Charles Pratt could be summoned. Schramer denied he had robbed the home before.

## ETHIOPIANS READY FOR MAJOR BLOW

Djibuti, East Africa— (CNA) — Ethiopian leaders of the incessant guerilla warfare against the fascist army of occupation in their country are closely watching the present war crisis in Europe and are rushing preparations for a major offensive should Italy become involved in a European war, according to advices reaching this French port.

The Ethiopians, the reports say, are confident that the Italians, already driven out of large sections of the country, could not maintain their present precarious hold upon Addis Ababa and other centers where British and French aid to the invaders discontinued, as it would be in event of a war between Germany and Italy, on one hand and France, Britain and Poland on the other hand. This aid, they have pointed out at various times, has been extended not only by British loans to Mussolini but by British and French aid in facilitating shipments of war supplies through the Sudan and this French port for Italy's beleaguered garrisons in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians, however, are not holding their fire while awaiting developments in Europe, but even now are conducting a sharp offensive in the Tigre and Shea provinces where Italian troops have lately suffered severe set-backs, including the capture of a whole Italian army staff by the Ethiopians. Should Italy join Hitler's war offensive in Europe, this campaign would be greatly intensified and extended throughout the length and breadth of Ethiopia, according to the plans of the geurilla leaders.

# EDUCATED AFRICAN, WHO SPEAKS 13 LANGUAGES, AIDS GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (ANP)—Discovery of a native African Negro chief who speaks 13 languages, including three European tongues, was reported several days ago here.

In a report prepared before he was recalled to England at the outbreak of the war, Bridadier H. S. Wintermbotham of London, general secretary of the union, said he found the Negro chieftain, apparently an Oxford university graduate, in a small village in Uganda.

He owned a library ranging from Shakespeare to Mark Twain, the English scientist said, and helped train native s to run survey lines through different jungle areas, even teaching them to use telescopes to fix the positions of such lines by star-positions. His name was not given.

## U. S. PLANT EXPLORER RETURNS WITH RARE JUNGLE TREASURES

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—About 2,600 botanical specimens, including seeds of the alabaster-like wax palm, have been brought back from the jungles of Colombia by Ellsworth P. Killip, Smithsonian botanist.

Mr. Killip's expedition—his third to the South American country—was undertaken as a cooperative enterprise between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Botanical Institute of Colombia, a part of the National University at Bogota. The material collected will eventually be used in compiling a complete catalogue of the flora of Colombia.

Plant exploration is less venturesome than it was in 1922 when Mr. Killip first crossed the Quindio Pass, habitat of the rare wax palm, in cargueros—a chair suspended from the shoulders of two natives. Today it is reached by an automobile road, but botanical pioneering is still far behind engineering and Mr. Killip will give names to hundreds of plants that have never before appeared in botanical lists anywhere in the world.

**Wax Palm Experiments**

The seeds of the wax palm, a species found in the northwest mountain areas of South America, will be turned over to the Forest Service by Mr. Killip. Department of Agriculture specialists believe there is a faint chance that the tree might grow successfully in certain high altitude in California.

Growing to a height of close to 200 feet, the wax palm is surmounted by a crown of silvery leaves 20 or more feet high. Its tall, straight trunk is coated with shining white wax giving an appearance of an alabaster column.

While most palms live only in warm climates, this regal species endures temperatures close to zero in the peculiar climatic conditions near the equator. Growing between the jungles of the plateau and the alpine meadows, the wax palms have been described by the botanist, Humboldt as "a forest above a forest."

**Flowers for Florida**

Mr. Killip also brought back seeds of the rare passion flower, to go to the Miami, Fla., garden honoring Dr. David Fairchild, noted plant explorer.

Most spectacular flowers in the Colombian jungle, the Smithsonian explorer says, are the brilliant yellow Marila flowers sent out in spikes from the top of trees in the black, sultry forests.

By a gentleman's agreement, the Smithsonian confines its botanical researeh in South America to Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia. The Field museum of Chicago is covering Peru; the New York Botanical Garden has the Guianas and the Amazon area of Brazil, while Harvard University concentrates on Chile, the Argentine and the southern portion of the continent.

Most of Mr. Killip's explorations on this trip were made on Gorgona Island, an uninhabited offshore area, in the Choco country, and around Villavicencio.

Before the catalogue of Colombia flora is written, Mr. Killip will compare his discoveries with those made by European botanists and hopes to locate some 3,000 paintings and drawings of Colombian flora done between 1785 and 1808 by the great naturalist, Jose Mutis, that were in Madrid before the recent war in Spain.

**Grass Grows Long In Africa—48 Feet**

By the Associated Press

New York.

Discovery of the leviathan of all grasses, a single strand that grew 48 feet along the earth's surface, is announced in Nature, Britain's official natural science journal.

This strand sent down roots every few inches, and from them grew blades up to three feet tall. Nature says this grass offers a new aid to stopping soil erosion.

The grass was found in East Africa, and is a cousin of Bermuda grass, which grows luxuriantly in the southern United States.

## SOUTHERN FOOD CROPS COMPETING WITH WEST?

Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—If the South finally turns to the production of its own food and feed crops, will that mean a loss of markets for the Middle West which now largely supplies that need? The answer is no, according to Dr. P. O. Davis, Director of the State Extension Service. He holds that Midwest farmers will sell their products to those who make clothes and other things for the Southern farmers instead of selling food direct to Southern farmers.


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## DR. CARVER JOINS WITH DR. CARREL IN FOOD RESEARCH

### Famed Scientists To Center Study In Florida

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —ANP—Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous scientist, will join Dr. Alexis Carrel in a study of growing of foods, to be centered in Florida, it was learned this week Dr. Carrell, would figure in scientific research, has been associated with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in "artificial heart" experiments, at the Carrel laboratories in France.

The Carver-Carrel research will be conducted under the Rockefeller foundation. Studies of citrus fruit growing are already being made in Florida to determine maximum nourishment, Dr. Carver said.

The wizard of Tuskegee whose peanut, sweet potato and other experiments have brought him world renown, told of the present food research plan last Thursday in Montgomery while addressing members of the Alabama Hotel association.

Dr. Carver said he, Dr. Carrell and a group of other scientists will make an exhaustive study of food growing to make discoveries of food properties that "will make the human race healthier and happier."

## FIELD AGENT

(Continued from Page 1)

house was visited recently by field agents who attended the summer school at Tuskegee. The new home replaced a one-room house with a lean-to kitchen, typical of the countryside.

Having only $100 each, the Thurmans borrowed $450 more (with interest at 8 percent, four years to pay) and soon commenced work on the new home. Concerning their achievement, Campbell writes:

"The home was completed for $690.50 and given a public opening attended by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and many other people, both white and Negro, who were interested in every feature of the planning and building of the five-room house and the cost of each operation. They also were interested in the account of the 23 similar projects we have under way.

"I firmly believe that such a combination of intelligent planning, the use of native and local materials and the farmers' own labor will make possible many more homes for small landowners and tenants in the rural South. This can be done within a very low price range if a way is found to provide simple builder's plans and obtain local builders."

Campbell does cooperative extension work in agriculture among the Negro farmers of Alabama. This valuable extension service is sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. with State land-grant colleges cooperating.

There is no end to what may be achieved by the mind and heart by earnest effort.

## CREDIT UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Looking at your own experience I think you will see that ordinarily there are just two ways. One is to save for them in advance. Many of us are prudent enough to set aside a certain small stake but probably the great majority of us, deep down in our hearts, harbor the uneasy feeling that we really should be saving more than we do. The other way of meeting extraordinary calls for money is to borrow. We may get actual cash through a loan, or we may borrow by running a charge account or buying on the instalment-plan or simply letting the bills run until we can meet them conveniently. All these are forms of borrowing and in one way or another we always pay for such credit service—often far more heavily than we realize. If we cannot meet the calls for money through either saving or borrowing we may sell what property we have for whatever it will bring, or, failing that, simply get along as best we can without the money, suffering whatever hard consequences may follow.

**Credit Union Serves Both Needs**

The credit union is an aid to better living because it is designed to serve both these needs. Let me take a typical example. A factory or a store or a government bureau employes, we will say, numbers of men and women. They work side by side month after month and year after year and get to know each other very well. A small group within this company may decide to form a credit union, and after due investigation by the Credit Union Section a Federal charter is issued to them. They elect directors and committeemen, find a desk or small office, and are ready to do business.

They begin taking in the savings of their members and building up a central fund. Others join, and the fund grows, first into hundreds and then into thousands of dollars. From this fund the members borrow as they may need money, in amounts ranging from a few dollars up to many hundreds of dollars. They pay back these loans usually in regular pay-day instalments, having up to a year or even two years, if necessary, to repay the whole amount. There is thus a constant in-flow of money from these repayments and from additional savings of old and new members, and all this money is at hand ready to be loaned out again, over and over, in a steadily revolving fund. Interest charges on these loans cannot by law exceed one percent for each month on whatever amount still remains unpaid. Earnings from interest go first to pay expenses and then to set up a reserve, and the rest may be paid back to members in dividends, which often amount to as much as 6 percent per year.

**Lending Service Is Aid to Saving**

Such is the primary operation of a credit union, the way they are operating by the thousands, everywhere in the United States. It is obvious that the employed worker, in office, school, or factory, stands to benefit from the steady service the credit union holds out to him. I am inclined to think that the greater of its services is the facility and encouragement it gives each individual member to look out for his own future needs by saving money against them. On pay days the credit union office is right at hand. It is only a matter of a few minutes to make the regular payment at the window, or hand it to the credit union agent if the worker is employed at a distance from the central plant. And once a man tastes the pleasure of thrift, of carrying around with him all the time the consciousness of the growing fund to his credit on the books. he is not likely again to become the shiftless hand-to-mouth wage earner with no outlook beyond the limits of his current pay. The experience of credit unions everywhere is that a goodly proportion of their members begin saving regularly for the first time when the credit union makes it easy and convenient for them to do so by setting up its office in their midst.

But the loan service is not to be minimized. It enters the picture usually when the individual of small income either finds that his accumulated savings are not enough to carry him over a period of financial stress, or sees an opportunity to make a handsome saving through the wise use of credit. It is only in more recent times that the public has come to understand that the man who lives out of his pay envelope has need for a line of credit in handling his own small finances, just as much as the business man or the great corporation. Too often such credit is not open to him at all. And when it is he not infrequently has to pay such a high price for his small loan in interest and special charges that the remedy for his need proves worse in the long run than the original need itself. It is just for that reason that he has built up this system for providing his own source of credit by joining with others like him, pooling his slender resources with theirs, and making himself independent of outside sources of aid.

**Helpful Purpose Made Evident**

The great virtue of the credit union is that its object is to help the man of small means and not to take advantage of his need. Such a purpose works out very practically in the setting of an interest rate at as low a figure as seems advisable, consistent with the smooth running of the credit union. It also works out in other ways that may be even more important to the hesitating applicant for a loan. For example, when a credit union member asks for credit, in the properly-conducted credit union at least, he is met by a sympathetic understanding of his circumstances on the part of officials who are his daily associates and who themselves face much the same problems that he does. The loan procedure is simple. He merely makes out his application for a loan, stating why he wants the money, and hands it in at the credit union office. The credit committee wants to be assured that the need is a sound one and that there is a reasonable assurance of repayment, and if those requirements are satisfied the loan is likely to be made. He may be called upon to have someone sign the note with him, or to give other security, but up to $50 even that may not be required and he may get the money simply on his own good reputation among his associates.

Sometimes these loans are just a convenience. Sometimes they come under such circumstances that the benefits from their timely help are lifelong. Our records show that credit union members borrow chiefly for relief of body or mind. In nearly every case where a credit union lists the purposes for which it has loaned money, medical, dental, and hospital expenses are close to the top.

Alongside this purpose there is also nearly always another which throws a revealing flash of light on the common mental state of the man who works for a living. He borrows from the credit union to pay off piled-up bills, or to relieve himself from the harassment of insistent creditors. In great numbers of cases he borrows to pay off other loans whose excessive interest charges have made it impossible for him to reduce the principal. Health of body and peace of mind—these inestimable boons may thus be said to be the chief products of credit union loan service. The essential honesty of the borrowers is shown by the fact that nearly all credit union loans are repaid in full, and the loss to credit unions from uncollectible loans is so small as almost to be called negligible.

**Credit Unions Varied in Type**

I have referred to credit unions as being set up among groups of employees of some governmental agency or private firm. The great majority of them are actually set up in employee groups but they are by no means confined to such groups. A credit union, for example, may be organized within the membership of a given church. A labor union may have a credit union of its own. A grange or the local of a lodge, a benevolent or social society, a group of teachers, a college faculty, a neighborhood club may obtain a credit union charter and operate with great success. We may even have a credit union serving all the residents in a given community if community spirit is strong and the population fairly settled and not too large. More than a hundred parish credit unions are doing a fine work, and I am convinced that there is a vast field for credit unions among churches of all denominations, and that this field will be more and more occupied. At the present moment we are having evidences of a special stir of interest in credit unions among teachers, some 350 such organizations having already been chartered.

The movement to organize credit unions in the United States has been going on for about thirty years. In its earlier stages momentum was slow. Only in late years has the movements really come into its own, and even yet it can be said to have had only a good beginning. There are now many thousands of credit unions in the United States, with a membership estimated in round numbers at some two million persons. The real goal toward which the leaders of the credit union movement look forward is still many years away. That goal is nothing less than the creation of a network of credit unions throughout the United States so closely woven that every resident on American soil who needs credit union help will be within the reach of its service.

**How Credit Unions Function**

All these credit unions supply their own capital. They get no funds from the government, either as gifts or as loans. Subject to supervision and auditing by state or Federal government, they run their own affairs. They elect their own board of directors, their own supervisory committee and credit committee. They are democratically controlled, each member having one vote no matter how much or how little his holdings in the credit union. No one makes money out of the credit union, except for the dividends returned to members out of net earnings. Officials except the treasurer serve without pay, and the treasurer usually receives only a small salary, if any salary at all. Full attention is given to the safety of money put into the credit union. In a Federally chartered credit union, funds must be deposited in an insured bank within 48 hours. The treasurer must be bonded, and the kind of investments of idle funds that may be made is strictly limited by the law.

Credit unions flourish in large cities or small. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have scores of them, supported by the dimes and quarters of bell boys, waitresses, telephone girls, office clerks, railroad men, and working people of every type. Providence, Wilmington, Baltimore, and smaller cities like York and Lancaster have flourishing and well managed credit unions. In the national capital the various departments and their subdivisions furnish an excellent basis for credit union operation, and their growth in this favorable soil is truly astonishing. Recently I saw the statement of a Washington credit union less than three years old whose shareholdings had passed the $200,000 mark. Outside of the government service credit unions in Washington among the city's firemen, employees of business firms, stores, and the like have made notable records. Towns and cities have seen by far the greater part of our American credit unions organized, but they are beginning to make their way also in rural districts.

**How to Form a Credit Union**

To get a credit union under way it is necessary first to have a group of persons numbering about 100 as a minimum who are closely enough associated in their daily lives to know each other reasonably well or at least to have some common bond of employment or the like. If at least seven persons in the group (30 if the group is other than occupational in type) sign an application for a Federal charter and send it to the Credit Union Section in the Farm Credit Administration, a representative will call to see if conditions are such that a credit union could probably operate successfully. On a favorable report from him, the charter will usually be granted. The Credit Union Section also stands by to help the new group get under way and later to lend a supporting hand whenever necessary. Several thousand credit unions have taken out Federal charters since the Federal act was passed in 1934 and the number increases month by month.

## WILT RESISTING ALFAFA

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Lincoln, Neb., these have been weeded out to the present ten. This number probably will dwindle down to two before any are released for commercial growing.

All ten strains, Mr. Westover reports, appear to be equal or superior to Hardistan in bacterial wilt resistance, superior to Hardistan and at least equal to Grimm in seed and forage productivity. Some of the strains apparently possess much more leaf-spot resistance than commercial Turkistan and all recover more rapidly after cutting than Ladak.

The first metallic cartridges were made by Smith and Wesson in 1857.

Thomaston Times: A woman is a person who doesn't know what kind of dress she doesn't want until she buys it.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 16, 1939. No. 9.

# Annual Address of President National Federation of Colored Farmers

## MR. LEON R. HARRIS RENEWS YEAR'S WORK

### Leader of Agricultural Organization Tells What Membership Can Accomplish

"This is the tenth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Organized seventeen years ago by men who believed that the best Race citizens in America were Negro farmers, that the best job in this Nation for colored Americans was the job of farming, and that the progress of our race here in America would be judged and measured by the progress made by the farmers of our racial group, these men, these founders and organizers stated in their foreword to the nation and to the race, "It is our hope to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable, and to build up in this nation a Negro group of organized, influential and satisfied producers.'

Today it is my happy privilege to report to you that this hope is being fulfilled. Colored farmers and the friends and leaders of colored farmers realize what organization, what group representation has accomplished for the welfare of all farmers of this nation. Through organization farmers have made their wishes known to those in administrative and legislative positions. Through organization farmers have brought about a greater degree of economic equality for agriculture in the nation. Through organization farmers have been able to command respect and their intricate problems have received due consideration. And through organization, and only through organization will Negro farmers be known and recognized as influential producers, and alone, through organization, will Negro farmers in this nation become satisfied producers.

**National Program for Agriculture**

At last we have a national pro-

(Continued on page 2)

## Farmers Close 1939 Session

### Twelve States and Many Units Sent Messengers to Convention

Jefferson City, Mo.—The tenth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, which recently closed its session here was attended by delegates and visitors from twelve states.

The opening meeting Wednesday was called to order by Leon W Harris, president of the Federation, of Moline, Ill. Rev. J. P. Washington, pastor of the Christian church of Jefferson City, preached the annual farmers' sermon, substituting for Rev. C. B. Johnson, who had been called away suddenly. He was assisted by the Rev. H. A. Clinton.

The local welcoming program was given Wednesday evening. Prof. A. L. Hammons, of the department of agriculture, acted as master of ceremonies. Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University, Mayor Jesse Owens, Commissioner of Agriculture of the state of Missouri, Mr. Jewell Hayes, and Prof. J. N. Freeman, acting director of the department of agriculture, welcomed the convention. Responses

(Continued on page 16)

## Agricultural Parity And a New America Under The Constitution

## A Farmer Bags a Million Dollars From The Soil

### Article by Mr. Geo. Kent, From "Think" Magazine

How an Illinois corn-grower, burning with a single idea, braved ridicule of his neighbors and starvation to develop a corn of better quality and endurance and that would outyield all others____Ten years of painstaking experimentation, of inbreeding and crossbreeding, crowned ultimately with success____Owner, today, of $1,000,000-a-year seed business.

For ten years, up until 1935, Lester Pfister's neighbors in El Paso, Illinois, were convinced that he wasn't "quite right in the head." They couldn't understand why any sane individual should spend hours in a field under the boiling sun trying paper bags on corn tassels. When his farm went into ruin because he couldn't give it the time it required, fatherly old men used to stop him on the road and beg him to quit his foolishness.

And then, after years of ridicule and going about ragged and half-starved, Pfister drove his "crazy" experiment through to a successful conclusion. In 1935, while his neighbors were averaging $2,000 for a season's work, Pfister took in $35,000—payment for corn seed that he had developed. The following year he sold for $10 a bushel every kernel he could raise, and took in $150,000. Here was a corn that

(Continued on page 16)

## FARM CREDIT REPRESENTATIVE

### Remarks of Dr. Cornelius King on How To Secure Credit

Washington, D. C.—Returning from a recent visit to North Carolina, Cornelius King, Farm Credit Administration representative, said that agricultural and other leaders frequently asked questions relative to consideration that would be given Negro borrowers of the FCA lending institutions in view of the condition of the tobacco market and the low prices of cotton.

Mr. King told these leaders that the Farm Credit Administration was taking cognizance of these conditions, and he added further that in keeping with the general policy of the FCA, colored farmers would share with other farmers in the special considerations being given distressed borrowers in that section. "Not only are Negroes given consideration in receiving the services of this organization," said Mr. King, "but they are also given consideration whenever difficulties arise over which they have no control"

The Negro representati e o' the

(Continued on page 16)

## SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

### "Individual Responsibility" by Jas. W. Washington Delivered At Conference

Jefferson City, Mo.—Mr. Chairman. President, Officers and members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Incorporated, Friends, Visitors and fellow Americans. It is with profound pleasure that I greet you today, and, I deem it an honor as well as a privilege to appear before this assemblage here at Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo. I have chosen as the subject of my talk, "Individual Responsibilities."

Success in farming depends, as it does, in all other enterprises, on formulating a definite plan. It depends on a word, on the proper exercise and co-ordination of the three great factors that govern human undertakings. First, staff work or planning. Second, executive or seeing that it gets done. Third, labor, or doing it. Neither function is more important than the other. Often on the farm as elsewhere (we speak from experience), one individual

(Continued on page 16)

## ADDRESS BY HON. LAFAYETTE PATTERSON

### Special Assistant to The Administrator Of AAA Before Colored Farmers

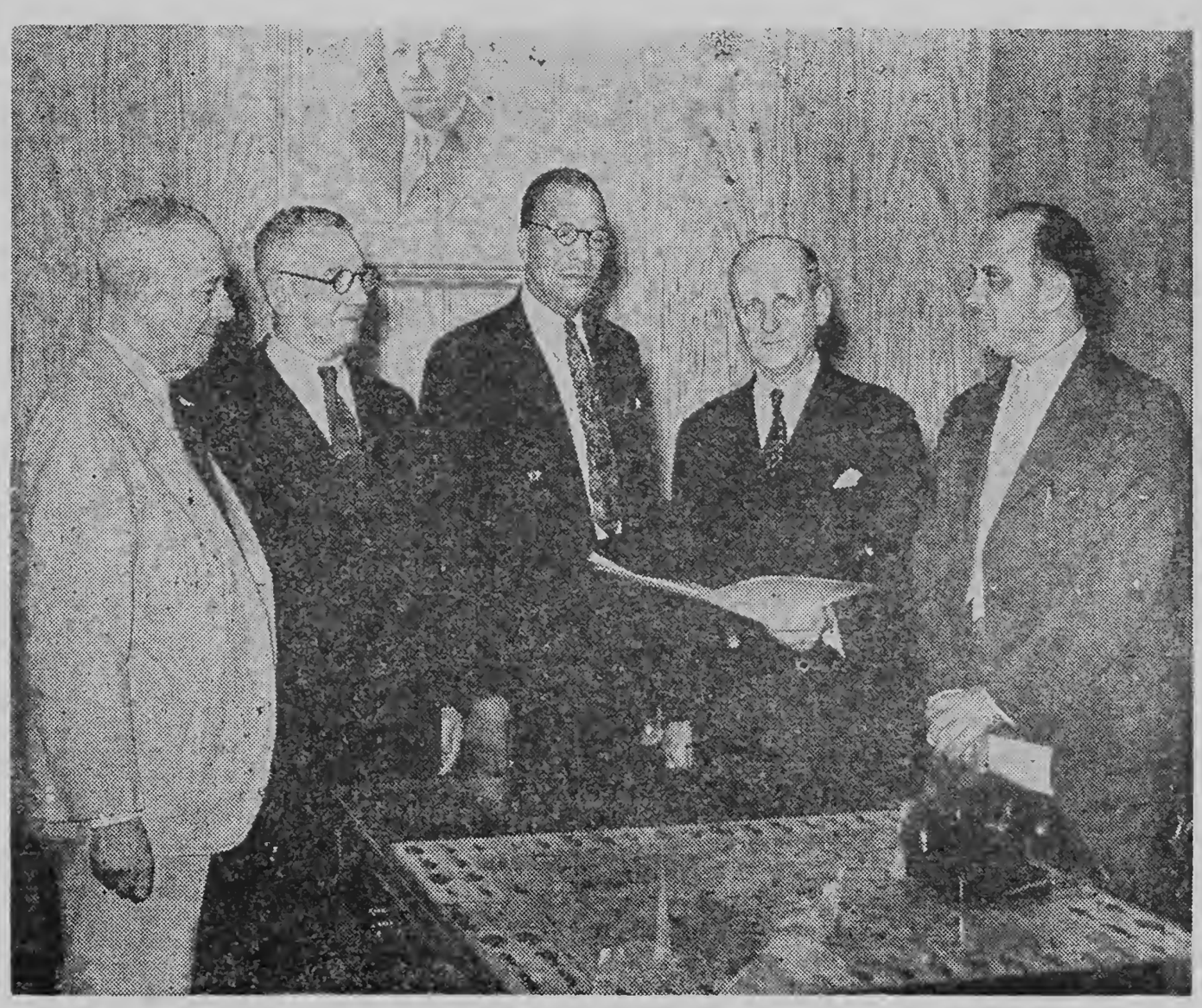
Jefferson City, Mo.—"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply grateful for the honor your organization and your president have paid me by inviting me to address you for the Department of Agriculture again this year.

A great many changes have occurred since I last talked with you. In some way, this old world has rolled along and gone through a number of crises, though conditions are still such in the world that none of us today can tell what the next twelve months may bring. I think we can say, however, that our economic problems are fundamental and that this country can never be the great country it should be until some of the challenges they present are met. In my humble way I am glad to bring you a personal message from Secretary Wallace and Administrator Evans which will show that so far as they and their advisors are concerned they have not compromised and will not compromise on the fundamental question that the farmers of this country are entitled to parity income and that we believe further that parity income is basic, not only for the welfare of farmers, but for the welfare and safety of the country and our economic life.

To try to determine how vital

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

## AFRAMERICAN EXPOSITION COMMITTEE RECEIVING BILL PASSED BY ILLINOIS STATE ASSEMBLY



Reading left to right, Adjutant Gen. C. E. Black, Illinois, Maj. R. A. Byrd, Springfield, Ill., Vice President N.F.C.F., James W. Washington, Pres. United Cooperative League of America, Chicago, Ill., Alexander Wilson, Administrative Asst. to Gov. Henry Horner, holding the bill, and S. L. Nudelman, Director of Finance Dept., State of Illinois.

## DR. GEORGE CARVER DELIVERS ADDRESS AT N. Y. FORUM

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2 (ANP)—A featured speaker on last Wednesday's session of the Herald-Tribune's Forum on Current Problems was Tuskegee Institute's famed Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist and chemist, who discussed the part played by chemistry in warfare and in peace.

Dr. Carver's appearance as forum speaker was a prelude to the more formal occasion last Friday night when the noted chemist was awarded the Theodore Roosevelt medal "for distinguished service in the field of Science.' The presentation was made following a dinner at Roosevelt House on East 20th street and present for the impressive ceremony were Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees and Dr. A. W. Curtis, Jr., assistant to Professor Carver.

Co-speaker with Dr. Carver on the Forum program was Col. Adelno Gibson, chemical warfare officer of the United States Army, 2nd Corps Area. Dr. Carver told his hearers that the present European conflict would develop new needs of humanity which research chemists

(Continued on page 16)

## Mr. Leon R. Harris Renews

(Continued from page 1)

gram for agriculture which has been approved by a vast majority of the nation's progressive farmers. This program will succeed if all farmers will cooperate with those responsible for its administration. Because this program recognizes the worth and the needs of the small farmers of the nation, colored farmers especially should appreciate its value and give it wholehearted support. This program gives hope to the competent farm tenant, sharecropper and farm laborer. It provides an opportunity for many thousands of our group to become successful farmers and responsible citizens, owning the soil they till, living in decent houses, building progressive and happy farm communities.

Your national farm organization will do everything possible to see that you and your interests are not overlooked in the carrving out of this program. I appeal to you to help make your organization large enough and strong enough to carry weight when it presents your cause to those who can help you. Organize a Unit of the N. F. C. F. in your community and keep it organized. Let your community group have a voice, a loud voice, which cannot be silenced by fear, by patronage or bribery. Join with other Units in your county and in your state and work aggressively, all together, for the best interests of all. There is power and strength in organization. Without it, in this day and age, we remain simply a tribe and a clan of parasites. We get nothing that will add to our own prosperity, we give nothing that will benefit our fellow-citizens.

### Cooperative Efforts

I take the liberty to remind you of the fact that the National Fed eration of Colored Farmers organized the first cooperative group in the United States, the Majority of the members of whieh were tenant farmers, shareeroppers and farm laborers. When the story is told of the remarkable success this group has achieved, it will be recognized as a sage in the annals of the economic progress of our raee in this nation. Ten years ago this group colleeted a few dollars and ordered, cooperatively a small supply of groeeries and farm needs from a firm in a nearby eity. This year the same group has sold, eooperatively, several truekloads of livestock and farm produce, and nearly all of their farm and home supplies have been purchased cooperatively. Ten years ago the cooperatives transactions carried on by this group amounted to less than one hundred dollars. This year their cooperative business has been worth more than three thousand dollars. Ten years ago every member of this group was in debt to landlord or merchant and the only money crop was cotton. This year none of them owe anything worth mentioning and they have paid their bills, supported their families, and pocketed surplus dollars from the sale of a dozen different farm crops. Ten years ago, ninety per cent of this group were tenant farmers, sharecroppers and farm laborers. Today, eighty per eent are farm and home owners. And another fact worth mentioning is this: the members of this group have requested very, very little government assistance.

I point to the reeord of this group as proof that Negro farmers anywhere in this broad land of ours can free themselves from the swamps of poverty and debt-slavery if they will study and practiee SIMPLE COOPERATION. There are far too many poor Negro farmers. A poverty-stricken farmer ean neither be a good farmer nor a good citizen. The time has come when every Negro farmer who is a sure-enough farmer, earning his living from the soil, must belong to a cooperative group of farmers. We must buy, produce and sell cooperatively. See that your loeal Unit engages in cooperative enterprises for the common good. Let your local Unit, cooperative, affiliate with other cooperative groups in your county and state. The eooperative way is no longer an experiment. It has succeeded among other groups and it will not fail us.

Right now the organized Negro farmer who is a cooperator, and all organized farmers are cooperators, is looking for a friend, a long lost friend. That friend is the organized Negro consumer. We must have organizations of Negro consumers wherever possible. I am not a fool about this doctrine of "Buying Black" "Spending your money where you can work," and "Giving only where you can get," but all peoples and groups are compelled to do some things for self-preservation. The members of our organization are ready to do business, and some good business right now with consumer groups among our own people. I trust that the National Cooperative League, the National Negro Business League, our Housewives' Leagues and even our Insurance and Undertakers Associations will take due notice. Organized colored farmers believe in cooperation.

### Tenant Problems

The farm tenancy problem will be of vital interest to our racial group just as long as we have among us seven hundred thousand tenant farmers and sharecroppers and less than two hundred thousand farm owners We must find a way to turn those figures around.

The Farm Security Administration is doing something toward solving this problem and colored tenants and sharecroppers who have been assisted by this agency are fortunate indeed and should be very thankful. But all of us who have the interests of the farmer at heart should consider today the question, what of the thousands of tenants and sharecroppers of our group which meehanized farm power is forcing from the farms and plantations?"—Are they still farmers and what will become of them?

Before it is eternally too late, and before poverty, misery and insecurity makes this vast group of good Americans a discouraged anti-social class of Reds or outcasts, something should be done for their salvation The United States needs these people. From such a elass sprang Abraham Lincoln and Booker T. Washington. And Ameriea needs them as farmer-citizens.

There is room enough for these farmers in the nation and on the land. America will remain a Democracy, a land of liberty, as long as it remains a nation of family-sized farms. The absentee landlord is not a real farmer. The owners of the big eorporate farms are not real farmers. The owners of the big ranehes and plantations, who carry on their farm operations with hired help and hired managers, these big landowners are not real farmers. The farm soil of this nation should belong to the farmers of the nation, to the real farmers, who cultivate their soil. So let us increase the power and the scope and the aetivities of the Farm Security Administration. Let us tax these big millionaire making farms out of existence and sell them in portions and parts to our competent tenant farmers and shareeroppers. The time to do this is now, gradually, while the nation is sane. The time when we will have to do it will surely come. Better do it now before strife and hate and revolution compel us to do it. Such a plan is progressive, not radical And even should the plan require radical ehanges in our laws, I would rather see radical laws on the statute books than radical, hungry, discouraged citizens in the slums and ghettoes of congested industrial centers.

### Land Ownership

Our organization must continue to advocate land ownership. We must guard well the legal rights of tenants, shareeroppers and small farmers. In most of the states of the south the highest taxes are paid on the smallest farm. This condition should be remedied. Negro farmers, especially must have bigger and better opportunity to own and to till good soil. They must not be restrieted to all the marginal and sub-marginal land in the nation.

### Supporting Government Program

I urge you to support the government program for agriculture because by doing so you are working for your own best interests and for the best interests of the nation. You are working for equality for agriculture, to give to agriculture a larger share of the Nation's income, to conserve the wealth of the soil, for the stability and the security of the Nation's rural life. You must be patriotic and not selfish.

Too many Negro farmers are whining because they cannot plant as much cotton, or as much of some of the other so-called money crops as they desire to plant. They want the other fellows' crop to be limited but not theirs. These whining farmers should realize that their is such a thing as working together for the common good of all. From now on, the farmer who depends on the one-crop system of farming will be a failure. He deserves to be a failure. The one-farmer-for-himself-system will also be a failure.

We should remember that control of surpluses was the primary aim of the AAA and is the primary aim now. When your acreage is restricted you are simply helping yourself and your brother-farmers to control surpluses, and this benefits you and your brother-farmers.

The quota system was not initiated to make any farmer poorer. If it is making you poorer you are not taking advantage of the advantage of the system. You are not farming progressively.

I believe the government has a sound farm plan and this plan should be supported and followed. It should not be abandoned, no matter how loudly the fellows howl who lives off the farmer, not off the farm. These are the ones doing the loudest howling.

I speak to you as organized farmers. Your only means of making your wishes known is through your national organization. Remember that ORGANIZED FARMERS differ from other farmers. When they know a thing should be done for the benefit of the farming group and of the Race, they go out and do it. You must earry your case to our friends and relatives in the towns and cities. Make them see that the colored farmers of the nation are not going to give up one scintilla of anything we have gained during the past seven years eontributory to our welfare and progress. Equal opportunity in this our native land we mean to have and we mean to keep, to purehase and own farm land, to ereet and live in a decent farm home, to establish a stable farm community. The government's farm program goes a long way toward guaranteeing for us this opportunity. So we will support it.

### Rural Education

Someone has said that a poor community cannot have good sehools. I doubt the truth of this assertion. I was mostly reared in a community where nearly every house was a whitewashed cabin, where most of the soil was too poor to sprout peas where the little log Negro school was not as large or as comfortable as an average Western farmer's hog-house, yet that school had a fine eonseientious, selfsacrifieing teaeher and the scholars were eager to learn and some mighty fine progressive farmers reeeived about all of their education in that little country schoo'

I fear that today, too many teachers of our rural schools are out of plaee in the rural community. They cannot and they will not cooperate with rural progress. They cannot appreciate the unselfish and loyal serviee of the County and Home Demonstration Agent. They cannot see the need for the Rural Credit Union, for the farmers' local organization, for the elubs for the women, the boys and girls of the farm community.

Perhaps they, the teachers alone are not responsible for their imperfections. Perhaps they were trained in the sehools they attended to see the value of their salary and not the value of the hand, head and heart of the little country boy or girl Teaeher-training schools may be improved in more ways than one But we do hope and prav that they may never forget to teaeh their students the value of INTRA-Racial cooperation, just as they endeavor to teach the value of INTER-racial eooperation.

The local farm organization and your national organization must keep on striving for the welfare of the rural school, for the improvement of rural education. The rural school should be a nine month school in every state. A minimum salary should be established for the rural teacher. We want a school farm, not a mere garden plot, but a model farm, well-supplied and well-managed, established in connection with every rural high school. We want that farm to be there that superior farmers of our group may be reared, trained and educated in our rural communities. We want that farm there as the beacon-light of rural education. And organized Negro farmers are going to put those farms there beside our rural high schools.

### Our Policies

The National Federation of Colored Farmers should remain an independent organization of Negro farmers serving Negro farmers. Our policies should be sane and practical. We have no right to request of our fellow-citizens, special favors and consideration simply because we are a minority group, a group often oppressed and humiliated. But neither should our fellow-citizens expect us to be satisfied with the crumbs. We want just what the other fellow wants and we are going to try and get it.

A few weeks ago a prominent individual was addressing the student body and faculty of one of our great Southern educational institutions. This man had travelled all over the world and during the course of his address he remarked that the colored tenant farmer and sharecropper did not realize how well off he really was, he was so much better off than certain classes of farmers in foreign countries.

Well, perhaps we are better off, but is that any reason why we should be satisfied with our condition? There is only one United States and there is no room here for any kind of a peasant class. The humblest American farmer, black or white, is the peer of any foreigner, be he aristocrat or coolie. For the humblest American farmer is an American citizen.

I do not believe in a program of points. I notice that these much heralded five and ten point programs for agriculture and other things are soon forgotten. The points become dull and rusty. However I would like to mention some problems vexing Negro farmers, and the polieies of our organization respeeting these problems.

Probably the biggest problem is the problem of debt. Colored farmers are honest and will pay their debts if they can. The government, business, the farm organizations, all agencies serving the farmer must discover a way so he ean always pay his debts.

Investigations made by our organization this year have proven beyond a doubt that Negro farmers owe fewer small debts now than ever before. The merchants and the physicians are being paid. Their big worries are the debts on their farms and homes. In many eases, mortgages have been hanging over their heads for many years. When the mortgages were assumed, the terms for payments were reasonable But eeonomic conditions have ehanged much during the past ten and fifteen years and now those terms cannot be met.

Our organiaztion is endeavoring to do everything possible to persuade banks and institutions holding mortgages on Negro farm property to give the farmer time and a ehance to adjust his system of farming to meet conditions as they are today. The strangle-hold of the one-erop system of farming cannot be loosened in a year or even in two years. We believe that in most cases a fifty per eent payment now is equal to what one hundred per eent payment was ten years ago. There should be no foreelosure or eviction if the farmer is trying his best to farm progressively and is paving out faster than he is getting in debt.

### The Rural Church

The future of the rural chureh is another one of our perplexing problems. The rural chureh must not only exist, it must prosper and progress Where there is no church there is no God. Where there is no God there is no integrity, no honor, no love, no civilization. The wise Southerner who suggested a few weeks ago that there should be Jeanes preachers as well as Jeanes teachers expressed the finest suggestion that has been made for the welfare of the rural Negro church in the past forty years.

Our organization favors a church for the rural eommunity where men and women may serve God together as Christians, not as believers in any particular creed. The rural church of the future will be just a church. It will be pastored by a preacher who will live where his people live, in the country, not in the nearby city or big town. It will gather in more souls than dollars. It will stand there on the country road, neat, clean and comfortable, a hallowed shrine, where the exalted may learn humility, where the sorrowful may find consolation, where every seeker may find peace. May the country church never lose its power. May the country people never lose their faith in God.

Another problem that concerns organized farmers in particular is the problem of getting our farmers to cooperate with the great institutions that serve the farming industry, our Extension Service, Home Demonstration service, our agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The fundamental objective of any farm organization should be to improve the economic and social condition of its members. Negro county and home demonstration agents have not failed the Negro farmer. They have brought light where there was darkness, they have brought a degree of plenty where there was abject poverty. Unfortunately their influence has been limited.

Our organization will do everything possible to increase the number of county agents employed to work with our farmers and to persuade colored farmers to heed the advice and instruction given them. We believe that the Federal government should more largely support and more effectively supervise the activities of all county agents. And these servants of the farmers should de duly recognized as publie servants, a Retirement Fund should be established by the government for their benefit.

It shall continue to be a policy of our organization to work willingly and faithfully with all other organization of our raeial group, engaged in aetivities for the general welfare. As organizations, we should not let eaeh other down. We should help bear each others' burdens, always remembering that we must elimb the rocky heights together, all for each, each for all.

### Our Future

We are farmers and ours is a farmers' organization. Farming is our biggest business. There are almost a million Negro farm operators in the nation. Of the total population of our group we have nearly a million and a half more rural than urban. It would be better for the race if we had still more. We own more than eleven million acres of Ameriean soil. We should own four times as much.

Negro farmers have contributed much to the advancement of our group. A majority of our leaders are the sons and daughters of farmers. The best brain and brawn of the raee has come off the farms. Are we going to continue to give to the raee that discipline, that leadership so necessary for our substantial progress?

I believe we are. We will be the first to organize solidly for our economie welfare. We will preserve our racial heritage of music and other arts. We must realize at all times our importance and never be ashamed of our calling.

So let us take courage. Let there be a resurrection in our hearts and souls of those eternal virtues which alone have brought our race thus far and which alone will carry us onward and upward. These virtues are Hope, we must never become discouraged. FRIENDLINESS, we must be loyal to our friends and leaders. I am afraid of no enemies as long as I ean hold a friend. INDUSTRY, we must work our heads and our hands. Our foreparents bought farms and paid for them before the eoming of the AAA or the FCA. The only thing they knew anything about was the WWW. work, work, work. And they lived happy and eontented lives too, and most of them lived long lives. FAITH, we must have confidence in ourselves, believing that if we give we shall receive, if we plant, we shall harvest. And TOLERANCE,

we must be peacemakers, not trouble-makers, always remembering that here in the United States there are ways a plenty by which we can get justice without starving to get it our fighting and dying to get it.

There must be in this nation no blockout of Negro progress. There will never be as long as the Negro farmer is out there on the farm, keeping alive in the heart of His race a love for soil, for American soil, sodden with the sweat and tears of our slave fathers and mothers. Yes, he is out there to give hope to his race, to keep alive for his race a rural civilization, the bulwark of Democracy, the only type of civilization that is really Christian. The American Negro farmer will not fail his race. The American Negro farmer will not fail to bring honor and glory to his native land."

## McGEE CREEK ENTERPRISE UNIT FARMERS OF MISSISSIPPI ORGANIZE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION TO HELP LOCAL MEMBERS

TYLERTOWN, Miss.,—(Special)—Working in the interest of the individual members consisting of farmers down in this section, the Magee Creek Enterprise Unit has organized a Cooperative Society that is proving a mighty fine and helpful boon to the individual members. In a recent statement sent to The Modern Farmer by members who attended the National Federation Meeting October 25-26 in Jefferson City, Mo., they said:

"We are known as the Magee Creek Enterprise, unit of the National Confederation of Colored Farmers, of Tylertown, Miss., of Walthall County, have organized to buy and sell cooperatively. We have up to now about cooperatively, more than two thousand dollars worth of fertilizer and seeds, also farm supplies and groceries. In this we bought $140.00 of D. and P. L. number 11, cotton seed to plant one variety, at a saving of 50 per cent on the hundred pounds. We bought $140. worth of stringless bean seeds, which planted about twenty-five acres, which we sold from cooperatively a little above $900.00.

We were just organized about a year ago, and we find through cooperation that we have accomplished more, than we can individually. We are asking this convention to devise some plan that will be the means of our cooperation of getting a market place for what we grow, such as, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbage, sweet-potatoes ,watermelons, turnips, cucumbers.

We need your help.

C. L. Bates, Pres.
Tylertown, Miss., Box 172.
J. W. Mark, Purchasing agent and Selling agent.
Sandy Hook Route 1 Box 33

## DR. CARVER APPEARS ON 'STRANGE AS IT SEEMS'

NEW YORK,—Dr. George Washington Carver, famous scientist, who as a child in the Civil war, was traded for a race horse, appeared on "Strange As It Seems," Thursday, Sept. 21. He is recognized as one of America's foremost agricultural scientists and is director of the department of agricultural research, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

After hearing a dramatized version of his being traded for a race horse, an event which changed his early life, Dr. Carver was interviewed by Alois Havrilla, master of ceremonies.

## 75 YEARS OF NEGRO PROGRESS EXPOSITION

CHICAGO , Ill.,—Confidence is what business men of the United States need, the economists say.

Detroit has it.

There are two ways of getting confidence. One is to be led by the hand on a clear path someone else has made. The other is to grab an ax and chop a way through the woods obstructing progress.

A little more than a year ago, some of the prominent Negroes in Detroit chose the latter method. They were told that an "All Negro" Exposition could not be staged. But a few of the ax-swingers of Detroit and Michigan decided to do something to put the facts of Negro Progress in America since 1865 out in ront. The only confidence they had that they could succeed was, at that time, the shadow of their courage. They went ahead with the plans for the Negro World's Fair. "Seventy-five Years of Negro Progress Exposition," which will be held in Detroit next May.

The Seventy-five Years of Negro Progress, according to Eddie Tolan, Executive Director of the Exposition, will attempt to exhibit the objective and tangible results within the last three quarters of a century in the following classes: Art, Law, Science, Industry, Medicine, Religion, Home Building, Patriotism, Education, Agriculture, Business, Athletics, Government, Architecture, and Engineering.

Many outstanding exhibits will portray the progress such as the Negro Hall of Fame, the Famous Underground Railway and a replica of Uncle Tom's Cabin. There will be statues of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Richard Allen, Frederick Douglass, Tom Brown and others. The forty-eight states, the Indies and Africa will be represented in vivid, animate displays.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members of the Executive Committee of the Exposition are: Dr. George W. Baber, general chairman; Mr. L. C. Blount; Honorable Charles Diggs, Michigan State Senator; Mr. Snow F. Grigsby; Mr. J. C. Dancy; Mrs. Sadie Lindsay; Mr. Louis Martin; Mr. Charles Mahoney; Mrs. Moses L. Walker; Attorney Charles Roxborough; and Mr. Carlton W. Gaines.

### HONORARY COMMITTEE

The honorary sponsoring committee is composed of Luren D. Dickinson, Governor of Michigan; Murray D. Van Wagoner, Michigan Highway Commissioner; Harry Kelly, Michigan Secretary of State; Thomas Reed, Michigan Attorney General; Senator Allen Ludington; Representative Joseph Warner, and Richard W. Reading, Mayor of the City of Detroit.

Harry James says that the wife of tomorrow will attempt to cook the pies like mother used to buy.

The piano industry announces another mark for September. More people are buying pianos than at any time in years. They have suddenly realized that a piano will never disturb them with bulletins from the war.

In Russia nobody has what the average man has in America. Let them alone in their Karl Marx "paradise."

## PREDICT HORSES AND MULES TO BE NEEDED IN EUROPE

Chicago, Oct. 30,—(UP)—Take it from the Horse and Mule association of America that animals and not high-powered tanks and trucks soon will move the armies of Europe into combat positions.

"Airplanes are destroying roads and bridges, forcing troops to traverse fields," said Wayne Dinsmore, association secretary. "And when roads are impassable and mud comes, and come it will, horses and mules will be indispensable."

Dinsmore said that was the outlook of American livestock growers as they anticipated urgent orders from European nations. He said the history of other wars indicated a sharp demand for horses and mules within a few weeks of the outbreak of hostilities.

During the World War America exported 950,000 horses and 320,000 mules to European markets. The average horse value, per head, was $205; for mules, $190.

Dinsmore said he had no idea how many animals would be required for the current conflict. He estimated values would measure up to the World War standard.

Nearly 8,000,000 people living in nearly 50,000 communities in the United States have no railroad service and depend entirely on the automobile for transportation.

## APROPOS OF NOTHING IN PARTICULAR

It will never work: "Sharing the wealth." Not after those who possess it have got the wealth. Take your own case. If you had two goats, like Hennessy, would you give one to Cassidy? Why should **you?**

We suppose the sun does set on the United States and its possessions, but it doesn't seem to worry **us.**

Are the ornery the somewhat demented. Most of our troubles in life seem to be brought about by people not quite normal.

People don't forgive and forget. It is useless. The false were false when they were born. It's a congenital flaw.

Millions like to be bossed, and the demagogues know it.

## MANGANESE BOOM COMES TO ALABAMA

Anniston, Ala., Oct ?,—(UP)—Farmers in this section of Alabama soon will have a new "money corp" in manganese, with establishment of a company here to buy the ore.

Numerous deposits of manganese ore are found within a 100-mile radius of Anniston, and the new company estimated farmers would average $7 a ton for manganese delivered at the plant.

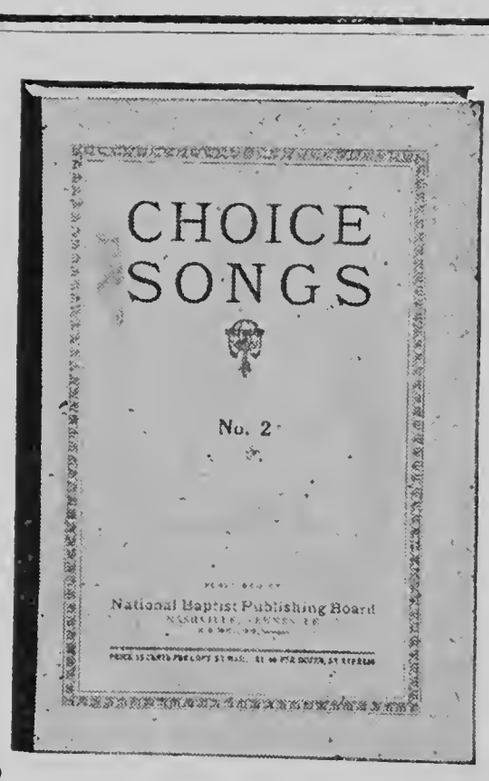
The ore ranges in value from $2.50 to $22.50 a ton.

The company plans to blend the ore to use in making steel, dry-cell batteries, paints and glass. Manganese sulphate, extensively used as a fertilizer in the Carolinas and Florida, will be a by-product.

The company announced any farmer who has manganese on his land can dig it in off seasons, haul it to the plant, and get cash for it.

In western Etowah county a manganese pocket has yielded 194 tons of ore in the last 50 years, and the new plant will employ 35 to 50 persons, it was announced.

We like conceited people who can do what they say they can.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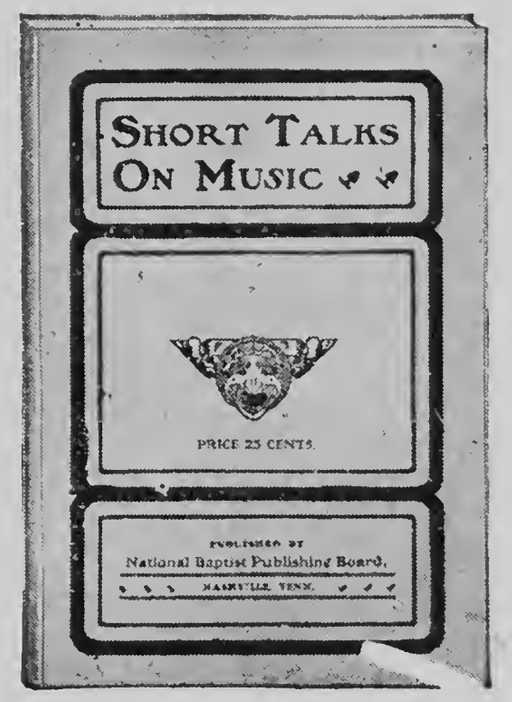


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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

THE FARMERS' HYMN

(Official Hymn, National Federation of Colored Farmers Tune: "My Faith Looks Up to Thee")

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which Thou has made;
Uphold us by Thy might,
Help us to know the right,
And ever, day and night,
Be Thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide;
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Until the end;
That we may praise Thy name,
Of all men, Lord, the same;
Our God, whom we proclaim;
"The Farmer's Friend."

—Leon R. Harris

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WORDS

A cad or a bounder, or even a crook—
If he makes pretty speeches like those in a book—
Can win all the damsels from here to Bombay,
And never need he the dinner check pay.
For soft words to women, like flowers to bees.
Are the essence of life and the best way to please
—H. P. "Chicago, Tribune"

NEGRO FARMERS HIGHLY LAUD AAA

JACKSON, Miss., —(ANP)—M. M. Hubert, Negro State Extension leader, has made public letters from two Negro farmers in Bolivar county who report progress made through participation in the AAA program.

Rev. Jim Jones states that prior to AAA he was in debt and living entirely on "furnish." In 1933 he began AAA and the first year had sufficient corn and hay of his own for his stock. Since then his condition has steadily improved.

"Since 1937," says Rev. Jones. "I have made some necessary improvements on the place, repaired my house and in the beginning of 1939, had plenty of food and feed, cows, hogs and chickens and money in the bank. Everything is in the clear: I don't owe anybody anything."

Rev. Jones' report on soil improvement is equally encouraging. In 1933 he reports that he was getting 18 bales of cotton from 30 acres, and last year made 17 bales from 17 acres.

George Burnley reports that in 1933 he was renting 80 acres and was over $600 in debt. Since then he has contracted for "40 acres of land for $2,400 and was given 10 years to pay for it."

By strictly following the AAA program of soil conservation and with the aid of AAA payments, Mr. Burnley has paid his old debt and by January 1, 1939, had paid $1,200 on his new place.

"I have plenty of everything I need to take care of my farm for the 1939 crop," said Mr. Burnley, "and had it not been for the advantage I received from the AAA program. I don't believe I could have done so well. So, long live the AAA."

## Housing Official Praises Colored Papers' Support

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Greeting the Associated Negro Press representative at the reception marking the second anniversary of the U. S. Housing Authority, Housing Administrator Nathan Straus expressed his appreciation of the support given his project by the Negro press.

"The Negro press has accorded us one hundred percent support." said Administrator Straus, "and it has been greatly appreciated."

The affair was held at the Willard hotel, attended by news correspondents and representatives who have worked with the Administrator. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was also present and spoke glowingly of the work being done

**How a man with a paunch does despise picking up anything he has dropped on the floor.**

RATS INVITED TO BANQUET— FRIDAY, 13TH!

About 150,000 fresh sandwiches—half meat and half fish—will be served to rats on farms in Cook county on Friday, Oct. 13, when the county farm bureau holds its first annual "rat banquet."

The sandwiches will cost farmers 35 cents a hundred. The farmers hope they will cost thousands of rats their lives, for each sandwich will contain a lethal dose of red squill, a substance said to be deadly to rodents, but harmless to other animals.

The farm bureau has sent notices to the 3,000 farmers in the county asking them to "invite your rats to the Cook county rat banquet."

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY MIXES BAIT

The poison bait will be prepared in Joliet by the biological survey of the federal department of agriculture. It will be sold to farmers at cost. Notices sent to farmers listed 10 places in the county where the baits are to be distributed.

C. A. Hughes, county farm adviser, said yesterday that orders for the bait were pouring into the farm bureau office. He estimates that at last half the farmers in the county will take part in the campaign. Farmers in surrounding counties also are reported to be joining in the drive.

Hughes says rats are much more numerous this year than usual, especially on grain farms where they cause serious damage to stored grain that is not kept in rat proof buildings.

ANNUAL CAMPAIGN PLANNED

The campaign in Cook county is to become an annual one. Results this year will be studied as a guide to next year's drive.

**The farm bureau also has asked towns and cities in Cook county to join the work and expects a number of them to take part. He says rats are as numerous around garbage dumps, warehouses, and other rat harboring places in towns as on farms. No prepared bait is to be sold to towns, but town officials are offered information on how to prepare and use it.**

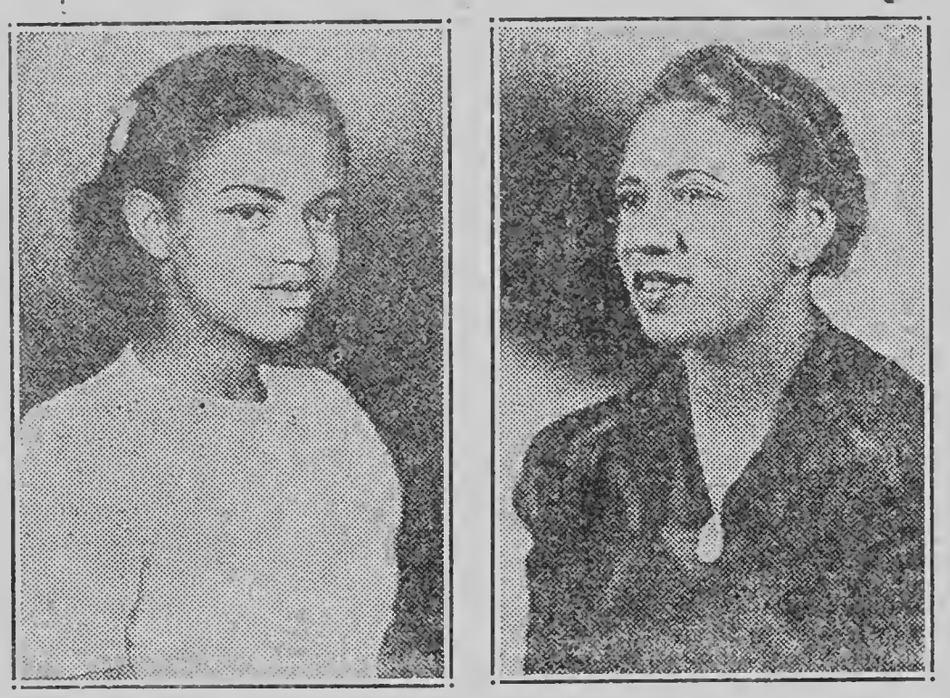
G. C. Oderkirk, district agent of the biological survey, advises cleaning up all rat harbors as the first step in bringing the rodents under control .

## Census Workers Take Training

WASHINGTON —(ANP)—Activities in the bureau of census are showing a bit of flurry, according to one of the most valued employes of that department. With the advent of the new 1940 census, already several Negroes are in training in the branch building over at First and M. Street, N. E. But it is hoped that the inclusion of Negroes in the civil service branch of the set-up will be followed just as with the whites.

Important work in the census demands careful and critical attention, is the belief of the officials there and inasmuch as many things depend upon the accuracy and speed with which this work is accomplished, the demand for trained personnel is never more important than now, although it is said that the civil service rolls are ample to take care of this need.

## Nationwide Winners in Contest on Tuberculosis



VIVIAN HAMPTON (left) of Nashville, Tenn. and Frankie N. Golden (right) of Ocilla, Ga., win first prizes for their essays on tuberculosis. More than 100,000 Negro students in high schools and colleges throughout the country participated in the annual contests conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated organizations. Miss Hampton is winner in the high school group. Miss Golden's essay was judged the best among college students.

## SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE TO GIVE AWAY INSURANCE HISTORY

CHICAGO, (ANP)—Because so many people have written letters asking for information about the history and development of Negro life insurance companies, the Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago, is now distributing free a booklet entitled "The Contribution of Negro Insurance Companies toward the Economic Status of the Race."

Written by Harry H. Pace, president of the company, the booklet gives a brief but comprehensive picture of the growth of the Negro insurance business, dating as far back as the founding of the African Insurance company in Philadelphia in 1810.

President Pace attributes much of the phenomenal growth of the insurance business to the fact that "the urge to get together for mutual benefit is perhaps the dominant trait in the character of our race." After tracing the growth of the business from one company in 1810 to approximately 60 in 1939, the author closes by saying:

"We have reached a stage of development in these organizations which is almost as far as we can go. There must be new trends, new ideas, new developments. There must be a campaign of education that will bring fully to the minds of all of our people the need for solidarity of race patronage that will make possible a larger measure of employment, a larger measure of opportunity for investment, and a larger measure of useful service to millions of our race."

Free copies of the booklet may be secured by writing to Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, 3501 South Parkway, Chicago.

FLORIDA MINISTER IS SUCCESSFUL FARMER

GAINESVILLE, Fla.,—(ANP)—Rev. D. A. Miles, minister and farmer, located near here, has demonstrated that saving soil is just what is so much needed at this time. Rev. Miles started farming as a sharecropper and has gradually added to his holdings until he now owns more than 200 acres of rich land.

By scientific diversification and rotation of crops, this minister-farmer who divides his Sundays between four churches in rural areas, has qualified for special recognition from the AAA. During 1938 he has grown and marketed cataloupes, okra, lettuce, squash, sea-island cotton and flue-cured tobacco. In his pastures there are 75 hogs, 30 head of cattle and barn filled to capacity with ample feed for his stock.

In line with Secretary Wallace's idea of the ever-normal granary, said Rev. Miles, "I have and keep a reserve supply of feed for my stock for one year so that if we have a short crop at any time, we will be ready to meet the emergency. Recently Rev. Miles was selected as one of our merit farmers by Tuskegee Institute for his conspicuous service in the field of agriculture.

**STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP**

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee.
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business manager of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress August 24th, 1912, embodied in section 443 Post Office laws, and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.
2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.
3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(Signed) SADIE B. WILSON.

Sworn before me this 5th day of October, 1939.

M. G. Ferguson, Notary Public.

My Commission expires April 5, 1943.

## FLANAGAN VIEWS RURALS OF STATE OF ALABAMA

By Thomas Jefferson Flanagan —In Atlanta Daily World

ONE of the most important phases of our missionary work is to help bring the rurals back. One in riding over the country marvels at the fine lands going to waste, once prosperous looking farmhouses and barns tumbling with their former inmates and worshippers wandering the four corners of the earth and for the most wards on their government.

The writer of this editorial column, from time to time has been released from his desk to tour the rurals, meet the people who comprise the back bone of our civilization, shake hands with the farmers and learn from the first hand their reactions and problems.

COTTON VALLEYS OF EAST ALABAMA

This finds us in the cotton valleys of east Alabama, in the heart of the socalled black belt. We knew these parts in the good old days when cotton ruled as king and the people here were a thriving aud prosperous people. We have seen this place at harvest time and thrilled beneath the strange and piereing tones of the hymns the cotton pickers sing and the shrill whistle of the cotton gin as it turned over its snagging teeth the white staple in great sheets for the bags which bore their contents to the cotton mills.

Unlike many sections we have known in Georgia, we find the country heavy populated with our group. At a simple country church service, we heard the old time singing, the fervent hymns of the old long meter never leaving out "Old Hundred" that ancient theme of the old soldiers of the cross.

Like Georgia, the school question is an all absorbing one. Short terms, poorly paid teachers and no busses for the transportation of the pupils to consolidated schools. The little one room shanty is still in evidence. The impression is made that justice is still in the making for our people on this school question. We have just noticed that the courts handed down an adverse decision in the question of equalization of salaries in Florida, a sister state. Fights have been planned in this state for a like counter, but now the thing is discouraging. Until the dates of the Supreme Court are carried out relating to the placing of men of color on juries where cases of our people are involved, there will never be any satisfactory justice for our people.

We find that the state is requiring the teachers to take summer courses. This involves a heavy expense in the face of poor salaries —not paid when they are due.

MUCH WORK TO BE DONE

There is much work to be done by our civic and political organizations or the children of the rural districts. This condition is responsible in a large measure for the failure of the rurals to attract our people. Nobody wants to come into a condition where there are no school and church facilities.

Road building is in a boom Great trucks, hauling dirt day and night, Sunday and Monday are in the highways getting the roads in shape.

Electric lights have been extended to this rural area and nearly everybody has access to a daily newspaper and a radio. These are the main inviting features of the rurals. But the rurals cannot come back with a one sided school system and colored citizens being barred from the polls and jury duty. Our public men and the presses should stress a more tolerant system of justice and education if the rurals would come back. Just so long as the government pours out millions for recovery with no effort to see that the school facilities and salaries are equalized, the stopping of lynching, it will be making a useless sacrifice. These things must go up together. The colored people know that they are not being treated justly and there is no grounds for the expectation of many of them in the crowded cities getting back where they can make a living as long as the present condition are allowed to obtain.

Our conclusion from this quarter is that the rurals can come back, some extended effort must be made for better living conditions before the relief rolls, our penal institutions and other organizations dealing with the unfortunate and diliquent can feel a relief from that terrible condition that has swept the poor people from the farms into the malestrom of the maddest scramble for bread in the history of the world.

## "CHARLIE" SPEARS, POPULAR NEWSMAN DIES OF INJURIES

SUMTER, S. C.,—(ANP)—Charlie Spears, widely known newspaperman and artist, died Monday at his home here in Sumter, the victim of an auto accident. Mr. Spears, who was a staff member of the Associated Negro Press, was one of the most popular and widely read columnists and feature story writers in the race. His columns, which ranged in their content from humor to pathos, anecdote and philosophy to legal hints clothed in lay language, were exceedingly popular.

A veteran of the World War, widely traveled, Charles Spears was educated in Boston. He attained wide distinction as an artist but painted as the spirit moved him, since he was financially independent. He followed all of the bents which amused him, photography being another hobby in which he was most proficient.

He leaves a daughter and his widow, Mrs. Eva Jessye Spears, the famed choir leader. Mrs. Spears had left Sumter for a tour of Canada and the middle west with her singers when the accident occurred.

Flour made from sawdust that possesses nutritive qualities has been developed by German scientists for adding to other flours in bread.

Both smoked and canned rattlesnake meat is sold for food all over the United States and in several foreign countries by a Florida man.

An automatic device has been invented to be installed in drain traps to prevent sewer gas and objectionable odors backing into buildings.

## STUDY CONFERENCE OF FSA LAUDED BY GILES A. HUBERT

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Thoroughly pleased with the results of the recent "Study Conference" for Farm Security professional workers, Giles A. Hubert, directing the work, returned to Washington, expressing the hope that the event will become an annual affair.

In discussing the conference, Mr. Hubert said the attendance was nearly 100 percent of the professional workers in his set-up. Twenty-three men and 30 women attended the conference, with two of the men being regional purchase assistant supervisors.

Almost all of the attendants were unanimous in declaring the conference beneficial. It was the first time the majority of the workers has any concept of the magnitude of the whole project and of the aims behind their work.

Learning the philosophy of the Farm Security administration and knowing the general program of the organization and where their jobs fitted into the whole, was a profitable experience for the workers.

In studying the possibilities of cooperatives and what could be accomplished through them, workers were able to get information unavailable in schools and colleges they had previously attended.

"This was a valuable 'Inservice training program' to step up the personnel to the job," said Mr. Hubert.

Continuing, he said:

"In view of the changing conditions in the South are making differentials in farm management, credit and even in the philosophy of the South. The Negro must keep up with these things or they will fare worse since they are a marginal people. And strange to say, some of the benefits that apply to the Negro also apply to the white farmers of the South and they are quick to take advantage of them."

Facetiously speaking of his office as a job in "rural social engineering," Mr. Hubert outlined the progress being made and his hopes for future development.

## BAILEY GETS POST AS ASSISTANT CHEMIST

DES MOINES, Iowa.—(HNS)—Secretary of Agriculture, Mark Thornburg, has announced the appointment of Mr. William Bailey of Ottumwa, Iowa, as an assistant chemist in the Department of Agriculture, effective September 18.

Mr. Bailey will be stationed in the chemical laboratories at the State House, in Des Moines.

He is the first Negro to hold this appointment in the State Agricultural Department.

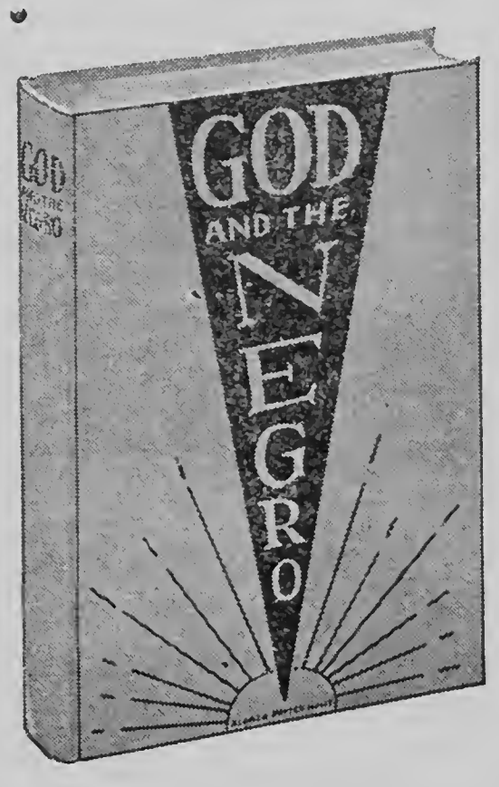
## WEST VIRGINIAN NAMED ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

### George W. Crockett to Serve in Wage-Hour Division of Labor Department

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—George W. Crockett, Jr., of Fairmount, West Va., has been appointed an assistant United States attorney in the Wages and Hours division of the U. S. Department of Labor. Mr. Crockett has been assigned to the litigation section and will be located in Washington.

The son of the Rev. and Mrs. George W. Crockett of Jacksonville, a product of Jacksonville public schools, Morehouse and Michigan University Law School, Mr. Crockett is married, father of two children, affiliated with the Elks as assistant grand legal advisor and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Mr. Crockett's appointment is the second made in that Wages and Hours Division in the past two weeks. William T. McKnight of Toledo was sworn in on Oct. 9, his title of special assistant to the attorney general of the U. S. being explained by the fact that Mr. McKnight will be located in Cleveland and hence handling interstate matters.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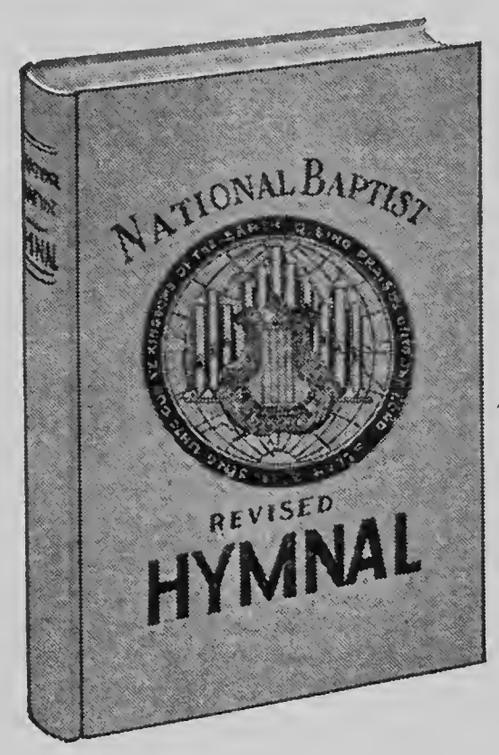


PRICE $1.00

## FIELD AGENT TELLS HOW ALABAMA FARMER SOLVED HOUSING PROBLEM

### T. M. CAMPBELL WRITES STORY IN SERVICE REVIEW

MONTGOMERY Ala.,—(ANP)—T. M. Campbell, widely known farm expert and U. S. Field Agent stationed at Tuskegee Institute, authors an interesting article on the bad housing conditions among rural Negroes of the South, in the September issue of Extension Service Review.

Writing on the subject "Out of the Old House, Into the New Home," Campbell tells how Willis and Julia Thurman, small land owners in Elmore County, Alabama solved their perplexing housing problem by building a brand-new, five-room house at a cost of $690.50. The house was visited recently by field agents who attended the summer school at Tuskegee. The new home replaced a one-room house with a lean-to kitchen, typical of the countryside.

Having only $100 cash, the Thurmans borrowed $450 more (with interest at 8 per cent, four years to pay) and soon commenced work on the new home. Concerning their achievement Campbell writes:

"The home was completed for $690 and given a public opening attended by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and many other people, both white and Negro, who were interested in every feature of the planning and building of the five-room house and the cost of each operation. They also were interested in the account of the 23 similar projects we have underway.

"I firmly believe that such a combination of intelligent planning, the use of native and local materials and the farmers' own labor will make possible many more homes for small landowners and tenants in the rural South This can be done within a very low price range if a way is found to provide simple builder's plans and obtain local builders."

Campbell does cooperative extension work in agriculture among the Negro farmers of Alabama. This valuable extension service is sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with State land-grand colleges cooperating.

## "JIM" MEAD DEMANDS WAR ON PROFITEERS

### NEW YORK SOLON ASKS PROTECTION OF HOUSEWIFE; SAYS FARMER IS NOT TO BLAME

Protection of consumers from profiteering was demanded this week by Senator James M. Mead (Dem. N. Y.)

In a letter to Attorney General Frank Murphy, Mead called attention to widespread complaint of higher living costs, and urged that machinery be set up to expose and punish those responsible.

Mead pointed out that farmers cannot be blamed for the plight of house-wives calling attention to a statement by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that farm prices are "still far below parity."

## 4,000,000 YOUTH OUT OF WORK IF GIVEN JOB, "FORGOTTEN" BOYS AND GIRLS WILL DO SURPRISING WORK, DECLARES AUBREY WILLIAMS

IN this country today there are more than 4,000,000 young people who are out of school and out of work—youth, eager, ready and willing to work, but who can't find jobs, no matter how earnestly they search.

That tragedy was emphasized as one of the nation's greatest problems in a radio broadcast this week by Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration. As long as these young men and women are idle, he said, they represent almost a total loss to the country.

Since 1933, when the Federal government launched its relief program, nearly 5,000,000 of these "forgotten" youngsters have been given work through the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. For the $1,500,000.000 in wages paid out, William said, the people have received substantial return.

"When the Federal government makes an investment in its youth or in the country's natural resources," William said, "some people call it spending. True, it is spending, but it is spending which should be chalked up on the credit rather than the debit side of the government's ledger.

"Surely an educated and well trained boy or girl is more of an asset to the country than an illiterate youth who has never or who has been employed only in the simplest forms of manual labor. If the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A. creates such an asset, as they have done in thousands of cases, then we must think of their appropriations as an investment in the country's resources.

"The money which the Federal government has spent on employing millions of boys and girls should not be considered as lost and gone forever. It is in every sense of the word a gilt-edged investment.

"But the real problem is to give these youths jobs and a regular income. Given the opportunity, they can produce work to a quantity and quality which it is hard for someone who hasn't seen it with his own eyes to believe possible."

## NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LAND

Not since the old days of claim staking has it been so easy for those who desire to anchor their hope in the soil to buy land. Good land begging for an owner is a common occurence. Much of this land can be bought cheaper than it formerly rented. In fact some of it now available for purchase, in more prosperous days, could not have been rented.

In riding along the highways and railways it is no uncommon thing to see fine farm land growing up in weeds and woods. The old deserted houses bear the testimony of the fertility of the soil We can never reach a recovery until we can find the missing link between the farmer and the farm.

From here he was driven and against his will. Hard times, poor markets and high taxes contributed to the exile of the farmer.

The federal government now seeks to bridge the gap between the farmer and the farm. Information can be gotten from nearly every locality as to how one may come into possession of a farm on long term payments.

Many farmers are taking advantage of these opportunities. With the advent of war and the ever increase in the price of food-stuffs land is bound to go up. Under this condition it will be hard to obtain.

There are many industrious and thrifty persons who desire to establish themselves on the farm. Such a resettlement would not only bring back prosperity, but would reestablish the old church, school-house and local movements which in the past have made our rural areas attractive to those who inhabit them. —Editorial Atlanta Daily.

# "FOR WHITES ONLY" IS UNCLE SAM'S ORDER TO CADETS

### Example of Bigotry Set By Army in Training Course at Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—"A private showing for white high school cadets only" could easily have been the sign on the Central High school stadium here Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, when the U. S. army put on a demonstration of modern military methods for the benefit of the white cadets.

The unit from Fort Meade, used some of the latest equipment in making this display for the cadets, showing the most intricate maneuvers.

Negro instructors in military tactics at the three Negro high schools with cadet corps, Dunbar, Armstrong and Cardoza, were not invited to participate nor were the colored cadets invited.

When brought to the attention of the board of education, the excuse was made that Col. Craige, white instructor in things military for Districts 1 to 9 in the school system, had made the arrangements with the officials at Camp Meade and that Col. Atwood, colored military instructor in charge of Divisions 10-13, the Negro grouping in the school system, had no inkling of what was transpiring.

This is the second time that the Negro cadets and their instructors have been ignored in such things, for on a previous occasion a demonstration at Fort Meyer, was held for the benefit of the white teachers and no invitation extended the Negroes to participate.

Whether or not a separate demonstration will be given the Negro cadets is uncertain.

In Hyde County, N C., farmland is measured in hills of corn instead of acres. Roughly, an acre is equal to 2750 hills of corn.

Texas landowners in 1938 received $44,000,000 in oil royalties.

Washington Post: Next year, is general election year and leap year and a large number of men will be running—some for offices, and many from women.

Boston Herald: A travel writer explains that there is practically no middle class in South America. Gosh, how refreshingly different. Who gets stuck for everything down there?

# SUPREME COUNCIL OF MASONS HOLDS FIFTY-THIRD SESSION IN TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., (A N P)—Headed by Willard W. Allen, most puissant sovereign grand commander, the United Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Freemasonry, 33rd degree last week held its 53rd annual session here at the institute. Council meetings were held Monday and Tuesday and the public meeting and reception was held Sunday evening in the chapel of Tuskegee Institute.

Commander Allen was in charge of the public program, arranged as follows: Invocation by Rev. Walter S. Jackson; selection by the student choir; addresses of welcome by Dr. E. P. Bollson, representing the grand master of Alabama, Rev. W. A. Richardson for the churches, Dr. W. T. B. Williams, for Tuskegee Institute and J. J. Flood for the citizens; Responses by Bishop M. H. Davis, A. M. E. church, J. W. Dobbs, grand master of Georgia, John L. Webb, grand master of Mississippi, Alfred Nixon, secretary Southern Life Insurance company of Maryland and Raymond E. Jackson, imperial potentate, Order of the Mystic Shrine; oration by Rev. J. E. A. Johns and benediction by Rev. A. J. Payne.

At Monday's official opening of the council session, MPSG Commander Allen delivered his allocation which lasted more than an hour and in course of which he paid glowing tribute to the life and work of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. Commander Allen said: "Masonry is most admirably calculated to make good citizens, good husbands, good fathers and good sons. The principals of our craft makes good friends."

He closed by quoting Dr. Washington's declaration: "Racial battles are to be won by marching forward, not by holding back."

With the sister jurisdiction in the North, the Supreme Council, S. R. Masons represents a membership drawn from 5,500 lodges of Masons, affiliated with Prince Hall grand lodge of the country and its jurisdiction. Leaders in every phase of life are included in the supreme council and consistories under its charter.

At the close of the morning session lunch was served in the cafeteria and from there delegates went to the grave of the late Booker T. Washington where services were held and a floral wreath placed on his grave; thence to the statue where a picture was taken of the members of the Supreme Council.

Later, the Supreme Council met in the Masonic Temple where the following were elevated to the 33rd degree: Dr. A. J. Payne, Dr. F. D. Patterson, William A. Richardson, Dr. E. T. Bolsaw, Kerint Hall, H. C. Galloway, Dr. E. A. Johns, Willis J. Conners and Dr. G. J. Garnett.

In the evening, the members were entertained by the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, at the Oaks, home of the late Booker T. Washington; refreshments were served.

Tuesday morning the Supreme Council resumed its session and the reports of the various committees were heard. Fifty dollars were donated to the Institute for the purpose of helping some deserving student. A visit was also made to the U. S. Veterans' Facility which is in charge of Dr. Dibble, chief of staff with an all-colored personnel. Dr. Dibble addressed the delegation, stating that the hospital project had 64 buildings and a monthly disbursement of approximately $112,000.

# BAR ASSOCIATION PLANS FIGHT FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP)— The National Bars association has launched a vigorous attack to end discrimination practised by most of the states in refusing to admit Negroes to enlist in the state militia. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and the District of Columbia are the only states that accept Negroes in the national guard.

A concerted effort is being made to have the congressional act appropriating money for the national guard contain a provision to the effect that states refusing to let Negroes enlist will not be eligible to share in the fund.

Atty. S. R. Redmond, president of the National Bar Association, stated that efforts are also being made to have Negro soldiers in the regular army treated as soldiers rather than as servants for white officers. He stated an investigation revealed that Negro soldiers were seldom permitted to drill; that all are not furnished with guns, that it is impossible for a whole troop to drill at one time and that the discrimination practised against Negro soldiers in the matter of promoting them to the rank of officers is nothing less than "a national disgrace."

The convention in New York provided for the appointment of a committee to consider the proffer of some practical type of fellowship and affiliation from the association to Negro lawyers practising in foreign lands. Mr. Redmond appointed the following committee, which will report next August in Columbus; Attorney William L. Houston and George Parker of Washington, Judge James S. Watson and Attorney Albert C. Gilbert of New York, Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia and Attorney George W. Lawrence of Chicago.

# GOVERNOR LONG OF LOUISIANA FIRES COLORED WORKERS

BATON ROUGE, La.—(By Leon Lewis for A N P)—Earl Long, brother of the famed Huey Long, who ascended to the gubernatorial chair when the G-men turned the heat on Ex-Gov. Dick Leche and scores of other Louisiana politicians for corrupt practices, extended his ousting panic to include 32 Negroes employed in various capacities at the state capitol here.

In the last few days the governor, popularly branded as the "earl of thievery," used state troops to oust Atty. General Ellison, who was instrumental in the investigation of grand jury charges against New Orleans District Atty. Charles Byrne.

Statements have come that the 32 Negroes fired will be replaced by white employes, as a patronage move to secure votes for his re-election, since Negroes cannot vote in state elections.

Colored leaders and organizations are up in protest to the precedent that they may be extended to affect hundreds of others in state employ. Several resolutions and letters of protest have been sent the governor.

Discussion throughout Negro circles in Baton Rouge and New Orleans is growing in momentum and the governor has been accused of "furthering the shame that this state has blazened to the nation."

Give your fullest. The full life is the only safe life. Danger comes not by excess, but by defect of vitality.—**Phillips Brooks.**

It is such a piece of good luck to be natural.—**Lowell.**

THE HISTORY, PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED.

The United Cooperative League of America, Incorporated was organized December Fifth, 1934 at Chicago, Illinois with Five members the first call meeting was held December 22nd., 1934.

Members were organized into camps in every community; the object of each camp was to better business and employment relations in its own community with the assistance and influence of the whole organization behind it. The Washington Camp was organized with Twenty-one members which increased to One Hundred members within a short period of time. When we had organized Seventeen camps in the City of Chicago with a membership of 3,200 we sponsored a franchise with the City Council of the City of Chicago and were instrumental in securing the endorsements of 222,000 persons for the work accomplished by the League. We have carried on this work since our incorporation and to date we have received the endorsement of over Seven Million persons whom we can contact within a period of Thirty days.

THE PURPOSE

The purpose of the The United Cooperative League of America, Inc. is to advertise the business of persons or firms who are affiliated with the League. To secure helpful information in expanding the businesses of individuals and firms who are affiliated with the League.

The United Cooperative League of America, Inc., has made a study of the achievements of the Race, "Up from Slavery" and during the brief space of Seventy-five years of progress and freedom. It is fitting, that here in Chicago, the League should release for the information of the world and for the inspiration of the Negro the cultural progress made in education, in Agriculture, in Art, business, professional, religious and music field Negroes of the United States will do well to memorialize their advancement and contributions in all lines of endeavor which have grown out of the service which he has cheerfully given to the nation, and, in Chicago, where humanitarian cooperation has made this city the Mecca for the Race. The United Cooperative League of America, Inc. is the sponsor of the Afra-Merican Emancipation Exposition which is to be held at the Coliseum in Chicago, Illinois from July Tenth to September Tenth. 1940.

On July 18th, 1939, Governor Henry Horner of the State of Illinois, signed House Bill No. 809 which provides for an appropriation of Seventy-five Thousand One Hundred and Sixty Dollars ($75,160.00) toward defraying the expense of promotion work of the Afra-Merican Emancipation Exposition. Our President, James W. Washington has worked untiringly in the interest of the Exposition for more than Five years together with the assistance of the loyal member of the League which tends towards making it the greatest in the history of the Race.

The League has secured the endorsements of leading Church, Fraternal and Civic organizations throughout the United States; it has also obtained the pledges of many Governors of states and Mayors of cities to make suitable appropriation toward defraying the expenses of an exhibit from their respective states and cities at the Exposition.

The Chicago City Council has unanimously endorsed our program and we have been assured of the cooperation of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce together with that of thousands of business firms and industries. We have contact or field men at work in the interest of the Exposition; they are covering the North, South, East and West, in order that all sections of our country may be well represented.

We plan to reserve one of our largest exhibit halls for the Agriculture Division and for use by it National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA PLAN BIG YEAR

GREENSBORO N. C.—(ANP)—S. B. Simmons, national executive secretary, New Farmers of America, this week announced a comprehensive work program for 1939 40, for the organization's membership of 53,000 students of vocational agriculture.

The program was submitted by a committee appointed for that purpose at New Farmers' fifth annual convention held in August at Bordentown, New Jersey. Committee members were Johnson Spence, Allendale, S. C., chairman; Henry King, Manning, S. C., and Ransom Murdock, Grambling, La.

Suggestions in the program are made as to activities of the organization and the individual member in (1) supervised farming, (2) community servine, (3) cooperative activities, (4) publicity, (5) thrift, (6) membership, (7) leadership (8) scholarship, (9) meetings, (10) character building, and (11) recreation.

It is the goal of the organization to have each of its 53,000 members conduct three or more projects and to carry out one major and nine minor supervised farm jobs. These with four year supervised programs are to be filed by the Department of Agriculture.

As to community service, the organization will take the initiative this year in educational service and organizing campaigns to stamp out pests such as mosquitoes, flies, rats, plants insects, plant disease and parasites. Improvement drives will also be carried on.

The idea of cooperatives will be sold to each chapter since each chapter must conduct regular buying and selling markets. Members are also asked to subscribe to one farm magazine and one Negro paper.

Each NFA local chapter is to have at least 40 active members in good financial standing. All banking is to be done through the medium of the chapter.

REMEMBER THIS

A record is a fragile thing; you can't lower one without breaking it.

Nothing will blind a man so effectually as throwing gold dust in his eyes.

All men are born equal and few of them are born equal to an emergency.

A man now lives on hope he will spend his old age on somebody else's expense.

If a man avoids scraping acquaintances, he misses a lot of scrapes that acquaintances get men into.

CORN-ON-THE-COB

St. Louis Post Dispatch: This department has just consumed a description of corn-on-the-cob by that eminent man of letters, Christopher Billopp of the Baltimore Evening Sun. We say consumed advisedly. The modern Charles Lamb of our esteemed contemporary serves his roasting ears golden ripe, piping hot, drenched in butter and touched up with just enough salt. He knows what makes corn food for gods and man and he speaks his mind on those dullards who know no better than to douse an ear into a glass of water as a cooling off process.

Brother Billop does, however, trip up at one point, and the spill is a bad one. He says the trouble with corn-on-the-cob is that "while one ear is far too little, two ears are far too much." Now, as to the inadequacy of one ear, there is no argument whatever. But the Baltimore essayist misses the barn as well as the barn door in the other direction. Two ears too much? Why, three ears, four ears, five, six, seven—there is no such thing as too much corn-on-the-cob. Did the economics teacher ever illustrate the law of diminishing returns in terms of corn-on-the-cob? Of course not. Corn-on-the-cob, hot from the kitchen and dripping blobs of yellow butter stops Old Man Economics dead in his tracks.

# CITIZENS HONOR MRS. BOUSFIELD, SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

## Chicago Educator is First Member of Her Race Put at Head of City Public School

CHICAGO, ILL., (ANP)— More than 500 Chicagoans, prominent in the civic, educational, business and professional life of the city, attended a testimonial dinner last Saturday at Chicago Women's club, sponsored by the Douglas League of Women voters and honoring Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, recently appointed as the first colored principal of a Chicago high school, the Wendell Phillips.

Mrs. Wendell E. Green, League president, presided and those at the speakers' table were: Dr. William H. Johnson, suprintendent of schools, who spoke in high praise of Mrs. Bousfield's long service with the city's school system; Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund; Mrs. William Bryant, president Cook County League of Women Voters and Mrs. Dixie Brooks, chairman of the League's business and professional women's committee.

Miss Etta Moton, concert recitalist and star of stage and screen, sang three numbers, one of which, "A City Called Heaven," she sang unaccompanied. Other artists appearing were: Maurice Cooper, Arthur Crittenden, Miss Edna Bowles and Miss Nelmatilda Ritchie. Mrs. Bousfield spoke briefly in response to the tributes paid her by the speakers.

A reception preceded the dinner, and standing in the receiving line with Principal Bousfield, were: Charles Brown, her 85-year-old father, soon to be honored in St. Louis for his 50 years' service as school principal in that city; Mrs. Katie Bousfield, mother of Principal Bousfield's husband; Dr. Johnson, Dr. Embree, Mrs. Bryant and members of the Douglass League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Bousfield's husband, Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Fund and vice president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, fortnight ago was appointed Chicago's first colored member of the Board of Education.

# TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA STUDENTS WIN PRIZES IN T-B ESSAY CONTEST

NEW YORK CITY (ANP)—Students from Georgia and Tennessee have been judged the winners in its annual essay contest for Negro students, it has been announced by the National Tuberculosis Association.

Frankie N. Golden of Ocilla, Ga., student at the Georgia State college in Savannah, is the winner in the college group. Vivian Theodosia Hampton of the Washington Junior High school, Nashville, has, in the opinion of the judges, the outstanding essay among high school students. More than 100,000 students throughout the country participated in the contest.

Miss Golden receives $50 for first prize. Since her graduation last June, Miss Golden has been Jeans supervisor in Irwin county, Ga., with 20 elementary schools under her supervision. She is no newcomer to the annual essay contests on tuberculosis for in 1936 she won third prize in a competition sponsored by the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis association. The subject of Miss Golden's winning essay is "Tuberculosis in My Community; What is Being Done and What Can be Done to Reduce it."

The national committee of judges had such difficulty in selecting an essay for second place that it decided to give second prizes of $25 each to two persons. They are Margaret Louise Garrett of Lawrence, Kans., a student at the University of Kansas, and Grace B. Syphax of Washington, who is studying at Howard university.

A special prize of $10 will be awarded to Mrs. Jane Keeber Saunders of Institute, W. Va. Mrs. Saunders is a student at West Virginia State college. Honorable mention and carrying with it a prize of $5 each, goes to the following: Louise J. Johnson, Cheyney, Pa., State Teachers college; W. Anna Chatman, Nashville, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers college; Cecil Tarrance, Louisville, Ky., Municipal college; William Wilson, Bowie, Md., State Teachers college, and Albert L. Lott, Alcorn, Miss., Alcon A. & M. college.

"What I Told Thom" was the subject of Miss Hampton's essay in the high school division. The first prize is $25. In her community Miss Hampton is interested in activities designed to better the neighborhood. Her teachers regard her as a superior student.

Second prize of $20 in the high school group was awarded to Thelma Stull of Port Arthur, Texas. Harold Boucree of New Orleans, submitted an essay that won third prize of $15. Marjorie Frances Jackson of Louisville, Ky., won fourth prize of $10, and a special prize of $7.50 was made to Anna Mae Jackson of Pittsburgh.

The following received honorable mention and prizes of $5 each: Flora Clepper, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Nettie Ann Geiger, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ellis Moore, Crossett, Ark.; Patricia Collins, Camden, S. C.; Winifred Collier, Brooklyn, N. Y., and William Williams, St. Louis.

# ASSOCIATION FOR STUDY OF HISTORY MEETS IN SOUTH

## Organization Directed By Carter G. Woodson Well Attended; Dean Taylor On Board

NEW ORLEANS, LA., (ANP) —The annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History closed it sessions here Monday after what was termed one of the most highly successful meets in the history of the association. Meetings were held in Mt. Zion Methodist church, Xavier university, Dillard university.

**Mrs. Bethune Re-elected**

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla., was elected president to succeed herself. Other officers elected were L. R. Mehlinger, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer; Carter G. Woodson, Washington, D. C., director of research. Members of the executive committee elected were Charles H. Wesley, Washington; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahma City; John M. Gandy, Va. State college; Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, Ky.; Evarts V. Green, N. Y.; Joseph J. Rhoads, Marshall, Texas; John C. Bruce, Washington; W. R. Banks, Prairie View, Texas; Alexander J. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Schkessinger, Washington; Bishop R. A. Carter, Chicago; A. A. Taylor, Nashville; H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala.; E. P. Southall, Jacksonville, Fla.

**Many Speakers**

Many prominent speakers appeared on the various programs. Among them were Miss Gertrude Green, New Orleans, local president; Miss Genevieve Taylor, State Teachers college, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Laura Knight Turner, Cincinnati; J. G. Hardy, State Teachers college, Montgomery; W. L. Davis, Huston, Texas; W. T. Fountaine, Southern university; Prof. Frederick Hall and Benjamin Quarles, Dillard university; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Va. State college; David Jackson, Xavier, J. E. Pierce, Montgomery, Ala.; W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln U., Mo.; C. H. Wilson, Alcorn college, Miss.; J. Mason Brewer, Lincoln high school, Dallas, Texas; Samuel E. Warren, Prairie View, Texas; Lorenzo J. Greene, Lincoln, Mo.; Bishop R. A. Carter, C. M. E. church, Horace Mann Bond, Ft. Valley Ga.; Ralph N. Davis, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Felton G. Clark, Southern university, Scotlandville, La., and Miss Ione Berteaux, New Orleans.

**Social Activities**

Guests and delegates were entertained lavishly by members of the local chapter and residents of the city. A breakfast was held in the Xavier Refectory and one in the Dillard refectory. Exhibits were placed in the public library and at the various schools and colleges. A tour was made of the principal places of the city.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: We are living in a machine age, all right, with half the people being run through it.

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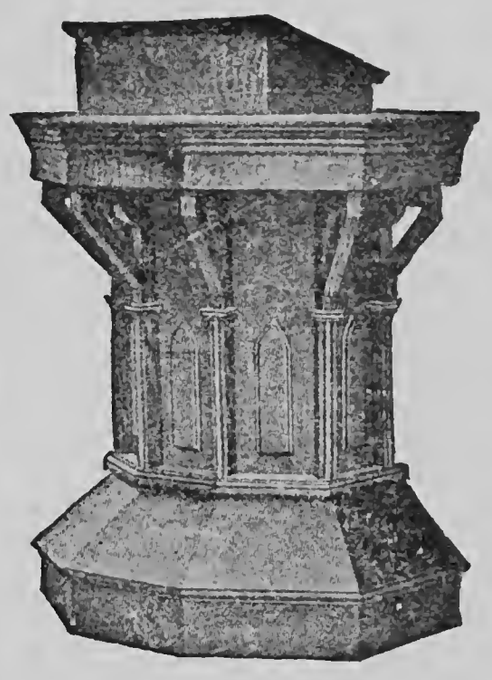

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF COLORED FARMERS, INC., LINCOLN UNIVERSITY —JEFFERSON CITY MISSOURI. OCT. 25-27, 1939.

1. We commend the efforts of our national officers and Board of Directors in endeavoring to carry out the original aims and purposes of our organization. They have efficiently and wisely carried on the business of our organization and deserve the encouragement and support of every member. We urge each member to attend and acquaint himself with the functions of the organization, that we may double our efforts to support the organization financially by plans already out-line our offorts to support the organization financially by plans already outlined or by a new plan that may be worked out, thus removing the burden now resting upon the founders and ardent supporters of the organization.

2. We recommend the organization adopt a definite plan for systematically handling the exhibits which come to it from year to year by cooperating with our land grant colleges, high schools, and vocational and extension workers in all states where we are organized.

3. We urge all members to strive to increase the membership of the organization. State and Regional Agricultural organization, and Marketing and Cooperative organizations, now have the privilege of merging, joining, or affiliating with our organization, and we especially urge the membership of such groups to accept our standing invitation to unite with us and help us carry out our aims and purposes.

4. We desire the cooperation and friendship of all institutions serving the farming industry, the Extension service, Home Demonstration Service, Land Grant Colleges, Vocational Agriculture Service, and all other such institutions.

5. Cooperative purchasing, production, and marketing have benefitted all Units that have engaged in such efforts. We should enlarge our cooperative activities in every state and section where we are organized.

6. Our Units should investigate the possibilities of Federal Credit Unions and organize them wherever possible.

7. The goal of every organized farmer should be to own the land he tills and to till the land he owns. Tenants and share-croppers should make every effort and accept every opportunity offered to become farm owners.

8. We commend the efforts the Farm Security Administration and other agencies are making to halt the growth of farm tenancy and assure these agencies they will receive our support.

9. We believe a way can be found to provide tenants with free or very low cost medical service. Our officials are instructed to study this problem and submit recommendations.

10. We suggest that landlords take advantage of long time Government loans now available to provide better housing for tenants and share-croppers.

11. We condemn the activities or radical organizations seeking to mislead tenants and share-croppers of our group.

12. We commend the program for American Agriculture initiated and planned by the officials of the present Federal Administration. In most of its essentials, we believe it is the best ever devised for the American farmer and especially for the farmers of the South. Colored farmers are urged to continue supporting this program and the friends of the program.

13. The method of distribution of Soil Conservation Payment Checks, we find in some localities is still a cause for dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. We suggest that an effort be made to improve the present method in some way.

14. We express our gratitude to all authorities and agencies who have made it possible to increase the force of Negro Farm Extension Agents, Home Demonstration Agents and Vocational Agriculture Teachers in the southern states. It is our desire to have more agents of our group appointed in all states where needed, and especially in the border states of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland.

15. We recommend that a retirement fund be established by the Federal Government and under the direct supervision of the Federal Government for the benefit of farm extension agents Home Demonstration Agents, and Vocational Workers.

16. We urge our members to support the rural church and the rural school and to keep ever bright and shining these Beacon Lights of rural civilization.

17. We endorse the idea that a school farm be established and maintained as a necessary adjunct to every rural high school, and we instruct our officials to investigate the possibility of securing appropriations from the Federal Government to purchase rural high school farms.

18. We urge our members to patronize Ngro business anl industry and those corporations and industries that employ Negro labor.

19. We endorse the objectives and activities of the United Cooperative League of America and pledge to this organization our support and cooperation in their effort to make successful the Aframerican Emancipation Exposition which, under the leadership of this organization, will be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois next summer.

20. We request the Secretary of Agriculture and officials of government credit agencies to show reasonable leniecy to those farm owners who are attempting to pay their debts as payments fall due. As many colored farmers are freeing themselves from the one-crop system of farming but have not as yet been able to adjust their farm operations so as to be able to meet obligations assumed many years ago, we believe that such farmers should be granted extensions on their notes if they are proving that they are getting out of debt faster than they are getting in debt.

21. We express our thanks and gratitude to all who have contributed to the success of this Convention—to our hosts, the president faculty, and student body of Lincoln University —to exhibitors of farm and farm home products, to donors of prizes—to the citizens of Missouri—to her noble Governor and State Government officials—to all our friends who have made us welcome, may we ever merit your interest and support.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

S. B. Wilson, Tennessee
J. W. Marks, Mississippi
R. H. Sanders, Indiana
J. W. Washington, Illinois
H. G. Paige, Iowa
R. C. Darity, Arkansas
W. G. Mosely, Missouri
J. E. Clayton, Texas
D. F. Hall, Alabama
B. F. Pierce, Georgia
C. C. Charles, North Carolina

## VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

### ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN BORDENTOWN, N. J.

The National Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association, the membership of which includes Negro teachers of agriculture from all southern and border states, held their annual meetings at the Manual Training School, Bordentown, N. J., August 7-8. Teachers and delegates representing all states attended.

All meetings were extremely inspiring and interesting. Highlights included the appointment of an objective committee to formulate plans to increase membership and to interest and inform all vocational workers of the country of the objectives of the organization; an address by J. C. McAdams, of Texas, on "Opportunity or Making Money from Poultry," and Address by Prof. Alva Tabor, of Georgia, on "Realizing a More Effective Organizaton," and an address by Leon R. Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, on the Convention theme, "Greater Vocational Education Efficiency. Through Cooperation." All addresses were well received.

# ADULT EDUCATION IS LEADING TOPIC OF COLLEGE HEADS

## Annual Session Of Land Grant Presidents Will Open In Washington Monday

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP) — Adult education in rural and urban areas, cooperation of colleges with community adult education programs, how land grant colleges can serve the Negro masses, the responsibility of colleges for improving the civic and social life of the community and many subjects of like nature will engage the attention of the presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges at their 17th annual convention to be held here, Nov. 13-15, in Douglass Hall Auditorium of Howard university.

Delegates will be honored by a banquet on Tuesday evening tendered by the faculty of Howard U., with R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college and Conference President, presiding. Banquet speakers will be Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president, Southern Education Foundation; Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, Howard U.; Franklin Hooper, member executive board, American Association for Adult Education and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president Howard university.

Theme for the conference will be: "Adult Education and the Negro Land Grand College," and presiding over the various sessions will be the following presidents:

John W. Davis, West Virginia; Sherman D. Scruggs, Lincoln U. Missouri; John M. Gandy, Virginia State College and J. B. Watson Arkansas State college.

Colleges and presidents of the Conference represented at the meeting were the following:

Alabama A. & M. Institute, President J. F. Drake; Arkansas State College, President J. B. Watson; Deleware (Dover) State College, President R. S. Crossley; Florida (Tallahassee) A. & M. College, President J. R. E. Lee; Georgia (Savannah) State College, President B. F. Hubert; Kentucky (Frankfort) State College, President R. B. Atwood; Louisiana (Baton Rouge) Southern University, President F. G. Clark

Maryland (Princess Ann) Princess Ann College, Mississippi (Alcorn) A & M. College, President W. H Bell; Missouri (Jefferson City) Lincoln university, president Sherman D. Scruggs; North Carolina (Greenboro) A. & T. College, President F D. Bluford; Oklahoma (Langston) Langston University, Acting President B. F. Lee; South Carolina (Orangeburg) State College, President M. F. Whitaker; Tennessee (Nashville) A. & I. State College, President W. J. Hale; Texas Prairie View) State College, President W. R. Banks; Virginia (Petersburg) State College, President John M. Gandy and West Virginia (Institute) State College, Presiden John W. Davis.

Associate members are Alabama (Tuskegee) Tuskegee institute, President F. D. Patterson; District of Columbia (Washington) Howard University, President M. W. Johnson; Georgia (Fortl Valley) N. & I. School, President Horace Mann Bond; New Jersey (Bordentown) Manual Training School, President W. R. Valentine; Ohio (Wilberforce) Wilberforce University, President D. Ormond Walker and Virginia (Hampton) Hampton Institute, President Arthur Howe.

## DEMONSTRATES MEAT CURING TECHNIQUE

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas, May 9. —(ANP)—One of the largest and most interesting exhibits ever held at Prairie View College was the recent meat show and curing demonstration arranged by county agricultural and home demonstration agents of the Cooperative Extension Work. The modern method of curing ham, bacon and other pork products was a feature of the exhibition which attracted more than 27,000 visitors.

The Prairie View exhibition was one of 32 shows held in as many Texas counties under supervision of colored extension agents and climaxed the 1938-39 meat curing season in which 2,621 demonstrators produced swine as part of their live-at-home program. During the season 1,379,640 pounds of pork were cured by improved methods. In the 32 counties, 3,523 pieces of cured meat and 1,591 pieces of pork were shown.

Two obectives of the exhibits: To assemble the meat of farmers who have had experience in swine work and enable them to compare their products with those of other farmers; to give their phase of the work publicitly as it is the plan, soon as a surplus can be secured, to make meat curing a home industry, Cooperative Extension Work at Prairie View functions through cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## THRIFT THROUGH CREDIT UNIONS

C. R. Orchard, Director, Credit Union Section, Farm Credit Administration

It is a real privilege to be permitted to talk about thrift to the thousands of boys and girls who make up such a large part of the audience of the Farm and Home Hour. For thrift is a fascinating subject. Fascinating because its intelligent use so often opens the door of the university to the ambitious boy or girl; because it provides the means for that much-desired trip to the city, the mountains, or the sea shore. It re-roofs the barn; it paints the house and provides new furniture. It lightens mothers' burdens; it eases fathers' worries; it provides the nest egg which helps so much when one of the rising generation steps out to meet the world.

(Continued on Page 13)

# Vanderbilt President Wants Fisk Chosen As Center; Tigert Prefers Land Grant Colleges

ATLANTA, GA., (ANP) — Regional universities to which neighboring states would contribute upkeep funds was advanced as a possible solution to the educational problem raised by the supreme court's famous Gaines case decision in a conference here last week attended by leaders from 41 southern white colleges and universities.

The entire problem of providing equality of opportunity for Negroes to study law, medicine and other advanced subjects was placed by this meeting, the fifth annual Southern University conference, in the hands of a special committee headed by Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia.

In a general discussion at the closing conference session, Dr. Caldwell said, "we must do something quickly" and added:

"I do not believe it feasible to admit Negroes to southern institutions used by white students just now. The most practical solution is the setting up of regional Negro universities to which all states in the region would contribute. This arrangement would relieve the states of tremendous if not prohibitive costs of establishing separate graduate schools."

However, the university president did not give an opinion as to whether this would satisfy the high court ruling which stated that Negroes were entitled to equal education facilities within the borders of their native states. The awarding of scholarships for study outside the state was held illegal. Regional universities would mean that Negroes would be forced to cross state lines to reach the regional institution supported by their state.

O. C. Carmichael, chancellor of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, asked if Tennessee could designate Fisk as a state university and have the state pay Fisk "a certain sum to allow Negroes to do professional work there.' Dr. Caldwell said he believed this plan would be legal. Dr. John J. Tigert, University of Florida president said the establishment of Negro land grant colleges in several states had proved "a very satisfactory solution."

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TEACHER'S NEW CRAFT DRAWS ATTENTION OF MRS. ROOSEVELT

MOVIE SHORT IS MADE OF HER ORIGINAL WORK

CHICAGO,—(ANP)—Mrs. C. Rosenberg Foster, a teacher in Chicago's DuSable High School has attracted so much attention with the new picture making technique which she has developed as "busy work" in connection with her classes in weaving, that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has received four pictures which she ordered for the White House and Paramount Moving Picture Corporation of Hollywood has just completed a movie short showing her work.

Using as materials discarded trash from waste baskets and cast off products of nature such as acorns, butterfly wings, barks, candy, crash rags, cotton, corn, coffee grounds, cobs, clinkers, chicken bones and feathers; also cigar stumps, cellophane, egg shells, felt, fish scales, birds, dried flowers, gum balls, kleenex, many kinds of leaves, lichen, moss, matches, peanut hulls, sawdust, sandpaper, stamps, sticks, soap sponge, shells, velvet, wood shaving and a variety of other products.

Mrs. Foster has taught her pupils to develop pictures whose beauty and attractiveness have created a sensation in educational and art circle wherever she has shown them.

MAKE MOVIE SHORT

Paramount pictures has just completed an educational short showing Mrs. Foster making these unusual pictures. Schools are petitioning their local exchanges for a showing of the picture. In addition the W. M. Welch Publishing House, 1515 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, is publishing her book, "Trashcraft," containing 75 illustrations of various pictures, many of them in color, which she has made from these waste objects.

No paint or brush or commercial dyes are used nor is a knowledge of drawing or artistic talent needed to produce the pictures, according to Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. Roosevelt was so attracted that she has after securing Mrs. Foster's permission, written an article for the September issue ot the Magazine. Woman's Day, distributed through the A. and P. stores. Mrs. Roosevelt likewise wrote an endorsement of her work pointing out its value in schools and featured Mrs. Foster in her syndicated column, "My Day."

GIVEN LEAVES

The Chicago Board of Education has taken so much interest in her work that it grants Mrs. Foster leaves of absence for lectures which school authorities in various sections of the country request. Recently she has lectured at the University of Illinois before a state gronp of teachers and at the Oklahoma State Teachers Association, while a number of state colleges in the northern states have seen her exhibits.

Mrs. Foster, a native of Arkansas, taught eight years in Oklahoma in the colored school system before coming to Chicago where for 16 years she has been a member of the faculty of the DuSable High School.

FLORIDA CATTLE GROWER IS BIG SHIPPERS OF BEEF

KEEPS MORE THAN 2,000 HEAD OF STOCK

KISSIME, Fla.,—(ANP)—Down in this section, the natives call this place "Cow-Town" because of the large number of beef cattle sold here each year. One of the oldest established and largest dealers in cattle is Lawrence Silas, Negro farmer.

"My father was a rancher," says Mr. Silas, "and I started riding and helping to round up cattle when I was four years old. I'm 52 years old now, and don't know any other line except breeding, growing, buying and selling cattle."

Mr. Silas admits that the ranch land which he owns and leases amounts to over 10,000 acres, and he keeps on hand from 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle, 20 horses and several trucks.

Recently Mr. Silas bought five Brahma bulls from Texas. "When bred with native stock," he says, 'we get more meat and each head of cattle sold brings from $4 to $5 more."

Local citizens say Mr. Silas is a heavy stockholder in the local Stock Yard.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE SOUTH

An humble janitor of a wealthy white church died last week and his funeral, because of its unusal setting and mixed audience in attendance, all at the aristocratic white church provoked richly stimulating thinking about this "Awful South" which can have a sunny side in the midst of sorrow and mean wrongs.

It gave three paragraphs to Ed Wilson, the man who kept South Highland Church fit for worship. Wilson typified many of the pure-hearted and toil-true members of his race who have learned to know about the "Awful South" by keeping in mind the suuny element, yet never forgetting the sustaining optimism that has been the salt of the race.

Yet, in death, pointing the way to us who live, of the worth of humanity and in all of its forms, Ed Wilson gave birth to a thought and brought two races together in "grateful admiration."

We print the editorial here:

NEGRO TREATMENT IN THIS AWFUL SOUTH

Ed Wilson was just a Negro janitor. For 46 years he had kept clean the building and premises of the South Highland Presbyterian Church. He was a menial performing a menial task.

Ed Wilson died this week, died in the church he had served so long. And they buried him from that church. Its pews were crowded with members of his own race and by several hundred white persons. It was a moving service as white and black people joined in tribute to this humble janitor.

Perhaps Ed Wilson had heard of the Scottsboro boys. Perhaps he knew of the share croppers on the plantations. But all this did not seem to matter much to him. Ed Wilson did well what fell to his hands to do, and whites and blacks buried him with the honors of a grateful admiration.—From The Birmingham (Ala.) WORLD

# BISHOP H. Y. TOOKES BURNS MORTGAGE OF FLORIDA COLLEGE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANP)—A crowd, estimated at more than 10,000 persons, including leaders of Florida's clergy and laity as well as hundreds of visitors from other states, swarmed over the campus of Edward Waters' college to attend the recent mortgage-burning ceremony at the college, and to honor Bishop Henry Young Tookes, presiding prelate of the Florida diocese under whose leadership the institution has become debt-free.

Following the tragic death in an auto crash of the late Bishop R. A. Grant, Bishop Tookes was assigned to the Florida diocese and at once set himself to the task of liquidating all bonded indebtedness of the college. With his 29 presiding elders and 800 pastors, the entire state was organized and all efforts centered on the work at hand. Their big task was completed on October 3.

Outstanding speakers were heard throughout the day-long celebration, among them being Dr. D. E. Williams, state agent for Negro education, Pres. J. R. E. Lee, president Florida A. & M. college and many others.

The feature of the mortgage-burning celebration was the torchlight parade, with Bishops Tookes and Gregg leading, which took in the business sections of the city, the music being furnished by the Florida A. & M. college 35-piece band.

The mortgage-burning program was held in Durkey stadium, one of the finest in the southland. The principal address was by Bishop J. A. Gregg of Chicago. Other speakers on the program were former Governor Martin, Drs. George Singleton and John Clayborn.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the chorus of 200 under the direction of Mrs. Lillian Sutton. Several musical numbers were also given by the band from the state college, directed by Prof. Curtsey.

Florida A. M. E. church leaders paid high tribute to the leadership of Bishop Tookes and his accomplishments at Edward Waters. During the celebration the bishop said he is planning for the building of additional dormitories that will be in keeping with this fast growing institution. Dr. C. S. Long, Jr., is president of the college.

Realizing it will be impossible for Bishop Tookes to reach his goal by the next general conference, many declared it is the desire of the people of Florida, led by the delegates, that he be returned to this diocose for another four years.

## Denver Baritone Presented At University of Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—Jean Pilon, a native of Denver, now teaching voice at the Chicago Musical College, was presented to Chicagoans last Friday at a musical tea, sponsored by Miss Josephine Hubbard, University of Chicago sociological student, at International house on the University of Chicago campus.

Mr. Pilon, a baritone who has appeared on the concert and operatic stages, is a graduate of the Lamar Professional School of Music, Denver, and of the Chicago Musical college where he now teaches.

Prominent Chicagoans acted as host and hostesses on this occasion of Mr. Pilon's debut here, among them Miss Maurine Sprott, resident secretary of the South Parkway branch Y. W. C. A., and Miss Ruth Montrose, popular social worker.

Others assisting Miss Hubbard were: Marcel Cailloux, Miss Florence Coristine of Canada, Eugene Dell, Miss Mary Ranney, Miss Joan Reid of Australia, Dr. Sunder Joshi of India, Marywaniy of Iran, Miss Josephine Tsui of China and Miss Lalita Kumurappa of India.

Morris Erickson, of North Dakota, a director of the National Farmers Union, estimates that farmers constitute more than 24 per cent of the population of the United States but receive less than 11 per cent of the national income.


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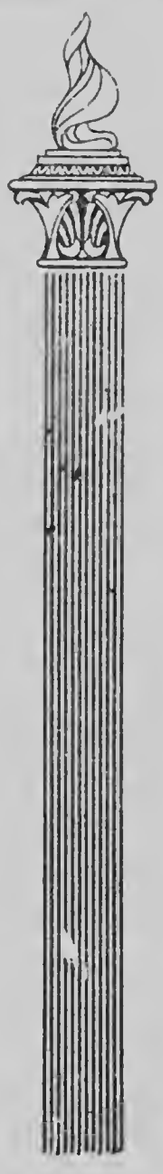

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## FEDERAL RULES ON GRADING SCY BEANS RELAXED

### REGULATIONS TO AFFECT BUMPER CROP

Federal soy bean inspectors have been ordered to adopt less rigid methods of grading this year's bumper soy bean crop, J. E. Barr, chief of the department of agriculture's soy bean inspection service, told cash grain dealers in a meeting yesterday at the Board of Trade.

**Complaints had** reached the department of agriculture because of the prevalence of green, or immature, beans in the 1939 crop with a corresponding increase in price discounts resulting from grading rules.

"It is possible," Barr said yesterday, "that many of our inspectors might have been rigid in their grading, confronted as they were with the unusually high percentage of immature beans in this year's harvest."

GRADED ACCORDING TO SAMPLES.

Soy beans are graded by per cent of damage in samples of the immature beans, which show an intense green color in the meat, are considered damaged and their prevalence detracts from the grade of a shipment of beans.

However, under a memorandum issued by Barr to soy bean shippers, dealers are now to be regarded sound "if the individual bean is plump, well developed, and not damaged by frost." A cross section of the bean, according to the memorandum, should show the meat to be firm and of a light green color tinged with yellow. He emphasized that this suggestion to inspectors would not change the federal standards by which grades are determined.

ILLINOIS LARGEST PRODUCER.

Illinois leads the six major soy bean producing states with a 1939 crop estimated at 39,490,000 bushels. The others are Indiana, 12,740,000; Iowa, 9,093,000; Ohio 7,332,00; North Carolina, 1,444,000, and Missouri, 715,000 bushels.

The extraordinary prevalence of the immature beans has been noticed in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, Barr said, although no reports have come to him from the other states. North Carolina's harvest, due in November should be free of the condition, he said.

## THRIFT MACHINERY NEEDED

(Continued from Page 9)

Thrift is an antidote for the blues. It helps to make possible the realization of our hopes and dreams. The thrifty family seems to work together more harmoniously to better purpose than the extravagant one. And happy indeed are the fathers and mothers of those youngsters who early in life resolve to do their part. However, to be effective, the practice of thrift needs convenient machinery. It is true that we in America have always had some machinery for this purpose. We have commercial banks and savings banks; we have building and loan associations; we also have insurance companies. All these are splendid and if they fit your needs and are convenient, I urge you to use their services.

But I want to tell you of another thrift plan which is newer than those I have just mentioned. By its very nature it will be near to you, and better still, this plan is one which farm boys and girls can help their fathers and mothers to start. Once it is in operation they can use its services, and as they grow into manhood and womanhood be better prepared to take over their share of its management.

I speak of the credit union. To many of you the term is strange, and I should explain that a credit union is a local club or society, organized by persons of modest income to serve two purposes. The first purpose is to help build up habits of thrift among members by receiving their savings, which are promptly deposited in an insured bank. The second purpose is to use these accumulated savings to make loans to members of the credit union whenever they need money for some useful end. Thus, in your own case, if you belong to a credit union you could build up a saving account, and some time in the years ahead, you could use it for your education, or for buying livestock or a tractor, or to help build a house, or whatever else you wish. If at any time you did not have enough for your particular purpose you or your parents might borrow from the credit union, paying back the loans in a year or so with a reasonable interest.

CREDIT UNIONS WIDESPREAD

There are now over 7,000 credit unions in the United States—2,900 have been chartered by the Federal government, the rest by the various states. These credit unions have enrolled over 1 1-2 million members and have assets of over 100 millions dollars. They serve farmers, cooperators, teachers, members of churches, government employees (city, county, state and Federal) and workers in almost every industry in the country. They flourish in every state and in the Hawaiian Islands.

Each credit union is an independent unit, controlled by its members through directors and committeemen whom they elect from their own number. If the credit union is operating under a Federal charter it must send quarterly reports to the Federal government, and a Federal examiner comes periodically to examine the books. Through its fieldmen the Farm Credit Administration keeps a friendly watchfulness over its operations.

Those who believe in cooperation are wont to stress the fact that the funds in the credit union are under the control of the members and that the credit which is built up because of this accumulation of capital is also directed by these same members.

SMALL NUMBER MAY START CREDIT UNION

It takes only a small number of interested persons to start a Federal credit union. In a country community we require at least thirty signatures to the application before we will consider the granting of a charter. Once the charter is granted one of our representatives will help the new credit union get under way, the first step being to elect a board of directors and two committees. New members come in, the savings fund piles up, and the credit union begins to make the loans which are nearly always in de-

The membership fee is only a quarter, and there are no dues. Each member gets a pass book, and when he wants to add to his account he gives the money to the treasurer, who enters the amount in the pass book. Any amount you want to save is acceptable, whether it is just a little change or a $10 bill.

I cannot tell you more just now about how the credit union operates or what an immense good it has done and is doing every day. I can only say that in countless cases lives have been brightened, hope rekindled, and grown men and women as well as boys and girls have been led to know the pleasure and the benefit of thrift. If you will write to the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., we will send you pamphlets showing the simple steps which, if followed, will bring credit union service to your community.

## BREAK FOR FARMERS

Farmers in debt to Uncle Sam got a break this week from Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who announced Commodity Credit Corporation interest rates on farm loans would be cut from 4 to 3 per cent, effective November 7.

## ONE WAY OUT

When woman is not pretty
And feels it some disgrace,
Reverse the hat; the snood will
Then cover up her face.

—Hilda Z. Ascheim.

# CITIZENS MAY LEAD BOYCOTT AGAINST HENRY ARMSTRONG

### Los Angeles Group Opposes Fighter Helping Promoter "Jim Crows" Fans

LOS ANGELES, (ANP)—A local citizens committee composed of Dan Shaw, Harry Levette and Leon H. Washington, Jr., will form the nuculeus of a nation-wide citizens' committe to boycott all Henry Armstrong fights if Armstrong fights Ceferino Garcia under the promotion of Charlie McDonald, who will not permit Negroes to fight in the Hollywood Legion stadium.

According to Shaw, Armstrong stated definitely that he would not fight for McDonald as long as the Jim Crow condition existed in Hollywood. The next day, however, the metropolitan papers carried pictures of Armstrong signing a contract to fight Garcia under the direction of the Hollywood crowd. Recently a group of citizens appeared before the state athletic commission protesting the un-American tactics at the Legion stadium. At the state Legion convention a protest was made by the local Benjamin J. Bowie post. Nothing has been done to remedy the condition.

"We believe Henry," said Washington, "has a splendid chance, by refusing to fight for the Hollywood legion, which undoubtedly will be the biggest gate of the year, to help end the Jim Crow ban at the Hollywood stadium. I believe that when Henry realizes the importance of this matter, he too will cooperate in helping stamp out this unsportsmanlike procedure on the part of the legion."

A letter is being prepared by the committee and will be sent to Armstrong for the purpose of determining whether or not the committee may expect his cooperation. "It is our hope that he will," said Washington.


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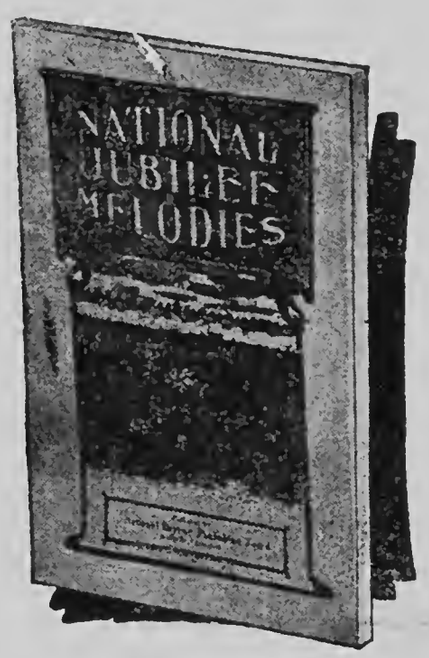


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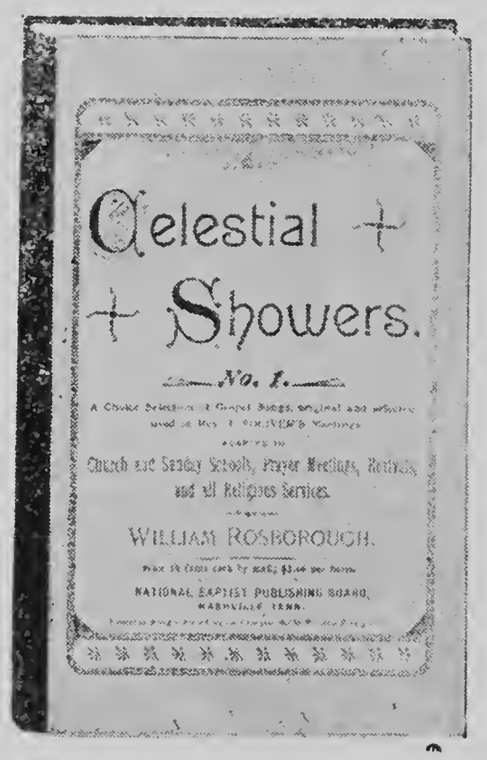


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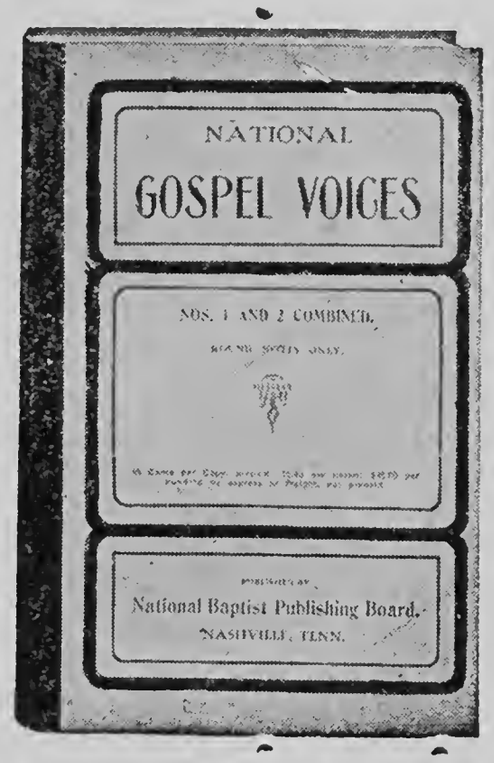


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The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

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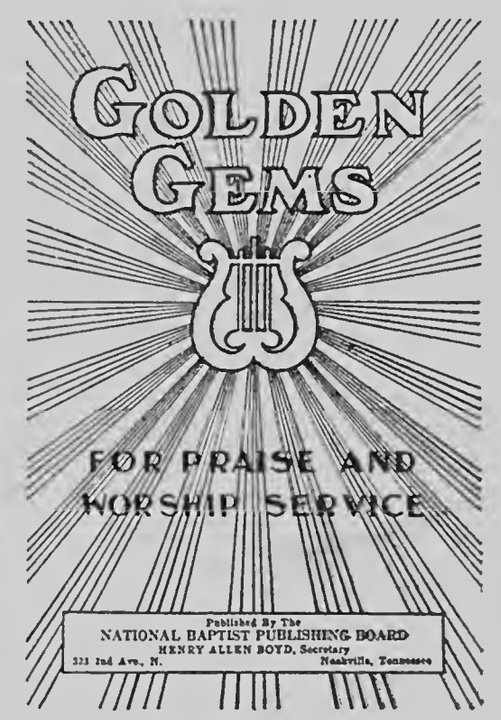


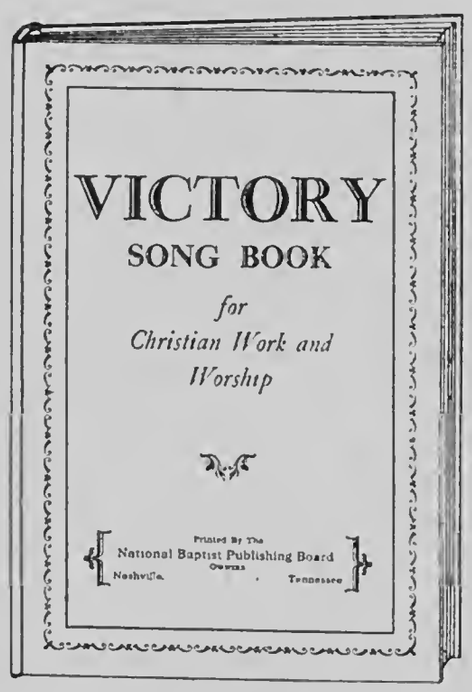


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## Address Hon. Lafayette Patterson

(Continued from page 1)

Secretary Wallace's goals are for the whole people of this country, let us make a brief survey of the happenings of the past twenty years. Statisticians have pointed out time and again that the amount of wages paid to labor and farm income are always close together and run hand in hand. Time and again it has been shown that when farm income was around ten billions of dollars, wages were around ten billions, and when farm income sank to the low levels of 1932, wages for labor followed and sank to the same level.

As a further illustration of how closely this farm income question is to the prosperity of the whole country, some have gone so far as to set up figures and attempt to prove that the farm income was a direct index to the national income; that if farm income be multiplied by seven, it would give you the approximate national income in any one year. It should be pointed out here that economists have not accepted this theory, but those who have put their forward contend that you can take the farm income of any year in the past twenty and multiply it by seven and you will have a figure which will equal the total national income. It may be, as some economists contend, this is just a coincidence, but it is known that farm income has a very definite relation to the income and welfare of the whole nation. Since this is true we can easily calculate what a different country we should have today and a different farm population had farmers been getting parity income for the past twenty years.

Remember, my friends, the lack of parity for agriculture affects us—no annually—but it is accumulative. Some farm statisticians estimate that the farm income for 1921 was three billion dollars below parity and in 1932 it was more than four billions below. I think we might safely estimate that during the past twenty years farm income has averaged 2 1-3 billion dollars below parity income yearly or a total of fifty billion dollars lost to the farmers and to the country.

When you consider that wages and farm income parallel, you can see what a tremendous impetus the prosperity of the whole country should have received and would have received had the Secretary's ideas prevailed. An average of 2 1-2 billion dollars annually for agriculture would mean a relative increase for wages and if there should be anything to the estimate of those people who contend that you can get the national income by multiplying the farm income by seven, this would add from 15 to 20 billion dollars annually to the total national income—the average of which divided among the 30 million families would increase the annual income of each by six hundred dollars—a total of more than millions of families receive at this time.

It can be seen from these few statistics the broad and far seeing statesmanship upon which Secretary Wallace's goal of parity for agriculture is founded and why he and this Administration are justified in driving steadily toward the goal. I am glad that you and I have an humble part in this program. Secretary Wallace thinks it is a program for all the people to take part in achieving. Not something that he intends to hand down to you, but instead he leans heavily upon you for your cooperation and support in bringing this about for each is in reality a vital part of it.

Then what is contained in parity for agriculture? Greater national income; better houses for our people: adequate clothing: better health conditions; better food; healthful recreation: employment, morality and general stability—and above all, education and development of our people in American principles which will assure the safety of our Government under the Constitution.

When I think of the statement of our President who said in one of his great speeches that one-third of our people are ill-housed and realize the timeliness of such a statement and reflect on the housing conditions of many of our people, it distresses my very soul. I verily believe, and facts support it, that parity income for agriculture and mobilization of our resources and productive capacity would go far toward replacing the shacks and inadequate conditions which we have in this country and put in their stead comfortable modern homes and give our people an opportunity to live as they should. I shall not recede from that position until someone can show me, and I challenge anyone to show me that we do not have clay in the ground for brick, rocks in the hills, lumber in the forests and other materials which are commonly used in building to do this job; and also an adequate number of people who should be put to work on such a job.

Further think of the impetus to employment if our people were provided with good beds and home equipment to say nothing of bath tubs and other conveniences which should be put into homes. It is a challenge to us to discover ways to do this and parity for agriculture is at least one of the means of bringing about these accomplishments.

A similar situation can be shown as to clothing for our people. When I view my own childhood and that of the thousands of other people I have seen then and since—I see little children creeping about ill-clad, barefooted and cold—it brings tears to my eyes. We must meet this great challenge and remove this tragedy. We have the capacity to produce and people unemployed who need the work and the income which such a program would produce. We must not fail.

I fear we shall find even more appalling conditions with reference to the diet of our people. Statistics show that should our people have a liberal diet, we would have to increase our beef consumption by 33 1-3 percent; double our veal consumption by almost 100 percent and sumption by more than 25 percent; and our sheep and lamb consumption by more than 50 percent; and our fruit consumption by more than 100 percent; our vegetable consumption by 133 1-3 percent; our dairy consumption by almost 00 percent and our poultry consumption by approximately 45 percent.

We could go on ad infinitum and yet, my friends, no one will question that we have the productive capacity or the labor if properly mobilized to produce these things for our people. The result of such a mobilization of our productive capacity would be a call for more laborers rather than the unemployment problem we have today.

The development of such a program and mobilization of such productive capacity as we should to do this job and distribute these things to our people would bring with it a happy America and you would no longer find those tired, discouraged souls who look from day to day for a place to do honest toil—our employment problem would be completely solved. And that is the kind of America that we vision—this is the kind of America that we fervently hope for—and may we not here dedicate what little brain, brawn and spirit we have to the bringing of this about for I know it is in harmony with American principles and ideals as put forth by the immortal pen of Jefferson, consecrated by patriotic blood at Valley Forge and Yorktown, written into the Constitution by our forefathers and preserved by our Lincoln.

The clarion call rings today. Shall we answer clear and true as one of old, "Here am I. Lord, send me"—Dare we do otherwise? This is why our Secretary and this Administration are sponsoring programs today to bring about agricultural parity in this country. We recognize that this is not the entire answer, but it is a very large part of the answer and in coordination with this, the Administration is attacking the problem on other fronts. And agricultural parity and adjustment is not a program of security, but a program of abundance such as I have been describing to you here.

Wrapped up in this economic condition is also the problem of health and morality. Statisticians point out that many billions of dollars are lost annually on account of ill health They also point to the tremendous billions more crime is costing our people. The proper housing, food and clothing would go a long way toward eliminating the conditions which bring this loss in ill health and crime. For most of these things are deep seated in the economic conditions which our people face. Many a boy would have grown up to be a worthy useful citizen had he been properly fed and housed, instead of a criminal. Society and Government cannot escape their responsibility in this.

This economic problem must be solved and we must find ways and means to accomplish these ends if the stability of our nation is to be assured and we are to continue with the fundamental principles of America as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and written into our Constitution for a safe and secure nation. Our President and Secretary Wallace have repeatedly pointed this out. I thoroughly believe, my friends, that a stable democracy is possible under such an economic condition and can be brought about under the tenets of our Constitution. I think our forefathers visioned it as such when they enunciated these principles and sealed them with their blood.

As I come to you in the solemn hours of this occasion, I am glad to close my remarks by saying that I think it is a glorious thing that we humble people who know deprivation and sorrow and how to suffer should have a part in such a program under such great national leadership. And I know I speak for you when I say it is our fervent prayer that we may have the privilege of giving our best in an effort to bring about such conditions as we hope for here today—not radically, but by meeting the challenge of the age and acting through democratic processes and under the ark of our Constitution.

The attainment of such an America should be and will be an example for prosperity, peace and democracy—both now and forever."

## WOMAN, 42, IS CHAMP OF COTTON PICKERS

GREENWOOD, S. C.,—(ANP)—What is believed to be an all time picking record was set on the Whitehall Farm near Verdery, when Mrs. Cora Dowtin, 42 picked 471 pounds. J. Chris Penn, Patt Penn and the farm foreman E. P. Boazman, verified the woman's feat, declaring: "She started a half hour after sunup and quit three-quarters of an hour before sundown."

Penn said he believed the woman would easily have reached a total of 500 pounds if she had worked until dark Runners-up to Champion Dowtin were Frank Sprowl, aged 49, who picked 446 pounds and Monroe Dunlap, a one-legged man who finished third.

J. Chris Penn said: "These people were not picking in the best cotton on the farm and there were plenty of other hands who averaged around 300 pounds a day."

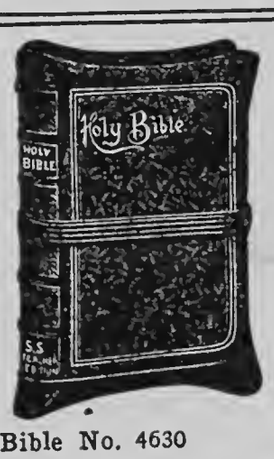
## WHEAT RESERVES IN U. S. TOTAL 10,458,000 BUSHELS

Washington, Oct. .. —(UP)—The Federal Crop Insurance corporation reported Monday its shortage of crop insurance reserve wheat amounted to 10,458,501 bushels on Oct. 20.

The grain, stored in 68 cities in 16 states, covers premiums paid by wheat growers who have insured their 1940 crops against all unavoidable hazards, and represents premium payments from nearly 300.000 winter wheat growers.

## HERE'S TALE OF A COW, HOT WEATHER, AND 6 POUND FISH

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 18—(AP)—James Sparkman said today that his cow, Sally, wadded into a shallow pond seeking relief from the heat. Then she lumbered back to the barnyard, bellowing and Farmer Sparkman found a six pound bass dangling from her tail, As proof of his tale, Sparkman offered to show skeptics the cow's tail.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## Dr. George Carver

(Continued from page 1)

would try to solve when peace came again. Declaring that the research chemist will be a great factor in future world development, Dr. Carver said:

"I believe that America is on the eve of the greatest scientific development it has ever known, and destined to become a leader along many lines of practical endeavor heretofore unnoticed. The chemist will no longer be satisfied to become a mere analyst, often going over the same thing day after day_____The ideal chemist of the future will be an investigator, one who dares to think and work with an independent freedom not permissable heretofore, unfolding before our eyes a veritable mystic maze of new and useful products, from material almost or quite beneath our feet and now considered of little or no value___

"The Southern section of the United States will probably become the greatest beneficiary of this research, on account of its vast and varied storehouse of undeveloped riches along many lines_____We really know so little of those fields, although they hold the golden keys of a happy and successful life, bubbling over with one joyous thrill after another as chemical and physical discoveries draw back the curtain on new wonders before our astonished gaze."

## FARMERS CLOSE 1939 SESSION

(Continued from page 1)

were given by Prof. L. B. Boler, first vice president, Mo., and Dr. Henry Allen, Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., member board of directors of the Federation. Music for the occasion which featured solos and quartet numbers was furnished by the university's music department.

Thursday morning's session, vice president Boler, of Charleston, Mo., presiding, featured an address by Mr. E. A. Miller, assistant director, southern region, AAA., and the annual address of President Harris. In his address the president emphasized the necessity for farm organization and cooperation and paid a glowing tribute to Units of the Federation that have engaged in successful cooperative enterprises. He also analyzed many acute rural problems effecting the welfare of colored farmers and suggested solutions. The address was well received.

Hon. Lafayette Patterson, principal administrative officer U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, representing Secretary Wallace, was the main speaker Thursday afternoon. Mr. W. N. Elam, federal supervisor for special groups, Washington, D. C., Mr. J. N. Perrin, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, and Mr. C. A. Franklin, editor, Kansas City Call, also addressed the convention.

Dr. Cornelius King, assistant to the governor, Farm Credit Adm., addressed the convention Thursday night on the subject, "Developing a Consciousness of Cooperative Group Action," and Dr. J. W. Washington, Chicago, president of the United Cooperative League, spoke on "Individual Responsibility."

Friday's sessions were devoted to business meetings, a meeting of farm women in charge of representatives from Indiana, Iowa and Mississippi and an address by Prof. J. E. Clayton, of Littig, Texas.

Exhibits from farmer-delegates and Missouri rural schools of farm and farm home products were excellent. The first prize, a pair of registered Hampshire pigs donated by the famous radio team, Amos'n' Andy, was awarded to J. W. Marks, Tylertown, Miss., for best sample of cotton.

## Farm Credit

(Continued from page 1)

FCA called attention to recent statements made by Hon. F. F. Hill, Governor, and Mr. H. A. Lake, Assistant Deputy Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, relative to the fears of foreclosure in that area. Said Governor Hill: "Some North Carolina borrowers are unable to pay installments on their mortgages as they mature," and he goes on to assure them that "special efforts will be made to assist every borrower to adjust himself to the current consideration," Mr. Lake, the Assistant Deputy Commissioner, made the following statement: "I wish to assure you that every reasonable consideration will be given to the worthy borrower who is unable to meet his principal payments on his loan because of conditions beyond his control. Where a deserving borrower is unable to meet these payments, consideration is given to a method of postponement which will meet his particular needs."

To Negro borrowers in this area who are not in a position just now to make full principal payments or who may be facing foreclosure action because of depressed market conditions, Mr. King advises that they take to the secretary-treasurer of the local national farm loan association such portion of their installments as they may be able to raise and explain the details of their situations to that individual. Secretary-treasurers are in a position to consider the problems of individual farmers and to give them sound advice.

## Article By Mr. Geo Kent

(Continued from page 1)

would outyield anything ever grown in Woodford County by anywhere from six to thirty-five bushels! Orders rolled in from every state in the Corn Belt, and in 1937 he grossed $400,000. This year advance orders backed by deposits point to a take of half a million.

Pfister's quest for hybrid corn began in 1925 after a chance meeting in Des Moines with Henry Wallace, then an Iowa farm editor, now Secretary of Agriculture. The two men talked corn far into the night, and Pfister learned the new gospel of the corn breeder. Ear selection, he heard, was like breeding cattle and ignoring bulls. No breeder, outside of a few professors, had ever tried to control tassel pollen to produce better corn. Wallace sowed in his companion a great enthusiasm. When they parted, at two in the morning, Pfister said, "I'll get going tomorrow." And he did.

To avoid ridicule, Pfister began planting back of a hedge. But farmers, standing high in their wagons, were able to look down and see the field all decked out in paper bags.

"Maybe he figures to keep the shucks from freezing," they said.

Into the black earth Pfister had tucked the seed from 388 ears of top-notch Krug corn. On each tassel that sprang from the stalks he tied a paper bag. On the ear-shoots he tied another. When he figured the tassel bag was full of pollen, he slipped if off. This he inverted quickly over the silk of the ear on the same stalk. Then he snapped off the tassel. This was inbreeding. During his experiments he used 100,000 bags, made 50,000 pollinations.

At harvest time he discovered the many strains that had been blended to make Krug corn. Here were stalks thick as a baseball bat that wouldn't stand erect; here, tassels without pollen, cobs without kernel, A few bore runty ears, but were rooted deep and stood straight and strong. Ruthlessly he discarded the weaklings saving only 115 ears that showed promise. The following spring he planted them.

For five back-straining years he planted, bagged and eliminated, in addition to operating the farm for his living. In 1929 he was down to four ears. These were the twisted, misbegotten children of five inbred generations, but they were tough, had root systems that bored deep and made the most of the minerals in the earth; they stood erect in high winds and went through the summer unmarred by disease. He shelled these four ears, and was ready to make his first crosses.

The corn was planted in three rows. He designated the middle row the sire or pollinator, and this time he snapped off the tassels on the female stalks as fast as they appeared. The male tassels were free to shed their pollen in the silks of the rows on either side.

No rain fell and the sun was desperately hot. Stalk after stalk wilted. But Pfister, advised to irrigate, said simply: "If they can't take it, let them die."

His farm ran down and he made little effort to do anything about it. His arrival in town became a signal for snorts and laughter. But nothing could turn this thin, pale man from his purpose.

That winter he looked at the ears of his first crosses. No longer the undersized, gnarled offsprings of cousins and sister and brother matings, these ears were wonderfully filled down to the tips with evenly kerneled, heavy corn. From experiment stations he obtained federal inbreds to cross with his own. He was still dissatisfied.

During 1931 and 1932 Lester let his corn ride out grasshoppers and chinch bugs as he had let it ride out drought. "Let the weaklings die," he said.

His life became steadily more difficult. Having no crop, he obtained loans from his sisters, his brother and the bank. He was now $32,000 in debt. His hair turned white that year, and his weight dropped to 115 pounds. Day in, day out, all his children had to eat was cornmeal mush. In the winter the family huddled over a smolder of corncobs, and Pfister, his sheepskin in sheds, put cardboard over the holes in his boots to keep out the snow and cold.

All that sustained him was his pile of corn. That, and one inspiring sentence he had once read. He recited it to me, a little awkardly: "On the plains of hesitation bleach the bones of countless millions who, at the dawn of victory, sat down to rest, and resting, died."

Receiving notice of foreclosure from his bank the following spring, he wheeled a six-months' postponement by showing the bank officials some of his precious ears. The bank officials knew corn and were impressed. Urged by his wife, he sold his remaining hogs and made out a money order to a paper-bag manufacturer.

At harvest he shucked 225 bushels of the finest corn ever seen in Woodford County. Passing farmers jumped off their wagons to take a look. To some, Pfister gave a bushel or two.

These were all double-crosses, that is, a mating of the single-crosses of the preceding year—and they were bigger, heavier, fuller. Pfister had corn that would outdo anything he knew. His troubles were over.

That winter a man with a half section of land proposed that Pfister permit him to raise seed for him, on a 10 per cent royalty basis. Now twenty-five other large farmers produce each year a quarter of a million bushels, all of it marketed under Pfister's name.

Pfister now has a 580-acre farm, free of debt. He rents another 800 acres. His seed business will probably soon gross $1,000,000 a year.

This Illinois farmer is enjoying his success, for it means that his six children will not be obliged, as he was, to break off their schooling in the eighth grade. More than that, it means that every bushel of the hybrid corn that he sells will enrich the buyer. Now planted on more than 2,000,000 acres in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, his corn will, the figures, put $10,000,000 in farmers' pockets this year that would not otherwise have been there.

## 75 Years of Progress

(Continued from page 1)

combines in himself, all three. All these functions must be exercised in successful farming, is a fact that must not be overlooked or forgotten. There are certain mental, psychological and spiritual prerequisites in the formulation of successful farming plans.

We have enough experience in farm life to know that it has setbacks, perhaps, not all, but most of them severe enough to justify Jerome K. Jerome's definition of farming—"Suffering reduced to a science."

It was the Porter, at the opening of the second act of MacBeth, who said: "Knock, knock, knock! Who is there? the answer was, I, the name of Beezlebub. Here is a farmer that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty."

What Shakespeare meant is that the typical farmer loves to dwell on his misfortunes; in a year of plenty, when he has nothing of which to complain, he would hang himself for very chagrin.

Why dwell on misfortunes? The way to insure defeat is to invite it. Yet, the truth, so apparent, it should be obvious to the most disgruntled farmer, is that in the long run nature must give man, (in the language of slang,) the breaks. If that was not so, we should be still living in caves. Without the recourse to revolting optimism of a Pollyanna, one may still take a cheerful view of farm life. Instead of hanging yourself in the expectation of plenty, how much better it is to string along with that old orchardist, who cried: "Forward in the name of God. Plant, graft and nourish up the trees in your ground; the labor is small, the cost in nothing, the commodity is great; yourselves shall have plenty, the poor shall have somewhat in the time of want, and, God shall reward your good merits and diligence."

We shall digress here, to speak about a Bible character—Joseph. Joseph, you will remember was sold into bondage by his brothers, because of their jealousy of him; to illustrate a point of interest to you, as farmers. Joseph saved Egypt, his father and brothers during a seven year famine. This, was made possible by Pharaoh, who made him the head of the Agricultural Department of Egypt, during the seven years of plenty and promoted him to the office of Food Administrator during the seven years of famine.

Farmers have been the background of governments down through the ages. When nations go to war, the first thing they endeavor to do is to cut off the food supply from the erring nation or enemy, for they know that without food it is impossible to win a war, regardless to the strength of the army of the enemy. This is the very thing Great Britain is doing to Germany today, by blockade on the seas.

Nature will give you the advantage of one or more bumper crops every year, if you will give her a chance. With a sane concept of the value of labor, and an intelligent determination not to let failure get you down, you will be a successful farmer.

### Farm Drudgery Is a Myth.

We are reminded that no discussion of the farm labor problem is complete without a glance at the contention that "farm life" is all work and no play. There is no reason why strong men should shudder and beautiful women's chins tremble at the thought of doing farm work. Nearly all of the prejudices against it can be traced to these persons who, raised in backwoods as drudgers, have had the wit to escape to the city. However monotonous farm life can be, it has compensations to be found nowhere else in these times. There is good mental and nervous discipline in the tempo of the work, which must be slow, if it is to accomplish much, and, there is ever the elation that comes only with creative work. Unlike most sports or adult games, farm work is strictly non-competitive, and, is therefore the healthiest kind of exercise. It does not tax the highest reaches of numerous activities which contribute to the maintenance of human life and civilization and it cultivates the waste places of the mind to a degree nothing else does.

Wherever there is electric power, the internal combustion engine, gas and oil can penetrate drudgery and can be relegated to that place in which dwells the fabled loneliness and isolation of the farm.

### Individuals

Individual means a single person or thing. Every individual should know that he can live all history in his own person; that he is greater than all geography and all the governments of the world. Every individual's mind must know the whole lesson for itself, must go over the whole ground. What it does not see, what it does not live, it will not know. We must, as individuals, see the necessary reason of every fact—see how it could and must be. There is one common mind to all individual men. Every man is an inlet to the same. If the whole of history is in one man, it is all to be explained from individual experience.

The universal mind is composed of that of each individual man, and, is one more incarnation; all its properties exist in him, each new fact in his private experience flashes a light on what great bodies of men have done, and the crises of his life refer to national crises. Every thought was first a thought in one man's mind, and, when the same thought occurs to another man, it is the key to that era. It is the universal nature which gives worth to particular men and things.

The world exists for the education of each man. There is no age or state of society, or mode of action to which there is not something which corresponds in his life.

As an individual, be yourself, never imitate. You can present your own gift every moment with a cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation; but, an adopted talent from another, you will only have a half possession.

### Responsibilities

Responsibility means things for which one is held accountable. Life everywhere is full of responsibilities; We cannot shun them; we cannot sneer them down, we cannot laugh them down; nor always treat them as a joke. Every farmer, every merchant, every banker, every physician, dentist, railroad engineer and every professional and business man or woman must face responsibilities. We cannot shake them off; as long as the human soul is immortal and men are accountable for such consequences of their acts as are capable of being foreseen.

We must admit that the responsibilities of our field is no greater than in similar fields; the fact remains that responsibilities are very real and are very great.

Ignorance and incompetency stand helpless before responsibilities; knowledge and power rise with confidence meet the duties of the hour, however great they may be. When we assume responsibilities, we are willing to do more than is required of us—the ability to assume responsibilities will win us respect and command success.

"I thank you" for your kind attention and I hope that you will find food for thought in this discourse.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 15, 1939. No. 10.

LIBRARY AGRICULTURE

# Mitchell of North Carolina Addresses Nation's Farmers

### State Agent From Extension Work Gives Address

Cleveland, Ohio—One of the most informative and inspiring addresses ever delivered in behalf of the colored farmers of America was broadcast to the nation today on the WINGS OVER JORDAN program, Columbia Broadcasting System. This address was delivered by Prof. John W. Mitchell, District Agent, Farm Extension Service of North Carolina. Blasting the idea that the Negro farmer is wholly a "down-and-out-group," Prof. Mitchell emphasized the fact that thousands of farmers of our Group are modern and progressive and are extremely interested in making their future status what it should be. The speaker also lauded the efforts being made by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, the Extension and Vocational Agriculture Services, the Land Grant Colleges, New Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs and various Federal Agencies to increase the number of progressive Negro farm owners. The full address follows:

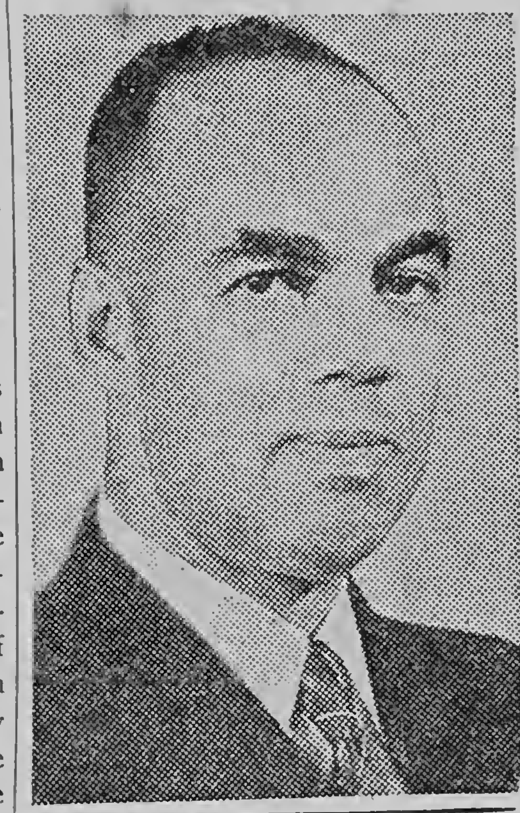
"The nation, especially American Negroes are deeply indebted to the Columbia Broadcasting System and those who go to make up the "Wings Over Jordan'" program. We, citizens of North Carolina, are proud of the Old North State's native son, Rev. Glenn T. Settle. We think he is worthy of any recognition or honor that may be conferred upon him.

I have been requested to discuss in this brief period, the Economic and Social Status of the Negro in Agriculture.

In discussing this subject, too oft-repeated, but nevertheless basic truths must be kept in mind. One, that agriculture is fundamental in the life of a people or nation. The other, that Negroes, because of their years of identity in rural life have a great opportunity.

The Negroes' opportunity in agriculture is well stated in a recent release from the Farm

(Continued on Page 16)




**JOHN W. MITCHELL, District Agent, State of North Carolina, who spoke to the nation for Negro Farmers on "Wings Over Jordan" program, Columbia Broadcasting System, Sunday, October 29, 1939.**

## PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

### Five Thousand Colored Members in Three States

According to reports from the office of Cornelius King, special assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, 20 per cent or more of the production credit association borrowers in many associations in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are of the Negro race Short-term credit has been provided this year through the facilities of the Farm Credit Administration for more than 5000 Negro farmers in those States, "and incidentally," said Mr. King, "colored farmers are considered good credit risks of these institutions." The 5000 colored members in Ala-

(Continued on page 4)

## FIELD OFFICERS COMMUNICATION

### James P. Davis Sends Letter To Negro Farmers

Little Rock, Arkansas, November 9, 1939, 916 Gaines Street. Dear Sir: Knowing your great interest in questions relating to farming, and especially cotton, I am sending to you as one of the most progressive members of that locality some information which is, or should be, available to every citizen and every cotton grower in the Southland.

On December 9, 1939, and for the third successive season, cotton growers will vote on whether they want marketing quotas for the 1940 cotton crop, that is to say, whether they want to try to hold cotton production and marketing in line with demand. All farmers who produced cotton in 1939 are eligible to vote by SECRET BALLOT and no poll tax receipts are necessary. This opportunity is known as the Cotton Referendum.

In the last two years, more than 90 per cent of all cotton growers in the Southern Region participated in the program. The Secretary of Agriculture has proclaimed marketing quotas (cotton crop control) but the quotas cannot remain in effect unless two-thirds of the cotton farmers give their approval by voting on December 9, 1939. For 1938 and 1939 crops, more than 84 per cent of the cotton farmers voting said 'YES" in favor of crop control.

Cotton Crop Control carried out in connection with Soil Conservation practices has resulted (in various localities) in lower production costs by increasing yield per acre. The average yield per acre in the ten year period up to 1932 was 170 pounds; the average yield for the following five years 1932 to 1937 was 212 pounds, an average increase of 42 pounds per acre. The reduction of cotton acreage has been accompanied by large increases of other crops. The possibility that the cost of food and feed products may increase further because of the European war making it all the more necessary for farmers to produce their own needs at home.

In general, large supplies of cotton mean low prices, and low supplies mean high prices. The supply is made up of the carry-over at the beginning of the season plus the current crop. A large carry-over means low prices. The carry-over of American cotton at the beginning of 1939 crop harvest was—United States 12,956,000 bales; abroad 1,167,000; total of 14,123,000 bales. The October 1, 1939 crop estimate was 11,928,000 bales.

The world supply of all kind of cotton in 1938 was 50,378,000 bales. Of this 27,739,000 bales were 1938

(Continued on Page 16)

**DR. SHERMAN DANA SCRUGGS, president of Lincoln University, Missouri's great institution for the education of Negro youth. Dr. Scruggs and his institution entertained the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, and a great meeting it was.**

## "BE THRIFTY" SAYS MILLER

### AAA Official Admonishes Negro Farmers in Address

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—E. A. Miller, nationally known economist and director of educational work among Negroes for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is regarded as one of the Government's best informed officials on problems affecting Negroes in the rural districts of the South.

His utterances therefore, carry both weight and conviction. Speaking recently, Mr. Miller paid tribute to the Negro's economic progress to date, gave him a working formula for the future. Mr. Miller said, in part:

"The records reveal that the Negro race since emancipation has demonstrated its ability in an increasingly successful manner to exercise the thrift habit. The 1930 census shows that Negroes own 181,012 farms valued at $334,451,396,

(Continued on Page 16)

## FARM LOANS FOR DROUGHT

### Flood Sufferers May Be Aided Says Governor Hill

Washington, D. C.—Governor F. F. Hill of the Farm Credit Administration announced today that emergency crop and feed loans for 1940 have been made immediately available in those sections of the country where farming conditions are seriously affected by drought or flood occurring this year.

Under this plan, emergency crop and feed loans in the affected areas are being made approximately two months in advance of the usual launching of the emergency crop and feed loan program, which customarily begins shortly after the first of the year.

Governor Hill pointed out that, as in the past, these loans will be made only to farmers whose cash requirements are small and who cannot obtain a loan from any other source, including production credit associations, banks, or other private concerns or individuals.

The money loaned will be limited, Governor Hill explained, to the farmer's necessary cash needs in preparing his land for cultivating his 1940 crops or in producing or purchasing feed for his livestock.

Borrowers who obtain loans for the production of cash crops are required to give as security a first lien on the crops financed or, in the case of loans for the production or purchase of feed for livestock, a first lien on the livestock to be fed.

Applications for loans will be received by field representatives of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section, assisted by local crop loan committees, in the various counties included in the loan program.

## Dr. Carver is Termed Greatest Chemurgist

NEW YORK,—(SNS)—Dr. George Washington Carver, venerable scientist of Tuskegee Institute, is described as "the first and greatest chemurgist" in the recently published book "Pioneers of Plenty," by Christy Berth.

In his volume, which is the story of chemurgy, the most exciting of the newer chemical sciences, by which waste is converted into wealth, Berth gives an illuminating biography of Dr. Carver. The story is essentially the story of peanuts and the miracles wrought by Dr. Carver in the application of peanuts to the economy of the South.

Dr. Carver's work with peanuts, Berth points out, has resulted in a $200,000,000 a year business for the South.

### MEXICO TO GIVE FARMS TO NATIONALS IN U. S.

Mexico City—Nearly 20,000 Mexicans in the United States are to be brought home by the government and rehabilitated on farms, under a program announced by the government this week.

The repatriates will be given land, equipment and long-term seed loans.

## Sec'y Wallace Talks to Farm Unit at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —Penetrating into the deep South, where the bulk of Race farmers live, Secretary Henry A Wallace, head of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gave a striking outline of the government's farm programs designed to help the American farmer, in an address here Saturday.

Speaking to a large throng of farmers and agricultural leaders gathered from the states of Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas, Secretary Wallace told his hearers that this country cannot afford to continue conditions which deny privileges and opportunities to milions of Americans. The problem of privileges and opportunities goes beyond one of race, he assured his eager listeners.

He reminds them that as a rule, southern cotton and tobacco

(Continued on Page 11)

### COLD STORAGE

Waiter: "These are the best eggs we have had for years."

Diner: "Well, bring me some you haven't had so long."—Pepper Box.

## Cold Storage Lockers Found Boon to Farmers

### Waste Reduced; Illinois Use Increasing

More than 100 rural Illinois communities are being served by cold storage locker plants in which farmers may rent space for storing fresh meats, fruits, and vegetables The plants were described in a report yesterday by E. E. Houghtby, treasurer of the Pure Milk association, at an Agricultural club luncheon in the Great Northern hotel.

They have been built in the last four years and the number is increasing, Houghtby said.

Houghtby said that approximately 2,500 plants have been put into operation in the United States, most of them in the last four years. and that they serve approximately one million families. About 80 per cent of these are believed to be farm families and the rest families living in the small towns where the plants are located.

**Waste Losses Reduced**

"There is little doubt but that there is a substantial financial saving to any family that makes proper use of the locker," Houghtby said. "The farm housewife who formerly was obliged to spend many hours of labor in canning cold packing, and rendering meats and lard perhaps appreciates more than any one else the advantages of this new method.

"Losses from waste and spoilage resulting from home butchering can be almost entirely overcome, and more scientific cutting or packaging will result where the experienced butcher in the locker plant does the work."

Roy Johnson, farm adviser of DeKalb county, told of the operation of the cold storage locker system in that county since it was started Jan. 15, 1938, by the county farm bureau There are five plants in the county, with 1,173 lockers in use Oct. 1.

**Most Rent For $12 Yearly.**

Most of the lockers are rented at $12 a year. A few smaller ones rent for $7 to $10 a year. There is a charge of 1 1-2 cents a pound for cutting and wrapping the meat, at the plant and preparing it for storage in the lockers. Most of the meat is butchered on farms and brought to the plants for processing and storage.

The lockers in DeKalb county handled 442,136 pounds of meat during the first nine months of this year, Johnson said. In addition, some farmers used their lockers for storing fruits and vegetables.

Johnson said the lockers enable farmers in DeKalb county to enjoy high quality products at reasonable cost. He said they encourage the use of more fresh meat by making it possible for farmers to butcher hogs and other meat animals any time of the year. He said they do not compete with local butcher shops or wholesale handlers of fresh meats.

## Boy, 17, Is Soloist With Denver Symphony Orchestra

DENVER, Colorado (ANP)—A 17-year-old Negro boy, Eugene Cash, was guest soloist with the Denver Civic Symphony orchestra at its second concert held Sunday afternoon at the Denver auditorium.

# WHITE YOUTH IS FOOTBALL PLAYER AT NEGRO SCHOOL

## Dean of Virginia Union Has Good Word For Lincoln's Star, No. 52

(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

RICHMOND, Va.—If and when, the catches the cat or the man bites the dog, it is news, then when a white boy plays football on a Negro team its news of the newsiest sort. This is what happened last Saturday on Virginia Union's gridiron.

Seeing was believing last Saturday at least. I had heard of this white boy on Lincoln's team but like Thomas of old I wanted to put my hand on the situation. Far more thrilling than the game itself which was immensely thrilling, was the sight of a young white man tangling up on the gridiron with young Negroes. My mind went back to the days of the Abolitionists who hailed from Boston and spread their philosophy throughout the nation. Here in this young white man was abolitionism reincarnated in the year of our Lord 1939. Nothing happened except Lincoln incidentally won the game by one point. A good time was had by all and the young white man whose number was 52 had demonstrated Jesus Christ on the gridiron.

I want Number 52 to preach Christ unto me for the Christ he preaches has meaning. Fifty-two can talk culture to me for he epitomizes culture. Fifty-two can impress me with his doctrines for he has impressed me with his behavior. Gradually the light is breaking and it is breaking fastest among the younger generations. The late Dr. C. T. Walker, greatest preacher of his generation, used to say there was always the question of the olders to the younger generation, "What is going to happen when all the old folks die and get out of the way?" Dr. Walker always replied that the world is going to move on for they had no business getting in the way."

**Deaths Will Help**

Race relations are going to receive a mighty impulse forward with the death of many now living. I am pinning my hopes on the wakening humanitarianism of the younger generations of white men and women in this country. Young Negroes must be able to meet them half-way Number 52 has set standards which are Christian in their implication I have wondered about 52's parents. They must be great in their spirits for often, like parents like children They too are abolitionists in their hearts. The fellow who is "up there" making a speech on race relations can never compare with the fellow "in there" playing his heart out with and for the fellows.

While I pondered as 52 drove through center, the thought occurred to me that there were some young men in Richmond born below the Mason and Dixon Line, who also would play on Negro teams and with Negroes if let alone. They must be restrained from their laudable impulses. The 52 feelings are not confined to any one section of the nation but is widespread. There is considerable more 52 feeling than 52 playing. The feelings are most important for they are bound to register themselves one way or another. For lo, these many years, we have been reading of Negroes playing on white teams of the North, but not until the coming of 52 have we read of a white athlete playing on a Negro team.

Those Negroes who try so hard underestimate the importance of interracialism ought to think on 52. Fifty-two is an interracialist of the practical kind and there will be others tomorrow. It should nerve the arm and strengthen the heart of the younger generation of Negroes to know that abolitionism is not dead. It is true there is no white man to attack Harper's Ferry but there is no need of this today. We need 52s just as certainly as we need John Browns and the rest of the Abolitionists. Those whites who stirred this nation with anti-slavery propaganda and those who built Negro colleges and those who support them and the 52s are all of the same mould. They all had the 52 sentiment in their souls

Negroes must learn not to put all their energies on the anti-Negro white man and his programs. While cursing the Negrophobes we must not overlook the Negrophiles. It is more popular to curse the former than to bless the latter but the popular course is not always safest and most profitable. Interracialism is not dead nor is it obsolescent. So while we praise 52 for what he is doing we must not forget the fellow who is just waiting for a chance to "52."

## The Diary of a Bible

### Was It Yours?

January 15—Been resting quietly for a week. The first few nights after the first of the year my owner read me regularly, but he has forgotten me, I guess.

February 2—Clean-up. I was dusted with other things and put back in my place.

February 8—Owner used me for a short time after dinner, looking up a few references. Went to Sunday school.

March 7—Clean-up. Dusted and in my old place again. Have been down in the lower hall since my trip to Sunday school.

April 2—Busy day. Owner led League meeting and had to look up references. He had an awful time finding one, though it was right there in its place all the time.

May 5—In grandma's lap all afternoon. She is here on a visit. She let a teardrop fall on Colossions 2:5-7.

May 6—In grandma's lap again this afternoon. She spent most of her time on 1 Corinthians 13 and the last four verses of the 15th chapter.

May 7, 8, 9—In grandma's lap every afternoon now. It's a comfortable spot. Sometimes she reads me and sometimes she talks to me.

May 10—Grandma gone. Back in the old place. She kissed me good-by.

June 3—Had a couple of four-leafed clovers stuck in me today.

July 1—Packed in a trunk with clothes and other things. Off on a vacation, I guess.

July 7—Still in the trunk.

July 10—Still in trunk, though nearly everything else has been taken out.

July 15—Home again and in my old place. Quite a journey, though I do not see why I went.

August 1—Rather stuffy and hot. Have two magazines, a novel, and an old hat on top of me. Wish they would take them off.

September 5—Clean-up. Dusted and set right again.

September 10—Used by Mary a few moments today. She was writing a letter to a friend whose brother had died, and wanted an appropriate verse.

September 30—Clean-up again.

—From Lutheran Bible Inst.

About 170 new capital stock issues a month were issued and sold to investors in the nineteen-twenties Recently they have been averaging from 20 to 25 a month.

# COLORED SOLDIERS TO GET CHANCE AS ENGLISH FIGHTERS

## But Colonials Of Britain Are Not Treated Fairly As In France

LONDON, England (By Rudolph Dunbar for ANP)—An interesting specimen of "spade propaganda" pertaining to the mobilization of British colonials and the colonial regiments of France has just come my way. My reluctance to deal with this ludicrous falsity before is due largely to increased activities imposed upon me as a result of the war.

I wish to disseminate the facts pertaining to the inaccurate absurdities of these statements which most surely insinuate doubt into the mind of the most confirmed devotee of scandal and propaganda.

**Sengelalese Soldiers Exaggerate**

It is universally known that Senegalese soldiers are noted for their fighting prowess and are therefore indispensable to France both in peace and war time. But, it must be remembered that since the war has begun, there have been no major operations on the Western front where these troops will be thrown against the huge mass of merciless steel for human destruction. Therefore, there is no foundation for the spurious exaggeration relating to the exploits of these troops. There are no large divisions of them on the Western front either, as is generally assumed.

Since the war was declared, the British war office has at no time, issued any war communique for the mobilization of colonial troops. As a rule, colonials are never conscripted. This was true in the last war. The colonial expeditionary troops that entered the last war joined up voluntarily. Moreover, the British army has all the men it can handle at the moment.

Unlike the British, a black French colonial is considered a full-fledged Frenchman and he receives the dignity and privileges as such. Therefore, it is possible for him to rise from the rank of a private to a general in the French army. In view of these facts, military service and conscription affect every Frenchman alike regardless of race, color or creed.

When war was declared, there were thousands of Sengales troops on the march in Marseilles and other parts of France. This was not so in England and when the war office carried out the spectacular feat of transporting the multitude of British troops across the channel to take up their positions in France, there wasn't a single black soldier among them. For a Negro to enter one of the fighting services in the British Army is a task not easy to accomplish. A Britain which permits her black subjects to join the army on the same footing as British subjects from the United Kingdom, would have to treat them as free and equal with herself and must guarantee them the certainty of the same kind of material stake in the cause she wants to serve as she herself possesses.

Hitherto, Britain had jealously resolved to thwart all progress along these lines. However, an unprecedented statement has just been issued by the prime minister in the house of commons which, if executed in truth, would open a new vista for Negroes in the army, especially doctors. The statement reads thus:—

"We have had in the last few days a striking demonstration of the united determination of the empire. From Canada, from the commonwealth of Australia, from New Zealand, from the Union of South Africa, and from India have come cabinet ministers and representatives who have travelled thousands of miles in order to make personal contact with ministers in this country and to see with their own eyes the gigantic efforts in which we are engaged.

"As honorable members are aware, the empire has already shown how generous and whole-hearted is its spirit of cooperation. The fuller knowledge which we shall now gain of the plans of the different governments as a result of the presence of their ministerial representatives here will be of great value to us. And in their turn we are confident that the dominion governments and the goverment of India will find that the first-hand impressions of their representatives will afford them invaluable aid in gaining a fuller appreciation of our common problems, and of the best and quickest means of solving them.

"Equally striking is the wholehearted cooperation that we are receiving from all parts of the empire, including Burma, and from the colonies.

"I have expressed before, on behalf of his majesty's government, our great appreciation of the spontaneous messages of support which came immediately after the outbreak of war from every single territory of the colonial empire. We did not ask for these messages; the colonies have not been forced into war by Great Britain against their will. The action of so many peoples of various races is a witness to their consciousness that threat to Great Britain is equally a threat to that freedom and well-being which has been assured to them under British rule.

"Although at the beginning the war effort of the colonies will be mainly on the economic side, and every colonial government is doing its utmost to help us in the organization of supplies of essential raw materials and food-stuffs. I should like to refer with gratitude to the numerous offers of personal service from residents in the colonies.

"It is the intention of his majesty's governmnent to employ the manpower of the colonial empire as may be most effective, and plans for doing this are being worked out.

**Recruits For Armed Forces**

"In many cases openings are already being provided in locally raised units. For example, in Africa the strength of the Royal West African Frontier force has been more than doubled and that of the King's African Rifles in East Africa more than trebled; and, in fact, the voluntary offers of service throughout the empire have far exceeded our immediate requirements. As announced some time ago, British subjects from the colonies and British protected persons who are in this country, including those who are not of pure European descent, are now placed for entry into the armed forces on the same footing as British subjects from the United Kingdom.

"Such is the nature of the help we are receiving from the empire. Eagerly offered and gladly accepted, it is a splendid example of free cooperation and ungrudging self-sacrifice in a noble cause throughout the lands which owe allegiance to the King."

## Plan International 'Moral-Re-Armament' Observance

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. (ANP)—Calling attention of the Negroes of America to next month's international Moral Re-Armament observance, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune of Washington, D. C., head of the division of Negro affairs, NYA, said this week:

"Newspaper and radio broadcasts—nation-wide and world-wide—will be carrying a Moral Re-Armament message during the weekend of Dec. 1-3. Over 100,000,000 people in many nations will be united in thinking creatively as to how we together may find a basis for peace which will permeate the home, industry, the nation and the entire world. We know that the readers of the Negro press desire to be a part of this worldwide endeavor."

## King Cotton Dethroned At Gala Hog Festival

Monroeville, Ala.—The first of its kind to be held in the United States was the hog festival here Tuesday. Nov. 14. Cotton, which has held the farmers of this county down to less than a living, was given the back seat, and the hog, which has been pouring in a stream of dollars into teir bank account, was honored as never before.

Officers estimated the crowd at between 12,000 and 15,000 and from the beginning of the program at eight o'clock in the morning, until late in the night, visitors joined in the greatest educational program ever staged in this country," says Mr. E. Salter, local newspaper publisher.

The program consisted of judging, grading and preparing for the big hog sale for the afternoon. The huge crowd saw scores of show hogs at the stockyard and enjoyed such stunts as climoing the greasy pole, greasy pig races, feeding pigs from bottles, riding pigs, hog calling, washing pigs by a group of young ladies and air plane riding. All of these feats proved interesting to cameramen and newsreel representatives as well as the throng which pammed the sidewalks

The only violation of the traffic laws and disturbance of the peace of the day was committed by a big hog. He raised so much sand that the traffic officials found it necessary to arrest and carry him to jail.

The parade at eleven o'clock was led from Legion Field by Monroe County High School band. Following the band came the Festival Queen's float. The School floats came next which were five in number and very attractively decorated. Following the school floats came those of the business places of the county, which were 12 in number.

At the end of this line came four colored school floats, led by Tuskegee Institute band and followed by Snow Hill Institute band. The Monroeville Rosenwald school and Riley's Crossing School floats were designed and decorated by the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss E. M. Harris, County Agent W. C. Odom, Jeanes Supervisor, Mrs. Mary J. Gardner and the faculty members of the two schools. It is felt by the critics and newspapermen that the Monroeville Rosenwald Negro school had one of the most unique and suggestive floats in the entire parade. King Hog was crowned on a throne near the back of the float. The figure of King Cotton was lying under a guillotine constructed near the front of the float. "His Majesty Has Beheaded King Cotton," was the slogan of the float.

The Riley's Crossing school had a float decorated with a balanced ration and mineral mixtures with the slogan "Grow a Ton LITTER" and WELL BRED HOGS YIELD MOST MEAT" Five Hogs were in a pen on the float.

The Monroe County Training school float of Beatrice was designed and decorated by the faculty of that school. This float represented the down fall of King Cotton and the Crowning of King Hog. The front showed King Cotton leaving the throne, being held up by shippers, manufacturers, warehousemen, who were trying to revive him. The back of the float showed the AAA, County Agent Vocational Teacher, bankers and business men escorting the hog to the throne. The hog was being followed by the New Farmers of America and 4-H Club members.

The float of the Clausell school of Monroeville was planned by the Vocational teachers of the school, was decorated with cotton and smilax. A large hog on the throne placed around the float with the words, Orchard, Livestock, diversified farming, grow gardens, cover crops, pastures on them as commanded by King Hog.

## Joe Geddes Gets Appointment As Aide To Business

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28—(ANP) Dr. J. E. Walker, president. National Negro Business League, announced today the transfer of Joseph P. Geddes, regional vice president for Louisiana to membership on the Steering Committee of which Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute is chairman.

To fill Mr. Geddes' place as regional vice-president, George G. McDemmonds, New Orleans member of the League's Executive committee, was appointed.

"Our Steering Committee," said Dr. Walker, "is the League's planning committee and was able during our Oklahoma City convention to outline a program of activities which is largely responsible for the present widespread interest in the league.

Other members of the Steering Committee are: George W. Cox, Durham; J. B. Blayton, Atlanta; B. G. Olive, Memphis; Edward Simmons, Charleston, S. C.; and Carlton Gaines, Detroit.

## A Good Neighbor Priceless

According to the best authorities, San Ysidro was plowing in his garden one Spring day. He looked up and behold an angel, who said to him: "The Lord wants to see you, Ysidro. Come with me." He answered that he was busy, "I can't go now, You tell the Lord that I am late in getting my corn planted and that I'll see him when I have finished."

The angel retired, but soon another heavenly messenger appeared in the field and said: "The Lord wishes to see you immediately, Ysidro, and directs me to say that if you do not come at once He will send hot winds and drought that will wither your corn." Ysidro, dripping with perspiration in the hot sun, continued plowing, pausing to send back the message: "I've seen hot winds and droughts many a time before. They don't bother me. I can bring water from the river. Tell the Lord I can't come now, but I will see Him when I have finished planting my corn."

Not long afterwards another heavenly courier with stern mien tapped Ysidro on the shoulder and said: "I am commissioned to tell you that the Lord does not like your attitude, and sends word to you that unless you come with me right now, He will send a plague of locusts to devour your corn from the top and a plague of cut-worms to eat its roots.' Ysidro did not stop plowing, but sent back an answer. "That does not frighten me. I've had plagues before but by the use of fire and hoeing and hard work, I've harvested my crop all right. You tell the Lord I'll finish my plowing tomorrow and will see Him when my work is completed."

The messenger from the skies disappeared and before the fourth messenger descended he had finished several furrows. This last angel had the appearance and bearing of authority. As he flapped his wings and walked along the furrows to keep step with the stubborn plowman, the angel spoke sternly: "The Lord isn't going to argue with you any more, Ysidro. He commands me to tell you that if you do not come with me without a moment's delay He will send a bad neighbor."

That threat terrified San Ysidro. He called "Whoa" to his mule, stopped him short and wrapped the reins around the plow handle. The look of his eyes showed that fear had taken possession of him.

"The Lord says unless I come He will send me a bad neighbor, does He? I cannot stand that infliction. Life isn't worth trying to live with a bad neighbor. You tell the Lord I can stand winds and droughts, locusts, cut-worms, and all kinds of plagues. I can endure anything but a bad neighbor. I'll go with you right now, and he stopped short in the middle of the row, not even waiting to unhitch the mule from the plow.—A Spanish Legend Quoted Recently by Josephine Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico.

## U. S. To Hold Examination For Editorial Clerk

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28—(ANP)—The U. S. Civil Service Commission this week announced tne following forthcoming examinations: Principal Editorial Clerk, $2,300 a year and Editorial Clerk, $1,800 a year, application deadlines dates Dec. 11-14; Assistant Inspector of Shop construction (mechanical). $2,600 a year, with U. S. Maritime Commission, application deadline, Dec. 11-14.

The following positions in Air Corps Technical school for assignment to U. S. Army Air Corps, War Department. Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; Scott Field, Belleville, Ill. and Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.; instructor, $3,000 a year; Associate Instructor, 3,2000 a year; assistant instructor, $2,600 a yera and Junior instructor $2,000 a year; application deadline, Dec. 11-14. For full information concerning exams, see local postmaster.

Television, the experts seem to think may not be with us for some five years at least, but Screen Producer Samuel Goldwyn will give it to the public just the same—and within a short time at that.

## Youth Commission Fears War Entry Unless Jobs For Young Provided

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (ANP)—Gloomy indeed is the picture painted by the American Youth Commission, a non-governmental organization of industrialists and educators headed by Owen D. Young, in the report just released to the American public.

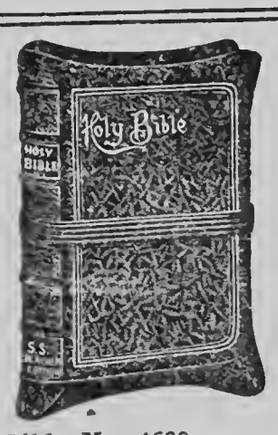
Warning that continued unemployment during a war boom may lead to involvement in the European war, the commission recommends that the federal government inaugurate a special program of public works for 4,000,000 jobless youth.

"Not even a war boom," says the report, "can supply jobs vitally needed for the nation's vast reservoir of unemployed youth."

The report urged the government to assist those who do not desire to continue school but who are unable to find jobs in private industry.

"Some action is imperative for the national welfare," continued the report, "because of the dangerous effect on American youth of prolonged and widespread unemployment plus the strain of the present war crisis.

"The continued pressure of unemployment on youth, in the midst of a war boom, will add to the danger of drifting into active participation in the war," the commission added.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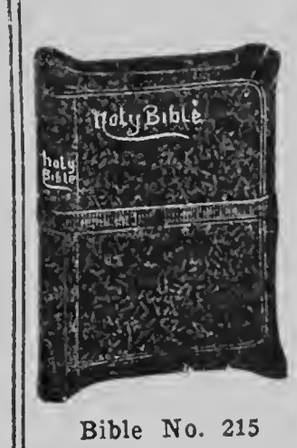


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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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## EDITORIALS

FROM THE BIBLE:—And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to his purpose. Romans 8:28.

"Let us give thanks that stalwart men,
Who dreamed and dared in days gone by,
Bequeathed to us in solemn trust
A heritage of liberty.

Let us give thanks for future years.
Each day the world is born anew,
And in the darkest hours man knows
The light of hope still glimmers through."

Gail Brook Burket.

### LAND GRANT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

A perusal of the proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the Association of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges inclines us to believe that these educational leaders of our Race have now become really interested in the progress and welfare of the Group—more so,—perhaps, than in the progress and welfare of the institutions they represent. This year they talked less about building fine halls and dormitories and more about building a fine, progressive American citizenship. Voices were heard extolling the blessings of adult education and demanding that more field workers of our own group be employed by federal and state governments to aid in bringing these blessings to those most in need.

Between most of our Land Grant colleges and the common people they are destined to serve an unfathomable gulf of misunderstanding has always existed. This is proven by the fact, stated so plainly by one speaker, that "the highest rates of illiteracy in several states serviced by Land Grant colleges were found in counties in which the colleges themselves were located." And he might have added for emphasis that a high degree of poverty is also prevalent in these same counties. We believe the influence of the colleges has not been able to bridge these gulfs mainly because faculty members and students have become more interested in education than in life. Existing and kicking up their heels in their own smug little worlds they have become blind to the condition and the desires of those living in the world around them. If any contact at all was desired, it was up to the other fellow to make it. And if help and service was desired the other fellow was supposed to come to the college after it,—the college was too big and too busy to carry it to him.

Booker T. Washington's motto was "Go forth!" GO FORTH AND SERVE! Go where your service is needed,—to the place where you can work with the people and be useful. During his days at Tuskegee, teachers and students were encouraged to establish friendly relationships with the people of the surrounding community,—to become interested in their problems and to volunteer to help them. Go into any community today where a little Tuskegee,—founded by a student of this great educator exists,—and you will soon discover that the people of that community are more progressive and more literate than the people of the average community serviced by the Land Grant college.

Our colleges must prove to the common people that there is no such thing as STANDING STILL,—that they must take the necessary means to advance themselves or they will surely go backward. Mass meetings should be held and study clubs formed in all the communities. Adult education will lead to economic cooperation and this will lead to economic independence. Let us have more field workers if we can possibly get them. Let us have more mass meetings,—more local organization,—more adult education.

In spite of their material progress, their larger faculties and student bodies,—our Land Grant colleges too, are going backward if they cannot inspire and help the common people to advance themselves.

### SOME FAULTY FRAZIERISMS

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard University, in the course of an address to the presidents of our Land Grant colleges, declared that "the Negro upon completion of his education is not going back to the farm." If such a statement was worth making at all, good reasoning should have compelled him to have modified it somewhat.

No one expects all Negro students who have come from farm homes to return to those farms and homes after completing their education. Many should not return. They are the type who would never be contented with farm life. They are needed elsewhere. But we are thankful that many will go back to the farm. They are returning every year. They are becoming leaders and advisors,—serving their home communities,—proving by their work and conduct that they can make a good living on the farm, and that farm life can produce happiness and contentment.

Dr. Frazier is wrong when he states that "there is no place for the Negro to go on the farm when he finishes school." If he cannot find a place in the rural community where his talents and superior knowledge can be used to benefit his fellows, then, if the college has really educated him, the Negro graduate will make a place where he can serve. He will be able to find more useful employment to occupy his leisure time in the rural community than any one person can possibly do. So he will organize the farmers,—start a credit union—engage in cooperative endeavors,—get others to work with him, and his community will prosper and progress. If the Negro makes progress, as Dr. Frazier says, "to the extent in which he has been able to break down his isolation." certainly the educated farmer has a better chance to do this and a better reason for doing this, than has the city Negro.

Dr. Frazier says that "old ideas of education do not fit the present pattern of Negro life." Perhaps not, but most of these old ideas can be made to fit. They will prove to be more useful to the individual and to the Race than some of the new ideas of education now being advanced in many of our schools. If these new ideas of education are causing the Negro who should go back to the farm to go elsewhere,—if they are not preventing the city Negro from "losing his sympathetic touch,"—if they are not forcing the graduate, first of all, to love and serve his fellowmen,—then such new ideas are worthless, no matter how scholarly may be the one who possesses and teaches them.

### COMMONSENSE ECONOMY

The South is the Nation's Number One economic problem no matter how much proud southern citizens attempts to hide the facts that prove this statement is true. It would be better for everybody if leading Southern statesmen would come out in the open and fight for the rights of their constituents,—fight that their people might get more from government, from industry, from business, from their schools,—than to be forever urging economy. When people are poverty-stricken,—living more like animals than human beings,—it is time to talk about spending MORE, not LESS,—and in some way, to get more into the hands of the people to spend.

The prominent Mississippi senator who urges economy in government should read the report of the circuit jury in Adams county, his state, looking over conditions at the county's poor farm, they found them so bad that the report shocked all who read it. A hog was even sharing a room with one of the inmates. And he might remember too that his state pays only $3.50 a month in pensions to its aged. Slow starvation is the result. When such conditions exist, economy in government is senseless.

And that the people might get more money to spend and the state more taxes for support of its institutions, he should work hard to bring into his state industries that will furnish employment and pay good wages. These industries are needed, not only in Mississippi, but in all southern states. And investment bankers and big insurance companies are today sitting on the dollars that would provide sufficient funds to build these industries. These bankers should be persuaded to turn some of their money loose in the South,—and if they won't do it,—then it is the duty of government to spend some of it for them. Folks are bigger than dollars and their interests come first.

### MEXICO PUTS RELIEFERS ON FARMS

While reports are current that relief clients are starving in Cleveland, Ohio and Chicago, Illinois, northern cities in the United States, it is interesting to hear that Mexico is bringing home 20,000 of her citizens now living in this country. These Mexicans are in distress and their government is going to rehabilitate them on farms and give them long-term land, equipment and seed loans.

We believe many of our own relief problem in northern states might be solved successfully if these states would follow the example of the Mexican government, buy land with state funds, and put those on relief on small farms. If we are always going to have to carry on this relief business, as seems to be the case now, the sooner we discover a sensible way to handle it, the better. Present methods employed, simply giving the client enough to keep body and soul together,—are no good for the one on relief nor for the state.

### N. C. FARMERS GAIN

During the heart of the depression,—1930-1935, Negro farmers in the state of North Carolina purchased 1,395 farms. There are now 20,375 Negro farm owners in this state.

North Carolina's colored farmers are setting a good example for their brother-farmers in other states to follow. Strive to own the land you till that you may till the land you own. Then you become a REAL FARMER.

### FILIPINO FARMERS ORGANIZE

Three hundred thousand tenant farmers and farm laborers of the Phillippines have organized. The movement is to obtain justice from the large landlords and is the beginning of a campaign to make the tenants eventual owners of the land. Organization helps farmers everywhere. Your organization, brother-farmer, is the National Federation of Colored Farmers. Are you a member? If not, why not join and be one?

## PRODUCTION CREDIT

(Continued from Page 1)

bama, Mississsippi, and Louisiana share in the ownership of $1,033,000 of voting stock purchased by member-borrowers of these production credit associations.

The Farm Credit representative called attention to the savings realized by farmers who borrow through production credit associations, by reason of the low interest rate (4½%), and the fact that the farmer-borrower pays interest only for the time he actually has the money. Mr. King pointed out that with these savings farmers "are frequently able to save as much as one-fourth or one-third of their interest charges."

Farmers borrow from production credit associations for various purposes, such as the producing, harvesting, and marketing of crops; to finance the breeding, feeding, fattening, and marketing of livestock; and some borrow for general agricultural purposes including the repair, improvement, or alteration of farm buildings. "A large proportion of farmers use at least a part of their loans for either the purchase of seed, feed, fertilizer, spray materials, machinery, or farm supplies; or for the purchase of cattle, swine, or workstock; or to hire farm labor," he continued.

Mr. King called attention also to the advantages of financial planning for the year, and suggested that prospective farmer-borrowers can be greatly helped by discussing their financial plans with the secretary-treasurer of the local production credit association.

Production credit associations require each member-borrower to own shares to the extent of $5.00 for each $100 of his loan. In this way, as seen by Mr. King, the farmer-borrower, both white and colored, are gradually increasing their investment in these associations, "which is in accordance with the aim of the Farm Credit Administration that the member-borrowers shall eventually have complete ownership of the whole cooperative farm-credit system."

Washington, D. C.
November 27, 1939

### THE FARMERS' HYMN

(Official Hymn, National Federation of Colored Farmers. Tune: "My Faith Looks Up To Thee")

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which Thou has made;
Uphold us by Thy might,
Help us to know the right.
And ever, day and night,
Be Thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain hill and plain.
And valley wide;
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee.
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Until the end;
That we may praise Thy name,
Of all men, Lord, the same;
Our God, whom we proclaim;
"The Farmer's Friend."

—Leon R. Harris.

(Copyright by N. F. C. F.)

## Virgin Islands Judge Is Home For Christmas

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (ANP)—Chicago friends of Federal Judge Herman Moore of the Virgin Islands this week received word from the jurist that he will spend the Christmas holidays at his home here. His brief message said he would arrive in Chicago about Nov. 25 and remain until after the Yule season. He sailed from the Islands aboard the SS Borinquen of the Porto Rico Line.

# NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. G. F.

## FACTS ABOUT CREDIT UNIONS

**What a credit union is.** A credit union is a group of persons associated together in their daily life who agree to build up a fund with their savings and make needed loans from this fund, at reasonable interest rates, to members of the group. Usually the group consists of the employees of a single business firm, but it may be a professional group, a church, a country community, a lodge, a college faculty, or similar group involving common interests and a certain amount of acquaintanceship of members with each other.

**Authority for operation.** Credit unions are chartered either by the Federal government or by the government of a state which has enacted a credit union law. Such laws (in addition to the Federal law) now exist in forty-one states and the District of Columbia.

**History.** In modern times the credit union goes back to about 1849, when the first one was started among German peasants. It grad- in total assets.

**Federal Act.** The Federal Act was passed in 1934. It provides for the chartering and supervision of Federal credit unions. Its general provisions are very similar to those of state credit union laws. Chartering and supervision activities are entrusted to the Farm Credit Administration. There is no necessary connection between credit unions and farm credit, as nearly all credit unions so far organized are in cities; but since the work of the Farm Credit Administration deals largely with cooperative credit and credit unions are wholly cooperative in set-up, it seemed proper for the Federal Credit Union Section to be placed in the Farm Credit Administration.

**Number of Federal credit unions.** Up to the first of June, 1937, 2,204 Federal credit unions had been chartered. They comprised about one-third of the total in the United States. Many new Federal credit unions are chartered each month.

**Types of credit unions.** About two-thirds of all Federal credit unions are organized among employees of business concerns. Many large, well-known corporations in the United States have one or more credit unions set up among the employees of their various factories and offices. Two large meat-packing firms each have about 100 credit unions in their organization. An eastern oil company has 35. A Chicago mail order house has over 45. About 250 credit unions are organized among railroad employees, with every large system represented. The country's leading manufacturers of steel, aluminum, chemicals, etc., have credit unions.

A steadily growing number of credit unions are operated by teachers, school employees, and college faculty members. Post office em ployees have over 300, and many hundreds more are organized among other employees of the Federal government, and of various state and local governments. Public utilities have a large number of credit unions, and others are organized on a community basis in country districts, in churches and parishes, in labor unions, etc.

**Distribution of credit unions.** Credit unions are operating in every state of the Union and in Hawaii. At the end of 1936 Wisconsin led all other states with about 450. Pennsylvania led all other states in number of Federal credit unions, with 238. About one-hali of the Federal credit unions are found in the industrial northeast section (including Ohio, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, and states north and east of these.)

**How a Federal credit union operates.** Savings by members are made in the form of share purchases, each share being valued at $5. Savings may be made in amounts as small as 25 cents, and may be withdrawn at will, although the credit union may require two months' notice as in the usual savings bank—a provision seldom invoked. Regular saving by members is encouraged, and the cultivation of the saving habit is one of the chief purposes of credit unions.

Out of the fund accumulated from these savings, loans may be made to members of the credit union. Applications are passed on by a credit committee elected by the members. The interest rate may not exceed 1 per cent per month, including all charges incident to making the loan. (This rate compares with that of 3 or 3 1-2 per cent per month, the maximum rate permitted by many states as the legal charge on small loans, and with rates of 100 per cent or more per annum charged by illegal lenders.) Loans up to $50 may be made without security; larger loans must have adequate security. Loans may be made for useful purposes only. Repayments are made weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, or according to any other agreed-upon schedule, usually over a period of 10 months or a year. In certain cases the time may be extended to a period of two years.

**Control and management.** Control and management are entirely in the hands of members of the credit union. A board of directors, a supervisory committee, and a credit committee are elected at the annual meeting of members, held in January. The board selects the officers from its own membership. The treasurer must be bonded. Federal credit unions are examined periodically by examiners of the Farm Credit Administration.

Emphasis is placed on the desirability, almost the necessity if best results are to be obtained, of having all the credit union's affairs carried on by the members themselves. The records of 28 years show that credit unions can manage their money affairs with every essential of success.

**Earnings.** All net earnings from loan operations or other sources may be returned to the members in ually spread to other European countries, to various parts of Asia, and in 1900 to Canada. The credit union movement in the United States is usually dated from 1909 when Massachusetts passed the first state credit union law.

**Extent of growth.** At the present time there are approximately 6,000 credit unions in the United States. While no full statistics are available, it is estimated that they have at least 1,350,000 members and, in round numbers, $100,000,000 or more the form of dividends if they so vote, except that 20 per cent of the net earnings are set aside in a reserve fund for bad loans. With well-established credit unions a dividend rate of 6 per cent per year is quite common. No officer except the treasurer may receive any compensation and the treasurer very often serves without pay, or for only a nominal salary, especially in the first year or two of the credit union's life. Experience has shown that the credit union can depend on this disinterested service of officials.

No one makes money out of the credit union except the members. It is purely cooperative in spirit and intent, with no other object than to help its members.

**Losses.** Actual statistics of Federal credit unions show losses charged off because of bad loans amounting to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of all loans made. The records of state credit unions, covering the World War and the post-war period of financial stress as well as the depression years, show a similar nominal rate of losses from bad loans.

**Cost to business firms.** Credit unions do not require outside financial support, and there is no necessary cost to any firm whose employees organize a credit union. Many firms, however, find them so beneficial in maintaining employee morale, reducing garnishments and wage assignments, etc., that they are glad to provide desk space or a small room on the premises to serve as credit union office.

**How to start a Federal credit union.** Write for information on method of procedure, etc., to the Credit Union Section, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. You will get full instructions by mail. The personal help of a representative of that office may also often be obtained to explain credit union operation fully and to help a group organize a credit union. It is desirable that the group shall have at least 75 potential credit union members, although the credit union may be started with a much smaller number.

Farm Credit Administration,
Credit Union Section,
Washington, D. C.
June 7, 1937.

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Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board chairman, is urging higher taxes on small individuals and large corporations.

## Name Five Senators in Exposition Group

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 29—The names of five senate members appointed to the Afra-Merican Emancipation Exposition Commission were released here late Thursday. They are Nicholas L. Hubbard, D., Mt. Pulaski; A. L. Marovitz, D., Chicago; Earl B. Searcy, R., Springfield; A. P. Benson, R., Batavia and William A. Wallace, D., Chicago.

Five other members of the commission were named last week by Speaker Hugh A. Cross of the house or representatives. Governor Horner is expected to appoint five citizens at large to complete commission.

## Farmer Grows 171 Bushels of Corn Per Acre

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.,—A tenant farmer astounded the agricultural world today by certifying for production competition a hybrid corn yield of 1,028 bushels from a six acre field—slightly more than 171 bushels to the acre.

Corn experts said they believed the farmer Roland Resler, who rents 180 acres farm six miles south of here, had established a record yield.

They said they had heard of yields of from 140 to 150 bushels an acre in Iowa and Indiana, but never as much as 171 bushels. The average for the entire country is about 26 bushels to the acre

Two neighbors of Resler, who helped him harvest and weigh the corn, swore to affidavits that the six acre field produced 1,028 bushels, 70 pounds to the bushel of corn of 13 per cent moisture content.

### Bushel Seeds Six Acres

Resler said he planted the field last May, using a bushel of seed for the six acres. Five or six kernels he said, went into each hill, 40 inches apart. Ordinarily corn belt farmers plant from seven to eight acres with a bushel of seed.

The field, Resler said, had been in sod for several years before he plowed it last March. It was dragged down with an ordinary road dray and double disced twice.

"The corn was so thick," Resler said, "that for a while I didn't think it would make a crop at all. But it kept right on growing and when we picked it, there were five or six big ears to every hill."

TELLS PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR

Resler said he expects to plant all his corn next year five or six kernels to the hill and thereby increase total production. He said his other corn this year yielded about 100 bushels to the acre. He sells his corn as a cash crop.

With his wife and six children—three boys and three girls—Resler has lived for six years on the farm which he rents from Coe college Cefidar Rapids, Ia. He is 43 years old.

## Smallest Crop of Cotton Since 1935 Predicted

### Harvest Of 11,845,000 Bales Forecast

An American cotton crop of 11,845,000 bales, the smallest since 1935, was forecast by the federal crop reporting board yesterday. The prediction was announced as the Agricultural Adjustment administration inaugurated a mail campaign to win grower approved of a plan designed to produce another small crop next year.

The forecast, based on conditions Nov. 1, was 83,000 bales lower than the board's October estimate, and compared with a 1938 crop of 11,943,000 bales and a ten year (1928-'32) average of 13,800,000 bales.

### Acre Yield Record Indicated

The crop report said the indicated yield per acre for the country was 234.1 pounds, the third highest of record and about 10 per cent above the average of the five most recent years. The average last year was 235.8, the second highest of record. In comparison with these recent years yields were much below average in Alabama, above in North Carolina and Georgia, slightly above average in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas and and considerably above average in the other important states.

Weather conditions were said to have been unusually favorable for picking and ginning of the crop, the report asserting that on Nov. 1, the percentage ginned was much above average. The amount ginned prior to Nov. 1, was reported at 10,085,260 bales.

ASK APPROVAL OF QUOTAS

Because of a record surplus of American cotton the AAA is asking producers to approve strict maketing quota on the 1940 crop at a referendum to be held Dec. 9.

If quotas are approved by the necessary two-thirds of the growers voting the production goal will be about the same as that of the last two seasons.

Administration farm officials said it is possible that the grower price of cotton may advance to the highest point since 1936 before the current marketing season is over, if present domestic consumption and export prospects materialize.

Cotton now averages about 9 cents a pound for middling 7-8 growth in the nation's ten spot markets. Some marketing experts expect it to go above 10 cents by spring.

Officials expect a government loan program announced yesterday to play an important role in the anticipated price rise.

That program will enable growers to withhold a portion of this year's crop from the market and "cash in" on the better prices if they develop.

The department of agriculture yesterday reported that Grman and the areas which controls Poland Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia —have had their raw cotton imports cut to the vanishing point since the European war began.

## The Retort Discourteous

THE two little colored boys had had a falling out, and were saying unkind things to and about each other, their kinfolks, their friends, anything that would leave a sting.

"An' look at you' mammy," added Sambo. "She takes in washin' don' she?"

"Sho she do," replied Hambone, defiantly. "You don't think she's lev it out on de line lessen you' pappy wuz in jail does you?"

* * *

Nature is a volume of which God is the author.

—Moses Harvey.

* * *

"SANDY" WAS DISTRACTED

"WAS McTavish's new friend attractive?"

"He said she was so attractive that when he took her home in a cab the other night he could hardly keep his eyes on the meter."

# News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

## Taber Declares Farm Problems Still Unsolved

**Greatest Need Is Economic Balance Says Master National Grange**

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, told the organization's seventy-third annual convention, November 15, at Peoria, Ill., that "we have not yet solved our farm problem, and it remains with us as one of the great unanswered steps toward recovery." An Associated Press account of his address follows:

**Farmer Poorly Paid**

"Proof that the farmer is not receiving his share of the national income is evidence by the fact, Taber said in his prepared keynote address, that in the last decade farmers received barely 10 per cent of the national income, including government benefit payments.

"The farmer's condition is brought into bold relief," he continued, "when we remember that during this same period he has educated, housed, clothed, and fed 31 per cent of the youth of our land."

During the last ten years, Taber said prices received by farmers were only equal to 73 per cent of the prices they paid for commodities, goods and services used in rural life. This makes the farm dollar 22 per cent below par and "it is more than coincidence that approximately 20 per cent of the nation's labor is unemployed.

"This proves that America's greatest need is economic balance. Such disparity cannot be corrected by legislation alone. Until labor and industry will meet agriculture in solving this problem, depression will continue. Payrolls, business activity and advancing farm prices go hand in hand."

**For Long-Range Program**

"Government, business, finance and labor must unite in a long-range broad program doing justice to tillers of the soil and (1) assuring every person in the nation an ample supply of food, clothing and shelter; (2) guaranteeing the farmers that they shall have a fair return on their products for the essential service which they render to society. Both of these objectives can be attained by cooperation on the part of all interested, and the wise statesmanship at the hands of government."

Taber asserted experience had shown that reciprocal treaties have not benefitted American agriculture as a whole.

"A study of tables showing our exports of cotton and other basic surpluses proves that the program thus far has not benefited these commodities," he said, "On the other hand, the very existence of these treaties has a tendency to depress prices."

## Farmer Gets 40 Cents Of Consumer Dollar

IF consumers find the price of foods burdensome, they cannot blame it on the farmer. He's getting only about 40 per cent of the housewife's dollar, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The farmer's share rose from a low of 35 cents in 1932 to a high of 45 cents in 1937, the bureau said. Since that time about 5 cents has been whittled away.

## Raps Starving of Schools

CHICAGO,—Robert M. Hutchins, the vigorous young president of the University of Chicago, speaking at the opening of American Education Week in South Bend, Ind., took lusty wallop at "politicians, large taxpayers and cranks" who cripple the schools in the name of "economy."

Commenting on the remark of a preceding speaker, that "we have had more and more education in the last 25 years, yet the world is in worse shape than ever before," Hutchins said the statement might be true, but it was true despite education and not because of it.

"I can't understand why chambers of commerce, taxpayers and officials consistently clamor for a reduction of opportunities for our children," Hutchins continued. "When the depression came, that great body of educators, the Chicago Board of Education, closed the only public junior college in Chicago.

"Two out of every five school buildings in this country are 30 or more years old; one-third of the children of high school age are not in school, and only 150 of every 1,000 adults have had a high school education."

## Outlines Farm Program

He was at his best before the farmers, insisting that agriculture must get cost of production plus a profit, and that farm mortgages must be scaled down so farmers could remain on the soil.

"I believe in the organized labor," said Wheeler.

Washington correspondents are just waking up to the fact that Wheeler is very much in the running.

"He does almost everything a 'dark horse' should not do—and still gets stronger," writes Ludwell Denny in the Scripps-Howard papers.

* * *

## As You Go Through Life

DON'T look for flaws as you go through life,
And even when you find them,
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
And look for the virtue behind them.

For the cloudiest night has a hint of light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It's better by far to hunt for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs over away
To the bosom of God's great ocean—
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's course,
And think to alter its motion.

## Holds Aged are Good Surgical Subjects

**Special Correspondence**

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Persons from 40 to 60 years of age who undergo major operations have just as good chance of recovery as have much younger people, Dr. Elliott C. Cutler, professor of surgery in Harvard Medical School, told a gathering of surgeons this week.

The fact that persons have lived to be more than 65, Dr. Cutler said, indicates that they are strong and tough and can face the knife without undue fear.

## No Chicken Stolen

**(From the Afro-American)**

The daily press sometimes regards as frontpage news the arrest of a colored person for the theft of a chicken or a watermelon.

But few papers last week printed on page 1 the story of the conviction of Bishop Hayward S. Ablewhite, white, formerly head of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of North Michigan.

He was given one to ten year's for stealing a $4,000 choir fund and $69,000 in other monies belonging to his diocese.

## Relief for Farmers

More than 115,000 farm families in drought and flood areas are going to be relieved of destitution by the President, without seeking additional funds from Congress.

The railroads have been asked to reduce rates on feed shipments into drought areas.

## JERSEY COW HAS TRIPLETS, TWINS TWICE IN 28 MONTHS

Bloomington, Ill.—In July, 1937, a Jersey cow owned by Fred Pagel, who farms near Danvers, produced triplets. In October, 1938, she gave birth to twins. Then this month she produced another set of twins. The only loss was one of the triplets in 1937. Six living calves in three years is believed to be a record for Jerseys.

## ARREST THAT CHICKEN!

Three managers of chicken farms in Russia, so the story goes, were being questioned by an investigator. "What do you feed your chickens?" he asked the first.

"Corn."

"You're under arrest! We use corn to feed people!"

The second overheard this conversation, and tried to play safe.

"What do you feed your chickens?" came the question.

"Corn husks."

"You're under arrest! We use the husks to make cloth. And you?" he asked, turning to the third man.

"I give my chickens the money and tell them to go and buy their own food."

**A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.—Bacon.**

## Busy Worker, Prosperous Farmer, Held Best Defense of Democracy

BUSINESSMEN have a vital stake in the prosperity of American farmers and workers, Senate B. K. Wheeler of Montana told a convention of United Grocery Manufacturers in New York this week.

"Employment of the 10,000,000 workers who, through no fault of their own, are without jobs, and fair prices for the farmers, will do more to preserve the democratic United States than all the navies and all the armies in the world," said the Senator.

"The government of the United States should always devote its diplomatic efforts toward effecting peace in Europe and Asia, but we cannot and must not allow our love of liberty and our desire, to have others enjoy it, lead us down the road to war, unless it be to defend these United States from actual invasion.

"More dangerous to democracy in the United States than any mad European dictator, more threatening to the republic than any distant warfare, are the unsolved economic problems that are still with us.

"Grave domestic difficulties have been all but submerged in a flood of war news and war propaganda. Recent increases in agricultural prices and the re-employment of thousands of workers by certain industries do not represent a solution of the farm or unemployment problems.

"A war boom cannot furnish either a permanent or a satisfactory solution to the economic situation confronting the United States."

## Gone But Not Forgotten

"I SUPPOSE you carry a memento of some sort in that locket?" said one woman to another.

"Yes, a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband is alive"

"Sure; but his hair is gone."

## A Church Saves Jobs

Rev. David C. Colony, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., doesn't believe in the advice given recently in this column—that the church should preach the ideals which lead to cooperative action rather than setting up business enterprises themselves.

To relieve unemployment in his community when even textile mills shut down he helped 300 employes buy out three hosiery one towel, and one carpet mill and set up producer cooperatives, employes putting in from $200 to $300 in stock and the RFC loaning $15,000. Now the workers of another hosiery mill are planning to take over the mill from the bank that foreclosed upon it.

The products of the Colony mills are sold through hosiery and towel "clubs" organized in local Episcopal churches.

**Sleep is the best cure for waking troubles.—Cervantes.**

## Calabash Pipes

The graceful Calabash owes its popularity to its light weight, its beautiful coloring and dry-smoking properties. Mark Twain, whose picture appears on our cover this month, was seldom seen without his favorite pipe—the Calabash.

Calabash pipes are made from gourds (Laginaria Vulgaris) which belongs to the same species of plant that includes the squashes, melons and cucumbers. Another mark of distinction that the Calabash has, is the fact that unlike man-made pipes, no two are alike. Every real pipe smoker has a Calabash in his collection.

**Can Be Shaped**

After years of extensive cultivation and study, it was learned that with great care and patience, the Calabash gourd could be made to grow in any desired shape.

While the gourd is still young, the delicate neck is placed on a flat board in which pegs are set in forming the ultimate shape. Day after day the pegs are moved and reset forcing the necks to grow in the desired shape. Great care and perseverance must be used in the process as the necks, at this early stage, are very fragile and liable to break. In this manner unlimited opportunity is afforded for the making of new shapes and forms.

**Sweet Smoking Pipes**

The Calabash is, by virtue of its large air cooling chamber, the coolest and dryest pipe made. All moisture from the mouth or impurities from the bowl collect in this chamber and never reach the mouth. As Calabash pipes are easily cleaned, this pipe gives a sweet and pure smoke.

The man with the philosophical turn of mind often prefers the Calabash to any other pipe. Many of the most brilliant artists, musicians and authors have been pictured smoking this delightful pipe. As one of America's better known authors recently said, "For a peaceful pipe, a pipe of sweet repose, I'll stick to my Calabash."

—From "Pipe Lore"

## War Held Result of Economic Smashup

**nes Macphail Delcares World Experiences Convulsion Of Dying System**

HAMILTON, Ont.,—War, unrest and depression can be attributed to "the breakdown of an economic system which no longer exists," Miss Agnes Macphail, first woman elected to the Canadian Parliament, told a gathering of women here this week.

The system failed to distribute what the country produced and the world is experiencing "the convulsions of the dying system," she said. A new social order must be built.

Democracy cannot continue under economic autocracy, she said. Apathy and indifference of people to the miseries of others "appalled" her.

"Working for the unfortunate is more Christian than all psalm-singing one can do," she said. "Each of us can be a good neighbor, and if we are not, then we haven't much to boast about."

# News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

### 32 FARM BOYS FORM AGRICULTURE CLUB

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga.,—Under the direction of Robert Macon, teacher of vocational agriculture in the Murden and Springfield high school, 32 boys have organized a new Farmers of America chapter with the following officers:

Herman Hackeney, president; J. T. Chatham, vice president; Carol Chatham, secretary; W. P. Hackeney, treasurer; and Thurm Wilson, reporter.

A requirement of the chapter is that each member carry to completion an approved, supervised project with projects varied to suit the personnel of the chapter.

Two boys are feeding out beef calves and plan to show them and sell them next spring at the best cattle show in Augusta, Ga. Eighteen are raising hogs and 12 are raising poultry. Each of the boys will have a field crop project along with the livestock work.

Miniature license plates that copy the plates issued by any state bave been designed to be carried on automobile key rings.

### NEW AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT BOOK DEALS WITH JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING

By Eddy Gilmore

WASHINGTON, —(AP)—The Agriculture Department today dished out its new yearbook, "Food and Life"—1,165 pages dealing with just about everything from New Engla d baked beans to the feeding problem of goats.

"Goats," it says, "are very fond of browse, though they also relish good grass."

Of beans it has this to say:

"In New England, hot baked beans are often a customary section necessary for Saturday suppers, and cold baked beans for Sunday breakfasts. In the South boiled beans are often a customary second dish for both dinner and supper. In other parts of the country if beans are served for two meals in succession there is likely to be trouble."

Based on the assumption that everyone is interested in eating the new book should sweep the nation and become a best seller along with the Government's other big number, "Diseases of the Horse."

Food is not the only subject of the time.

If you wonder what is the iodine requirement for horses, you can get in a large dose on pages 722 and 723.

I you're puzzled about the calcium requirements for mules, there it is.

If your chickens were picking out one another's feathers, what would you do about it?

The book knows the answer and it tells you concisely: Use ruby-colored window panes or ruby-colored electric bulbs in the chicken houses.

There's philosophy, too, between those 1,165 pages.

"Man," says the book, "likes what he is used to, but he also likes a change."

In another section "Food and Life lists the minerals found in the human body. Did you know that yours contains tin, zinc, nickel, and several others?

But if you like to think that you have a heart of gold, read this:

The presence of gold in the human tissue has not been demonstrated."

However, there is silver—and it's found in the heart.

The book is on sale today at the Government Printing Office for $1.50.

### WRITES HOT REPLY TO DEFENDER OF ALABAMA POLL TAX

To the Editor of LABOR:

H. B. of Dothan, Ala., defends the poll tax in the "Mail Bag" column. He says "it was intended to help keep the white man supreme."

A more undemocratic, un-American thought cannot be expressed in words. We are still living under a form of government where all men are equal before the law. We want this form of government to continue to exist.

I would not object so much to a poll tax if its purpose were to raise revenue, but when its sole purpose is to deprive a very large minority of the constitutional right to vote. I can only listen with disgust to those who try to defend it.

There is only one kind of supremacy which I recognize in man—that of the mind. It makes no difference whether that mind is housed in a black or white body. To me intolerance, hate, bigotry, racial and religious prejudice are the most despicable of human traits. Their possession is a symbol of weakness and inferiority.

New York City. S. Z.

Thankfulness is one of the highest privileges and noblest exercises of grateful hearts.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

### JUST SAW WOOD

By Barton Reese Pogue

Don't blow your horn, or advertise
Your virtues to the world;
Don't put your talents on parade
With banners all unfurled;
If the folks you know don't seem to see
That you are mighty good,
Don't sell 'em "specs" to help their eyes—
Keep mum and just saw wood.

While men a hundred miles from here
Are talking of your worth,
The folks at home may hardly know
That you are on the earth.
But don't enlighten them, my friend,
The way you feel you should.
Although you'd like to prophesy—
Keep mum and just saw wood.

For he who saws is sure to sit
By fires that never dim—
The work he did in those dull years
Will all come back to him.
And when the home folks join the rest,
To praise him for his good,
He'll thank the Lord he kept his peace,
And silently sawed wood.

### NOTHING ELSE BUT

A Texas state liquor agent went out one morning into the woods looking for stills. He was walking along when he came to a Negro making a fire under a still.

The liquor agent asked, "Makin' liquor?" The Negro replied, "Ain't makin' water.'

The liquor agent then asked. "Gonna sell it?' "Ain't gonna give it away," was the reply.

The Negro looked up and seeing who was asking all the dumb questions, said, "Lawdee, are you a state liquor agent?" "Ain't no preacher," replied the agent.

"Gonna take me to jail?" asked the Negro. "Ain't gonna take you to church,' said the agent.

### FARM GROUP WILL AWARD FARM PLAQUE

GREENSBORO, N. C.,—Full information concerning the H. O. Sargent award, to be given to the former student of vocational agriculture with the best record in a farming occupation, was released by S. B. Simmons, national executive secretary of New Farmers of America, last week.

The plaque was presented to the organization at the fifth national convention last August by Mrs. Charles F. Milner a daughter of the late Dr. Sargent. Dr. Sargent was for a number of years, federal agent for agricultural education in the Department of the Interior and assisted in founding the New Farmers of America as well as the Future Farmers of America.

Because requirements had not been made to serve as a basis of award, Lester Albert, Delray Beach, Fla., retiring president, accepted the plaque from Mrs. Milner on behalf of the organization.

The S. O. Sargent plaque is to be presented each year to the candidate who is selected as winner by the three sectional advisors of the organization.

The candidate for the plaque must have been actively engaged in farming on an independent basis for at least three years and not more than 10, presenting evidences of originality in the utilization of the facilities on the farm and in the community, and the development of a live-at-home program.

In addition, he must have had at least four years of organized instruction in all-day, part-time and day unit classes. He is also required to have savings or ownership or equity in land or livestock amounting to $500.

### HAYES RETURNS TO OLD GEORGIA HAUNTS, THRILLS HIS HEARERS

By James E. Barnes.

ROME, Ga.—(SNS)—Returning to his old haunts in northwest Georgia the celebrated Roland Hayes appeared at the City Auditorium Friday in recital. Before many of his childhood friends he brought out in the true form of a master such numbers as "Crucifixion" and "African Chants."

The story of Roland Hayes is like many other success stories in that he came up from a barefoot boy, guiding a bullock-drawn plow on the Georgia farm of his mother, who was widowed and slave-born. He toiled his way to the height of musical fame. While he earned his living and helped to support the rest of his family, he studied voice.

He was a foundry helper in Chattanooga, a waiter, in Louisville, and an office boy in Boston. He gave recitals and lost his money on them, but indomnitably he returned for a hearing before the concert world until he triumphed in recital in Boston's Symphony Hall. From that time on, Roland Hayes has been a living chapter in the musical world.

### NEGROES STAND OUT IN GALA PEANUT FESTIVAL

DOTHAN, Ala.,—(SNS)—Negro participants' stood out with credit and distinctive complimentary notice in the parade here Friday that topped off the three-day celebration of the second annual National Peanut Festival.

Present last year but unable to attend this year on advice of his physician Dr. George Washington Carver, the world's foremost agriculture scientist, marched in portrait executed by John Hall, North Highland High student, and carried as a flat in the columns of the student that honored his name in in a celebration paying homage to the peanut, a plant from which Dr. Carver has extracted 285 useful products.

Clapped onward in an impartial way by the mixed street-standing spectators along the course of the parade, the colored section was in the middle of the parade, the boy scouts and World War veterans in another, neither being on the tail-end.

Froty Four-deep rows of North Highland High students paced to the blaring tunes of their two-year old brass band under the Director Holly Collins with the drum major making a grand display of baton maneuvers. The Boy Scouts, following behind the Negro veterans, glowed in their uniforms. They won first honors last year and the Negro high school took first prize for marching.

Running second to cotton as a cash crop, the peanut 25 years after introduction in the Wire grass section is today a key meal-ticket product. Three states Alabama, Florida, Georgia joined in the earthnut festvities.

God's men are better than the devil's men and they ought to act as though they thought they were.—Beecher.


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## White Woman Tells of Being Raised by Negro

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2 (Special.)—On the witness stand in Prerogative court today, Mrs. Viola Harris Gardner, 41 years old, testified that she was white, but that she had been raised by Negroes as a Negro and always had lived as a Negro.

Mrs. Gardner, now a resident of Baltimore, Md., appeared as her own principal witness in an effort to break the will of Miss Minnie W. Upham. Mrs. Gardner told Vice Chancellor W. Frank Sooey, who was sitting as vice ordinary, that she was the daughter of Miss Upham, who died leaving a $100,000 estate.

Miss Upham's will had a codicil in which she said that she never had a child and expressly disinherited "Viola Harris Gardner or any other persons claiming to be my child."

Mrs. Sarah Hazzard, 74 years old, colored, of Pleasantville, N. J., testified that she had visited the home of Leah Harris within a half hour of the time that Minnie Upham gave birth to her baby and saw Miss Upham's father give money to Mrs. Leah Harris, colored, to take care of the child.

## Negro Preacher's Prayer Hailed as "Classic" by Minister

To the Editor of LABOR:

An eminent and very pious minister of the Gospel recently handed me the following, which is supposed to be a copy of a prayer delivered by a Negro preacher:

"O Lawd, give Thy servant, this mawnin', de eye ob de eagle and de wisdom of de owl;

Connect his soul wid de Gospel-telefoam in the central skies;

'Luminate his brow wid de sun ob de heaven;

Saturate his hant wid love foh de people;

Turpentine his 'magination;

Grease his lips wid possum;

Loosen him wid de sledge hammer of Thy power;

Lectrify his brain wid de 'light'n of Thy Word;

Put 'petual motion in his arms;

Fill him plum full ob de dynamite of glory;

'Noint him all ober wid de kerosene oil ob salvation

And sot him on fire! Amen."

My friend, the minister, said: "I reverence that prayer as a classic." Louisville, Ky. H. P.

From "Labor"

## 100 Cities to Have Food Stamp Scheme

THE stamp plan of disposing of surplus farm commodities, now in operation in five cities, will be extended to 25 cities before Christmas and to 100 by next June.

Milo Perkins, president of the Surplus Commodities Corporation, made that disclosure this week at the Chicago convention of chain store operators.

Under the plan WPA workers are given free a 50 cent blue stamp for every dollar's worth of orange stamps they accept in payment of wages. The blue stamps may be exchanged for foods that are classified as surplus.

## QUINCY HORSE TRAINER, HIT BY RACE CAR, DIES

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 12, (Special)—Quincy's best known horseman, Uncle Ike Taylor, 77 year old Negro, is dead—the victim of his sworn enemy, the automobile. He died in a hospital Oct. 16, of injuries received while crossing the Baldwin park race track when he was struck by a racing car which was being timed preparatory to races to be held later in the day.

Uncle Ike had trained many race horses and was the tutor of scores of riders in this vicinity The son of Virginia slaves, he had spent his life raising and training horses in the south and in Quincy. Members of a riding and driving club by which he had been employed many years will pay tribute to him at the funeral services.

## Hogg's Tales

"ARE you fond of Hogg's tales?" asked a lady of an old farmer the other evening.

"Yes, I like 'em roasted, with salt on 'em," was the response.

"No; but I mean have you read Hogg's tales?

"No; but I mean have you read hogs are all black or white. I don't think there is a red one among them."

* * *

The great duty of God's children is to love one another.—William Ellery Channing.

## Mercy

By Shakespeare

THE quality of mercy is not
Strain'd:
It droppeth as the gentle rain
from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is
twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and
him that takes;
'Tis mightieth in the mightiest:
it becomes
The thorned monarch better than
his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of
temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and
fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred
sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of
kings,
It is an attribute to God Himself;
And earthly power doth then
show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

## Social Security Now Aids 2,212,000 People

MORE than 7,355,000 Americans are now receiving relief in one form or another, it was revealed this week by the Social Security Board.

Of that number, 2,212,000 are being helped by permanent social security legislation, with payments of about $50,000,000 a month. There are now 1,845,000 "senior citizens" on the old age pension roll; 311,000 families, with 748,000 children, are getting monthly checks, as are 68,000 blind persons.

The Census Bureau reports that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Nov. 1 totaled 10,085,260 running bales, exclusive of linters against 10,124,773 last year and 13,160,423 in 1937.

## Recruits Find Soldiers Have Own Language

Not only does the soldier lead an entirely different life from his civilian colleagues, but he virtually speaks a foreign tongue, as the recruits of the 6th corps area are learning. To aid these "Johns," Maj. Leland W. Skaggs, recruiting officer, has composed a glossary of army slang.

"Battin' the breeze," the rookie learns, means holding a longwinded conversation "Cabbage" is American money. A soldier who likes his food is a "chow hound." "Goldfish" are canned salmon, and "circus water" is iced drinks with meals while the army cook is libelously known as a "hash heater" or "slum burner." To get coffee with cream and sugar the recruit says: "Java with sidearms."

He learns that a horse is a "hay burner," while a mule is aptly termed a "jug head." The bugler is a "wind Jammer," the first sergeant is the "top-kick," the second lieutenant a "shavetail," while the commanding officer is known as the "old man." Any soldier is "dogface," an infantryman is a "doughboy," an artilleryman a "red-leg," and a cavalryman a "yellow leg."

## Maj. J. R. Lynch, Grand Old Man of Negroes Dies

Maj. John R. Lynch, the grand old man of Chicago's Negro citizenry, died in his home at 4028 South Parkway. He was 92 years old.

Maj. Lynch was born a slave on a plantation in Louisiana. In the civil war he served as a cook for an Illinois regiment of the Union army. After the war he became a lawyer. In 1869 he was elected to the Mississippi house of representatives and during his second term became the first Negro speaker of the house. He also served in the United States house of representatives from 1873 to 1877. During the Spanish-American war he rose from a captain's to major's rank.

Maj. Lynch is survived by his widow, Cora. Funeral services held in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, 38th street and Wabash avenue. Burial in Arlington National cemetery, Washington, D C.

## The Newly Weds

"I hope they will be happy," people said,
As if contentment was a thing
apart
That sometimes came by chance
to those who wed,
And was not native to the
humble heart;
Each couple is the master of its
fate,
Each holds within its hand the
golden key
That will unlock enchantment's
magic gate
Admitting it to lasting harmony.
True happiness is purchased with
a price.
That man and maid alike must
freely pay;
The currency is willing sacrifice
Which must be coined anew
each passing day;
But those who in their hearts
this treasure store
Will know felicity for evermore.

T. E. B. In Chicago Tribune

## Sure Sign of Plenty

Hostess: "Did you have enough to eat?"

Small Boy: "Yes ma'am. Didn't you see my mother look at me?"


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The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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## SEC'Y WALLACE TALKS TO FARM UNIT AT TUSKEGEE

(Continued from page 1)

growers, whether white or members of the Race, whether tenant or land owner have had a hard time. They have been the victims, he said, of a system which made almost all farming a hazardous and profitless occupation.

A group of college presidents, white and Race state extension leaders and visitors from surrounding states, sat behind the secretary on the platform as Mr. Wallace described some of the methods through which the government had sought to aid the farmers and which had rebounded to the benefit of Race tillers of the soil.

The day was a great one for Tuskegee institute, which was celebrating its annual homecoming and Armistice Day. Secretary Wallace touched upon the latter when he reminded his hearers that "Wars abroad make us all realize what a privilege it is to be an American. Whatever our race or creed, we can be thankful that Europe's conflict has not spread to our shores."

President Patterson presided over the exercises which were held in Logan hall. Response to Secretary Wallace were made by President Benjamin F. Hubert of Georgia State college and Dr. George W. Carver, famed scientist who taught Mr. Wallace botany when the secretary was a lad in Iowa where he was born and where Professor Carver attended school.

The 800 members of the Tuskegee cadet regiment, Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., United States army, P. M. S. and T., under the immediate command of Cadet Lieut. Col. Nelson S. Brooks. passed in review for the secretary, who later saw Tuskegee's football team win over Knoxville college.

## New Stamp to be Dime Denomination

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—(ANP)—The new Booker T. Washington postage stamp will be of the 10-cent variety, it was learned here this week with announcement by Postmaster James A. Farley of the denomination designations for the Famous American series of stamps, to be issued soon by the Post Office department. The Washington stamps will be placed on sale at Tuskegee Institute, founded by the man whom the issue honors.

In making this announcement. the Postmaster General pointed out that the selection of the various denominations which will include a one, two, three, five and ten cent stamp for each of the seven groups of the series was governed by the date of birth of the thirty-five famous Americans who are to be honored in this new series of postage stamps.

In other words, the lowest denomination in each of the seven groups has been assigned to that date of birth precedes that of all others appearing in this particular group, with famous American of the most recent birth being awarded the highest denomination. This chronological birth order has been followed throughout the entire series.

Dr. Washington is the only Negro honored in the Famous American stamp issue.

## Wallace Stirr Urges Third Term for 'F.D.'

### Secretary of Agriculture Stands By Statemena Rebuked By White House

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is still booming President Roosevelt for a third term. He first gave voice to the idea during a speech in San Francisco on Oct. 25. This drew a rebuke from Stephen Early, one of the President's secretaries.

On Wednesday, at Washington the Secretary of Agriculture smilingly declared to newspaper men that he had not changed his mind.

"I have no apologies to make for my statement." he declared. "None has been asked of me."

## EDUCATOR SAYS JEANES PASTORS ARE GREAT NEED IN THE SOUTH

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—Addressing the annual meeting of the department of race relations, Federal Council of Churches at Riverside Church here, Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president Southern Educational Foundation stressed the need for Jeanes preachers in rural districts to serve the Church as effectively as Jeanes teachers serve Education. Dr. Wright said:

"In the same way as there are Jeanes Fund teachers in these rural communities working among all the people there is need or some try-out of the idea of a Jeanes preacher; somebody who has no attachment to any single denomination but who could go around and help all the ministers and all the churches toward a higher standard of leadership and service.

There is a problem in our entire South that calls for a more careful approach and more help such as can be given through church channels than that of those rural ministers. The Negro is jealous of his church; but he needs a trained ministry; he needs material help in improving the church edifice and equipment which will in turn give him a larger return from the spiritual side."

## DALLAS, TEXAS, MOURNS NEGRO VETERAN OF CITY HALL STAFF

Dallas, Tex.—The flag atop of the city hall flew at half staff yesterday for Addison Gaston, 64 years old, a Negro, who served as custodian at the municipal building for 31 years. He managed to stay on despite turnovers in administrations. "I had to pick 'em right at elections," he used to say. He died of appendicitis.

## PEOPLE STARVING IN CHICAGO, IS CHARGE

Chicago—Speaking before the food merchandising committee of the Housewives' League at the City Club yesterday, Lea D. Taylor, head resident of Chicago Commons, declared "that right now in Chicago starvation is digging the path for pneumonia and tuberculosis deaths to come," and added:

"We call ourselves civilized, but while we may be interested in starvation in China we are indifferent to starvation on the West Side in Chicago. They are starving today—call it by no other name."

## BOY TRIES GLOWWORMS

Summoned in Wonford, England for riding a bicyele at night without lights, a cyelist said his lamp was out of order so he tried glowworms to cast the necessary beams. A policeman said he found three glowworms in the lamp, which was giving a "faint glow." The lad was fined.

## IF RETURNS ARE TRUE, KENTUCKY IS SHY ON GOODS

Frankfort, Ky.—Tax assessment returns filed with the Kentucky revenue department show:

Eight counties are without a single chicken.

Two have no horses and 32 have no horse drawn vehicles.

Four have no musical instruments or radios.

Twelve have no jewelry, gold, or silver.

Five have no books and no libraries.

Four have no farm machinery or implements.

Property owners file voluntary assessments returns. The revenue department is skeptical.

## "First Lady" Named By Humanitarians

PHILADELPHIA,—Philadelphia's annual humanitarian awards, totaling $3,000, will be divided this year between Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the Quaker's Service Committee. Mrs. Roosevelt will get $1,000.

Of Mrs. Roosevelt and the Quaker group the awards committee said: "Their yeoman efforts in uplifting and sweetening the lives of humankind through sympathy, understanding and perseverance undoubtetly merit eminent acclaim."

## DOUBLE VALUE FOR HIS MONEY

Sambo spent a large slice of his week's pay for a 30-minute flight in an airplane.

When he got his feet on the ground again, he said to the pilot:

"Ah shuah got mah money's worth on both dem rides."

"What do you mean?" asked the aviator. "You've been up once and had only one ride."

"No suh, boss," protested the passenger. "Ah had two rides—mah fust mah last."

## On the Barrelhead

FARMER—What will it cost me to fix my car?

Garageman—What's the matter with it?

Farmer—I don't know.

Garageman—Forty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents.

* * *

The desert is mute, and dead men tell no tales.—Laboulaye.

* * *

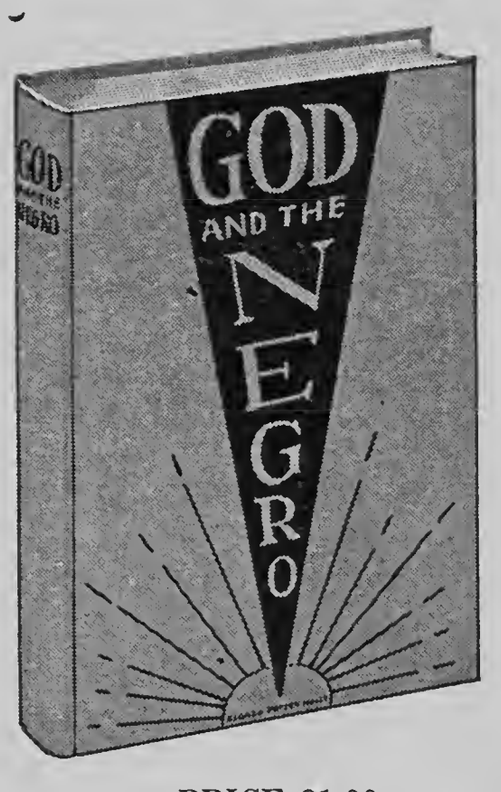
"I SHALL miss you while you are on your hunting trip dear," said the young wife. "And I do the same thing."

Tulare, Calif.—(IP)—A yam that weighed 10 pounds, 11 ounces was grown by Archie Hamilton in a plot at his home in Tulare. The yam proved to be excellent flavor.

## AGED TENNESSEE NEGRO FARM COUPLE, LIVE-AT-HOME CHAMPS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.,—(AP)—An aged Tennessee Negro farm couple who worked their way from share cropper poverty to land ownership—Edd and Alice Hendrix Bolivar, Tenn.—were today 1939 Mid-South live-at-home champions.

They defeated 13,290 other Negro farmers in Tennessee, Arkansas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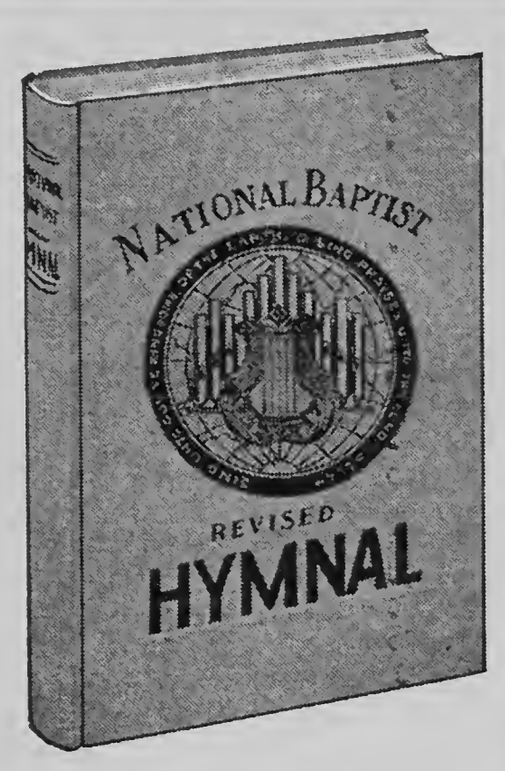


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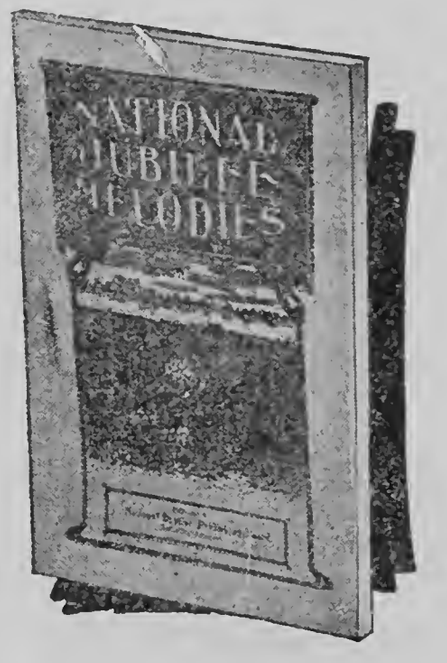


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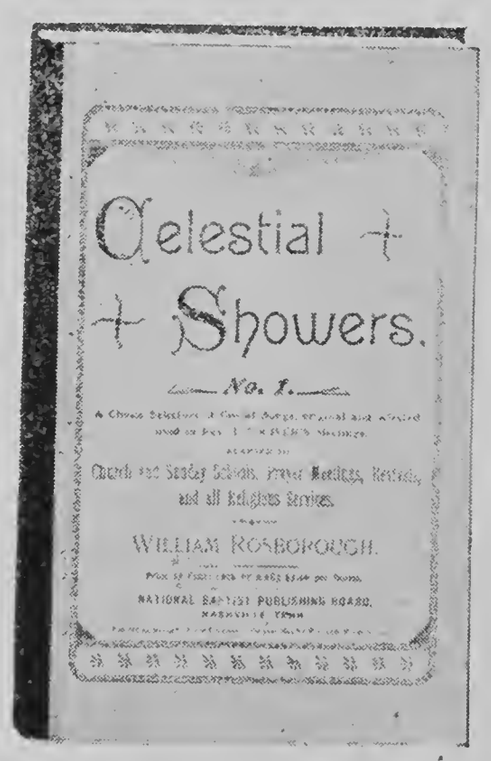


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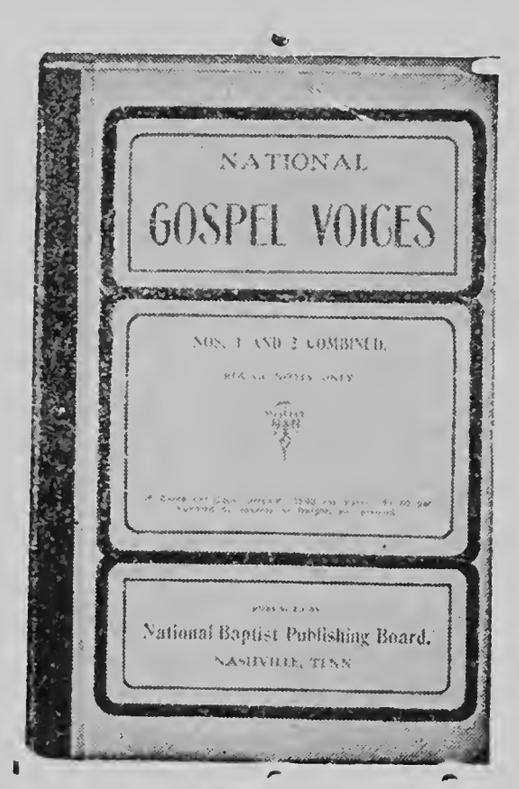


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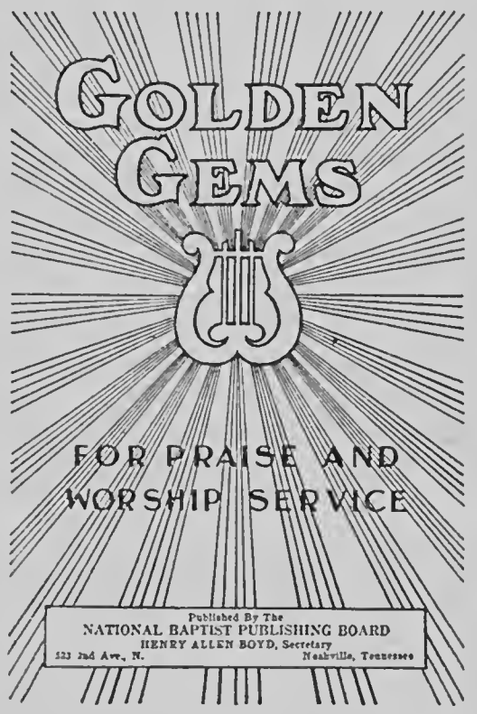


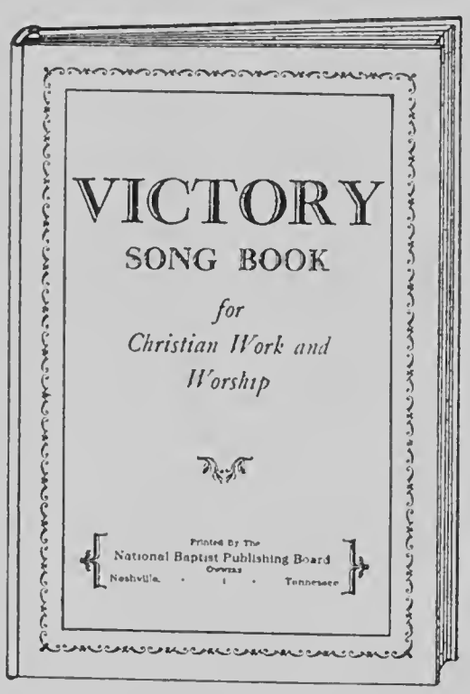


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# ★ Woman's Page ★

## CANDIED APPLES PROVIDE A NOVEL NEW SWEETMEAT

### Two Kinds Of Coating, One With Nuts Or Popcorn

Apple eaters who also enjoy a bit of something sweet now and then are taking their apples on a stick these days. The apples are candy coated.

There are two types of coating suitable for dipping apples—the soft, chewy, caramel coating, or the hard, glazed taffy coating.

Caramel coated apples frequently are dipped in finely chopped nutmeats, and may be dipped in popcorn.

Nutmeats do not stick so easily to the glazed taffy coating, but this coating can be tinted a glorious red that would tempt anybody to defy his dentist.

**Caramel Apples**

1 Cup granulated sugar
1-2 Cup boiling water
1-2 Cup cream
1 Cup brown sugar
2 Tablespoons butter
1 Dozen small, firm apples
1 Dozen wooden skewers

Melt 1-2 cup granulated sugar in a heavy pan over direct heat. Add the boiling water and cook to a smooth sirup. In a separate pan cook the cream, brown sugar, butter and remaining 1-2 cup granulated sugar to the soft ball stage (234-238 degrees). Combine sirups and cook to firm ball stage. (244 to 248 degrees). Cool to lukewarm. Dip each skewered apple into the sirup and twirl until well-coated, then dip in ice water. If desired, dip in chopped nutmeats or popcorn. Place on oiled paper until caramel is well set.

### CINNAMON TAFFY APPLES

2 Cups sugar
1 Cup water
1-2 Cup corn sirup
1 Teaspoon cinnamon flavoring
1 Teaspoon red coloring
1 Dozen small apples
1 Dozen wooden skewers

Boil sugar, water and sirup together to hard crack stage (about 300 degrees). Remove from heat and add cinnamon and red coloring. Cool slightly. Meanwhile force skewer into core of each apple. Dip apples into the heavy sirup, draining well. Then place on buttered baking sheet to cool.

### FLOATING PUDDING

No youngster will ever turn down his noonday quota of milk when it's served in this interesting fashion. Making floating island pudding is easy when made with sweetened condensed milk. Blend 1-2 cup sweetened condensed milk with 1 1-2 cups water in top of double boiler. Add slightly beaten yolks of eggs and cook over hot (not boiling) water until mixture coats a spoon. Stir constanty. Cool and add 1-8 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon flavoring. Make a meringue of 2 egg whites and 4 table spoons sugar for the "island" garnish.

## WINTER CALLS FOR SPECIAL HAND CARE

By Betty Clarke

Now is the time for well groomed women to pay particular attention to their hands.

Here are some ways to keep down Old Man Winter's ravages.

Every time you wash your hands, dry them thoroughly and then rub in a few drops of lotion, using a washing movement and working the lotion above wrists.

Rub a little hand cream or olive oil into your cuticles once or twice a week. Then your cuticle won't be as likely to break.

Use a base under that new nail polish. Leave the half-moon clear, but cover the tips of the nails. When you apply the polish, take off just a little polish at the tips. That will help cut down on chipping.

Don't dig into the half-moon with a steel instrument. New nail forms there and if you should mar it the defect will get larger as the nail grows. Weakened spots are likely to split off at the edge of the nail. "This sort of thing misleads many people into thinking they have brittle nails.

If your nails really are brittle, you should watch your diet, take plenty of exercise and spend more time in the fresh air. It's a good plan to stop wearing polish now and then, too, and buff the nails vigorously instead.

Last, but not least, don't wear gloves that are very thin or very rough. Lots of people think heavy, rough mittens are best in cold weather; softly-lined gloves really would be better.

### UNBAKED FRUIT CAKE

3 Pounds seeded rasins
2 Pounds dates
1-2 Pound candied cherries
1-2 Pound crytallized pine apple
1-4 Pound citron
1-4 Pound candied orange peel
1-4 Pound candied lemon peel
2 Pounds figs
1 2 Cup grape juice
2 Pounds shelled pecans
2 Teaspoons cinnamon
1 Teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 Teaspoon salt
1 Orange, juice and rind
1 Cup sugar.

Chop fruits and nuts and mix with orange and grape juice. Line a crock with brown papers and insert two strips of cloth in crock to facilitate removing and pack very closely. This should stand in a cool place about ten days before cutting.

### A HINT: HOW TO MEASURE LESS THAN ONE CUP OF FAT

Here's a helpful hint for measuring butter, lard, or vegetable shortening when the recipe calls for less than one cup of at; Subtract the amount of fat needed from one cup. Fill cup with that amount of water, then add fat until one cup mark is reached. For instance, if 1-3 cup is desired, fill measuring cup 2-3 full of water. Add fat until water reaches 1 cup mark, and drain water off.

## CRANBERRY SHORTCAKE IS GOOD, TOO; TRY IT!

Who says the shortcake season is over? Strawberries aren't the only berries becoming to a shortcake—and the cranberry season is only beginning. A bit of pineapple and tart apple add to the deliciousness of a cranberry shortcake.

**Cranberry Shortcake**

1 Cup chopped raw cranberries
1 Cup chopped tart apples
1-4 Cup crushed pineapple
1 Cup granulated sugar
1-8 Teaspoon salt
1 Cup cream, whipped

Combine cranberries, apples, pineapple, sugar, and salt, and let stand until sugar is dissolved. Place between layers and on top of hot shortcake. Top with whipped cream.

### TURNIPS IN SWEDISH SAUCE

(Serves Six)

3 Cups cooked sliced turnips
2 Small onion, minced
1 Tablespoons butter
1 Tablespoon flour
1 Cup boiling water
1-4 Cup vinegar
1-2 Teaspoon salt
1-2 Teaspoon sugar
1-8 Teaspoon pepper
2 eggs yolks

Cook onion in butter until tender but not browned. Stir in flour and add water, vinegar, and seasonings. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add to slightly beaten eggs, and cook for two minutes longer. Pour over turnips arranged on serving dish.

### GLAZED PARSNIPS

6 Medium cooked parsnips, sliced lengthwise
3 Tablespoons butter
2 Tablespoons sugar

Drain cooked parsnips; place in heavy skillet with butter and sugar creamed together. Cook gently until glazed, basting occasionally with the butter and sugar sirup.

Wayside weeds are found to be richer in vitamin C content than is spinach.

## SAGE JELLY, COLORED GREEN OR YELLOW, AIDS MEAT DISH

Looking for something different in the way of a meat accompaniment?

Then try sage jelly.

**Sage Jelly**

1 1-4 Cups boiling water
2 Tablespoons sage
1-4 Cup vinegar
3 Cups sugar
Yellow or green vegetable coloring
1-2 bottle fruit pectin

Pour boiling water over sage, cover, and steep for 15 minutes. Strain and measure 1 cup. Add vinegar and sugar and bring to a boil; add coloring to give desired shade. As soon as mixture boils, add fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Bring to full rolling, boil hard for half a minute. Remove from heat, skim, and pour quickly. Paraffin at once.

The name Topaz is misapplied to quartz many times. Topaz is often colorless or pale.


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# Thousands of Acres Represented in The National Federation Convention

**Individuals Who Were In Attendance At The 1939 Session In Jefferson City Were Real Tillers Of The Soil**

Many thousands of acres of land owned by members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers were represented in the last annual convention which just closed in October in Jefferson City, Mo. They held their session at Lincoln University. One person alone, a Mr. Joseph Nunnelly of Blufftown, Mo., reported that he owned 1600 acres and that most of this was in cultivation. He stated to the convention that he is now living on the farm and in the house where he was born, and yet he has passed his seventy-second birthday.

It was inspirational hour when Rev. H. A. Boyd who publishes The Modern Farmer, the official organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, had the real dirt farmers and tillers of the soil, the backbone citizens of America, to stand up, give their name and address, and then tell the delegation present how much they own in actual acreage and how it was under cultivation. Most of them were very modest, and not all present would even accept that invitation, but by persistence and a little persuasion at least half of them did tell. The result was shown as follows:

Mrs. P. O. Wesley, Hayti, Mo.—74 Acres

Mr. C. L. Quinn, Hayti, Mo.—190 Acres

Mr. J. C. Matthews, Catron, Mo.—Owns 410 Acres, rents 320 Acres

Mr. Walter Riley, Tchula, Miss.—120 Acres

Mr. LaGora Sanders, Wright County, Mo.—160 Acres

Rev. W. L. Tate, Bee Lake, Miss.—38 Acres

Mr. Wm. D. Martin, retired farmer—20 Acres

Mr. Damon Gillespie, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—40 Acres

Mr. J. W. Mark, Tylertown, Miss. 116 Acres

Mr. J. E. Bearden, Tylertown, Miss.—40 Acres

Rev. S. D. Woods, Sikestown, Mo.—10 Acres Farm land and 10 City lots

Mr. W. S. Simmons, Catron, Mo.—359 Acres

Mr. J. W. Simmons, Tylertown, Miss.—130 Acres

Mr. Luther Hester, Tchula, Miss.—80 Acres

Mr. A. R. B. Payne, Tchula, Miss.—150 Acres.

Mr. J. B. Raiford, Tylertown, Miss.—200 Acres

Rev. R. C. Dority, Earle, Ark.—65 Acres

Mr. A. J. Jefferson, Tylertown, Miss.—Owns 40 Acres, rents 20 Acres

Mr. Robert M. Varnado, Tylertown, Miss.—12 Acres

Mr. R. F. Allen, Keytesville, Mo.—Owns 80 Acres, rents 100 Acres

Mr. J. E. Clayton, Houston, Texas—200 Acres

Mr. P. A. Hardiman, Bunceton, Mo.—72 Acres

Prof. A. L. Hammons, Jefferson City, Mo.—16¼ Acres, Hog Breeder

Rev. E. G. McEwen, Magnolia, Miss.—65 Acres

Mr. Jos. Washington, Middleton, Tenn.—42 Acres

Mr. N. W. Jones, Tylertown, Miss.—240 Acres

Mr. E. W. Williams, Vaughn, Miss.—Owns 44 Acres, Rents 60 Acres

Mr. Jas. Nunnelly, Bluffton, Mo.—1600 Acres

## Consumers' Bookshelf

THIS PROBLEM OF FOOD, by Jennie I. Rowntree. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 33. 1939, pp. 32, illus. Address: Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. N. Y., 10 cents. A discussion of the importance of careful food selection and the need for a national policy on nutrition. Outlines definite aids which will help consumers select foods to meet adequate dietary requirements. Bibliography.

POULTRY COOKING CHARTS, by U. S. Bureau of Home Economic. A series of eight posters showing how to prepare birds for broiling, frying, roasting, braising, steaming, and stewing. The posters were on display for the first time at the World's Poultry Congress and are now available to the general public. Address: Superintendent of Documents. Washington, D. C., 50 cents.

POULTRY COOKING. 1939, pp. 8. Address: Bureau of Homes Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Free. A leaflet discussing methods of preparing poultry for broiling, frying, roasting, stewing, and steaming. Includes recipes.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED TYPES OF KEROSENE STOVES, by Merna M. Monroe. Bulletin 394. 1939, pp. 433-518, illus. Address: Extension Service, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Single copies free Discusses the procedures and results of tests to determine what standards of performance may be expected from kerosene stoves under various conditions of operation. Outlines certain principles to be followed in the selection and use of oil stoves. Bibliography.

SHRINKAGE AND COOKING TIME OF RIB ROASTS OF BEEF OF DIFFERENT GRADES AS INFLUENCED BY STYLE OF CUTTING AND METHOD OF ROASTING, by Lucy Alexander, U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, and Nancy Clark, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. U. S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 676. 1939, pp. 36. Address: Superintendent of Documents. Washington, D. C., 10 cents. This bulletin presents technical information on the relation of shrinkage and cooking time of meat to the grade, the degree of fatness, the style of cut, whether standing or rolled.

## Gardner Claims a Record With 3 1-2 Pound Radish

Mike Silvasi of 1519 Fred street, Whiting, Ind., claims the Chicagoland radish growing championship. A radish grown in his garden is 19 inches in circumference and weighs 3 1-2 pounds. Each of his radishes averages between 1 1-2 and 2 pounds. Silvasi planted his crop of winter radishes in June and they are ripe now. He doesn't go in for mass production, but he recommends his radishes as being crisp, solid, **tasty and** without pithy centers.

## ANOTHER FIRE AT HOME OF HOWARD UNIV. PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—(ANP)—For the second time within a year President Mordecai W. Johnson and family were routed from their home on Howard University campus by fire last Wednesday night. Firemen reaching the scene found Dr. Johnson busily spraying a fire-extinguisher on blazing rubbish in the basement, and rang in a second alarm when flames were discovered creeping up inside the walls. For a time the 30-year-old structure was threatened with complete destruction.

Only last spring the president's house was found ablaze, before the family had removed back to it following the re-location and renovation incidental to clearing the site of the new library building. Damage was of sufficient extent to require some time for further renovation, during which time Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and their five children found temorary abode in Howard hall where they also had been during the period of removal of the house to its present location.

## Dr. J. E. Walker Sees Value In AAA Program Of U. S.

TAFT, Oklahoma, (ANP)—This all-Negro town was host Tuesday to 600 Negro farmers and agricultural leaders who gathered to hear Washington and state AAA officials discuss details of the Conservation program preparatory to the Southwide vote on marketing quotas which will be held on Dec. 9.

This was the concluding meeting of a series conducted among Negro farmers in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

An important feature of the series was the address in Forrest City Ark., by Dr. J. E. Walker, president Universal Life Insurance company of Memphis and president of the National Negro Business League.

Dr. Walker told the 1,000 farmers assembled in the high school auditorium that the AAA program had been of definite value to Negro business and cited instances showing how policy-holders in the Universal had been able to save their insurance from lapsing through payments made to them by the AAA. In concluding his address, Dr. Walker said "You owe it to yourselves to exercise the right and privilege accorded you under this democratic program to go to the polling places on Dec. 9, and cast your vote on this grave economic question affecting you and the South."

The series of meetings which began on Oct 28 was under the direction of E. A. Miller, director of educational work among Negro farmers and assistant to the director, Southern division AAA, Washington. He was assisted by P. K. Norris, foreign service, U. S. Department of Agriculture who discussed the international situation affecting cotton, and C. F. Clark, agricultural economist of the AAA.

Negro members of AAA staff who were also present on the tour were Mrs. R. R. Moton, James P. Davis and A. L. Holsey.

## Pig Has Two More Legs Than it Can Use, but Does Well

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.,—A pig with six legs is growing up to be an otherwise normal porker on the Fred Megginson farm near here. The extra legs, perfectly formed and appended by nature to the animal's hind legs, are eight inches long and do not touch the ground. The pig is eight weeks old.


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**The SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Commentary FOR 1940**

Once more the National Baptist Sunday School Lesson Commentary is on the market for 1940. The price is $1.00 per copy, postage paid. It contains all the lessons for 1940, with the authorized and revised versions; it has helps for many departments in the Sunday School. It should be in the hands of every pastor, superintendent and teacher. Bible students would do well to get one. It contains the subject and text of all the lessons for 1941.

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**Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE**

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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## STATE AGENT FROM

(Continued from Page 1)

Security Administration, entitled: The Southern Negro on the Farm. "Farming is both a business and a way of life for half of all Negroes in America."

The census of 1930 shows that there were 882,850 Negro farm operators in the United States. These farm operators were operating farms with land and buildings valued at $1,402,945,799. On these farms were implements and machinery valued at $60,327,856.

**Tenant Problems**

Ninety five per cent of all Negro farm operators are in the South and seventy-five percent are tenants. Therefore, with the tenant system being one of the most discussed phases of the nation's economic problems, the Negro farmer is brought directly into the spotlight, whenever the tenant situation is discussed.

Because of the publicity received by this preponderant tenant class of Negro farmer, together with an erroneous notion that intelligence is not necessarily a requisite for anyone engaged in farming it has been observed that there are many people, North and South, who think of Negroes engaged in agriculture as being a down and out group, without a ray of hope striking their economic and social life. Yet, there is a progressive minority group of rural Negroes who are pointing the way to a more satisfying rural life.

A traveler who has never been South of Richmond, Virginia, or a southerner who has failed to be observant, would be surely disappointed if he should expect to see all the Negroes in the South living in dilapidated shanties, with cotton growing up to the door steps, or should expect to see the entire Negro farm family out in the field picking cotton surrounded by abject poverty.

There is a large group of Negroes who own tracts of land and who operate well managed farms. These farms often run into hundreds of acres. On these farm steads are beautiful homes, well furnished, often equipped with many of the modern home conveniences such as electric fixtures, refrigerators, radios, hot and cold water, bath rooms, and in some instances, electric ranges. These farms are inviting, being surrounded with lovely lawns, shrubbery and well planned landscaping.

Out on the farms, in addition to the scientifically balanced cropping system, are to be found pure bred or improved grade livestock, large flocks of pure bred chickens, some times numbering over a thousand to the farm. These same farmers raise hogs to the extent that surplus animals can be sold to nearby markets or even shipped to packing plants in order to have another source of cash income, instead of depending solely on the sale of cotton or tobacco.

Scores of these farmers co-operate with Negro Extension agents in North Carolina and other southern states and are putting into practice recommendations made by the United States Department of Agriculture and cooperating agencies for the improvement of agriculture and rural living.

**More Evidence Of Progress**

Further evidences of the substantial living which these Negro farmers are making may be obtained by visiting the pantry of one of these thrifty Negro farm wives. See there, the stored supplies of canned vegetables, fruits, canned beef, sausage, back bone, and various pork products. These housewives are meeting canning budget requirements according to the need of the size of their families. In these Negro families, where there are from 10 to 17 children the budget calls for over a thousand cans.

While his wife meets the food conservation requirements, the husband is to be found providing for the family and livestock on the farm by growing the amount of potatoes, fresh vegetables, grain, hay and other products as needed.

An increasing number of Negroes in the South realize that their best opportunities are in agriculture. These people, when ever given the opportunity, are earnestly at work to better establish themselves in the rural community life.

Farm tours arranged each summer by Negro county and home agents show almost unbelievable improvements, while thousands of Negro farmers attend state or district meetings to secure first hand information. This shows the Negro farmer is interested in his future status.

It is well to note, also, the attitude of the young Negro as seen in the enrollment of young Negroes in the 4-H Clubs, and the organization of New Farmers of America, both Junior National Farm Organizations.

Such Federal agencies as the Land Grant colleges, private institutions like Hampton and Tuskegee, the Cooperative Extension Service vocational agriculture the Farm Security Administration, and the Negroes' own organization. The National Federation of Colored Farmers that has just closed its tenth annual meeting which was held this year at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, all of these agencies and others are making their contributions to increase the number of this progressive minority group of Negro farmers.

In conclusion, we wish for a broader application of those principles uttered by the great educator and statesman of North Carolina, Governor Charles B. Aycock, who said: "I would have all our people believe in the power to accomplish as much as can be done anywhere on earth by my people. The equal right to every child on earth to have the opportunity to burgeon out all there is within him."

## FIELD OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 1)

production. Consumption in 1938 was 28,455,000 bales, leaving a carry-over starting into the 1939 harvest of 21,913,000 bales.

The United States owns practically half of this—principally owned or controlled by the Government. With an estimated total American cotton supply of 26,051,000 bales this year, Secretary Wallace was required under the law to proclaim a 1940 cotton production quota (by acres). He has done so and has ordered a grower referendum on December 9. The quota for 1940 is a continuation of the one for 1939. Therefore, in any event, whatever reduction in production occurs next year must be the voluntary wish of cotton growers who see an improved opportunity in other crops.

It is the right and privilege of every cotton farmer to vote by secret ballot in this referendum on December 9.

Yours very truly,

Jas. P. Davis.

Head Field Officer.

JPD—s

## "BE THRIFTY"

(Continued from Page 1)

residences owned other than on farm property 669,640 at an estimated value of $900,000,000, church edifices 42,585 at an estimated value of $205,782,628, Building and loan Association assets of $1,865,775. Business enterprises, owned and operated by Negroes, further indicate the progress Negroes are making.

**Lack of Thrift**

"The magnificent showing made by Negroes in the acquisition of property and its management is to be highly commended. In spite of this fact, however much is left to be desired. The lack of thrift on the part of the Negroes, especially in the South, is grounded upon the fact that for some 250 years the Negroes were slaves. Following emancipation they were economically dependent upon white men. In this status they naturally excreised and developed little initiative. They relied upon the white men in all economic matters. As the years have passed, however, many members of the race have overcome this handicap and have developed to a marked degree both initiative and the habit of thrift.

"No man except by a gift has ever acquired anything of material value until he has learned to live within his income. Living within one's income requires a number of practices taken together might be properly called thrift.

"Saving a part of one's income must be consistent, continuous and habitual to be entirely successful. It must be planned. A certain percent of the weekly, monthly or yearly income should be set aside and invested in a definite way. There are a number of agencies available through which one may enforce upon himself the thrift habit and at the same time provide a safe means of accumulating savings. Among these are the usual saving accounts in banks, investment in Building and Loan Association stock, purchasing credit union stock, purchasing life insurance which builds up a reserve, buying a home under a long time amortization plan, such as the Federal Housing Administration offers. Any or all of these may be utilized to accumulate savings.

"The Credit Union Plan is one of the most important means for the accumulation of individual savings, as well as building up of financial resources for the establishment of business activities owned and operated by Negroes. I shall not go into this phase of the discussion further than to say that the penny, nickel and dime savings of a low income group may be utilized to build up financial resources of great magnitude.

**Calls On Ministers**

I attended a conference of ministers recently at which one of the subjects for discussion was how to find employment for young colored people emerging upon the threshold of active life. I had an opportunity to participate briefly in the discussion. My contribution was to the effect that Colored ministers and other leaders should not only attempt to locate jobs for their young people but should encourage through accumulated small savings financial resources sufficient to establish business enterprises and thereby create jobs.

"The accomplishments of the last few years in Nova Scotia through cooperation of such low income groups as fishermen, small farmers and miners provide a dramatic example of what can be done. Small savings by individuals have been pooled and today they run into millions of dollars. These dollars are put to work creating business enterprises to serve the participants both in the matter of creating employment and providing consumer goods at great savings.

"If the Colored race in the United States is to meet its full responsibility as citizens, it must learn to save, accumulate savings and invest them in enterprises that will provide financial resources for the race, employment for its members, and a larger participation in the affairs of the economic and political life of the nation."

## Achievement Week Held By Omegas In Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (ANP)—A special showing at a local theatre of the screen play "Way Down South," written by Langston Hughes and Clarence Muse was a highlight of the National Negro Achievement Week program, Nov. 12 to 18, sponsored here by Upsilon Alpha, youngest chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity. After the film presentation, Raymond G. Robinson, ex-grand basileus, spoke on the life of Hughes, famed poet and author, and an Omega frater.

The week-long celebration began with a public meeting on Nov. 12, with 500 persons present. Speakers included Thomas L. Husselton, executive secretary, Atlantic City chamber of commerce and J. Leroy Jordan, Elizabeth, N. J. On Thursday night, at the local PTA meeting, Nelson H. Nichols, Jr., addressed the group.

The celebration came to a close with two student assembly meetings: one at Indiana Avenue school with Lloyd M. Wright and Milton R. Palmer as speakers, the other at New Jersey Avenue school, James A. Overby and B. Napoleon Gupton, speakers.

Officers of Upsilon Alpha chapter are: Lloyd M. Wright, basileus; James A. Overby, vice basileus; Walter I. Johnson, Jr., Keeper of records and seals; Milton R. Palmer, keeper of finance; B. Napoleon Gupton, keeper of peace; Harry W. Scott, chapter editor and Taymond G. Robinson, chaplain.

## Chicagoans Aim At $1,000 Goal For Red Cross

CHICAGO, Illinois, (ANP)—A group of prominent Chicago women, headed by Mrs. Annie L. Pleasant, chairman, have organized a committee to canvass the Southside in the drive for American Red Cross memberships. They are trying to raise $1,000 by Nov. 30, the date set for close of the campaign. This is the first time in recent years that an organized effort for Red Cross funds has been made in the colored district.

Assisting as co-chairmen are: Dr. Wilehmenia Bowles and Mrs. La Ursa Snelson-Hedrick, who is also committee secretary. Captains of the various teams are: Mesdames Millie Hobson, G. Monroe. A. Blanche Williams, Cora Arnett, Annie E. Oliver, M. E. Bluitt. Emmett Williams, Irene McCoy Gaines, Annie Malone, Pauline J. Lawrence and Dr. Mary F. Waring.

# WHITE BAPTISTS OF S. CAROLINA ALMOST TAKE LIBERAL STAND

### Convention Discusses Justice to Negro But Finally Decides it is a Political Issue

GREENVILLE, South Carolina—(ANP)—Negro baiters and Southern advocates of "white supremacy" were given a decided jolt here last week when the Social Service commission of the 119th annual Baptist Convention, white, submitted a report recommending the granting to Negroes of almost every social, economic and political right they have been fighting for since Reconstruction Days.

The commission urged the Baptist leaders to "seek to accord the Negro his just and legal rights as fast as he is able to assume them," and this recommendation coupled with other equally strong and revolutionary, precipitated a controversy that waged on the floor of the convention and in committee rooms during the entire three-day session.

But when the fireworks had cleared, and the "conservative element" again held sway, the delegates voted to strike out the "controversial section" as being "more political than religious." The section of the Social Service commission report which frankly advocated justice and fair play for Negroes was read by the Rev. W. W. Leathers of Conway, S. C.

The immediate cause of the controversy was the section saying, "Every one agrees that wholesome restrictions should be placed about the ballot but every citizen who is qualified to vote should be permitted to do so. There is good reason to anticipate eventual social upheaval in any commonwealth in which a majority group composing 45 per cent of its population is denied the ballot simply because of its color."

This introduction to the report on the Negro covering over six pages threw the convention into a turmoil. One champion for the adoption of the report said, "To tax the Negro without letting him vote if he is qualified amounts to taxation without representation." Another said: "The South treats the Negro just about as badly as Germany treats the Jews."

Other excerpts: "The Negro has been unjustly discriminated against in our system of public school education. Negroes have not received justice in the provision for their health. . . . It is openly admitted that the Negro cannot obtain justice in our courts."

After deciding that the report was a "political issue" the convention voted to eliminate it. Negroes here declared that for a white Baptist convention to even discuss such matters in an open meeting is a step forward and augurs well for better race relations.

## Missouri Law School Given Bar Approval

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (ANP)—The new Lincoln university law school, opened in September in the old Poro college building, has complied fully with American Bar association requirements and is therefore an accredited institution, it was announced to the Lincoln board of curators last week by Will Shafroth, advisor to the section of the association on legal education and admissions to the bar.

Praising the administration of Dean Louis E. Taylor, Shafroth said he found the library, physical equipment, number of full-time teachers, admission requirements, length of course and number of students "entirely satisfactory" and asserted the institution was not makeshift in any respect.

# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 15, 1939 No. 11.


# Millions of Tons of Sugar Sweeten America's Diet Each Year

## Consumers Guide Points to These Facts

Ring up your grocer some morning and ask him to send you five pounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms, well-mixed, and compounded into something edible and sweet. If he is as smart as you are in remembering your high school chemistry, this won't stump him in the least. Soon will come the delivery boy bearing a bag of sugar.

Give the order to some laboratory chemist, and you might get any one of a hundred different products, all called some kind of sugar, but as different from each other as a file of fingerprints.

Sugars there are a plenty, thanks not only to nature, but also to the ingenuity of the men and women who work with test tubes. Sucrose that comes from cane and beets and from maple sap, everyone knows. Dextrose, from corn starch is becoming increasingly familiar. But other foods can be made to yield their sugars, too. From milk comes lactose. From various types of berries comes mannose. From starchy cereals comes maltose. Scores of other sugars are beguiled from their hiding places by the laboratory G-men—all of them with different chemical make-ups, and different chemical properties.

To the scientist sugar is so many atoms of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen built into a definite structure. Nature takes these atoms, shuffles and re shuffles them, and with the help of sun, wind and rain, makes sugar.

What man has learned to do is not only to extract sugar from the plants where nature has hidden it, but also to improve on nature by increasing the percentage of sugar found in the beet and in other sugar sources. Furthermore, men have learned how to split on sugar into two.

**This they have done, for example, with sucrose.** Sucrose is a sugar with a dual personality. Given the time, the place, and the right conditions, it can be divided into 2 separate and distinct sugars chemically different from each other.

One of the simple sugars that can be derived from sucrose is dextrose. The other is a sugar whose chemical name is levulose, sometimes known as fructose.

Separating this dual personality sugar into its 2 parts is done in the

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## Census Bureau Press Staff Adds Negro Consultant, Stenographer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two colored persons were named to the Washington staff of the Bureau of the Census this week by Roscoe Wright, the Bureau's Chief of Public Relations. They are Edward Lawson, Managing editor of OPPORTUNITY Journal of Negro Life; and Mrs. Lois P. Brock of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Lawson will serve as a consultant on the Census press staff, with Mrs. Brock as his secretarial assistant.

In announcing the appointments, Mr. Wright indicated that a special effort will be made in the 1940 Census to obtain com-

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# *Pres. Leon Harris Addresses Church Group*

## NATION GROWS BIG CROPS

### Chicago Tribune Article Clipped for Information

Higher crop yields in 1939 more than offset a smaller planted acreage of all crop land, causing the year's production to exceed that of the predrouth year of 1923-'32 by about 4 per cent. This was shown yesterday in the final 1939 crop report of the department of agriculture. Total production was about 1 per cent smaller than in 1938.

The report showed crop land harvested this year totaled about 325 million acres, the smallest in almost a quarter of a century, compared with an average of about 354 million acres during the predrouth years.

**Crop Estimates Raised**

The government made upward revisions in its Nov. 1 estimates of the 1939 wheat, corn, flaxseed, and soy bean crops. The soy bean harvest was the largest on record, according to the report, as was the harvest of all types of tobacco.

Altho the corn acreage harvested was the smallest since 1898, production was 2,619,137,000 bushels, the largest with one exception since 1932. The Nov. 1 estimate was 27 million bushels smaller. Last year's revised harvest figure was 2,562,197,000 bushels, and the average crop in the 10 years, 1928-'37, was 2,309,764,000 bushels. The 1937 harvest of 2,651,284,000 bushels was the only one in the last seven years which exceeded the 1939 harvest.

**Hybrid Corn Boosts Yield.**

The department said the yield of corn was 29.5 bushels per acre, the best since 1921. Last year it was 27.8 bushels per acre, and the 10 year average was 23 bushels per acre.

Record yields of about 50 bushels per acre in Illinois and other big commercial states more than offset lower yields elsewhere. Hybrid corn has been planted extensively in the corn belt, and is credited with a large part of the increased yields there.

The final estimate of soy bean production was 87,409,000 bushels, up nearly 8 million bushels from the Nov. 1 estimate and by far the largest crop on record. Last year's revised crop estimate of 62,729,000 bushels held the previous record.

An indication of the rapid growth in importance of soy beans was found in a comparison of the 1939 harvest with the 10 year average crop of only 21,833,000 bushels.

Currently soy beans bring about 18 cents a bushel more than wheat in the Chicago market.

The soy bean yield per acre was 18.2 bushels, compared with last year's 16.8 bushels and the 10 year average of 14.7 bushels per acre.

**Wheat Estimate Raised**

Total wheat production for 1939 was placed at 754,971,000 bushels, up 15,000,000 bushels from the Nov. 1 estimate and slightly above the 10 year average of 752,952,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 931,702,000 bushels.

Winter wheat output was placed at 563,431,000 bushels, and spring wheat output at 191,540,000 bushels.

The largest tobacco crop in history

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*Was Host*

PROF. SHERMAN D. SCRUGGS, President of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., who was host to the National Convention of Colored Farmers held in Jefferson City last October.

**This cut should have appeared in the last issue of The Modern Farmer, but though an oversight on the part of some one, the cut of Mr. Washington was sent in and was used with the name and wording of Prof. Scruggs under it.**

**The Modern Farmer apologizes to Prof. Scruggs for this error, and to the readers for the wording under the wrong cut. It takes pleasure however, in making the correction and in presenting to the readers of the Modern Farmer and of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, the host to the last Convention.**

## THE 1940 CENSUS UNDER WAY

### Provisions to Measure Negro Business Enterprises

Washington, D. C.,—Is Negro business improving, or is it on the decline? How many stores in the United States are Negro-owned? How much money passes over the counters to colored shopkeepers? How many persons are employed by Negro tradesmen, and how much money do they earn?

Answers to these and hundreds of similar questions are expected to be made available as a result of the 1940 Census of Business, which will start on January 2.

This Census, which will precede the larger Population Census by several months, will cover retail and wholesale trade, service businesses construction, and the operation of sales finance companies. Its results will be particularly interesting when compared with figures obtained in previous Business Census enumerations, taken in 1929 and 1935.

In 1929 there were 25,701 retail

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## POOR SOIL MEANS POOR PEOPLE

### Dr. R. M. Evans' Article Administrator AAA

Between two and three million farm families in the United States, live in poverty.

They are lean—these people—not necessarily in body, but in opportunity.

In 1929, according to the census, approximately 1,700,000 farms, or about 30 percent of the total number, had gross annual incomes of less than $600 a year. After deducting the costs of running these farms, the average family probably found itself with less than $300 of net income. That's not very much for a family to get along with for an entire year.

They are poor—in a land of abundance, in a land where at times the abundance is almost wasteful.

Some of them, of course, as in the case among all peoples and in all times, are poor because poverty and dimness and defeat were their inheritance when they were born. But most of these families suffer, not from a heritage of weakness, but from conditions that can be remedied.

They are poor, it may be, because they are trying to farm poor land. Or it may be that their farming practices are bad. They may have worn out the soil, or they may have let erosion eat great washes and gullies into their farms. And, again, they may have asked the land to carry too great a burden of people. as it might under a system of tenancy or sharecropping. And, finally, all of these farm families share with other farmers the hardships attendant upon low income.

The poverty-stricken fringe of our farming population, then, needs opportunity. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program does much to supply the opportunity. Where the soil is depleted of its fertility, the program provides means of building it up with lime, with fertilizers, and most of all, with soil-enriching crops such as the legumes. The soil-improvement work on these farms is closely related to the rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration.

The Department's conservation program provides the means by which erosion may be controlled. It has a definite plan to raise the income of the farmer by making less and less necessary the excess production of farm products which has usually resulted in unprofitably low prices. These objectives in a newer and wiser agriculture are being reached Agreement with these objectives would be futile without having the means to achieve them. The dollar which goes from the AAA to the farmer and ranchman does this work before it can be spent.

There are poor people in the cities too. They have been helped by the free distribution, through relief channels, of surplus farm products. But the basic need of the poor who live in cities, like that of the poverty-stricken farmers, is opportunity. They need and they want work. They

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## "Co-operation Is Good Religion," He Declares

The following address, recently delivered to an Illinois church group by Leon R. Harris, president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, emphasizes the moral values of cooperation. Because so many requested copies of this address, it is printed in full here.

Today, seventy-five yeares after our emancipation from slavery, the Negro group in the United States. is still sojourning among the mire and the muck of things. The largest minority group in the nation, we have the largest percentage of illiteracy, the largest percentage of poverty per capita. In proportion to our percentage of population, we have a smaller number of homeowners than any other group. We have not a single corporate or cooperative enterprise engaged solely in production. Our biggest business is farming, but this business is carried on by individuals, working alone. Next comes our insurance business, which like our banking business, does not produce anything tangible, anything people must buy, use, and wear out. As a group we are just a bunch of individualists. Like all individualists, we are exceedingly skeptical and selfish. We are the most disorganized and the most unorganized group in the nation. We have more leaders than any other group and we have less leadership than any other group.

I am not attempting to paint a dark picture. I am simply stating truths and facts. There is a bright side. We have the greatest athletes in the world. We have the greatest singers in the world. The greatest scientist in the world is a Negro. The greatest specialist on bone fractures in the world is a Negro doctor. But friends, this success which has brought honor and commendation to our race, has been achieved by individuals, often working and struggling alone. In fact, the Negro group seldom discovers how great, how wise, or how good a fellow-race man or race woman may be. But when the white race discovers these rare individuals of our group, then, and only then, do we shout praises for them from our housetops.

In this brief address I am not going to attempt to give the reasons why we are where we are, as a

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## BOOST IN FARM OUTPUT SPURS TREK TO CITIES

### TECHNICAL ADVANCES CUT NEED FOR RURAL LABOR

A bushel of corn or a bushel of potatoes can be produced on American farms with 20 per cent less labor than was required 25 years ago. Oats production necessitates 37 per cent less work than in the early years of the century.

These findings were announced yesterday by Charles E. Miner. Work Projects administrator, at, the conclusion of a four year

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## "Co-operation Is Good

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group. In fact, most of us know why. We have had to contend with race prejudice. Our enemies have placed burdens upon our shoulders and stumbling stones in our pathway. We have been victimized from within the race and from without the race. Our struggles have well nigh exhausted our energy and our patience. Only that rare faith with which we are endowed, a religious faith, a faith in the God of our forefathers, has buoyed our hope, strengthened our will, and enabled us to exist and struggle on. That faith we will keep.

There is a way out of the mire and the muck, but there is only one way out. There must be group action, the group must move forward as one. This means working together. But even working together can get us nowhere unless we have an objective in view, unless we have some purpose to accomplish. Working together without an objectice, we are like a mass of earthworms imprisoned in a post-hole. We struggle, but remain where we are.

Our objective and our purpose should be to work together for good. This method of working together has been defined as cooperation. Today, "COOPERATION," should be the biggest word and the best understood word in the Negro's vocabulary.

Cooperation is not a gospel of ifs-and-ands. Cooperation is the gospel of unselfish service. "If you'll help me, then, I will help you," is not cooperation. Cooperation is, "You help me, I help you," we rise together.

True and honest cooperation has brought salvation to all backward and oppressed groups who have practiced it. It is the most perfect democracy. The cooperative organization begins out among the people, not in the national center. It seeks the good of the neighborhood in which it begins. People who know one another and whose problems are the same, work together for their own interests. It is a union of the people about their own homes, neighbors working together to get the things they want and need. Working together for good.

Where can you find your opportunity, your opportunity to get out of the mire and the muck of things, your opportunity to cooperate with your fellows for the common good? That place is where you are, in your own community.

I have the honor of heading the largest Negro organization in the United States that is founded upon the gospel of cooperation. "Earn more," we demand, and our members plant their crops at a certain time, their livestock is farrowed at a certain time. Crops and livestock are produced together, preserved and marketed together, cooperatively, and they get better prices for their products because their products are uniform, they are graded to comply with marketing rules and regulations, they sell together and they earn more because they work for their own interests, all for one, one for all. They earn more.

"SAVE MORE," we demand, and our members purchase their home supplies and their farm supplies together. They take advantage of wholesale prices. They borrow together and have the advantage of lower interest rates. They save more.

"HAVE MORE," we demand, and our members depend upon their own horse-sense, upon their own ability. They learn independence. They get out of the "GIMME HABIT." They help each other erect their homes, piece their quilts, build their fences They have more because they give to each other, not to the other fellow who wants to live off them. They have more.

"BE MORE," we demand, and our members meet together, discuss their common problems and find the right solution. If the school is bad, they improve it. If the community church is weak, they work together to give it strength and power. If their is a cess-pool of corruption and evil in the community they work together to blot it out. They become better citizens and better Christians because they learn to love each other better. They gain all through cooperation.

Friends, you are part of the group sojourning in the mire and the muck of things. Do you want to get out? Do you want our racial group to get out? Then practice cooperation. Study cooperation. Forget your petty differences and organize a cooperative society. Establish a credit union, which is cooperative banking. Establish a consumers cooperative group and purchase a large percentage of your living necessities through your organization. Stop waste, and carelessness and extravagance. Help your group get rid of the stigma of poverty, of selfishness, of keeping each other down. Work together, and work together for good.

The statement is often made that our group cannot work together, that we cannot cooperate. Every little group of Negroes who have established and erected a church edifice, or, who have built and furnished a parsonage, give the lie to that statement. For if we can build churches we can build factories, we can own farms and marketing centers, we can improve our economic condition if we will. Yes, through cooperation we have erected many churches, we have prepared the way fairly well for the future life. But it is just as needful and just as Christian that we take steps to prepare for the present life, and for the lives of our children.

The first and the most perfect cooperative society was founded by Christ himself. The members were Christ and the twelve disciples. Each had his appointed task and each worked for the good of all. Good cooperation is the best Christianity I know of.

Last night I re-read the Eighth chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans. The leaves are loose in my Bible at this chapter because it has been read so often by myself and the members of my family. One verse from this chapter hangs on the wall of my home, above the radio. From this verse I have chosen the subject of this address. "All things work together for good to them that love God." A mighty statement! A glorious promise! Such a firm conviction emanating from the soul of a man who had tried everything in the pursuit of happiness and then had found that nothing but good would bring happiness.

Cooperation brings happiness because it is good. "All things work together for good." "To them that love God." And friends, love for God is so void, so empty, yes, so impossible, unless the fellowman is included.

You remember the great poem by Leigh Hunt, "Abou Ben Adhem."

Because Abou loved his fellowmen his name led all the rest. Yes, and he who loves his fellowman, who is ready and willing to serve his fellowman, who will work with his fellowman for good, yes his name shall be written on the pages of the Angel's book, recorded in heaven and in the hearts of men.

You may ask, "How may the cooperative movement be started in a community?" Usually it is started by some one individual who has become endowed with the spirit of service. Such an one is often enabled to revolutionize local economic conditions. That spirit, I am certain has entered into the heart of some one person in this audience.

I have said often in this address that we are dwelling amidst the mire and muck of things. Now I want to tell you what the poet has said. He says:

"Within the mire and muck of things.
hTere always, always, something sings."

What is it that sings to us, here where we dwell? Here in the mire and the muck of things? The Spirit of Hope which will not let us become discouraged, the spirit of Faith that bids us press forward, the the spirit of Love, which casteth out all fear.

Let us hear these songs as we ever strive, to work together for good.

## CENSUS BUREAU PRESS STAFF ADDS NEGRO CONSULTANT, STENOGRAPHER

(Continued from page 1)

plete coverage of minority groups within the United States. In some previous Censuses members of such groups were found to be reluctant to give detailed information about themselves. Some feared that the information would be disclosed to the general public, others that is might be used against them in case of a war draft or other general emergeney. Mr Lawson will stress the confidential nature of all Census information, and the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent its misuse. He will also distribute informational material prepared by the Census Bureau to colored persons throughout the conntry.

For two years, before he joined the staff of OPPORTUNITY, Mr. Lawson was employed as a Special Assistant in the Information Service of the Works Progress Administration. Mrs. Broek was formerly employed by the Supreme Camp of The American Woodmen, the largest Negro Fraternal insurance company; and for eighteen months worked in the Denver County Court, Colorado.

## BOOST IN FARM OUTPUT SPURS TREK TO CITIES

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survey by the WPA's national research projeet.

The report attributes to the new technology in agriculture an important influence on the migration from the farm to the city. Tractors and other mechanical equipment, the automobile, and improved farming methods have contributed to lessening the labor required, the investiators found.

### Production Rise Cited

"As use of these methods and aids spread," the report said, "the average workman on the farm was able in 1930 to produce 150 per cent more than he could in 1870. The output per person working on farms increased 37 per cent from 1909 to 1929.

"This increased productivity made it possible for 75 per eent fewer persons to produce an agricultural output 27 per eent greater in 1929 than in 1909.

"Increasing use of the combined harvester-thresher has displaced more than 100,000 of the 200,000 migratory workers who formerly found employment in the wheat belts."

There was a vast migration from the rural districts to the cities during the depression, according to the report. But in the same period, it explained, a horde of city workers migrated to the farms to look for work.

### Farm Exodus Continues

Young men and women continue to leave the farm, says the report Most of the men who migrate to the city are between 20 and 30 years of age. The report observes:

"The nature of the conditions under which these persons connected with agrieulture live and the economie pressure to which they are subjected determine their status as a reserve for industry. Some of them, those who now are growing up in a rural America which has no economie place for them, are for industry a potential reserve.

"Others, those who have made the transition to the cities,, oscillate between employment and unemployment in the urban markets as demand dictates, sometimes returning to the farm between periods of employment. Still a third group, thru continuation of adverse conditions in industry, are stranded on subsistence farms. These groups constitute a substantial proportion of those who now represent our unemployment and relief problems."

# BUSINESS LEAGUE BODY IN MEMPHIS PLANS CONVENTION

## R. E. Clay Of Nashville In Session Of League's Steering Committee

M E M P H I S —(ANP) At Monday's closing 1939 meeting of the Steering Committee of the National Negro Business league, held here in the district office, Universal Life Insurance company, first order of business was selection of dates and the city for the 1940 League convention.

Detroit, Mich., was chosen the convention city and the dates, Aug. 28-30 inclusive. The executive committee meets Aug. 27. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute and chairman of the steering committee, presided at the meeting.

Other committee members present: B. G. Olive, Memphis; Carlton Gaines, Detroit and Joseph Gaddes, New Orleans. National officers attending were: Dr. J. E. Walker president NNBL.; R. E. Clay, general organizer; J. H. Coates, regional vice president; M. S. Stuart, member executive committee; Dr. J. B. Martin, regional vice president and Albon L. Holsey, League secretary.

A recommendation to merge the League's official publication NEGRO BUSINESS and SERVICE magazine, Tuskegee publication devoted to workers in service occupations, was presented by George W. Cox, and approved. An introductory subscription drive, with special rates to accredited League members, was announced under the merger. Present circulation of SERVICE Magazine is near the 10,000 mark. Circulated nationally it is widely read by waiters, railroad men, cooks, domestics, and hotel employes.

Announcement was also made at the steering committee meeting that the Booker T. Washington commemorative postage stamp will be issued on April 7. Dr. Washington was the founder and first president of the National Negro Business league and it is planned to have memorial programs in League cities throughout the nation honoring Dr. Washington on April 7, when the commemorative stamps will be issued by the U. S. Postoffice Department.

## HANGS HEAD FIRST IN WELL TO RESCUE HIS HUNTING DOG

BOONVILLE, Ind.—While hunting yesterday Roscoe Leslie's setter dog fell into an old uncovered well. Leslie's companions held his feet, let him down head first into the well, and he pulled the dog out unharmed.

# MRS. F. P. COOPER, ORIGINAL JUBILEE SINGER, SUCCUMBS

## Alumna of Fisk Had Taught in Memphis Schools 59 Years

M E M P H I S— (ANP)—Mrs. Florence P. Cooper, 83, dean of all Memphis teachers from the standpoint of service, died Thursday at her residence, following an extensive period of illness.

Mrs. Cooper received her education at Spelman seminary, Atlanta, and Fisk University where she was a member of the original Fisk Jubilee singers who were presented to Queen Victoria. She was a teacher in Memphis public schools for 59 years, retiring on a pension in 1934. Hundreds of young men and women will remember her for the good counsel, advice and assistance when they started out to teach.

Aside from her teaching duties, she pioneered in fraternal, civic, and church work, being an organizer of the Eastern Star in Tennessee and founder of the Orphans and Old Ladies home. She was a close friend and adviser to such noted women as Miss Nannie Burroughs, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mrs. Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cooper worked ardently in the church. She was a member of the First Baptist church of Memphis, an outlet of the great Beale Street Baptist church, in which her mother, as a slave, collected more money than any other member toward building of the fine edifice.

During the 54 years that she spent at one school, the last years were spent as assistant principal on retirement.

She was married to Edward Cooper for 63 years, her golden wedding celebration in 1926 being an outstanding social event in the Bluff City.

Surviving the deceased are a husband, Edward Cooper; Mrs. Pearl Hodges Bradley, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Jessie Wilson, New York City, nieces; Mrs. Irene Patton, Chattanooga and Mrs. Jessie Brown, Mrs. Martha James, Omaha, grand nieces; and Robert Hodges, Cleveland; J. Edgar and Arthur Q. Hodges, nephews, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. A. B. Capshaw, Mrs. Loudella Dawkins, Memphis; Mrs. Elmo Capshaw, Chicago, cousins.

## OVER 150 TYPES OF JOBS OPEN TO BOYS IN CCC

More than 150 different types of employment will be available for young men who enter the Civilian Conservation Corps during the January enrollment period, according to Leo M. Lyons, executive secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

Applications for the January enrollment are now being taken by the commission at its certification offices at 1257 North Paulina street

"Each young man who enters the CCC is employed by the federal government and is assigned to some project which is designed to preserve our natural resources. As much of the work on these projects is specialized, he is frequently given vocational training. Thus, through entering the CCC, he may receive training in Diesel engine operation, telephone line construction, surveying, welding, or in some other technical field.

"Even if a young man in the CCC is not assigned to technical work, he may, if he wishes, obtain specialized training."

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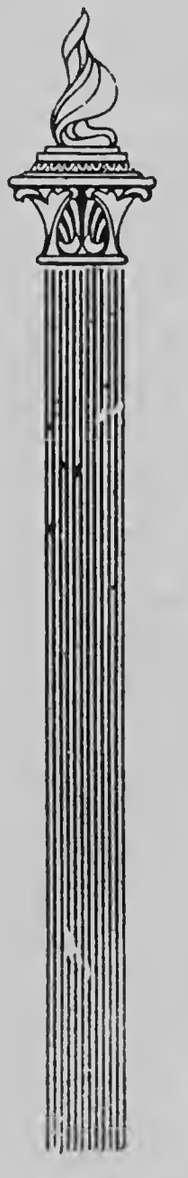
# Oldest Negro Bank In The United States

It Is As Close

*to you as your Post Office*



**Five Dollars will open a savings account in this, the oldest bank of its kind in the world. We pay interest on savings. When you have opened your first account, sending us the money by post office money order or the cash by registered mail, we will forward you a pass book.**

**Do your banking by mail. A dollar saved is a dollar made. Open therefore, a savings account with us.**

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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee.

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**"OUR SLOGAN"**

**STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.**

**OUR PLATFORM**

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

## EDITORIAL

FROM THE BIBLE:

"When they had heard the king, they departed; and lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was." —Matthew 2:9.

### PAGAN PRAYER

**Alice Brown**

You that uphold the world
Uphold me.
You that light the sun,
Make me see,
Bear with me my sorrow:
Help me meet the morrow,
Patiently.

O'er the road we may know not
To end we must fear not,
Guide us, O mighty One!
March with us, heroes!

### WHEN IT COMES,—WHAT?

Prof. John B. Canning of Stanford University, California, says that a migration of Negro workers from Southern cotton fields much more terrible than the migration from the dust bowl, is coming, and he predicts trouble in the areas to which these migrants move. Hostile receptions and exploitation of these migrants will result, he says, unless Congress can be persuaded to adopt preventives.

We believe that what should be done is everything possible to prevent the migration. The cotton belt is not a dust bowl. It is still possible to obtain food and shelter in the cotton belt. Why should thousands be forced to leave a section of the country where they can live and seek subsistence in section, where their labor is neither needed or wanted? Why force them to jump out of the frying pan into the fire?

Yes, this migration should be prevented. It can and must be prevented. These Negro sharecroppers, tenant farmers and farm laborers were born in the South—the South is their home—and home is the best place for them. And their home folks and neighbors, those who know and understand them, are responsible for their welfare.

How can this migration be prevented? First, white Southern planters, who own the most land and the best land in the South should be persuaded to sell some of it. Thousands of big land-owners in the South could sell enough from their holdings to provide farms of from twenty to forty acres for thousands who now need farms and the sellers would still remain big landowners. And they, and their communities would be much better off in the end. The federal and state governments should cooperate and provide a way that would enable these farmers to pay for their farms.

Secondly, state owned land in the South should be sold to these homeless and landless farmers. Much of this land, now lying idle, would support families and return something to the state.

Thirdly, a modern farm should be established and operated as a necessary adjunct to every Southern rural school. These farms would provide some employment for young men and women, and they would encourage many to stick to the farms for their livelihood, who, without such encouragement, might become floaters and migrants.

And last of all, it may be necessary for the federal government, through the Farm Security Administration, to adopt the proposal recently submitted by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and establish some labor camps near industrial centers to absorb some forced into migrancy Such camps, however, should not become permanent fixtures. Their very establishment would proclaim the fact that the South was unable to take care of its own, and as long as they were in existence the progressive South would be ashamed of them, and all true Southerners, white and black, responsible for them, should be ashamed of themselves.

The South can stop this migration if it will. The South should not let down its own citizens.

### FOR JUST HEALTH LEGISLATION

The National Federation of Colored Farmers will join with other national organizations under the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to support the fight to insure equitable distribution of Federal funds in proposed health legislation due to come before Congress in January.

In a letter to Mr. Walter White, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., Leon R. Harris, president of the NFCF writes:

"Our organization will gladly and willingly co-operate with you. We have been especially interested in the proposed national health program, realizing that such a program should be of vital interest to Negro farmers. Our past two annual conventions have adopted resolutions favoring free or very low cost medical service to tenant farmers and sharecroppers."

The bill to provide federal aid to public health as now written contains no safeguards against discriminations. It must be amended to provide these safeguards. As usual, such an amendment will face opposition. Members of the NFCF are urged to support this fight for just federal health legislation.

### CALIFORNIA'S FARM FACTORIES

The time is coming when the farms of the South will compete with California's farm factories for the northern and eastern fruit and vegetable markets. Southern farmers who desire mostly to provide a comfortable living for their families, will find themselves competing against farm industrialists of the Far West who desire mostly to get or stay rich. When the fight starts, it will be a hard one.

Reduction of cotton acreage will compel Southern farmers to produce more vegetables, grain, meat and fruit. The surplus will be marketed and the nearest markets are those now dominated by California producers.

The fight will not be won unless Southern farmers will be fighting will have to fight together. The opposition will be powerful. But the Southern farmers will be fighting together for more than just markets and they will win in the end. They will be fighting for the existence of the American farm,—the family-size farm. They will not be fighting other farmers, but industrialists, who produce only to sell and to profit financially. Let the battle start.

### NO GOVERNMENT LOANS TO "ONE-CROPPERS"

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced that hereafter farmers who will not raise their own garden truck, meat and milk, will not be able to get any loans from the Federal government. The one-croppers, the few who are still with us, will have to seek financial help somewhere else.

This is a good decision the Secretary has made and it will meet the approval of all good citizens. Farmers who are unwilling or too indolent to help themselves progress and prosper deserve no help from the government or from any other source. We hope the ruling will affect the big one-croppers as well as the little one-croppers. Plantation owners who will not give their sharecroppers and tenants opportunity to raise gardens and keep a cow and some chickens, and big tobacco, rice, wheat and sugarcane planters who are virtually one-croppers, should also be penalized.

### A GOOD FARM SERMON

The annual Farmer's Sermon, delivered by the Rev. J. P. Washington, pastor of the Colored Christian Church, of Jefferson City, Mo., at the tenth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to heart it. It was an unusual sermon, one of those heart-to-heart, man-to-man discourses that inspire and bless. "Paul planted; Apolla watered; but God alone giveth the increase." Every farmer who heard it became a more thoughtful farmer, a more hopeful farmer, a better farmer. For despite the fact that we of today know more than our fathers knew, can farm better than our fathers farmed, are receiving help and assistence from the government and from sources that never helped our fathers, we are still dependent on the One who alone can give us success and prosperity.

"God alone giveth the increase." A thought for farmers to always remember.

### YOU AND THE CENSUS

When the census man comes to your home early in the New Year, tell him the truth—all of the truth—and nothing but the truth. The information he wants and what the government wants from you will never be published or made known to anyone who might use it to harm you. What you, and what all the other householders of your Group tell the census man, when it is all classified and figured up, will give our record for the past ten years. On that record we will have to stand during the next ten years. So it is very necessary that we make correct statements.

No one will see the statements you make except employees of the Census Department and these employees have been sworn to secrecy. They are responsible and they know they will be punished severely if they tell anything they may learn while taking the Census.

If we give all the true facts we will know exactly what progress we have made during the past ten years in agriculture, business, education and along all lines. We will know just how many of us are U. S. citizens.

*TO YOU AND YOURS—*
*A MERRY CHRISTMAS—A HAPPY NEW YEAR*

*BETHLEHEM*

*The Wise Men brought rich gifts,*
*Back in the days of old,*
*And laid them at His feet—*
*Myrrh, frankincense and gold;*
*These precious gifts the Wise did bring;*
*Fit tribute to the Baby King.*

*Men of the forceful, conquering Race;*
*Masters of air and land and sea;*
*As did those Wise Men,—seek His face,—*
*And sing this spiritual with me:*
*"Wasn't That A Mighty Day*
*When My Jesus Christ Was Born?—*
*Yes, Lord."*

*The Farmer-Shepherds came,*
*But naught had they to bring,*
*Save snatches of a song*
*They'd heard the angels sing,*
*And faith and love, but we are told,*
*Such gifts are worth much more than gold.*

*O heavy-laden, sun-charred Race,*
*He too has felt your secret pang;*
*As did those Shepherds—seek His face—*
*And sing the song our forbears sang:*
*"Wasn't That A Mighty Day*
*When My Jesus Christ Was Born?—*
*Yes, Lord."*

—L. R. H.

*THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS*
*Leon R. Harris, President*
*P. O. Box 285* *Moline, Illinois*

## PARK MOVES 50-YEAR OLD TREE

A big American elm which has become sort of settled in the 50 years it has stood on the west shore of Burnham park lagoon left its old home today. A squad of park district tree experts moved the tree, 40 feet high and 72 inches around, to the west end of the new park administration building near soldier field. Privately done, it would be a $1,000 job.

## $5 Gold Coin, Minted In 1851, Is Sold for $1,000 at An Auction

New York (Special)—A $5 gold coin minted in California in 1851 by Schultz and Co., was sold for $1,000 today at an auction of United States gold coins. The coin was said to be one of the best of the four or five specimens known of that privately minted type. It was bought by the Stack's coin concern for a client.

# NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. C. F.

## THE CONVENTION THAT MADE GOOD

### Expressions From Friends and Supporters of the N.F.C.F.

"I received this morning through Honorable Jewell Mayes, Commissioner of Agriculture of Missouri, a copy of resolutions adopted by your National Federation. They are so constructive that I sent them over to Secretary Wallace's office.

"We appreciate the strong support of your organization and that of the Negro farm operators in the entire country for our farm program. It was a real privilege to be at your convention and experience the fine spirit that dominated it."

Layfayette Patterson,
Special Assistant to Administrator, AAA, Washington, D. C.

**From Prof. L. B. Cash, President National Ass'n of Teachers of Vocational Agriculture.**

__"I wish to assure you that I voice the sentiment of the Vocational Agriculture staff of the U.S. A., Colored, when I say that we are with you to the end that Negro farmers may share more freely and equitably in the profits from the soil of our great country.

" I read the August copy of the Modern Farmber with great delight. My wife joins me in wishing that you may be permitted to serve your nation and our race in particular, for a long time."

**From Hon. Jewell Mayes, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Missouri:**

"May you continue to march forward to ultimate victory, to that day when all of the 900,00 Negro farm operators in the United States may have a comfortable home and happier surroundings than they have today.

"I have adopted the doctrine of your national convention, which is in keeping with what I have long believed,—namely, that when you solve the economic problem of the colored man and his family that it will be comparatively easy to solve many other problems that have as yet remained unsolved and unsettled.

"I heard more real and original oratory during the two visits I made to your convention than I have heard from anybody in any organization for months and months and months."

**From Hon. Culbert L. Olson, Governor of California:**

"There are a number of colored farmers in various sections of our state but they are not organized. I am heartily in accord with the purposes of your organization, and wish you continued success."

**From Hon. Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator from Kansas:**

"Dear Mr. Harris:

"May I ask you to be good enough to convey my warmest greetings to the tenth annual convention of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. The growing interest of our Negro citizens in agriculture and the constantly increasing number of colored men who are engaging in farming are matters of much satisfaction to me. Through their activities on the farm they are not only improving greatly their own economic situation, but they are making a valuable contribution to the advancement of their racial group and to our citizenship as a whole. Your movement is a fine thing and it is my desire to encourage you in every way I can. I hope you may have a most successful convention and that out of it will come inspiration for the continued development of the splendid program to which you are devoting your energies. Please let me know whenever I can be of service."

**From Amos 'N Andy, Beverly Hills, Calif.**

"As per copy of letter, a pair of registered Hampshire pigs will be delivered on your order. We wish to take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the convention this year will be most successful from both an artistic and educational standpoint.

With kind regards to you and the Federation as a whole."

**From Dr. L. T. Boddie, Forsyth, Georgia:**

"Dr. W. F. Boddie is deeply interested in the deliberations of the convention. The issues involved have engaged his thought and energy over a period of many years. Ill and unable to attend, he greets you and hopes that our discussions ll be marked by candor and courage."

**From Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President Sedalia Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina:**

"I am in hearty accord with the program of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and feel that you are headed in the right direction. The future of the Negro race depends more largely on the industry that you represent than any other. More power and success for the organization."

**From President J. W. Holley, Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Albany, Georgia:**

"I assure you of my deep interest in the Negro farmers of America. You are cordially invited to hold your next meeting here in Albany as a guest of our Institution."

**From Prof. H. D. C. Douglass:**

"I trust that the meeting will be successful. You will have my full cooperation in the future as in the past. Best wishes to the farmers.

**From National Bar Association:**

"The National Bar Association composed of the Negro lawyers of the United States, extends greetings to you. We have always known that organizations such as yours, representing the Negro farmers of the Nation, have, are and will continue to do a good job toward promoting the economic welfare of the Group and making America a better place for all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color. Your Unit represents the biggest business of the race. The changing conditions of the times and the forward movement of the machine age, make it imperative that you keep abreast with these conditions. Your Tenth Annual Convention assures us that you have accepted the challenge and are doing your part."

Sydney R. Redmond, President.
John A. Davis, Regional Director.
George W. Evans, Secretary.

## GREETINGS FROM FRIENDS AND MEMBERS

**From the New Farmers of America, By S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary.**

"I take this opportunity to extend the sincere greetings of the New Farmers of America to our National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

We regret very much that thi. expression of appreciation of the fine work our organization is doing under your leadership is not made in person. We wish to assure you that efforts will be made to have a large number of N. F. A. members present to become better acquainted with the fine movement which is being carried out by the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

It is our sincere hope that a large number of colored farmers throughout the Nation will become identified with your organization.'" '

**From Mr. W. N. Elam, Washington, D. C, Federal Agent for Agr. Education.**

"I wish you and your organization every success. I believe it is rendering an excellent service.

**From D. F. Hall, Vice President, NFCF, State of Alabama.**

"It is greatly to my regret that I will not be able to attend the Convention on account of existing conditions. The farm crops in general throughout this entire section of Alabama have been almost a complete failure. Older farmers say that the most complete failure in many years.

Notwithstanding this, the Butler County Unit of the N. F. C. F. is still on the firing line and we mean to press our claim. We have discovered that if there has ever been a time when the colored farmer of Dixie needed to practice cooperation, that time is now. The government has put a ban on our great king, Cotton, their landlords have withdrawn from them and abandoned the farms. This leaves many sharecroppers and tenant farmers with the bag to hold. We are praying for the continued success of our great organization—the NFCF."

**From B. F. Pierce, President, Progressive Union No. 104, Halcyon Dale, Georgia.**

"We are doing fine at present It took a long time to convince the people they should be members o the Unit. We have got the teachers and the preachers going our way now, and we have a strong Unit.

"We have organized a hog club and plan to purchase some pure brew stock and raise some good hogs and put them out among the members and get our community filled with pure bred hogs. Then we are going to do the same thing with cows. By this time in 1940 we will have something worthwhil looking at.

"My wife has gotten the other women interested in raising chickens and turkeys and we will be or a boom soon.

"I am calling on the members fo their next annual dues. They are trying to get it up. Our Unit ha put new life into our community and I hope by this time anothe year we will be improved in growth and finance."

**From Rev. William Freeman, First Vice President, N. F. C. F., State of Arkansas.**

"As Vice President of the State of Arkansas I will say that you can depend on us as a link in the work. to do all we can do to foster and uplift the standard and principles of our organization. We all must remember that our work is not complete until we have rescued the low income farmer of our Race. May fellowship, love and peace abide with all."

STATE OF MISSOURI

## Department Of Agriculture, Jefferson City

JEWELL MAYES
**Commissioner**

**The Honorable President,**
**National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.,**
**P. O. Box 285**
**Moline, Illinois,**

**Dear Mr. President:**

**This acknowledges and sincerely thanks you for sending me two copies of the Resolutions of your National Convention, held in Jefferson City, October 25-27, 1939.**

**I have sent my spare copy to the Honorable Lafayette Patterson in Washington City, saying to him that I have not seen a more concise or more constructive set of resolutions printed on one page in many a year, and, in fact, I think I never saw a better set of resolutions.**

**Sincerely,**
**(Signed)**

.....
Jewell Mayes, Commissioner

November 20, 1939
JM: R
Enc.
rl

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEORGIA MEMBER

### NFCF Helps Community

The following interesting letter has just been received from Bro. Aaron Grady, member of our Halcyon Dale, Georgia, Progressive Unit No. 104. Writing to Pres. Harris, Bro. Grady Says:

"I received your good letter a few weeke ago and was glad to hear from you. Everything is all right now. The Bank said they would give me more time and would cut my payments down so I could meet them. They have helped everyone who belonged to our Unit. We thank you for what you have done for us. We are glad to have someone we can ask for help who is able to help us. We have gained one hundred per cent since we have been taking your advice. The colored people are all willing to take hold now and put our program over. We want to raise some chickens here (cooperatively) and would like for you to give us some advice as to what way to do. We wish you a Happy NEW YEAR."

## PRIZE PIGS WON BY MISSISSIPPI MEMBER

The Grand Prize of the tenth annual convention of the National Federal of Colored Farmers, a pair of registered Hampshire pigs, donated by those true friends of colored farmers, the famous radio team of Amos 'N Andy, was awarded to J. W. Mark of Sandy Hook, Miss., a member of McGhee Creek-Enterprise Unit No. 101, of Tylertown, Miss. The prize was awarded for best sample of cotton.

Mr. Mark is a charter member of his Unit and serves as its Market Agent. That he is a good, progressive farmer cannot be doubted. His cotton he exhibited, and the fact that his Unit led all others in cooperative efforts last year, is abundant proof.

### Other Prize Winners

Other prize winners include Mr. E. W. Williams, Vaughan, Miss., for sweet potatoes; Mrs. E. W. Williams, for needlework; Mrs. Janie Hester, Tchula, Miss., for woven rugs; Mr. N. W. Jones, Tylertown, Miss., peanuts and sweet potatoes; Mrs. Robert Varnado, quilts and bedspreads; Mrs. James J. Washington, quilts; Mrs. P. O. Wesley, Hayti, Mo., and Mrs. Louise Morrissey, New Madrid, Mo., were awarded prizes for school exhibits of canned articles and domestic arts.

The H. G. Hastings Co., prize, five dollars worth of garden seed donated by the H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga., was awarded to P. A. Hardiman, Bunceton, Mo., for one of the best exhibits of vegetables ever shown at a convention of the NFCF.

# *News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders*

## COOPERATE IN TAKING CENSUS, PRESIDENT OF BUSINESS LEAGUE ADVISES NEGRO TRADESMEN

MEMPHIS, Tennessee,—The vital importance, socially and economically, of obtaining a new and up-to-date measurement of the extent and importance of the distribution industries was emphasized in an appeal issued this week by Dr. J. E. Walker, President of the National Negro Business League and of the Universal Life Insurance Company. Dr .Walker called upon all Negro wholesalers, retailers and other service groups to cooperate with the Business Census beginning January 2.

"The Census Bureau has made three surveys of the trade volume of business, in 1929, 1933, and 1935," Dr. Walker said. "The showing that our wholesalers, retailers and other distribution units make in the 1940 Census will afford an interesting and valuable basis for comparison to measure the growth of our distribution and service businesses.

'The 1940 Business Census will include a survey of approximately three million firms in the United States engaged in the distribution of goods and services. The 1935 Census of Business indicated that there were more than 23,000 Negro-owned and operated retail stores which made annual sales of nearly fifty million dollars and employed more than 12,000 full-time and part-time employees who received in wages over five million dollars. Negro service businesses, such as hotels, theaters, laundries, and banks, employed an additional 14,000 wage earners and distributed nearly six million dollars in wage payments.

It is important said Dr. Walker, "that every colored wholesaler, retailer and service establishment proprietor realize that the Negro's commercial importanee will be measured by the showing we make in the forthcoming census and it is, therefore, to our self-interest to cooperate fully with the Census enumerators who start work January 2."

Dr. Walker emphasized the assurance of the Census Bureau, that none of the figures of individual employers on volume, payroll and employment could be made use of, under the law, for any other purposes than a statistical measurement of sectional and national business. Each business man's figures are combined with others in such a way that confidential facts are never disclosed.

## FARMERS LEARN SELF AID FROM WPA TEACHERS

**Arkansas Administration Proves Boon to Share Croppers of State**

Little Rock, Ark—Under the supervision of McClinton Nunn, benefits of the Work Projects Administration are reaching the tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the plantation regions of this state, bringing aid that is both educational and practical to many Race families.

Operating under the Division of Professional and Service projects, 20 highly qualified Race teachers, both men and women, are teaching these agricultural workers to improve their own conditions as far as possible.

The teachers under Mr. Nunn's supervision teach such practical lessons as better health, thrift, citizenship, gardening, food values sanitation and a higher family morale among their pupils.

Meanwhile the campaign to reduce illiteracy among citizens of both races remains an important part of the WPA Education program.

In cooperation with various federal, state and county agencies, the teachers have conducted clinics for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis and for immunization against smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria. Operations for such treatment were not readily available to members of the Race of the state until the WPA started its adult education classes.

Enrollees in these classes have been taught to construct sanitary privies to replace old outhouses, which were chiefly responsible for typhoid epidemics among the population and to make screens for their doors and windows as an aid to the prevention of diseases carried by flies and mosquitoes.

Instruction has been given in simple handicraft work such as the making and mending of brooms, the making and repairing of chairs and various other household dand kitchen utensils. They also are taught thrift in homemaking through renovating garments and weaving rugs and other articles from discarded scraps.

Heretofore the leaders of these people have been woefully empty during the winter months but thanks to WPA teachers, canning has been extensively taught and as a result, plentiful supplies of canned fruits, vegetables and meats are on hand for the coming months.

Such canning activities have assured these families a better-balanced diet than they have ever known before.

Mr. Nunn, under whose handling the program is bringing such beneficial results, was born in a rural community in St. Francis county, Ark. He attended the rural schools in that county and completed his college work at Arkansas Baptist college in Little Rock. Following that, he attended Temple university, Philadelphia, specializing in mathematics.

For the past three summers Mr. Nunn has attended Fisk university Nashville, Tenn., specializing in rural school supervision, rural sociology and science.

### FAMILY AFFAIR?

He: If I kiss you, will you call your mother?

She: What do you want to do—kiss the whole family?

You won't hurt a smile by cracking one.

## NATIONAL BAR ANNOUNCES

### Seeks to Increase Race Representation on All Juries

ST. LOUIS, Mo.,—Atty. S. R. Redmond, president of the National Bar association announced the following program of 10 objectives which the association plans to accomplish during the year ending August 4, 1940.

1. To obtain increased representation for Negro lawyers on the state and federal judiciary and on the legal staffs of federal, state, county and city prosecutors to insure the impartial administration of the criminal law

2. To obtain an increased number of appointments of Negro lawyers by the courts as receivers, administrators, attorneys for the officers, guardians ad-litem, and assignment of counsel to represent indigent defendants in criminal cases.

3. To obtain increased race representatiion on all juries.

4. To wage a vigorous campaign in every community for equal educational opportunities for Negroes from the grammar school to the highest level.

5. To put forth the united strength of the National Bar association, and through its agency the strength of the entire Race to fight for the passage of the anti-lynching bill.

6. Publication of a law journal

7. Closer cooperation between the National Bar association and organizations whose objective is to promote the welfare of the group.

8. Unrelentless fight against discrimination in public places and with public funds.

9. Abolition of discrimination by all federal agencies.

10. Establishment of local free legal aid bureaus to assist those without funds.

Attorney Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., was appointed editor-in-chief of the journal.

The following regional directors were appointed: Irwin T. Dorten Boston, Mass.; William T. Garvin New York City; Maceo W. Hubbard, Elizabeth, N. J.; Daniel W. W. Ambrose, Charleston, W. Va.; F. W. Williams, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Austin T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Louisville, Ky; Henry J. Richardson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Roy E Hughes, Columbus, Ohio. Euelid L. Taylor and Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago; John A. Davis St. Louis, Mo.; Harold W. Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; S. D. McGill, Jacksonville, Fla.; Primus C. Wade, Tulsa, Okla.; A. B. Latting, Memphis, Tenn.; Ray L. Williams, Omaha, Neb.; Walter A. Gordon, Los Angeles, Cal.; Thurman L. Dodson, Washington, D. C

### ANY OLD NUMBER

"Johnnie what did you have for breakfast?"

"Teacher, I et six eggs."

"Why, Johnnie! You should say 'ate,'"

"Well, maybe it was 'eight' that I et."—Exchange.

## ONION GROWERS REJECT FEDERAL MARKETING PLAN

Washington, D. C. (AP)—The agriculture department announced today commercial growers in 34 major onion-producing counties of Idaho and Oregon rejected a proposed federal marketing program at their recent referendum.

The department said only 23 to 90 growers who voted in the referendum favored the federal plan. The 90 represented approximately 48 per cent of the total production in the area, the department estimated. The favorable vote of two-thirds of those participating was required.

Under the proposed program, inter-state shipments of onions could be limited according to varieties, grades and sizes when marketing conditions warranted.

## Janitor Confesses He Slew White Man About Colored Girl

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—(ANP)—Bloodstains noticed on a suspect's clothing by an alert detective while questioning him, led to the solving this week of a murder which police had termed a "gangster" slaying Major Greenfield, 34 year old apartment house superintendent, made a full confession to police after being confronted with evidence found near his basement apartment.

The slain man was Vincent Cangro, white, 45, ex-convict and policy runner whose record dated back to 1917. Greenfield told police that he killed the ex-con after they had quarrelled over a colored girl who was in his apartment.

According to the confession, the slayer told how he killed the white man and then wheeled his body through the streets in a baby carriage, to the vacant lot where the body was discovered by a passer-by.

The Bronx Gardens section of New York was busy with last minute shoppers at the peak of the Saturday night's rush, as Greenfield trundled his gruesome load past crowded stores, illuminated Christmas trees and radios from which came strains of Christmas carols. Greenfield wheeled the body for more than five blocks, but the body was so folded up and covered with blankets that no pedestrian could possibly tell what the carriage contained.

On reaching the vacant lot, Greenfield dumped the body and then hid the carraige in another lot nearby Detectives recovered the carriage later.

The jaintor stated in his confession that a colored girl whom he knew only as Annabelle, and whose address he did not know, visited him Saturday night. Cangro, with whom he was well acquainted dropped in on Greenfield later in the evening. While there, the white man got into an argument with the girl over some money and struck her in the face. The janitor then hit the man over the head with a claw hammer.

To make sure of his death, he then placed a sash cord around his neck and drew it tight. Police are seeking the girl but to date have not located her.

The slain man's body was found through the barking of a small terrier who was being exercised in the neighborhood. His master investigating the commotion raised by the terrier, found the body of the man called the police.

Because the man was a well known policy runner, police at first thought a policy war had brought on the slaying of the white man.

## WPA WORKER WINS NATIONAL FAME AND BETTER JOB

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—(ANP) — Two months ago Harold Richie, of Terre Haute, Ind., was employed as a worker on a WPA Recreation project. Today he has a five-year contract with a private firm on the basis of the abilities he displayed on his WPA job.

When the youth was certified for a WPA job, Indiana WPA officials assigned him to the recreation project in Terre Haute. They were not aware of his remarkable talent when he and other workers on the project began constructing papier-mache figures and other displays for a large parade. The results of Mr. Richie's work were amazing. Aided by a brilliant imagination, the deft hands of the WPA worker created papier-mache figures that thrilled thousands of parade spectators. People along the line of march chuckled with glee when they saw the weird hob-goblins that weaved and bobbed on the parade trucks. They applauded a lifelike elephant and other realistic animals that passed befor them.

Mr. Richie's talent was much in demand for other parades sponsored by the WPA recreation division of Terre Haute. Then one day a representative of the International Float Masters of South Boston, Va., happened to view one of the parades. He recognized unusual talent immediately and inquired as to the modelor responsible for the the spectacular figures on the parade floats.

The result was that Harold Richie received a five-month contract with the South Boston firm.

From Terre Haute Mr. Richie went to Shamokin, Pa., where he helped to model figures for a huge diamond jubilee parade in that city. He built large pre-historic animals, an elephant, and a gigantic gorilla which was paraded in a cage. So successful was the Shamokin parade that the youth was immediately sent to Wilson, N. C. There he created another outstanding float which received praise from expert float makers. His creation was an animated sail fish, driven by a beautiful young woman. The giant fish fluttered his huge sails and was as realistic in papier-mache waves as his ocean brothers in South Sea waters.

Recently, Mr. Richie came back to Terre Haute for a short visit at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Richie. It was learned that his next trip will be to Springfield, R. I., then to Huntsville, Ala., where a cotton and tobacco festival will be held. Then he will journey to Bismark, N. D., and later to Tampa. On New Year's Day his creations were viewed by the thousands of visitors at the Festival of Roses in Pasadena.

## Collector's Specialty Is 4-Leaf Clovers

Wenatchee, Wash. —(UP)—Anybody can get all the four-leaf clovers he needs—or— wants—if he knows where to look, says Avory Brown, who once found 925 of the supposedly rare species in less than eight hours.

In one hour Brown picked 370 four-leaf clovers and nwo has a collection of approximately 6,000. He recently planted a crop of four-leaf clovers and hopes to end once and for all the endless search of others for the assertedly "lucky" symbols.

# *News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders*

## WORKERS MAY OWN HOMES AT $20.90 A MONTH, UNDER NEW PLAN OF FEDERAL HOUSING AGENCY

Uncle Sam's program to enable workers in the low-income groups to become home owners is now in effect. It may turn out to be one of the most popular of "New Deal" innovations, and, if its sponsors' expectations are realized, it should give a tremendous boost to the still lagging construction industry.

Under the plan, as it was explained this week by the Federal Housing Administration, it will be possible for any person with a lot valued at $150 or more to borrow up to $2,500 for the construction of a dwelling. All the cash he needs will be to cover the cost of searching the title of the lot and recording the deed.

The loans will be made by banks and building and loan associations, thousands of which in all parts of the country are cooperating. The F. H. A. gets back of the borrower, indorses his note and guarantees its repayment if the borrower should default.

When a loan is made, the lending agency takes a note which is repayable in 15 years or less, as agreed upon by the borrower and lender. If the amount is $2,500, the monthly payment would be $20.90, which covers principal, interest and charges. At the end of 15 years the note would be canceled and the home owner would have his property clear of debt.

How a worker desiring to take advantage of the plan should proceed was outlined for LABOR by a F. H. A. official.

"The first essential," he said, "is that the would-be borrower has title to a lot. If the bank chooses, it can make a loan covering the cost of the lot and dwelling, but only the cost of construction will be insured.

"The lot owner should go to a bank or building or loan association in his neighborhood and make application for a loan. By application to a regional office of the F. H. A. or to headquarters at Washington, the prospective borrower will be furnished a list of cooperating institutions.

"If the lending institution is satisfied that the applicant is worthy, it will make the loan, and the government will promptly insure its repayment. From that point on the borrower deals entirely with the lender, making such payments as have been agreed upon, running up to not longer than 15 years."

From "LABOR."

## FAMILY TAKES $300 AWARD IN FARM CONTESTS

**Share-Cropper And Wife Crowned 1939 Champs At Memphis Fete**

**By James H. Purdy, Jr.**
**In Chicago Defender**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 15—An aging Tennessee farm couple who have battled their way slowly from sharecropper poverty to the security of land ownership were chosen as the 1939 mid south live-at-home champions at the annual live-at-home rally luncheon held at Manassas high school here, Thursday.

The couple are Edd and Alice Hendrix, of Route 3, Bolivar, Tenn., who own a 314-acre debt-free farmstead in Hardeman county. They received cash prizes totaling $300 and the live-at-home trophy, awarded to the family making the best record during the year in living at home, soil conservation, crop diversification and home improvement. They defeated 13,290 other mid-south Race farmers to win the coveted honor.

A sweepstakes prize of $250 was given by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, while the $50 prize for winning first place in the Tennessee Landowner division was awarded by a local newspaper sponsor of the contest.

Raymond Skinner (white) chairman of the agricultural committee, awarded a silver loving cup to Nute and Tommie Smith, Route 2, Mariana, Ark., who were runners-up in the sweepstakes contest.

Before presentation of the prizes Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of Virginia State college for Negroes, in Petersburg, Va., lauded the sponsor for giving the Southern Race farmer an opportunity and an incentive to improve his economic status. Dr. Gandy urged that more attention be paid to food and feed crops, and less attention devoted to cotton and other cash crops.

Visitors were entertained with a luncheon in the Manassas high school dining room. A total of 450 attended this luncheon although reservations had been made for only 250 guests.

At the afternoon session, county certificates of honor were presented to 98 county winners of the three states by state extension agents, following which Walter Durham, (white) of the sponsoring paper, awarded $600 in cash to state landowners and tenant winners of the three states.

Mr. Durham also presented Shockley and Emma Persons of Hardeman county with extension trophy for producing the sweepstakes champion, and the Brown enrollment trophy for obtaining the largest number of contestants in one county.

Hendrix said: "The contest has caused us to keep a detailed record to see if we are gaining or losing on our farm operations. We have stored 1018 cans of 38 varieties of fruits and vegetables. 50 pounds of dried vegetables and 40 pounds of dried fruit. We have saved 300 bushels of corn, 16 tons of lespedeza hay, five tons of pea hay, two tons of soy bean hay, and 1500 bundles of fodder. We are well fixed for the winter by following the live-at-home plan."

Although Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix, ages 56 and 51 respectively, have no children of their own, they have adopted 10 orphans and given them educations, three of whom have received college educations.

Others receiving praise in this rally were Dock Netterville, Route 1, Wilson, Ark.; Henry Ivie, Route 2, Trenton; Sam Cook, Route 4, Magnolia; Miss and T. K. Welbourn, Route 2, Charleston, Miss.

## FOR COTTON QUOTAS IN 1940

Unofficial returns from the cotton marketing quota referendum held December 9 show that 91.2 per cent of the producers favor marketing quotas for the 1940 cotton crop. Present returns show 812,420 votes in favor of marketing quotas and 78,047 against. A favorable vote of two-thirds of the farmers balloting is required to put the marketing quota program into operation. This is the third consecutive year that cotton farmers have approved the marketing quota program.

### BUILDS SOIL THROUGH FEDERAL PROGRAM

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (ANP)—As a result of the Agriculture Conservation program, J. T. Hill, Negro farmer of Chidester, Ouachita county, says he has learned a lesson in the conservation and building of soil.

Prior to 1936, he told Price J. Young, county agent, he had practiced very few soil building practices. He averaged planting only 8 or 10 acres of cowpeas and made no provision for any meadow or pasture to provide grazing and hay for winter feeding.

Since the program came into effect, however, he has interplanted all of his corn with peas and, in addition, increased his acreage of peas alone to 23.4 in 1939. Some of this acreage was to be turned under and about 10 acres cut for hay. He also has 17 1-2 acres seeded to lespedeza is by far the best hay he can secure.

Hill's soil-building allowance for 1939 was $44.80, but his soil-building practices would be equivalent to $72.45. The greatest value he has received, he told the county agent, is in the benefits to his soil, not in the small amount from the government.

## U. S. HEALTH PROGRAM MAPPED BY COMMITTEE

Washington (AP)—Modification of a proposed national health program to meet immediate needs without too great an expense was considered by President Roosevelt's committee on health and welfare, meeting here.

Miss Josephine Roche, formerly assistant secretary of the committee, said it would report to the President "some time soon."

The health program as embodied in a pending bill by Senator Wagner (Dem. N. Y.) would appropriate funds on a matching basis with the states to extend public health services, build hospitals, provide free medical care for the needy, foster research, aid medical students and promote material and child welfare.

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## HAILS 4-H YOUTHS AS PIONEERS OF A NEW FRONTIER

**Thomas Wilson Tells Them of Opportunities**

**By Marcia Winn**
**In Chicago Tribune**

The 4-H club boys and girls of North America were hailed yesterday as the modern pioneers. Not as pioneers in scientific husbandry, altho they are that, but as pioneers in a friendship which some day may solve the turbulence of the world.

The man who gave them this title is Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Wilson & Co., chairman of the national committee on boys and girls club work, a man who spends thousands of dollars each year on the 4-H members he first began to help in 1917.

**Gives 22d Annual Party**

Wilson spoke in the Medinah temple yesterday at his 22d annual 4-H party, a lavish affair for the outstanding boys and girls from the farms of North America, who are holding their annual conclave in connection with the 40th annual International Live Stock exposition in the International amphitheater.

Fifteen hundred boys and girls from 46 states—only California and Vermont were absent—and Canada attended. Each was there as a reward for specific attainment. Here a bashful, soft voiced boy from Georgia had won his state dairy contest. Here a pretty little girl from Connecticut, wearing short socks, had won her state gardening contest. Here a boy from Wisconsin, a bright red scarf around his neck, a green and white 4-H cap on his head, had won his state health contest.

Over on one side, in trim green and white uniforms, yellow sunflowers on their chests, sat the Kansas 4-H band. In a front row, jumping to their feet as the organist rolled out, "My Old Kentucky Home," was the delegation from Kentucky. Far in the balcony, screaming out the strains of "That's Where the Tall Corn Grows," was a husky group from Iowa.

**Head, Heart, Hand, Health**

On the stage the meat producing winner of Canada sat, a tall, shy boy. Near by sat an Indiana boy who made $4,968 from his 4-H meat projects and $14,273 from his other 4-H projects. To all of these, bound together by their 4-H slogan of "Head, heart, hand, and health," Mr. Wilson, their benefactor for two decades, spoke.

"To frequently," he began, "we hear it said that the last frontier in America is gone, that there no longer is any place for the pioneer spirit. But you who crave the adventure and excitement of pioneers still can find it open to you in all phases of modern life.

"America still needs pioneers to adjust science to the art of farming, and the world needs pioneers in the field of human relationships.

**World Torn by Hate.**

"With the approach of Christmas we are doubly conscious of this latter need. Instead of peace and good will, the world is torn by hate. Our way, the 4-H way, is the way of friendliness in its largest sense, the value of it learned in all the 4-H community and national projects.

"We must not wait for others to show friendliness first; rather, we should assume a kinder attitude toward persons in our community and then extend that toward America and the world.

"Working thus, these strata of friendship, when there are enough of them, shall weave a pattern of happiness for the world.

"You are the modern pioneers! A million and a quarter of you, convinced of the power of tolerance, can lay the foundations of a new world order."

### WISE GUY EH?

Teacher: "What inspired the pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?"

Pupil: "Well maybe they didn't want to wait thirty years for a train."

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# GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE 1940 DECENNIAL CENSUS WHAT IS TO BE ENUMERATED

Approximately 132,000,000 people (Population census)

33,000,000 dwelling units (Housing census).

3,000,000 business concerns (Census of Business).

170,000 manufacturing establishments (Census of Manufactures).

7,000,000 farms (Farm census).

Approximately 12,000 mines and quarries (Mines and Quarries census).

**Dates of Beginning**

Censuses of Business and Manufacturing and Mines and Quarries will start January 2, 1940, and will require about six months for taking.

Censuses of Population, Agriculture, and Housing will start April 1, 1940, and will be completed in approximately one month.

**Field Personnel Required**

The working unit in the vast task of census-taking will be the Census District. There will be about 560 of these Census Districts, corresponding generally to Congressional districts except where the most efficient administration requires variance. A District Supervisor will be in charge of each Census District. He will open a local office late in December, 1939 or early in January, 1940, and employ the necessary staff to take the census in his district.

To train the 560 District Supervisors in census-taking and census procedure, a picked group of more than 100 men from all parts of the country is now being given a special course of instruction in Washington. Those who pass the examination will be sent out as Area Managers to the 103 Census Areas, each to direct the training of from five to seven District Supervisors and to act as regional manager between them and the Census Bureau in Washington.

The 560 districts have been broken into enumeration districts of which there will be 143,000. Generally speaking, there will be one enumerator in each of these districts, but in certain regions one enumerator will cover more than one district. Therefore, about 121,000 enumerators will be used for the Population and Farm Census. These enumerators, as well as clerks, stenographers, interpreters and other field workers, will not be selected until 1940. They will be selected locally. Applicants should NOT write to Washington They should await the opening of local offices, which will be announced in the local newspapers, and then apply to the local office for application blanks and general information concerning rates of pay, length of time the jobs will last, etc. Civil Service status is not required for census work in the field (outside Washington). Tests will be given in the local offices, however, to determine the qualifications of applicants.

Men and women will be eligible for census work on equal terms. War veterans or their widows are given prefcrence when equally well qualified with others.

Census workers will be required to devote full time to census work, and will be subject to the Hatch Act specifically forbidding Federal employees from taking any active part in political management or in political campaigns during the entire period of their employment by the Census Bureau.

**What New Material Will be Asked For in 1940**

Earlier censuses have concerned themselves principally with measuring quantitatively the expansion of the country in population, territory and resources. Now, with increasing evidences of national maturity, with area static, and with population increases slowed down, Census officials feel that the 1940 Census should include the gathering of information which would throw light on internal social and economic problems.

The population schedule for 1940 will, therefore, concern itself with working status, hours worked, unemployment and usual occupations. It will for the first time seek information on the amount of wages or salary for the past 12 months. It will concern itself with migration, requiring an indication of where the respendents lived five years ago. It will attempt to measure the degree of education and find out the highest school or college grade completed. The question on illiteracy will be eliminated because illiteracy in the United States has become almost a negative quantity except among the aged.

The approximately 20 questions to be included in the housing schedule will concern themselves with the type and age of structure; the number of rooms; conveniences in the home; if a radio is owned; mortgage status and home finance; owner's estimate of valuation; and estimated rental value.

The great change that has occurred in agriculture in the last decade will be recorded by the Farm Census of 1940. In addition to the important shifts of the various crops and classes of livestock, much information will be obtained about part-time farmers — suburbanites whose principal occupation is away from the farm. A segregation of the kinds of farm labor will show family labor, regular hired hands, day laborers, and piece workers separately. An approximation of farm income above or below the average will be possible from farm sales figures. These will also show the principal ource of income, that from crops, ivestock, poultry, etc.

New crops will be given special attention and more complete reports for minor crops will be made possible by the division of the United States nto nine regions.

The schedule will seek additional information on the mechanization of farms and the separation of commercial farm products from general farm products. Fur farms will be included for the first time.

**Miscellaneous Information**

If the enumerators travel 200 miles each to get statistics on 132,000,000 people, distributed at the rate of approximately 42 per square mile in the 3,026,789 square miles of continental United States, they will have to travel the equivalent of nearly 1000 times around the world at the equator.

If the enumerators ask 200 questions to get all of the required information regarding every member of 33,000,000 families, they will have to ask over seven billion questions.

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The first census of the United States was taken in 1790 when the total population of the 17 states was 3,929,214, Virginia was then the most populous state with 747,619. Pennsylvania was second with 434,373. Massachusetts was third with 378,787 and New York was fourth with 341,020. Tennessee got in on the first census with only 35,691 and Kentucky was the next smallest with 73,677.

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The Decennial Census of 1940 will be the Sixteenth. Every decennial census has shown increases ranging from 36.4 percent in the decade from 1800 to 1810, down to 14.9 percent in the decade from 1910 to 1920. The per square mile population in 1799 was 4.5 and in 1930 it was 41.3.

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The 1940 Census will embrace, in addition to continental United States, Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Military and Naval Services abroad, and the Virgin Islands. All of these outlying territories in 1930 had 2,151,023 population.

In 1900 the urban population constituted 40 percent and rural population 60 percent. In 1930, urban population had risen to 56.2 and rural had been reduced to 43.8.

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Places of 8,000 and more population constituted 3.3 percent of the population in 1790 and there were only six such places. In 1930, places of 8,000 inhabitants or more constituted 49.1 percent of the population and there were 1,208 of them.

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The stork flies through Census windows and makes about 6,000 new entries daily and the old gentleman who carries a scythe (who pals around with Taxes) comes every day to erase about 4,000.

### WILD PONIES INTERNED

New Forest, Eng. (UP)—Hundreds of wild ponies which have roamed at will in the New Forest for 800 years have been interned to save their lives during the blackout. Painted white stripes failed to save them from automobiles.

### U. S. OUTPUT OF WINE INCREASES IN YEAR

Washington (AP)—American wine production increased last year, in contrast to a smaller output of hard liquor.

The Treasury reported production of still wines in this country, including material for brandy, increased to 231,959,287 gallons in the fiscal year ended last June 30, compared with 228,726,368 gallons in the previous year.

## Air Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority announced the opening on January 15 of two schools to train Negro air pilots, one in New York and one near Chicago. The school at Harlem airport will be headed by Cornelius R. Coffey while Col. John Robinson, Illinois NYA aviation consultant, will be in charge of the ground school at Glenview, Ill.

## To Probe Ousting

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP)—A complaint, charging that textile mill owners are ousting Negro workers and substituting whites rather than pay Negroes the minimum of thirty-two and one-half cents an hour as required by the Fair Labor Standards Acts, was filed by the local NAACP with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

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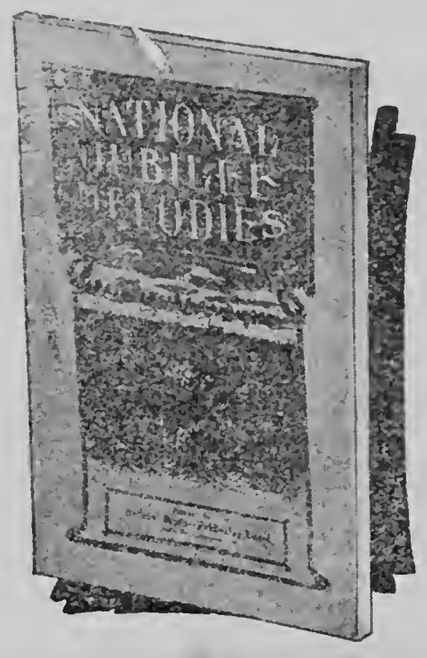


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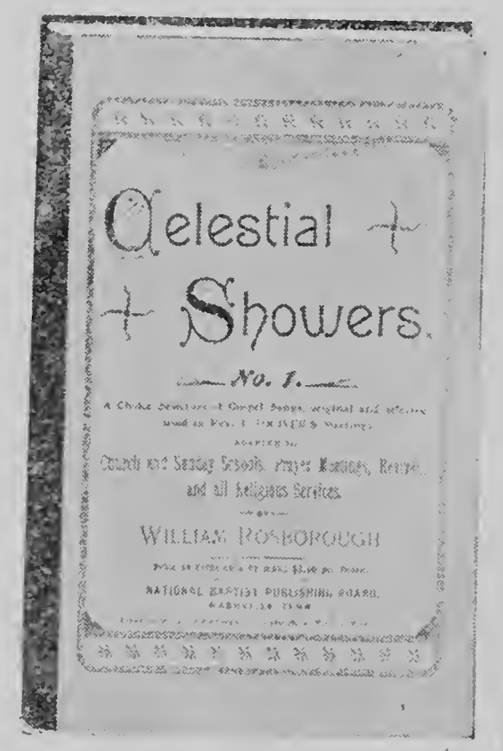


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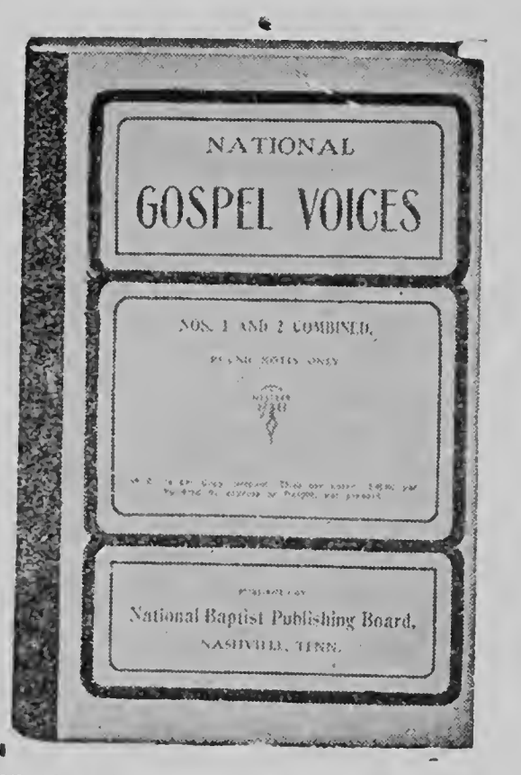


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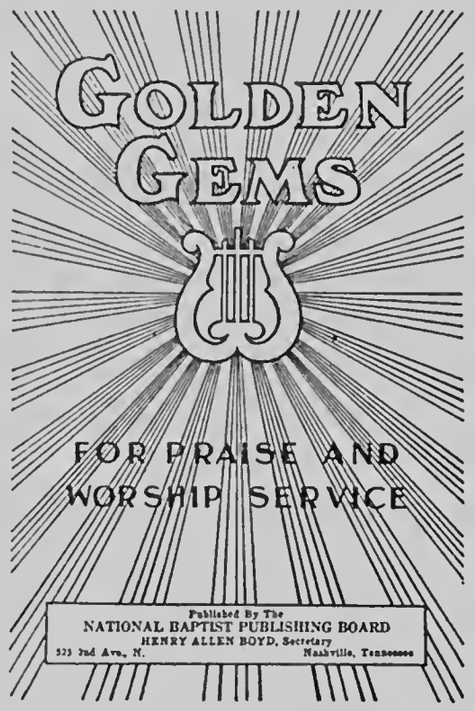


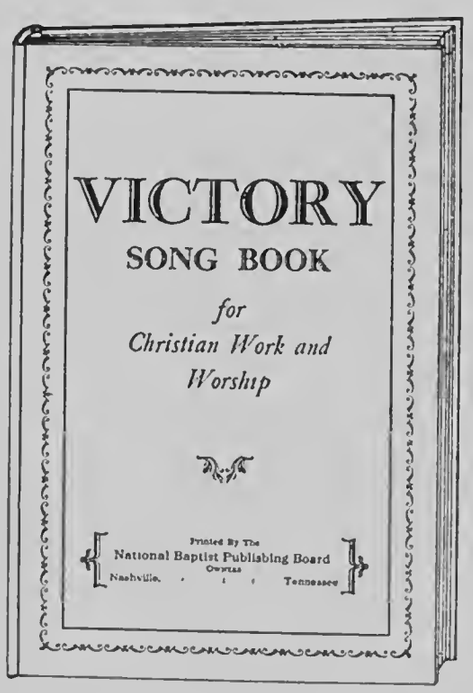


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## National Baptist Publishing Board

**HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary**

**523 Second Avenue, North** **Nashville, Tennessee**

## NOTED HARLEM BUSINESS MAN URGES COOPERATION OF NEGROES WITH BUSINESS CENSUS ENUMERATORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Dr. C. B. Powell, First Vice President of the Victory Life Insurance Company, publisher of the Amsterdam News, President of the Community Personal Finance Corporation, and one of Harlem's foremost business men, pointed out this week that the cooperation of colored tradesmen with the enumerators who will take the 1940 Census of Business will undistorted picture of the place of the Negro in the business world is to be secured.

The Census of Business will begin January 2. It will cover retail, wholesale trade, service businesses and laundries, theatres and other places of amusement, hotels and tourist camps, and construction activities. It will be the first complete survey of its kind made since 1935.

"Negro business men all over schedule blanks for the 1940 Census of Business," Dr. Powell stated. "When completed, this Census will furnish the whole nation with a wealth of information about colored business enterprises that could be obtained in no other way. If the information is incomplete or gives a false picture in any way, Negro business is certain to suffer."

Dr. Powell pointed out that in past Censuses many small tradesmen were reluctant to give correct information about their enterprises, fearing that the facts would be disclosed to creditors, income tax collectors, or the like.

"Congress provides," he said, "that all information given Census enumerator must be kept in strictest confidence. Nothing about an individual business. Its ownership, volume of sales, or number of employees....will be allowed to reach the general public or even another government department. Whatever is finally revealed about Negro business will be released only in broad statistical form. Thus the people of the United States will be provided with a most helpful picture of Negro enterprise as a whole with no embarrassment to any individual through disclosure of his business secrets.

"I cannot too strongly urge complete cooperation of the Negro public with those who will be charged with taking the 1940 Census of Business."

Census blanks will be distributed by enumerators, and each business man will be given ample time to make his report. The field work will be completed within four or five months, during which tabulation will be under way. The basic facts secured will be published in 1940.

### SOUNDS REASONABLE

Teacher: If you had six chicken eggs and six duck eggs, how would you tell them apart?

Student: I'd put them in a bowl of water and see which ones floated.

—Chet Switat.

### WORST JOKE I EVER HEARD

I'm very fond of horseback riding.

Do you ride alone?

No, I take the horse with me.

—Bruno Kuzlik.

## Virginia Union Professor Addresses Civic Group In Motor City

DETROIT, Jan. 4 (ANP)—Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, widely known lecturer and writer, and head of the department of economics and sociology at Richmond's Virginia Union university, was the Emancipation Day speaker here on Jan. 1. He appeared under auspices of the Detroit Civic Association and federated organizations. His subject: "The New Emancipation for the New Slavery."

One of Jupiter's nine moons is about 20,000 miles from the planet and requires two years for one complete revolution.

## AGRICULTURE IN ALABAMA

(Sulligent News)

Seventy-two per cent of Alabama's citizens are dependent to a great extent on agriculture for a livelihood, which is evidence that agriculture needs to be increased and made to come in regularly throughout the year. Progress in certain sections of Alabama has been made in diversified farming.

To offset the losses in such staple crops as cotton and corn due to excessive rains, fruits and vegetables have been produced in some sections which has increased the cash income of the farmers in certain areas.

Several cars of Louisiana Porto Rican seed sweet potatoes have been shipped into Alabama. Alabamians could raise these sweet potatoes as well as Louisianans.

A man, sir, should keep his friendships in constaant repair.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

* * *

### AMBIGUOUS

FROM a church notice-board:

Evening Subject:

"What Is Hell Like?"

Come and Hear Our Organist

## ENROLLMENT UP BY TENTH AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Ala.— (UP)— Student enrollment at Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro college founded by Booker T. Washington, has increased 10 per cent this fall.

The student body now numbers 1,261.

Greatest enrollment increases were in the Schools of Mechanical Industries and Agriculture, which reported approximately 25 per cent increases each.

Other departmental increases were as follows:

Home economics, 12 per cent.

Education, commercial dietetics, nurse training, physical education, business and music, all between 3 and 10 per cent.

## School Board Fires Principal After He Is Arrested

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 4 (ANP)—John P. Greer, principal of the Park City School, last week was dismissed from his position by action of the school board, upheld by city commissioners, because of conviction on a charge of public drunkenness.

Greer, whose dismissal was unanimously approved by the department of education and the city commission, was ousted last year for similar charges but won a reinstatement when his appeal under the teachers' tenure law was upheld by the chancery court.

## SEEKS FARM AID

### Arkansas Senator Advocates Tax to Finance Federal Plan

Washington, (AP)—Setanor Miller (D., Ark.) advocated a tax to finance federal aid to agriculture upon his arrival today for the new session of Congress.

"We've got to pass some legislation to provide money for parity and other producers of cotton and other agricultural products," Miller told an interviewer. I'll be willing to support a processing tax, if that is the best answer, because we can't let the farmers down. I'm going to look into other suggested plans."

Miller added he would support continuation of the reciprocal trade agreements program, but said he favored a change to require senate ratification of any new pacts.

The senator was nursing a bad cold, and spent only a few hours in his office. He expressed belief the session would end by June 1.

### THE MARCH OF THE KINGLY MEN

Written for "Labor" by
ALICE THACHER POST

THOSE men are set a thing to do
For common folks like me and you--
To call each man as king to rule
Over that sovereign state—his soul;
To cast his ballot, speak his mind,
Obey his God, share with his kind,
With all this kingdom consecrate
To a self-governed People's State.

Those men are set to do this thing—
Call every man to be a king.

### HIS GREATEST CONCERN

THE explorer, bowing low, approached the chief of the savages. "I come to you from beyond the sunset," the white man began intoning, "from the Great White King——"

"Tell me," interrupted the chief, "Why don't you guys do something about the lousy radio programs you send over here?"

* * *

We love peace but not peace at any price. Chains are worse than bayonets.—Douglas Jerrold.


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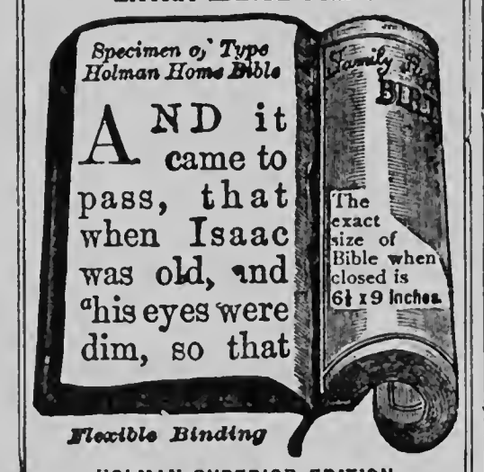


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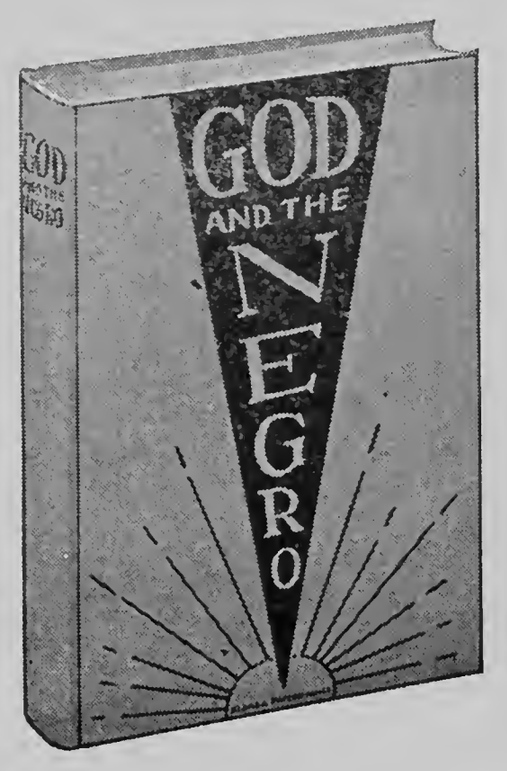


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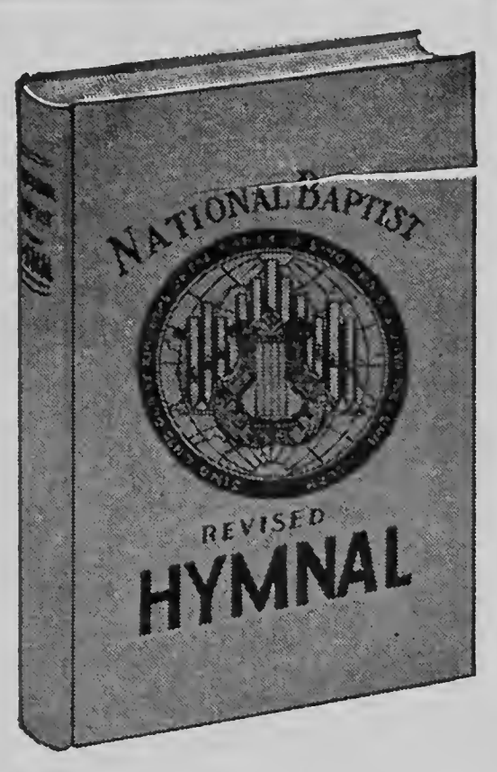


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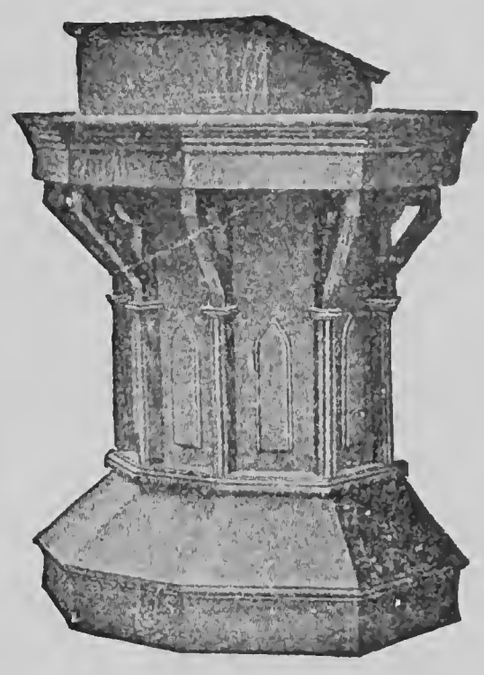

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# National Baptist Publishing Board

**Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary**

**523 Second Avenue, N.** **Nashville. Tennessee**

# Woman's Page

### MAKE THIS CAKE WITH GRAPEFRUIT AND BROWN SUGAR

If you like broiled grapefruit with a bit of brown sugar and butter on it, you are sure to like this grapefruit upside-down cake. It has all the rich brown sugar and fresh butter flavor of the apricot or pineapple upside-down cake, but the grapefruit sections add a tartness to the fruit crust that is new and different.

There is a simple trick to makeing upside-down eakes. Always use the juice drained from the eanned fruit for the liquid in the recipe. All the flavor of the fruit is eonserved and the cake is a little more moist than when made with milk.

* * *

Thus the first step in making this grapefruit upside-down cake is to drain one tall can of canned grapefruit sections and set aside the juice. Melt four tablespoons of butter in the bottom of an eight by eight two-ineh cake pan. Cover with one-half cups of brown sugar. Arrange the drained grapefruit sections on the bottom of the pan.

Cream one-fourth cup of butter or other shortening until it is soft, and add three-fourths eup of sugar gradually, ereaming until light and fluffy. Add one egg, well beaten. Sift cake flour once and measure one and one-fourth cups. Add one and one-fourth teaspoon of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and sift together three times.

* * *

Add the sifted flour alternately with one-half cup of grapefruit juice, stirring until smooth between each addition. Add one teaspoon of vanilla and pour the batter into the cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for 50 minutes or until an inserted cake tester comes out clean.

Loosen the cake from the top and sides of the pan immediately after the eake is removed from the oven. Serve upside down on a cake plate.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

### STUFF PEPPERS WITH SARDINES

Green peppers stuffed with savory mixture of sardines, cream eheese and chopper pickles are sliced to make an enticing salad. Wedges of rosy tomato, pale green endive and silvery sardines make the salad complete. It can be made ahead of time and put in the refrigerator to ehill until serving time.

Select firm medium-sized green peppers for stuffing. Blend together one package of cream cheese (three ounces), one can of mashed smoked sardines, three tablespoons of minced pickle and one-half teaspoon of lemon juiee. Season to taste with salt and pepper and stuff the peppers with the mixture. Wrap in waxed paper and chill.

When ready to serve sliee the peppers across with a sharp knife. Arrange on salad plates in overlapping slices and garnish with curly endive, whole sardines and quartered tomatoes.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

### INGENIUS USES LISTED FOR PIECES OF DRIED BREAD

Dried bread can be used ingeniously as a dainty accompaniment to a custard or light pudding. Dip narrow strips of the bread into condensed milk; roll each strip in shredded coconut and brown lightly in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees). When serving salad or soup, roll large cubes of dried bread in one beaten egg with two tablespoons melted butter added; roll in grated cheese seasoned with salt and a sprinkling of eayenne. Heat in moderately hot oven until browned.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

## KITCHEN TALKS

Here is a new kind of meat ball: Make meat patties the usual way and then insert inch eubes of bread soaked in chili sauce. Cover and bake or brown the meat cakes on top of the stove. Such a nice flavor, too.

* * *

Like a little novelty? Well, the next time you make tea biscuits saturate sugar cubes with fresh orange juice and push one cube down into the top of each tea biscuit. When baked, they should be a shining, golden brown on top and deliciously orange flavored.

* * *

Dates make fine confections. Try this one: Pit dates, stuff with peanut butter and roll in granulated sugar. If the peanut butter is too soft to handle easily, add enough confectioner's sugar to make a stiff paste.

* * *

Creamed oysters taste mighty good on cold, rainy nights. Instead of serving them on toast or buscuits, pour them over rusks, split, buttered and toasted. You will like the crispiness of the dish.

* * *

Cut out tiny pumpkin shapes from rich pastry dough. Bake them in a shallow pan. When time comes to serve the pumpkin pie, plaee one crust pumpkin on each piece of pie. Add a sprinkling of grated cheese to give a fine flavor.

* * *

Have you ever served this combination? Stuff apples, to be baked, with mince meat to about an inch from the top. Bake as usual and serve with a lemon sauce. Fine for winter nights.

* * *

Spanish rice makes a delieious stuffing for pheasant, duck or chicken. You brown a fourth cup of chopped onion and chopped green peppers in one-fourth cup of diced bacon. When well-browned, add two cups of cooked rice and one cup of tomato juice. Simmer until thick, then add a teaspoonful of poultry stuffing and a bit of chopped parsley and stuff the bird. SOoo good.

* * *

Save your left over scraps of soap. After they've hardened, put hem hrough the food chopper. Fine way to maye your own soap flakes . . but do be sure the soap is good and hard before you grind it.

* * *

If you have any left-over meat or gravy, put it to good use . . . make a pastry roll. Spread the chopped meat, mixed with gravy, on biscuit dough. Roll it up jelly-roll fashion and fit into a greased loaf pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven 400 degrees F., for 20 to 30 minutes. Serve warm with a vegetable sauce.

* * *

Have you ever spread hot buttered pancakes with spicy blueberry jam or raspberry jam? A pinch of cinnamon and another of cloves will do the trick.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

### WAYS TO WASH YOUR WINDOW CURTAINS

Washing window curtains is an important part of every housecleaning orgy, and whether they are made of silk, net, pongee or a synthetie fabric there is a right way to laundred each one.

Measure the curtains before you wash them so they can be stretehed to the correct dimensions in the drying.

Most eurtain materials today are guaranteed fast eolors, but to make sure, take a top eorner and squeeze it in soapy water. If the water becomes stained or the color loses any brightness the curtains must be washed in lukewarm water, dried ed with a moderately hot iron. quickly in a shady place, and iron-

**Treatment of Pongee**

Pongee curtains seem to last longer when a little borax or baking soda is added to the last rinse water. This counteracts the acid of bleaching produced by air and sun.

Net curtains twist out of shape and lose their finish unless special care is taken in laundering. If starched after the last rinse the finish will be restored. For the starch preparation, boil one tablespoon of starch and one quart of water thoroughly, then add one tablespoon of gum arabie in a little water.

Synthetic fabries must not be twisted or wrung. After rinsing let the water drip out. Iron while damp on the wrong side with moderate heat. For plain weaves a final polishing with the iron can be given to the right side.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

### CRANBERRY SHERBET

Whether your family are turkey or goose enthusiasts, you'll want to co-star the fowl with cranberries for your Christmas menu. Tart cranberry sherbet is a boon companion for either bird.

You may make this sherbet in the refrigerator where it will stay safely tucked away until you want it.

First wash and piek over cranberries and measure four cups. Add three eups of boiling water and one-fourth teaspoon of salt and eook until all the skins pop. Force the berries through a sieve, add three tablespoons of corn sirup and one and one-fourth cups of sugar and stir until thoroughly blended. Strain through a fine sieve and ehill.

Then combine the eranberry pulp with one-half cup of orange juice, two teaspoons of lemon juice and the grated rind of one-half lemon. Freeze in the refrigerator tray until mushy. Remove, serape the mixture from the bottom and sides of the pan and beat until smooth. Then fold in two stiffly beaten eggs whites and return to the freezing compartment until the sherbet is solid.

## SOME INEXPENSIVE RECIPES FOR FARM FAMILIES

1. **German Potatoes.** Slice white potatoes and onions, turn into greased skillet, add salt and pepper, cover and eook until done.

2. **Fried Tomatoes.** Slice green or ripe tomatoes, add salt and pepper, dip in corn meal, fry. Serve over baked white potatoes or rice.

3. **Dried Pea or Bean Soup.** Cook peas or beans in salt jowl until mushy. Season with salt and red pepper. Mash peas or beans and stir.

4. **Green Dumplings.** Cook green until done. Drop in thick corn meal dough. Allow to steam.

5. **Lentil Dumplings.** Cook lentils until done, add thick pancake batter. Allow to steam.

6. **Crackling Bread.** Make corn bread as usual. Add rendered pork (or cracklings) broke.

7. **Tomato Stew.** Stew tomatoes, add salt, meat drippings, and pepper. When done add stale bread crumbs. To vary add cold cooked rice.

8. **Spanish Rice.** Cook rice in plenty of water until done. Drain off water. Add tomatoes and seasoning. Allow to simmer a few minutes.

9. **Sucotash.** Toss left over corn, tomatoes, okra, and rice or diced potatoes in hot meat dripping, season and allowed to simmer a few minutes.

10. **Stewed Egg Plant.** Peel and dice eggplant. Cook until tender and pour off the water. Season with meal dripping salt and pepper. Add salt, stale bread crumbs and allow to bake.

11. **Corn Mush.** Add to rapidly boiling water a thick corn meal much. Cook until thick.

## Suggestions for Cutting Cost Edges in Food Buying

1. Buy staples such as flour, sugar, rice etc. in as large quantities as you can find storage space.

2. Buying at chain stores such as Kroger's, National Tea, Piggley Wiggley etc. usually insures lower prices and more stabilized brands of foods.

3. Become familiar with those brands of foods best suited to your family use and purse.

4. Buy by brand rather than price.

5. Learn the capacity of various sizes of canned goods. Determine the sizes that best suit your family needs and buy those sizes.

6. Remember that you pay for fancy boxes and other types of fancy packing and the product as often of very ordinary quality.

7. Buy bulk food rather than packaged food that has been kept under sanitary eonditions. Bulk food is usually cheaper.

8. Buy by weight rather than by count, you usually get more for your money.

9. Select your own fruits and vegetables, never order them by phone.

10. Never buy perishables or coffee in large quantities.

11. Buy fruits and vegetables that are in season. They are cheaper better flavored.

12. Remember that tough cuts of meat are cheaper and just as nutritious as tender cuts.

13. Ask for meat trimmings, use them for soups, etc.

14. Save pot liquors for soups and gravies.

15. Read labels carefully before buying.

## A RURAL CHURCH IS COMMUNITY CENTER

**Wholesome Recreation for Young And Old at Shannondale**

"Can a rural church be profitably used as a community center for recreational activities?" asks the Missouri Farm News Service and then answers the question as follows:

"The Shannondale Community Church in Shannon county is a rural church rendering notable service in many ways. One very significant service is that of furnishing wholesome reereation for young and old. Every Wednesday night is recreation night at Shannondale with a program motivated by the minister.

"There is much interest in a program of mass games, folk games, and games with music, with great use of the singing games played by our ancestors. Young and old come, some as far as a dozen miles, and it is nothing uncommon for young people to walk three to five miles to participate in the recreational program.

"Not all of the time is given to just playing. For example, one Wednesday evening the minister distributed an 'interest finder' to determine the special interests of the group. Then for the next half-dozen Wednesday nights the first half of the evening the large group divided into small groups, according to the interests of the members, with a leader for eaeh group. The small groups later reassembled for games and a general good time. Many families have found the church the center of community life, and those who play together are working together on all sorts of subjects."

It's un-American to expect a meal at noon. So declared the Elgin, Ill., school board when it suspended lunches in the Edward H. Abbott Junior High School. The board voted 4 to 3 to refuse food given by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

### WHITES OUTMARRY COLORED, FIGURES BRING OUT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—In 1938 there were 30,208 marriages in the state of Alabama, 18,810 white and 11,398 colord, according to Leonard V. Phelps, Direetor of Vital Statistics in the State Department of Health.

Divorce statistics were unavailable by 'color' because the state law does not require the color of the parties concerned to be stated in the bill of divorce.

# BRICK CLEANER FINDS $12,900 IN OLD-FASHIONED GREEN BACKS WHILE WORKING WITH WRECKERS

## 70-Year-Old Laborer Turns Fortune Over to Woman; Cleric Gets It, Police Take It

Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph Johnson, 70-year-old laborer, who was cleaning bricks for 75 cents per 1000 as wrecker tore down an old house, found $12,900 in a tin box, last Wednesday.

Johnson saw the box when the cornice collapsed, and pried into it. His eyes bulged. Greenbacks—two bundles of large, old-fashioned bills were inside.

"The sweat just popped out on me!" the finder said a short while later.

He counted: $12,900 in 1000s, $500s and $100s.

Mrs. Rafale Rizuti, watching the house-razing, has reported to police she saw a Negro find "some big green papers" and rush away.

Johnson sent for a friend, Mrs. Kathryn Williams, to "come as quick as you can get her." He gave her his find and pleaded: "Go home and put this in the bottom of that little steamer trunk of yours—clear at the bottom so it will be safe."

Mrs. Williams went instead to a church and confided in Bishop William F. Taylor. They hid the money

About that time police learned that a deceased white man habitually hid money because he did not like banks. It was his house that was being wrecked.

Police called Johnson, who called Mrs. Williams, who led them to the church. Bishop Taylor then led them all into a labyrinth of white-washed stone passages under the church.

He reached up to a window ledge and pulled out $5700. He produced $1500 more from an old Swiss music-box, $600 from his pocket and $4900 from a cedar chest on the second floor. All but $200 was accounted for but police still had a big headache: Whose money?

They said that probably would be settled in court.

# FISK UNIVERSITY GETS GRANT FROM EDUCATION BOARD

## College Given Sum Of $2,500 To Use In Developing Dramatic Department

With a special grant of $2,500 from the General Education board to be used in developing dramatic work at Fisk university during the next three years, the Stagecrafters are well on the way to becoming one of the outstanding Negro organizations in this field. Part of the grant is being expended for new lighting equipment and a course in stage lighting will be given. The director, John Ross, who joined the Fisk faculty last September, studied stage lighting under the noted authority, Professor Stanley MacCandless of Yale university, designer of lighting set-up at Radio City and college theatres throughout the country.

The next production by the Stagecrafters will be "Names in Bronze" by Edward Reveaux on Jan. 12 and 13 in the little theatre. The scenery to be used at Fisk was built and painted by a technical crew of 14 students. Another crew of similar size are working on properties, lights and costumes. The class in play production has charge of all technical details. The sets and costumes have been reproduced from drawings made by Miss June Fletcher, a Fisk student who has studied at the Chicago Art institute.

The cast includes Clarence Foster, South Haven, Mich.; Calvin Scott and Samuel Adams of Houston; Val Dora Turner, Elizabeth Kennedy, and Yvonne White from Nashville, Audrey Beasley and Nancy Phillips from Cleveland, and Harriet Butler and Patricia Bacon from Chicago.

# CHICAGO'S FAMED BANK BUILDING IS NOW MEN'S HOTEL

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (ANP)—Ten years ago the nation's lone Negro national bank and the pride of Chicago's Southside, the Douglas National Bank, is today the Palace hotel for men. It made its bow as a hotel last month with William C. Johns as general manager and Roy V. Huffine, his assistant, along with 10 other fulltime employes.

Organized in 1922, the Douglas made history in the race's financial circles. It was empowered to issue currency as a member of the federal reserve system and played a leading role in Southside business affairs. Then came the depression and in 1932, in common with many similar institutions of both races, it was forced to close its doors.

It's a far cry from a proud bank to a hotel for men, but the Douglas has changed into the Palace without any appreciable loss of dignity. The Palace management evidently intends to see to it that the hotel does not deterioriate into the convention "flop house."

The lobby is thoroughly modernized with comfortable lounging chairs and streamlined bridge tables distributed tastefully about. Indirect lighting is discreetly utilized. The first floor also has a recreation parlor, lunch room, smoke shop and barber shop.

Upper floors of the Douglas bank building, which once housed headquarters of the Overton Hygiene Co., Victory Life Insurance Co. and Chicago Sunday Bee newspaper as well as private offices, now contain hotel rooms, 350 in number. Each of these rooms has a locker closet and each floor boasts six shower baths adjoining the lavatories.

Rooms with larger lockers are for residential guests and the smaller for transients. The regular central heating plant is supplemented with emergency heaters on each floor. There is just one price for accommodations in all rooms: 35 cents nightly or $2.00 weekly.

Because of the acute housing shortage here and the large number of Southsiders on direct relief and WPA, the Palace hotel may be doing as well in its field as did its predecessor in the lush '20's when money was more plentiful and congestion not so great.

## Suit Settled

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (ANP)—The civil suit of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jordan versus the James River Bridge System and three defendants, for $21,000 damages because of injuries received by the couple in an automobile accident on the bridge last July 2, was settled by mutual consent of the parties.

## Student Confesses

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—William Lane, 25, with a Bible in his back pocket, admitted 35 gasoline station robberies in the past year. Lane committed the robberies mornings en route to his job with a mid-town business firm.

# LEADING ADVENTIST TO TAKE PASTORATE IN PASADENA, CALIF.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 4 (ANP)—The appointment of the Rev. Owen A. Troy, prominent Seventh-day Adventist clergyman, as pastor of that denomination's attractive new Pasadena church was this week announced by officials of the Southern California conference.

Rev. Troy is widely known in church circles for the program of community service he initiated in the Shiloh church of Chicago, where a clinic, a branch book and Bible house, a parochial school and other progressive and cultural enterprises were maintained during his pastorate. Later he became the first of his race ever chosen business manager of his denomination's training school for Negroes in the deep South.

Rev. Troy is a native of Southern California, and the Pasadena charge returns him to a community in which his father, Theodore W. Troy, before retiring to his lower California ranch, served many years as president of the famous Los Angeles forum and became the first Negro to run for the state legislature in that city.

Upon his graduation from Pacific Union college, Rev. Troy began his ministry in Oakland. Only 22 at the time, he established the Market Street church and remained to pastor it during the first seven years of its existence. Regarded since high school days as one of the most accomplished violinists in the far West, Rev. Troy is also an experienced musical conductor. His wife, the former Ruby Bontemps, a bachelor of music from the Chicago Conservatory, has likewise directed many successful musical organizations. Both are interested in writing, having contributed to secular as well as religious periodicals and magazines, and Mrs. Troy has recently been made editor of the Pasadena section of the Los Angeles Eagle.

Rev. Troy holds an M. A. from the University of Chicago and has recently done residence work toward a doctorate.

PROOF ENOUGH

"Is he to be trusted?"

"I'll say he is. He worked in a Turkish bath for two years and never took me."

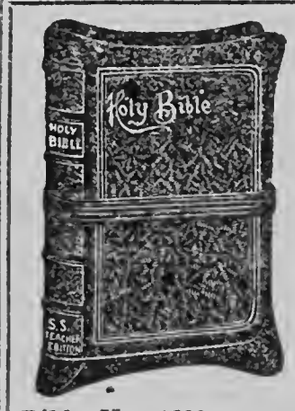
## American Library Association To Reconsider Abolishing Ban Against Meeting In South

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (ANP)—After having observed a ruling for the past few years against meeting in any city where colored delegates would suffer discrimination, the mid-winter council meeting of the American Library association in session at Chicago Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week voted to reconsider this action.

The council, which directs the association policy, took its stand against segregation following the annual convention at Richmond, Va., several years ago, when Negroes suffered embarrassing discrimination. Previous to that time the meeting was held in various sections of the country.

The motion to reconsider the ban was made by Charles H. Brown, Iowa librarian and chairman of the third activities meeting, who said he had been approached on the matter by southern white members of the association. Brown said he was heartily in favor of having the convention in the South.

President Ralph Munn, of the Carnegie Institute library, Pittsburgh, was empowered to name a committee to reconsider the ban. The 1940 convention will be held in Cincinnati in late spring when it has been assured no discrimination will be practiced against Negro delegates.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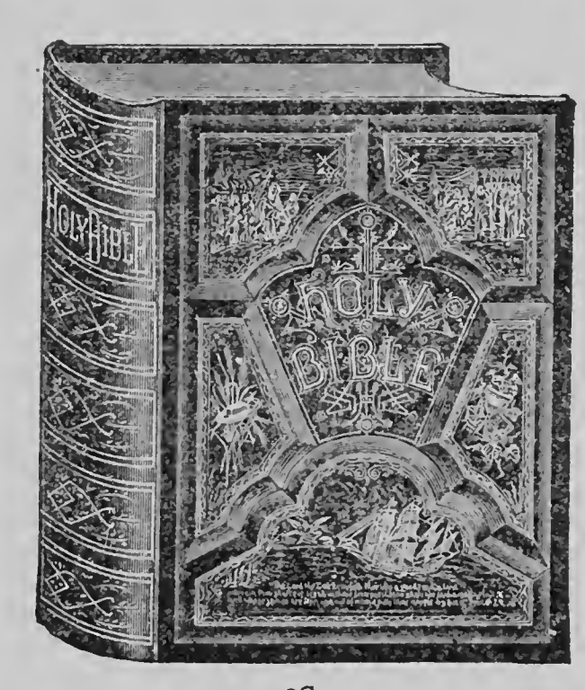


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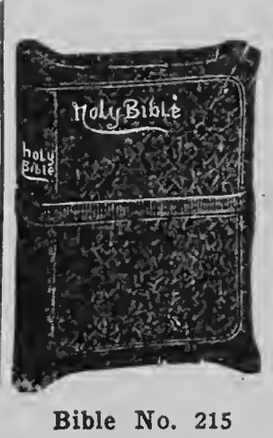


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## DRAW YOUR OWN COST-OF-LIVING CHARTS

FOUR CONSUMERS were in a huddle. Something was puzzling one of them.

"Every time I hear people say that war is going to make prices go up, I wonder is that such a bad thing, after all?" mused Consumer No. 1.

"What makes you think the country might be better off if prices went up?" asked the Expert, kibitizing this consumer conversation.

"Because when prices go up, incomes go up too. Don't they?" Consumer No. 1 replied.

"But do all incomes?" queried the Expert.

"Not mine," said No. 2.

"Nor mine," said No. 3.

"These two consumers seem to disagree," observed the Expert' "If I may be so bold, would you mind telling me why you are so sure your incomes will not go up if prices go up?"

"Because," No. 2 answered, "we earn salaries, and salaries usually go up more slowly than prices."

"There's something in that,' mused the Expert.

"And believe me," added No. 3, "it makes a lot of difference how fast my salary goes up. If prices jump up first, I'll be in a fix."

"I should think it would make a lot of difference to factory workers, too," observed No. 4, "if prices jumped up before wages did."

"But what about all the stores that sell?" asked No. 1. "If they get more for their goods, they'll spend more."

"If they can get people to pay higher prices," the Expert interjected.

"But you have to, if it's something you need," No. 1 remarked

"Come, come. You know you don't buy as much when prices are high," reproved No. 3.

"But what I meant," said No. 1, "was some people can afford to pay higher prices, and then the stores that get that money can hire more workers and pay better wages."

"You've got a point there," the Expert conceded. "If higher prices would mean more factories busy, and more workers, employed, and better wages paid, then higher prices would be a good thing."

"That was what I was trying to say a while back," interrupted No' 1.

"Exactly," continued the Expert. "And that's what might happen now, unless we get going too fast and run off the track.

"Just what do you mean by that?" asked No. 2.

"Why, this," said the Expert. "If prices go up faster than consumers' incomes go up, people aren't going to be able to buy even as much as they buy now."

"Take me, for instance," offered No. 3.

"I need a new pair of shoes, but if I had to pay any more for shoes than I paid last time, I couldn't afford to buy now."

"Of course there are lots of other people in the same fix you're in," added No. 4.

"Millions of people," No. 2 remarked.

"They're already spending every cent they have on necessities."

"And don't forget the people who have no incomes at all, except for the help they get from State and Federal governments," No. 3 reminded.

"Rising prices," remarked the Expert, "can hurt all of these people seriously, unless....."

"Unless what?" the four consumers chimed together.

"Unless higher prices make more jobs. If that happens, we'll all be a lot better off. But things can get into a mess, if we don't watch out."

"How do you mean?" pressed No. 1.

"Just this. A gradual rise can help to increase employment, but runaway markets will not. They'll only make things hard for us as consumers," the Expert answered.

"No buy, no sell. No sell, no make. No make, no job. Is that it?" asked No. 1.

"That's right," the Expert agreed.

"Then what we have to watch is how much prices go up, and how rapidly, and what happens to jobs and payrolls as prices rise," concluded No. 1.

"Well said" observed the Expert.

We lost out on the rest of this conversation, if it did continue. But we began gathering together some of the yardsticks that measure price changes and the direction in which prices have moved in recent years.

In this issue we publish a series of charts to show you what we found. These charts are based on studies of the cost of living, made by the bureau of Labor Statistics. We used pre-depression living costs as the post against which to measure more recent changes: in 1933, last year, and in June of this year. In each chart, we've allowed enough space so you can fill in two more bars, representing costs in September and December this year. When these later figures become available, we will publish them in Consumers' Guide.

How much any individual family's total cost of living changes depends, of course, on how it divides its expenditures among the various necessities of living. Out of every $100 spent, $33 went for food; $11 went for clothing; $17 went for a place to live. House furnishings took $4; fuel and light took $7; and all the other things absorbed $28. If your family divided its expenditures differently, the rate of change in living costs may hit you differently.

HERE'S HOW TO READ THE CHARTS. TAKE foods. For every $1.00 which food cost in the pre-depression years, 1925/1929, it cost 68 cents in the depression year of 1933; 75 cents last year; and 72 1-2 cents in June of this year. What's happened since war was declared abroad will show up when figures for September and December are published.

COMPARED WITH PRE-DEPRESSION LEVELS, the two main items in the cost of living which were lowest in June of this year were food and rent. Both were more than 25 percent cheaper than in 1925-1929. The two other groups that in June 1939 stood highest in relation to 1925-1929 costs were house furnishings and that large miscellaneous group called "other things." In this latter group are included such things as streetcar fares, soap, medical costs, laundry, personal care, educational costs, etc. As a whole, the cost of this group of necessities is within 3 percent of its 1925-1929 cost.

## TAKING NO CHANCES

An Irish bricklayer was on the top of the partly built house, and shouted to the foreman that he could not find his way down to the ground.

"You fool—come down the way you went up," shouted the foreman.

"Not on yer loife. I came up head first." the Irishman yelled back.

## Cats, Heirs to $41,000 Put on $9 Allowance

Milwaukee, (UP)—Sarah B. Hathaway's cats, which once shared her $41,000 estate, will have to get along on monthly allowances of $9 each.

The will of Miss Hathaway, who died in 1934, provided that her estate be used to support the cats. After their deaths, the will said, the remainder of her estate was to be divided among 11 nieces and nephews

Thirteen of the cats died and $16,500 was divided among the heirs. Yesterday County Judge Charles Hansen ordered distribution of $9,900 more of the estate among the heirs and ordered the executor to place each of the five remaining cats on a $9 a monthly allowance.

# ENRAGED CLIENT ATTACKS SOCIAL WORKER IN TEXAS

FORT WORTH, Tex.—(By R. L. Melton for ANP)—Monday, Miss Edna Kinchion, well known case worker for the city welfare department, was struck with a chair by an enraged relief client after she had refused him aid.

Samuel Welcome, 44, contends that what caused him to strike Miss Jinchion was her allegedly saying. "Don't talk back to me," following his pleading for food for his hungry family.

Miss Kinchion received medical treatment.

The uproar occurred in the Negro section of the city welfare department in the old post office building.

## Editor Honored

PITTSBURGH (ANP)—Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, was elected a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the first colored man to be so honored. Mr. Vann received the appointment in recognition of distinguished service to the city.

## ALLIGATOR FARM IN FLORIDA HAS 6,000 SPECIMENS

St. Augustine, Florida, (Special.—Tourists who like to look at alligators—without getting too close to them—can have their fill at the alligator-ostrich farm near this city. As a result of recent birth, there are now more than 6,000 specimens here. They range in length from a few inches to more than eight feet.

Among the rare birds added to the farm this season is an African scavenger, the long-legged wood ibis. A pair of egrets can be seen, and three baby ostriches are thriving.

The ranch also boasts of a blue heron, pelicans, peacocks, pheasants, Florida deer, monkeys, squirrels, wildcats and coons.

## SUNBEAM STARTS $25,000 FIRE IN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

Santa Monica, Calif. (ANP)—A shaft of sunlight, concentrated by an electric light globe, ignited a piece of wing fabric and thereby started a $25,000 fire at the Douglas Aircraft plant today. Two wing sections for a United States army observation plane were badly damaged.


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## MILLIONS OF TONS

(Continued from Page 1)

laboratory by boiling sucrose in a very weak acid. When the body ingests sucrose, it performs a process similar to what the chemist does in a laboratory. No sooner does sucrose go down the alimentary canal, than waiting enzymes get to work on it to begin the splitting process. This continues throughout digestion, which results in a cleavage into dextrose and levulose. These sugars are carried to the liver, but what happens next is a matter on which experts do not agree. The most generally reeognized fact is that the sugars are stored in the liver as glycogen, to be used as needed by the body for energy. The story is the same for the simple sugar, dextrose, which also is transformed into glycogen and stored in the liver.

**No matter how far back you explore** into the genealogy of the sugar family, sugarcane appears to be the patriarch of them all. Its use is as primeval as the African bush, and as modern as television. It gets recognition in the Old Testament. There is an ancient Indian legend concerning its origin. The Crusaders are credited with bringing it back with them from their travels. Today it is cultivated for its sweet juice in primitive Melanesia and in many other places, while in other parts of the world a great industry has been built up in its name.

**Not so ancient but almost as glamorous** is the history of the sugar beet. When Napoleon had embarked on his wars of conquest, French ports were cut off from their tropical sources of cane sugar. Frantic French scientists probed for substitutes in apples, pears, plums, quinces, walnuts, and chestnuts. Their luck was poor until one Benjamin Delessert—following upon previous experiments of 2 Germans, Marggraf and Achard—investigated the beet, and from it produced crystallized sugar. To Delessert went Napoleon's Cross of Honor.

That was more than a century ago. Since then the sugar beet has lived a life divided between laboratory, field and factory. Scientists have increased from 5 to 20 percent its sugar content, perfected the process of extracting sucrose from it, and the sugar beet industry has grown into great corporate magnitude. After a few false starts, the industry, under Government protection, took hold in the United States, and today about seventy thousand American farms look to the sugar beet as a profitable crop.

**A post war baby in the sugar family** but no longer in the wobby stage, dextrose is younger by far than sucrose. It was not until the 20's that researchers in the National Bureau of Standards, in cooperation with chemists in private laboratories, succeeded in making refined crystallized dextrose from corn. There followed several years of perfection of the process. Only in recent years has the industry begun to market refined dextrose in large quantities.

Some researchers hope that corn sugar—today not a top product in the whole corn industry—may some day work itself up to be one of corn's major byproducts. Its entrance on the sugar scene is recent, and dextrose manufacturers have refrained from making their production figures public. Outsiders guess that between 200 and 250 million pounds of dextrose flow out of corn sugar refineries each year.

(The Census of Manufacturers reports the production of 234,000 tons of corn sugar in 1937, but this includes dextrose in its unrefined state as well as the refined product.)

Corn is the principal commercial source of dextrose in this country, but it can be made in the laboratory from any plant containing starch. In some countries abroad, dextrose is manufactured from potatoes.

Although long used for special dietary purposes and as an infant food, refined corn sugar—or dextrose—today is used mostly in the manufacture of food products, such as canning, baking, and candy making. Very often dextrose and sucrose are combined.

Experts on sugar seem to agree that dextrose is less sweet than sucrose, but how much difference in sweetness there is between them is not agreed on.

Mention glucose to the ordinary consumer and he will probably think of corn syrup. Chemists in the laboratory, however, use the word glucose as merely another name for dextrose.

**Sugar that consumers use to sweeten** their coffee or tea and for other table use is today most often refined cane sugar or refined beet sugar or just plain "sugar," as you would call it over the breakfast table. And, of course, cane and beet sugar have long been mainstays too, in making ice cream, bakery products, beverages, candy, dairy products, confectionery, flavoring extracts and syrups, and so on.

Into the Nation's sugar bowl last year poured more than 6 million tons of refined cane and beet sugar. Some of these tons were routed to consumer kitchens. A smaller part went into candy factories, bakeries, ice cream plants, and other places that make sweets and even medicines. Still other tons were held in warehouses to be marketed later.

From our island possessions of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, from the Territory of Hawaii, and from the Philippines came enough cane sugar to fill the sugar bowl four-tenths full.

Cuba added another three-tenths, while other foreign countries added a nominal amount.

Cane sugar produced in Florida and Louisiana raised the contents of the sugar bowl to the three-quarter mark.

Sugar from beets grown in 22 States from Ohio west to the Pacific coast brought the level to the top of the bowl.

**Congress for 6 years has declared how** the national sugar bowl was to be filled with cane and beet sugars. It has told the Secretary of Agriculture what share of the bowl was to be allotted to American sugar growers, and what share to producers abroad. And it has ordered the Secretary to decide how much sugar was to be poured into the bowl each year.

By such action, Congress wanted to do 2 things. First, it wanted to maintain sugar prices at equitable levels and barricade them against too sudden ups and downs. And, second, it wanted to be sure that American sugar growers were getting a fair share of consumers' sugar dollars.

Under the present law, the Secretary of Agriculture in December of each year decided what the size of the sugar bowl was to be in the following year. He did this by checking on supplies, by measuring prospective consumer demand for sugar, and by doing other things which Congress said should be done before any sugar quotas may be announced.

Today parts of this law are suspended. They are suspended because an emergency situation in sugar developed. Newspaper readers know partly why this happened. In the early part of September, when the overseas cables brought the news of another European war, sugar also jumped into the headlines. Housewives, remembering their experiences after the last World War, became unnecessarily alarmed that a sugar shortage was imminent. They bought far more than their normal purchases. As a result some temporary shortages occured. At the same time a great deal of speculative activity was present in the raw sugar market, and prices advanced rapidly. On September 11, the President by executive order, removed the quota barriers. In effect, he told producers in mainland United States, in Hawaii, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands that they were free to send as much sugar to our consumer markets as they desired. Producers in Cuba and in other foreign areas were also free to send in as much sugar as they wanted to so long as they paid duties imposed on foreign sugar imports. That apparently served to reassure alarmed consumers. Since then raw sugar prices have dropped nearly to pre-war levels, but prices consumers pay for sugar had not moved back to the same extent when this was written.

**Getting the cane and beet to give up** their store of sucrose, and manufacturing dextrose from the corn kernel are complicated tricks. Corralling the sugar is only half the job; it takes a chemist's ingenuity and a technician's skill to refine the raw product to pure sucrose or dextrose, as the case may be.

Sugar cane juice goes through 2 separate processes before it becomes crystallized sugar. Cane stalks are first run between tremendous crushers and ground into a mass of pulp. The juice, obtained from this process of crushing, is heated, passed through a series of settling tanks to remove impurities, then dispatched to vacuum evaporators to be concentrated into a thick brown syrup, about one-third moisture. Then comes another session in vacuum pans, and the syrup is dumped into whirling centrifugal machines which separate the raw brown sugar from the molasses byproduct. That ends chapter one in the life of a pound of cane sugar.

Chapter 2 begins in the refinery which cleans the sugar, makes it white, and leaves a product almost 100 percent pure sucrose. The raw sugar is "washed" with a fine spray of water under pressure, then melted by adding hot water. The resulting liquor goes through a series of tanks for further cleaning and through filters to remove impurities. The liquor, now purified, is reconverted into crystal form, put through another treatment in centrifugal machines, and finally dried and graded according to the size of the crystals.

**Beets go through a somewhat similar** processing before the final yield of pure white sucrose is surrendered. The beets are washed and scrubbed. Then follows a precipitate trip to the slicer, where they exit looking like so many "shoestring" potatoes. Now comes another bath in a diffusion tank where hot water soaks the sugar from the beets, forming a juice which is carried along into a purifying tank, while what is left of the beets is sidetracked as a useful byproduct for feeding animals. A purification process follows and the cleansed juice goes into a filter press, then into a series of evaporators which reduce the thin juice to a thick syrup—now 55 percent pure sugar. The clear, sparkling liquor is channeled into a vacuum pan where the liquid is boiled to sugar crystals. From here, it goes into centrifugal machines which separate the almost-pure sucrose from the syrup, and after a drying and grading process, the sugar is ready for shipment.

**Manufacturing the Dextrose from** the corn kernel requires all of a chemist's resources and skill. Before anything can be done, the kernel germ and endosperm must come to the parting of the ways. This is accomplished by a process of soaking and rupturing the kernel. With the germ removed, the remainder of the kernel is ground between millstones, and the starch and gluten separated from the fiber and hull of the kernel. Another process separates the starch and the first victory toward capturing the pure dextrose is chalked up.

**Now begins a bit of mechanical digestion**—pulling the starch through a process broadly similar to the transformation it goes in the human digestive system. It is pumped into big tanks, and soaked in dilute hydrochloric acid, under pressure and at a set temperature. A liquor then emerges. When refined, filtered, and evaporated this is corn syrup. A short period more of this treatment and you have corn sugar 70 to 80 percent pure dextrose. These are at best only the rank and file corn sugar. To get the almost pure dextrose, corn syrup must be filtered and evaporated, then crystallized. After several days of crystallizing, into the centrifugals it goes, just as the syrup from cane and beets goes into the whirling tanks to divide the molasses from the crystals. In practically no time, the 2-mile-a-minute centrifugals get rid of the corn "Molasses" and leave a white refined corn sugar from 99.5 to 99.8 percent pure dextrose ready for whatever use to which it is to be put. Refined corn sugar is also sold in a hydrated form containing about 9 percent water.

## NATION GROWS

(Continued from page 1)

1,769,639,000 pounds for all types of tobacco was produced in 1939, the department estimated. The yield set a new peak at 911 pounds per acre. The crop was 121,000,000 pounds larger than the previous record crop of 1930, and was about 29 per cent ahead of 1938 production of 1,376,471,000 pounds.

—Chicago Tribune.

## THE 1940 CENSUS

(Continued from page 1)

stores operated by Negro proprietors in the United States. By 1935 the number had dropped to 23,490, large decreases being noted in the Southern states and small increases in the Northern ones. The total volume of sales by Negro-owned stores also dropped in the same period, from $101,146,000 to $48,987,000; and the total payroll fell from $8,528,000 to $5,021,000. Whether or not these downward trends have continued is one of the questions for which the Census Bureau will attempt to find an answer.

The results of its survey of service establishments should also prove of particular interest. A great many Negro enterprises fall into this category, which includes cleaning, dyeing and pressing shops, beauty parlors, laundries, shoe repair shops and shoe-shine parlors, and many other establishments rendering personal service.

There were 22,172 such Negro-owned enterprises in 1935, when the last enumeration of this type was taken. They did an annual business of $27,281,000 and paid 13,975 employees a total of $5,710,000 per year.

The Business Census will cover operations during the calender year of 1939 except for those firms which close their books on January 31. In such cases the reports will be taken on a fiscal year basis.

Information will cover the number of stores operated by Negroes in each kind of business, their sales, the number of active proprietors, number of employees both full-time and part-time and payroll for each group, as well as stocks on hand.

Field work of the Business Census will require the services of approximately 12,000 enumerators.

## CINCINNATI GETS HOUSING LOAN FOR SUM OF $5,371,000

CINCINNATI, [illegible] (By James T. Whitney for ANP)—President Roosevelt has approved a $5,371,000 federal loan for the construction of a Negro slum-clearance project in Cincinnati, according to a telegram received Wednesday by Congressman William E. Hess from U. S Housing Administrator Nathan Straus.

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing authority made application for the loan several months ago. A preliminary estimate fixes the total cost at about $5,968,000 the government loan representing 90 per cent of the amount.

The new housing project, according to George Garties, director of the local housing authority, will be constructed on an L-shaped site south of the Laurel Homes project. The site is bounded by Lincoln Park drive and John, Clark, Cutter, Court and Linn streets.

A number of streets and alleys are within this area, and it is the plan to have all of them vacated with the exception of Clark Street, which will be unchanged.

## POOR SOIL MEANS

(Continued from Page 1)

need a greater buying power on the part of farmers, so that shops and mills and factories may employ more men.

It is in this poverty-stricken part of our population that the farmer and the consumer meet on common ground. Neither one can prosper fully until these needy people are once more an active part of our economic life.

It is opportunity that is needed, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration offers an opportunity.

"There is a point of balance—— where the welfare of both the farmer and the consumer is best served. And it is that point of balance that we are working toward. That is what the agricultural adjustment program is all about."—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

## "FINIS" WRITTEN IN LLOYD GAINES CASE AT COLUMBIA, MO.

### Young Man Disappears And Lawyers Forced to Ask for Dismissal

COLUMBIA, MO.—(ANP)—Finis was written to the efforts of Lloyd Gaines to enter the University of Missouri as a law student, when the case was dismissed last Monday in Boone County Circuit court by Judge W. M. Dinwiddie.

Gaines has been missing for ten months and his attorneys, unable to plead a case for a client they can't find, requested dismissal of the suit. The case has been in the courts for two years, the Boone County Circuit Court and the State Supreme court both handing down decisions denying Gaines admittance to the University of Missouri.

On December 8, 1939, the U. S. Supreme court ruled that the University of Missouri must either admit Gaines or the state must proide "equal educational facilities within the state." When Lincoln University, with state funds, opened law school in St. Louis in the old Poro building, Gaines' lawyers filed another suit, contending that the Lincoln school still failed to provide him "equal educational facilities." It was this suit which last week was dismissed.

Still pending is another suit, filed by Miss Lucile Bluford a staff member of the Kansas City Call, who seek admission to the University of Missouri school of Journalism. Miss Bluford is a graduate of the University of Kansas.

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# THE MODERN FARMER

Vol. XII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 15, 1940. No. 12.

FEB 1 1940 AGRICULTURE

# Nashville Man Placed On Advisory Board Named For Tuskegee Founder's Day

### President F. D. Patterson Chooses Rev. Henry Allen Boyd As Aide At Celebration Honoring Booker T. Washington

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 19 (Special)—Arrangements are being perfected here for Founder's Day Celebration to be held on the morning of April 7th, at which time Postmaster General James A. Farley, will make an address at two o'clock in the afternoon. Tuskegee Institute, under the presidency of Dr. F. D. Patterson, is making arrangements to hold a triple occasion, and in order to do this they have announced the appointment of a large Advisory Board made up of representative citizens throughout the nation. This Advisory Board will push the Booker Washington Stamp Movement, because on that day the first postage stamp ever to bear the photograph of a race man, will be released.

Among the men appointed to serve on this Advisory Board and Committee is Rev. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., who is secretary of the Sunday School Congress, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant, secretary-treasurer of the National Negro Press Association and president of the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company. Rev. Mr. Boyd's appointment brings out the fact that he, together with his father, were life-long friends of the late Dr. Washington, and they were both life members of the National Negro Business League.

Dr. Patterson has just notified Secretary Boyd of his appointment, and has received from this publisher at Nashville, his acceptance. At the same time, Rev. Mr. Boyd placed his order for $50.00 worth of the Booker Washington Postage Stamps and Envelopes. The management here in Tuskegee

(Continued on Page 16)

## QUARTERLY HONOR ROLL ANNOUNCED AT STATE COLLEGE

According to a recent announcement from the Registrar's Office of A. and I. State College the Honor Roll list for the Fall Quarter, 1939, shows a decided increase.

Gwyndolyn Hale, Advanced Special Student, Nashville, holds first honors, having maintained an average of "A."

Those having an average of "A-" are:

Everil Harwell, Nashville; Edward Hale, Nashville; Fannie Foster, Nashville; William L. Porter, New Orleans, La.; Rushton Miller, Birmingham, Ala.; James W. Bailey, Nashville; Ethel L. Banks, Forrest City, Ark.; Mae Barbee, Springfield, Ohio; Jimmie Cartmell, Nashville; Johnetta King, Chattanooga; Albert Umphrey, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Edith Banks, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Students maintaining an average of "B" are:

Celeste McMahan, Knoxville;

(Continued on Page 16)

## DEWEY TO START ON TRIP THROUGH WEST WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7

### Candidate Will Make Next Nation-wide Address on Lincoln's Birthday

NEW YORK, Jan 25—A campaign swing which will take him to the Pacific Northwest for a speech at a Lincoln Day mass meeting in Portland, Oregon, will be started by Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, on Wednesday, February 7, it was announced today at the Dewey headquarters in New York City.

The westward trip of the Dewey party will include stops at Chicago, Butte and Helena, Montana and Spokane, Washington. There will be a side trip from Spokane to the Grand Coulee Dam on Sunday, February 11. The ninety-mile trip from Spokane to the dam will be made by motor car. The party also will quit the overland train for the seventy-mile trip from Butte to Helena, and will return to Butte by motor to resume the journey.

Mr. Dewey will remain overnight in Portland after his speech on February 12 and will start his return trip to New York on the morning of February 13. The return itinerary calls for all day stops in Salt Lake City, Utah; Boise, Idaho, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, and a brief stop in Chicago. The party is due back in New York on Monday morning, February 19.

The Lincoln Day mass meeting in Portland will be held in the Civic Auditorium, under the auspices of the Multnomah County Republican Central Committee, of which Fred W. Bronn is chairman. Mr. Bronn has reported that public interest already manifested in the Dewey visit to Portland has made it necessary to provide arrangements for an overflow crowd to hear the speech. The auditorium has a seating capacity of more than 5,500.

The entire Republican organization of Oregon is cooperating with the Multnomah County committee on plans for the Dewey speech, which will be broadcast over a Columbia Broadcasting Company network. The invitation to Mr. Dewey from the Multnomah County committee was seconded by Kern Crandall, chairman of the Oregon Republican State Committee; Ralph Williams, Republican national committeeman from Oregon and United States Senator Charles McNary.

The Portland meeting will be the only one at which Mr. Dewey will make a formal speech on the Western trip. He will confer with Republican leaders at all of the scheduled stops.

*Operating*

Dr. J. H. Hale of this city who is in Union S. C., as guest surgeon in a state-wide clinic this week.

## DR. J. H. HALE GOES TO SOUTH CAROLINA FOR SURGICAL CLINIC

### Meharry Teacher is Making His Fifth Trip to Take Part in Demonstration

On Wednesday of this week Dr. J. H. Hale left Nashville for Union, S. C., where he will be the guest surgeon in a state-wide clinic, being held in the Community Hospital there in Union. The hospital is in charge of Dr. L. M. Long as Supt. and Dr. Hale is to operate on Friday of this week. It was reported from Union, S. C., that approximately one hundred physicians from every part of the state of South Carolina would be in attendance, as this is an Annual Clinic. The hospital is the gift of a fund from the Dukes Estate. The philanthropist saw the need of a modern hospital for Negroes and as a compliment to their thrift and industry here in the medical line he prepared hospitaliza ion through this fund. The Supt. Dr. L. M. Long, is a graduate of Meharry Medical College of this city. No city in South Carolina has ever been able to duplicate what is being done in Union in so far as the medical privileges, hospital work and clinic go.

Dr. Hale is to remain just one day. After the clinics are over during the day and after he had lectured to the physicians and surgeons, he will be the object of a big social affair in the form of a dinner, where men will lay aside their ideas of material medico and take up a social hour to give further honor and recognition to the former president of the National Medical Association, who is recognized throughout the nation for his skill in surgery as well as in the practice of medicine.

## Spelling Contest For D. C. Schools Set For March 9

On Saturday, March 9th the thirty-five schools of Davidson County will stage their annual spelling contest. The hour set is 11:00 a. m. The information was given out this past week by Mrs. Georgia Cash

(Continued on Page 16)

# New Yorker Makes Address On Budget To Boston Crowd

### Charges New Deal Is Fooling Public In Promise To "Soak The Rich" For Its Spending Money

BOSTON, MASS, Jan. 25—Thomas E. Dewey, young and brilliant District Attorney of New York, in his quest for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, carried his message of hope to the American people and made his fourth attack on the New Deal before a gathering of 8,000 enthusiastic Republicans here on Tuesday night of this week. The address was broadcast over a nation-wide hookup and has been pronounced by thousands as the best speech Attorney Dewey has made thus far in his campaign.

Dewey's Boston speech was a masterful handling of the nation's staggering debt situation, a strong indictment of the New Deal for its failure to balance the national budget and for continually spending more money than it receives in taxes, thus loading on future generations the burden of paying for the extravagances of the present era.

Mr. Dewey charged that seven years of maladministration in Washington had temporarily held back the growth of the country but stated, "I deny that the American people are finished. America is at the morning of its destiny."

He stated that a budget, in every day use, means a statement of probable income and probable expense. "It does not seem to mean this to New Dealers," he stated New Dealers have looked up the word "budget in the dictionary, Dewey contended, and were pleased to find one definition which says a budget is "A collection or store, as of

(Continued on Page 16)

## BUSINESS LEAGUE PRESIDENT HEARD IN ABLE ADDRESS

### Dr. J. E. Walker Of Memphis Sees Serious Economic Plight Facing Negro Race; Gives Timely Advice

At an introductory Mass Meeting at Lea Avenue Christian Church, Dr. J. E. Walker, M. D., President of the Universal Life Insurance Company; President of the National Negro Business League and Treasurer of the National Convention of the Disciples of Christ in America, delivered the principal address Sunday afternoon, January 21.

Dr. L. H. Crawford, President of the National Convention of the Disciples of Christ, has recently been called as pastor of this historic church. Dr. Crawford and his wife were formally introduced to the citizens of Nashville, at this meeting.

Dr. Walker delivered a challenging message on the American scene of Negro life. He related his own obscure birth three miles from a railroad in the backwoods of Mississippi and portrayed his gradual rise from obscurity to a place of national prominence as evidenced in his own accomplishments as a successful medical doctor and president of a million dollar, all Negro staffed insurance firm.

He claims that Negroes are facing a serious economic plight and that this is due to the fact that Negroes have not yet learned that "no business can succeed unless God is made a partner." He continued by showing that all schemes tried up to now on the Negro have failed. He gave as an example the efforts of a Negro bishop to take all Negroes back to Africa but due to the time it took that more Negroes would be born that they could find ships to carry them back. He pointed out that we had increased from 4,000,000 in 1865 to 15,000,000 at the present time.

He claimed that we are a prolific race because the record showed that the Indians diminished by coming in contact with the Anglo Saxon but that to the contrary, the Negro has increased and that one theory about the Negro dying out has been proven false.

The psychology used by whites to make the Negro feel that he is foreigner in this country has penetrated the thinking of the Negroes to such an extent that we have gone offside in [illegible] that our solution [illegible] social and political. In cha[illegible] thesis he said that

(Continued on Page 4)

## WANT FINGERPRINTS NOT PICTURES AS FUND IS SUFFICIENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (ANP)—Appropriating one half million dollars more this year for the Civil Service commission in its budget, congress will expect the commission to improve the service it renders to the government.

There are now sufficient funds to take care of any additional cost involved in the substitution of finger printing for the use of photographs on civil service applications and the commission now has no excuse to offer in this matter.

Heretofore when pushed on the point, the commission always pleaded it had no funds to take care of such expenditure as would be required. Now that congress has appropriated this money, pressure is expected to be brought to bear on the commission eliminating the photograph requirement in civil service and the substitution of finger prints which it is believed would go a long way toward the suppressing of prejudicial practices against Negroes applying for admission to examinations given by the commission and receiving appointments after passing those exams.

# "Thru The Darkness I See"

FRED C. WILLIAMS

## *Observations*

(Fred Williams Column)

FOR SALE AT A PRICE:—The House of representatives at Washington passed the Anti-lynch bill by vote of 251 to 132. What will happen to it when it reaches the Senate? Most persons believe that it will be thrown out of the window; that is if we can judge the action of the Senate by the past. Representative Mitchell created quite a hub-hub in Congress when he said, "The Republicans voting for the bill are trying to buy back the Negro vote." A Republican, trying to crack wise, wanted to know if the Negro vote was for sale. Mitchell's reply well fitted the occasion and the situation when he said "Yes, for justice and equal opportunities." This phrase will go down in history and I think Mitchell has given not only Congress but the entire country something to think about.

THE WARMTH OF COLOR:—History says Caesar conquered Egypt; Cleopatria conquered his heart and he took her to Rome, quartered her in a magnificient temple, so says archceologist who have just discovered the ruins. The Egyptians were a dark race of people, but historians have said that Cleopatria was Greek and Sir Arthur Evans, retiring from the Presidency of the archeological Society of Great Britain said in his farewell address that, "there was no doubt but that the Greeks were a race of Mullatos." Color in pictures, as well as in hu mans attracts and warms the cockles of the heart as well as the mind. History cannot recount the glories and Egypt without recalling Cleopatria's great conquest.

DECENCY AND EVIL ARE CONTRAST:— Out in Hollywood California, many members of our race both men and women are employed by members of the Hollywood colony and from time to time, strange stories of some of their activities leak out to the listening public. More recently we have discovered that some of these practices are being brought from Hollywood and reenacted in many apartments, hotels and bun galows by these employes, much to their discredit, as well as to our own chagrin when they are revealed. But we want to state that one of our own moving picture, Stars, producer and writer in the person of the esteemed Clarence Muse, is numbered among the most highly, decent and respectable members of the Hollywood Colony. He Lives In Hollywood, and His Home and Conduct; as well as that of his family, is above reproach and thus we take the satisfaction in the realization that some of the employees of the white morons should be pited for becoming influenced by the glamor of the surroundings in which they work and live.

RUMOR VERIFIED:—Irving Mc Duffie who has been valet to the President since 1933 has been changed to a position in the Treasury Department as Messenger. We have heard rumors of this transfer for several months and now since its verification, we believe that the race has suffered a loss for McDuffie as the President's valet was in a posi tion to answer truthfully and throughly, questions concerning our race; and the information thus furnished, has enabled the President to make decisions at his conference table by which we as a people have profitted.

WAS HE ALWAYS RIGHT?—Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. paying tribute to the late Haywood Broun, president of the Newspaper Guild said, "Heywood Broun was a militant friend to the Negro, who day in and out kept faith with his belief in the righteousness of justice for all Americans whatever their race, color or creed." As a one time publisher of Negro newspapers and knowing what happened a few years ago to the Amsterdam News; I wonder.

## THE PACIFIST FAMILY

The Pacifist Home as a "Good-Will Center"

Good-will comes alive only when practiced in a normal situation in which individuals can live it unconsciously. The home is such an environment. In it people of varying ages, sexes, and interests, with no appearances to keep up, and nothing compelling them to "be nice" to each other, live together three hundred and sixty-five days a year.

Our problem, then is to learn how to practice good-will in these little worlds which we help to control. These suggestions, though somewhat obvious, do emphasize some of the goals toward which we may strive.

We can settle differences on an unemotional basis. Perhaps we get wrought up in public because we are used to reacting emotionally. It is relatively easy to refrain from blows and spankings, but very hard to be patient, serene, and non-violent in spirit. No less, however, is required of peacemakers.

We can substitute discussion for argument. Argument is much like war. In it, human wills are pitted against each other; each in sure he is right, his "enemy" wrong; and each becomes more confirmed in his opinion as he argues. Neither can change his position without losing face, nor can either "win," because neither will compromise. Discussion, which is group thinking, with a deside on the part of all to learn, is quite different—a good nonviolent substitute for the violence of argument.

We can look upon our homes as centers from which the good-will practiced there may radiate. We can entertain friends, acquaintances, strangers, refuges, people of other races. We little know what good we may, quite unconsciously, do. One mother wrote to her hostess, a woman of another race, after such a visit:

"In Van Dyke's Wayfaring Poems in Palestine there is a poem, 'The Distant Road,' and some of its lines are so much more expressive that any words of mine to say how much may visit in your home meant.

'Blessed is the man that beholdeth
the face of a friend in a far country,
The darkness of his heart is melted
by the dawning of day in him.
The multitude of mankind had bewildered and oppressed me
And I complained to God, "Why
hast Thou made the world so
wide?"
It seemed as if I had been reading
a book in a forcign language
And suddenly I came upon a page
written in the tongue of my
childhood.
This was the gentle heart of my
friends who quietly understood
me,
The open and loving heart whose
meaning was clear without a
word."

BISHOP TOSSES BOMB:—In addressing the Mite Missionary Conference of New York City, Bishop David H. Simms said, "I believe that God Almighty does not want dumb people to lead the church" and he stated further that the A. M. E. Church must get rid of the "Cry babies" and pay their pastors in proportion to the good that they do and the work which they perform. The Bishop struck a death blow to the ignorant but zealous preachers who think that they have been called to preach the Word of God, and perform their self appointed task to the detriment of their followers. Ignorance has no place in the church. Our religious institutions have been accepted as the forum of our enlightment and the teaching of its commandments. The A. M. E. Church is an all Negro institution that has and should continue to do great work.

"Since my little Billy came, I have had much agony of spirit in trying to work out some philosophy about the racial situation. Just the night before I came to your home I had been reading from Countee Cullen's 'The Shroud of Color.'

'My color shrouds me in, I am as
dirt
Beneath my brother's heel; there
is a hurt
In all the simple joys that to a child
are sweet;
or hast Thou, Lord, somewhere I
cannot see,
A lamp imprisoned in a bush for
me?

Not for me, but for little Billy—and the cross scemed heavier than I could bear, I came away from your home strangely comforted."

—From "Fellowship"

## Davidson County Tuberculosis Ass'n

Every week throughout the year an average of 1230 people died from tuberculosis in this country during 1938.

The previous year there were 1329 each week. We expct still urther improvement for 1939. Much headway is being made.

This terrific death, sickness and financial problem from tuberculosis can be solved. It is being solved.

However, the help of everybody is needed.

If you could follow the dollars you gave through the years for the purchase of Christmas seals—if you could go with them to the Tuberculosis Clinics, and into the homes of those stricken by tuberculosis, the Tuberculosis Hospital—you would see how your money has helped to restore their health.

You would indeed rejoice in having a part in this noble and deserving cause.

The Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association works throughout the year for your protection on money collected from the sale of the tuberculosis Christmas Seals.

The money helps others, but above all it helps protect you, your family, and your pocketbook, because you are helping pay for this terriffic cost of tuberculosis, whether you know it or not.

You have our assurance that every dollar will be used to control tuberculosis in Davidson County. Won't you let us hear from the Christmas Seals we esnt to you in November?

With sincere thanks for your sympathetic interest in our work, we are,

Very truly yours,

MRS. S. I. BOLTON,
Executive Secretary.

Being a lover of freedom, when the revolution came in Germany, I looked to the universities to defend it, knowing that they had always boasted of their devotion to the cause of truth; but no, the universities were silenced. Then I looked to the great editors of the newspapers whose flaming editorials in days gone by had proclaimed their love of freedom; but they, like the universities, were silenced in a few short weeks. Then I looked to the individual writers, who, as literary guides of Germany, had written much and often concerning the place of freedom in modern life; but they, too, were mute. Only the Church stood squarely across the path of Hitler's campaign for snppressing truth.

I never had any special interest in the Church before, but now I feel a great affection and admiration because the Church alone has had the courage and persistence to stand for intellectual truth and moral freedom. I am forced to confess wh I once despised I now praise unreservedly. —Albert Einstein.

## Religion In A Free Country

Elba, La.—Religion is a potent factor in the lives of the American people. We hear pessimistic word concerning vacant pews at Sunday services. The motion pictures, blue moons and dance hall are said to have drained the churches. The losses are more superficial than profound.

Actually the growth of American churches has been uninterrupted during the last thirty years. During the ten years from 1926 to 1936 nine million new members joined the churches. Every year marks an improvement in the position of the churches. In 1936 more than 63 million members were recorded on the churuch lists. One out of every two Americans was attached to some church. The proportion with church affiliations increased instead of diminishing. They who say that the churches are losing in the United States do not know their America.

This record of steady growth of church membership in this country is in striking contrast with the experience of the churches in numerous other countries. During the last twenty years the Russian government has fought the Russian church as a deadly enemy. The German Nazis are engaged in a relentless struggle to subdue both the Catholic and the Protestant churches. They began with war on the Jews.

Most of the Mexican churches have been closed during the past ten years. Religious services have been outlawed and simple people, who congregated for worship have been shot down by government troops. War on the churches was one of the conspicuous features of the Spanish revolution.

Whenever dictators have seized power and suppressed the labrarics of the people the churches have been repuressed in these countries the allance between church and state was historically closed. When political power was captured at once the churches were feared and fought. Dictators fear any organization they do not control.

The complete separation between church and state established in our constitution has been the great bulmark of American churches. The government is a dangerous friend of any church in time of change. Free churches wholly unpolitical in support and in management have proved their capacity to survive and grow. The absurditities of the German fanatics intent upon rooting out Christian teaching and re-establilshing a worship of the ancient mythological divinities reveals fundamental weakness of the war against the churches. Neither am ancient Thor nor a modern Hitler is an adequate substitute for Jesus. Nor in the long run will a Lenin supplant the founder of Christianity. Hate is not permanently more desirable than good will.

Our churches have been strong and enduring because they appealed to the best instinct and ideal of a free people. Nobody has been compelled by governmental authority to join any church or to attend any religious meeting. Yet half of all Americans are counted church members and the overwhelming majority including those who attend no service derive their sense of right and wrong from the churches. In this country certainly, religion has been the teacher of morality. Our standards of right have been expressed and upheld by the churches.

Back of every advance in morality has been the teaching of a leader nurtured in one of the churches. The history of social reform in this country is a record of the activities of men and women who were awakened by religious experience.

The strength and growth of the churches are a great stabilizing influence in our national life.

The surface difference between the various denominations are wide enough, but the moral idealls upheld are fundamentally the same. Catholic, Protestant and Jews teach the ideas of right of justice of mercy and of the good life. The churches have kept their hold in America and have continued to grow because they fill a basic need in our lives. Ideals and aspirations make men different from other animals.

Merely to bring children into the world to struggle for material possessions or power has never satisfied men.

Other need which anly the churches have served have always driven men to religion.

As a people we have not experienced any great religious awakening or been stimulated by a widespread religious revival during recent years. The growth of the churches has been unspectacular but steady. The appeal has been quietly made and quietly answered by the millions in the fellowship of the churches. There is reassurance in this so long as the American people look to the churches for guidance in the problems of liie. We shall be strong and honorable, good neighbors to ourselves and to all the world.

The growth of our churches is a witness to the soundness of our character as a people.

By Rev. J. G. Resse,
Pastor of New Light B. C.
Elba. La.

## THE VILLAGE IS THE PEOPLE

A stranger halting at a village spoke to one of the inhabitants:

"What kind of people live here," he asked. "I have it in my mind to settle here."

"What kind of people did you live with before?" inquired the villager.

"Oh in the town I come from the people are mean and narrow."

"Then I'm sorry," said the villager, "but you'll find the same kind of people here."

The stranger drove on, and somewhat later another stranger accosted the villager and inquired about the people of the village.

"What kind of people did you live with before?" the villager again asked.

"The finest in the world," the stranger said with a smile. "Only business reasons forced me to leave."

"Then," said the villager. "you'll find the same kind of people here."

—The Canadian Baptist

## MISSIONARIES WORKING

There are 400 members of the parish, and every member tithes. they receive 40 stamps (less than twenty cents of ten pence) and their rice each week. On this, each gives one tenth. Because of this they have done more for religious work than any other church in Siam. They pay their own pastor and have sent two missionary families to spread the gospel in a community cut off from the outside world. And every member of this congregation is a leper.

—Dr. Hugh McKean in The Bible Banner.

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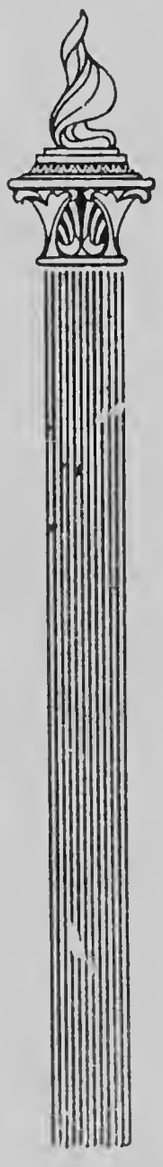

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**THE MODERN FARMER**

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

NEGRO PRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—WHAT ABOUT US, UNCLE? is the subject of an editorial which recently appeared in The Philadelphia Independent of which Ralph H. Jones is Editor:—

EDITORIAL

WHAT ABOUT US, UNCLE?—

President Roosevelt has been loud in his plea that the foreign dictator nations call off their wars He was exceptionally loud spoken in his plea for Finland.

We agree with him in principle. Any true American and exponent of democracy cannot truthfully approve of the "big fellow taking what the little fellow owns." We as a minority people certainly must be in the front ranks of those demanding a recognition of the rights of others but we still insist that President Roosevelt could do much more if he would raise his voice here at home for the recognition of full citizenship rights of Negroes.

Why should Negroes be secretly excluded from the wide scale industrial recovery? Why does not President Roosevelt call attention of the rest of the nation, and the industrialists in particular, to the fact that the recovery of America must include the industrial emancipation of Negro workers?

Why must President Roosevelt remain silent on the equalization of educational standards for Negroes of the South? Why must he remain quiet as to the need for passage of the anti-lynching bill? Why must he remain silent at the brazeness of the Ku Klux Klan which is again starting out on a race terroristic program?

We call upon President Roosevelt to not extend too great a hand across seas before he extends a much needed one here at home. We want to see the establishment of a true democracy here before we begin a hue and cry for it abroad. We further believe that we are heading for war when we interfere too much in European affairs—that is why the Neutrality Law as passed.

President Roosevelt must remember that in 1940 Negroes of this Nation will loudly ask.... "WHAT ABOUT US, UNCLE?"

## Food Processors Have Knife Out for New Farm Scheme

**Agriculture Will Seek 'Parity' Price Through Simpson's Domestic Allotment Plan.**

**CROP RESTRICTIONS OFF**

**Wheeler Claims That Manufacturers' Yells Indicate Where Burden Will Fall**

**(From Cooperative Consumer)**

Millers, packers and other food processors are sharpening their knives for a farm proposal which is to be submitted to Congress, with the backing of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and all leading farm organizations.

The manufacturers will have the support of the Treasury Department, which day by day becomes more "business-minded." Where the President stands has not been revealed, but he is expected to line up with his Secretary of Agriculture.

It is proposed to revamp the processing tax which the Supreme Court invalidated in 1935 and combine it with the "domestic allotment plan" which the late John A. Simpson, National Farmers' Union leader, advocated more than 15 years ago.

Through this combination about $300,000,000 would be raised yearly to pay farmers "parity" prices on their major crops. By "parity" is meant the farmer would get for his crops dollars that would have the same purchasing power as between 1909 and 1914.

**Wallace Explains Scheme**

As outlined by Secretary Wallace, here is how the scheme would work:

At the beginning of each marketing season the Secretary of Agriculture would estimate the quantity of a crop needed for domesic consumption during the year. He would also fix the "parity" price.

Each farmer who complied with the A. A. A. and other features of the farm program would receive certificates representing his share of the market for each commodity. He would sell his certificates to buyers, who could not lawfully purchase a commodity without them.

**No Planting Restrictions**

There would be no planting restrictions on farmers, but all crops produced above the domestic allotment would have to be sold abroad for whatever they might bring.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., opposes the plan, contending it is a tax on consumption and will be reflected in higher food cost.

Wallace on the other hand, insists the bulk of the tax would be absorbed by manufacturers. That is also the opinion of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) who is sponsoring the legislation in the Senate. He declared this week that the idea is the most practical yet offered.

"Whether wheat has sold at 40 cents or $1.40 a bushel," Wheeler said, "the price of bread has remained the same. The additional cost that millers will be compelled to pay is so small, in relation to the price of a loaf of bread, that the bakers will be unable to pass it along.

**Called Jade Winces**

**"The fact that millers and other processors are viciously fighting the proposal is the best evidence of where the burden is going to fall."**

In a speech before a farm audience at St. Paul, Senator Wheeler declared that the principal weakness in the existing farm relief setup is that it requires an appropriation at each session of Congress.

"No business man," he added "would long remain in business if a substantial portion of his income were dependent upon the will and whim of a politically-minded Congress— and no farmer can.

**Want Permanent Arrangement**

"Farmers Union representatives realistically recognized this when they came to me with the certificate bill—they know Congress. They are seeking parity payments that rest on a permanent basis—not on a political one. The certificate bill is self-financeing. With the funds derived from an indirect form of taxation, the farmer would receive parity payments. These benefits would be paid him as a matter of right. There would be no more begging—no more panhandling in Washington to secure that to which you are entitled.

"This legislation would not be a panacea or a cure-all for agriculture. It would not solve the farm problem. But it is direct and fair. It involves no compulsion. There would be no acreage restrictions. It would offer some protection against the financial ravages of drought and bad years."

## Business League

(Continued from Page 1)

our hope for the future lies in the economic field. He declared that our schools are sending out thousands of Negroes with all kinds of degrees but the one thing we needed more was the art of handling our money and making jobs for ourselves. "We are in Economic Slavery," says Dr. Walker: and unless we learn how to handle finance and business we will gradually be a pauper class losing all that our forefathers have done to make America what it is today. We have plowed the fields; dug the ditches, fought and died for American liberties and it is up to us to regain and take our rightful place.

**Triple Objectives**

The three things that Negroes should specialize in are, "Religion, Education and Money." It is time for Negroes to quit whining and complaining about their lack of opportunities because the young Negro has nothing in his way to be the best type of American citizen. "God is looking for people to serve him," says Doctor Walker and if the Negroes will educate themselves and take God in business with them there will be more Negroes back of the counter serving the people. Negroes will always eat, wear clothes and enjoy all that America offers. He will get all these things from Negroes if the Negro business man will only give service.

He admonished the Negro to follow the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, "Let down your bucket where you are" and never consider the "American flag as a dirty rag" because no place under the sun has 15,000,000 people in such a short space of time made as much progress as the Negro in America. Dr. J. H. Hale, Chief Surgeon of Meharry Medical College, was Master of Ceremonies. Others on the program were Rev. S. H. James, Mrs. Frankie Pierce, Dr. Mattie Coleman, Rev. W. S. Ellington, Mr. Henry Haley, Rev. R. C. Malory, and Hon. R. E. Clay, who introduced Dr. Walker. Prof. Merl R. Eppse introduced Dr. L. H. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford. The following business and professional people as well as many distinguished citizens were present. Mrs. S. Chandler delivered the welcome address. Nathan Webster, Robert E. Bagwell, Mrs. F. E. Quarrels, S. L. Ferguson, all of the Universal Life Insurance Company; Broughton Jones, D. W. Webster, W. W. Buttler, W. C. Watkins, all of the Union Protective Assurance Company; Thomas Darden, Nashville Representative, Pittsburg Courier and Chicago Defender; Arthur Overall, Modern Shoe Shop; Dr. Jefferson, Dentist; J. W. Patton, Patton Brothers Funeral Home; Kosse Gardner, Gardner Funeral Home; Mrs. Frankie Pierce, State Vocational Schools for Girls; Mrs. Nellie Frances, wife of a former Counsellor to Liberia; Moses McKissack, architect, Attorney W. S. Walker; Dr. I. L. Moore, Dentist.

DAD

Well, dad the years are rolling on.
You have seen a lot of life.
You have watched us kids as we grew up
Mid pleasure, work, and strife.

You have led a life of which we're proud
And only hope that we
Can do as well as you have done
In work and charity.

Your birthday now; gee, but it's great
To know your're just the same;
And may God grant you many more,
Come sunshine, snow, or rain.

—G. A. R.
In Chicago, Tribune

LOVE'S PHILOSOPHY

By PERCY B. SHELLEY

THE fountains mingle with the river,
And the rivers with the ocean,
The winds of heaven mix for ever
With a sweet emotion;
Nothing in the world is single;
All things by a law divine
In one another's being mingle—
Why not I with thine?

See the mountains kiss high heaven,
And the waves clasp one another;
No sister flower would be forgiven
If it disdained its brother:
And the sunlight clasps the earth,
And the moonbeams kiss the sea.
What are all these kissings worth,
If thou kiss not me?

130, 860 VISIT LINCOLN'S TOMB IN 10 MONTH PERIOD

Springfield, Ill.,—In the first ten months of this year 130,860 persons visited the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. The October total, 11,560, was the highest for that month since 1928. In announcing the figures, George Luker, superintendent of state parks and memorials recalled that the Lincoln monument was dedicated here 65 years ago —on Oct. 15, 1874.

## Pearl High Avenges Early Loss

**"Pro" Donaldson Hogs Spotlight as The Crimson Cagers Retaliate 26-14, 26-27**

**By H. J. Stockard**

Pearl High Gym, January 12—Ivey "Pro" Donaldson's jumping jive upset the strong Wilson County High school's apple cart 26-14 here Friday night to avenge Pearl's only cage setback of the year. While the girls held down their end of the program, to likewise retaliate for an early season defeat at the hands of these same Lebanon sisters by a 26-17 score.

Coach "Gup" Gupton sent his lads out to even up the score against the tough country-side folks, loaded down with confidence and determination and as a result, the Pearl following was rewarded as well as treated to a side show staged by their evasive forward "Pro" Donaldson. Erstwhile star of last year's soft ball wars, who collaborated with Senny and Andrews to preform magic tricks with the ball and kept their Lebanon adversaries in a state of delirium throughout the evening.

Donaldson's manipulating tactics broke through the usually strong Wilson defense to set up numerous baskets in the rough and tumble affair. It was Pearl's fifth triumph of the year against one loss.

**Segine Stars for Girls**

Miss Sadie Galloway's improved lassies completely dominated the girl's affair from the outset, paced by their veteran star, Miss Segine and closely followed by Silvertooth and Wright, whose brilliant play salted the game away during the early moments of the game. Their record also shows five wins against one loss.

Both teams will enter the mid-Tennessee Conference tournamnt likely to be held at the Pearl gym in March. The boys who finished third in the regular conference standing last year will be defending champions when the tourney gets under way.

| Pearl (26) | Boys | Lebanon (14) |
|---|---|---|
| Andrews (8) | F | Harvey (4) |
| Donaldson (8) | F | Crutchfield (c) (10) |
| White | C | Powell |
| Senny (c) (6) | G | Taylor |
| Jackson (4) | G | Murphy |

Subs (L) Proctor (P) Barnes, Lytle.

Officials: Maxwell, Beasley.

| Pearl (26) | Girls | Lebanon (17) |
|---|---|---|
| Segine (13) | F | Crutchfield (c) (12) |
| McMahan (4) | F | Sweatt (4) |
| Silvertooth (8) | F | Johnson (1) |
| Wright | C | Edmondson |
| Crawford (c) | G | Bryant |
| McCoy | G | Clay |

Subs (L) Stewart, Palmer. (P) Winters (1), Hill, Caruthers, Sawyers, Sparrow, McMahan.

Officials: Jenkins, Maxwell.

## College Fire's Damage $20,000

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25 (ANP)—Damage to the men's dormitory of Jackson College, the fourth floor of which was destroyed by five Monday afternoon, was estimated at $20,000. The blaze, which began in the attic, was whipped into action by a strong wind, and the new roof completed just last week, was gutted by flames.

The other floors of the four-story structure were damaged by water seeping through when thousands of gallons were poured into the windows and roof of the upper story. The fire made considerable headway, however, when low water pressure in the college area, held up efforts of firemen for some time.

This was the college's first fire since 1913 when the laundry building a frame structure was destroyed. It has been replaced by a brick establishment.

Prof. B. B. Dansby, president of the school, said the loss would be partly covered by a $12,000 fire insurance policy.

# NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. C. F.

## THE SOUTHERN NEGRO ON THE FARM

### His Problems and What The FSA is Doing About It

Farming is both a business and a way of life for half of all Negroes in America. Ninety-five percent of all Negro-farm operators are in the South, and more than three-fourths of these are tenants. Farm tenants fall, roughly into three classes:

1. Sharecroppers, who contribute labor only, receiving in return a share of the crop.

2. "Third and fourth" tenants, who supply equipment and bear some managerial responsibility and recieve larger shares of the crop according to their contribution of feed, fertilizer, and equipment, a third of the corn and a fourth of the cotton being a common rental.

3. "Standing renters," who rent the land outright, paying for its use either in cash or produce.

In the South, one-half of all sharecroppers are Negroes. The number of Negro croppers exceeds the number of white croppers in Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Mississippi has three and one-half times as many Negro as white croppers; Louisiana has twice as many. In other states where the actual number of Negro croppers is less than the number of white croppers. the proportion of croppers within the racial group is much larger among Negroes than among whites. In Kentucky, for instance, where 30,258 white croppers constitute only 30 percent of white tenants, the 2,736 Negro croppers are 65 percent of Kentucky's Negro tenants. Other states show even higher proportions. Mississippi's Negro tenants are 71 percent sharecroppers, and 82 percent of all Georgia's Negro tenants are in this class. Half of all Negro children growing to manhood and womanhood on Southern farms face the drudgery and neglect typical of most croppers' children of any race.

Chief among the evils which the poor man on the farm—small owner, tenant or laborer—has to face are poor housing, high mortality, insecurity and debt.

Bad housing and sanitation are reflected in hookworm and anemia. Faulty diet result in pellagra. The yearly toll from death and disase adds to the burden of indebtedness, while beneath all these hurtfull conditions lies the menance of insecurity, crippling both landlord and tenant in any effort toward progress.

I. WHAT IS THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AND WHAT IS IT DOING TO CORRECT SUCH CONDITIONS WHERE THEY EXIST?

A. What It Is:

1. It is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, set up to help needy farm families which are unable to get help elsewhere

B. What It Does:

1. Makes rehabilitation loans at 5 percent interests, for periods of one to five years. With such loans, the farmer buys the things he needs to make a living from the land—wagons, mules, milk cows, seed, fertilizer, etc. Usually included in the loan are reserve funds sufficient to provide the family with food and clothing through a crop year. Farmers obtaining these loans cooperate with Farm Security Administration farm and home management supervisors in making and carrying out plans for each year's operations.

a. Every farm plan calls for the production at home of enough food to supply the farm family with a properly balanced diet, thus preventing dietary diseases and improving general health.

b. The farm plan also calls for the production at home of ample feed for the livestock, increasing the value of the stock and conserving cash.

c. The plan calls for the conservation of the soil by sound farm practices, such as crop rotation, planting of cover crops, and erosion control.

Through rehabilitaion loans, familes are learning to keep their books, make their budgets, and live within them. Approximately 50,000 such loans, representing 12.5 percent of the total have been made to Negro farmers in the last years. Negro farmers are 12.6 percent of America's farm operators.

2. It enables selected renters, sharecroppers or farm laborers with energy, ambition and a good record to become established as owners on desirable land through long-time loans in larger amounts, repayable over a period of 40 years. Cooperative supervision is a part of all loan agreement. During the first year of operation of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act—1937—265 loans were made to Negro tenants, constituting 18:6 percent of the total for Regions IV, V. VI and VIII where Negroes on farms are found in appreciable number. Negro tenancy in this area is 34.1. Applications for 1937-38 were 19.3 percent of the total and for this year were 26.4.

a. In actual figures there were five times as many Negro applications this year as last year—26,989 as compared with 5,089. Figures for whites rose proportionately.

3. It is trying to develop better social and economic patterns in agriculture by establishing homestead projects. Some of them are new communities, while others consist of scattered individual farm. More than 1,000 Negro families were living on such projects in January, 1939.

a. Farmsteads on these projects are provided with houses, barns, and out buildings. Representatives of the Farm Secnrity Administration guide these homesteaders in their farm work, exactly as they help FSA rehabilitation borrowers.

b. In addition to this assistance, project farmers learn to farm cooperatively. Cooperative stores, gins and marketing services are acquainting them with the benefits of cooperatives.

c. Negro farmers, together with others, are profiting by this experience. They are established on 31 propects in 13 Southeastern States.

4. FSA also is setting up rental cooperatives, through which groups of tenants can improve their tenureship and living conditions by leasing large tracts of land through FSA loans, and operating them cooperativcly, usually with an option to buy within a given period.

a. Thirty such rental cooperatives are being set up for operation in the Mississippi Delta area. Color ratio on these projects is determined by the need in the area.

b. Projects on which Negro youths can secure "internesship" in modern farm practices are pointing the way for the coming generation.

c. By encouraging long-term written leases, FSA is trying to cure some of the worst evils of tenancy. Such leases benefit both owner and tenant, since they encourage better housing and better land use.

5. FSA supplies, without cost, a debt adjustment service which is available to all farmers. Volunteer local committees have arranged debt adjustments which have saved American farmers $78,807,693 in the last four years. There is no racial breakdown on these figures, but case histories on file at Farm Security Administration offices show that Negro farmers especially are benefitting by this service.

6. It offers loans to small groups of farmers unable to purchase livestock, heavy farm equipment and other needed services individually, enabling them to purchase these for community use. Negroes are making increasing use of these community services.

7. It is releasing land to its proper use by limiting loans to farmers established on land suitable for cultivation, and by assisting in the relocation of farmers situated on sub-marginal or cut-over lands.

a. It is restoring land to cultivating through erosion control by its clients, and by instructing and directing its borrowers in soil-building practices.

8. It is shaping patterns in rural education, by providing adequate school buildings and equipment on many projects. State and County

(Continued on Page 9)


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# News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

## REDS CAN'T TAKE ROOT IN OUR SOIL, CAPPER ASSERTS

### Finds Farmers Also Oppose Naziism

American farmers stand firmly against communism, Senator Arthur Capper (R., Kans.) told the American Farm Bureau federation. He spoke at the afternoon session of the bureau's convention in the Stevens hotel.

"I have seen communists and Nazis parading in the cities, particularly in New York," Senator Capper said. "But not on the farm. We may have communism in the cities, but it is far from getting a foothold in the farming districts.

**Would Give Aliens a Year.**

"I have a bill pending which would give aliens a year in which to decide whether or not they want to become citizens. If they don't they ought to be put on a boat and sent back home."

The Kansas senator asserted that the Dies committee should be continued for its fight against communism.

Senator Capper attacked the reciprocal trade agreements which Secretary of State Cordell Hull defended in an address before the the farm bureau on Tuesday. The senator said that Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace is trying to raise the price of farm products, while Secretary Hull, thru his trade agreements, is lowering the price.

**Finds Plans Contradictory**

The senator said that Secretary Hull is preparing trade agreements that will lower the tariff on cheese, corn, broom corn, beef and veal, both cured and pirkled, and flaxseed.

"The picture is this," he said: "The United States government is subsidizing American farmers to reduce production to bring supply [illegible] with effective demand. This is thrn the AAA. Now we find that under the same administration the state department is preparing to lower tariff protection on some of the same products for the purpose of increasing the supply in the United States.

"An increase in the supply, unless there is a corresponding increase in the demand means lower prices. It just doesn't make sense."

## HOUSING AGENCY PLANS MODERN HOMES ON FARM

### Rural Slum Clearance May be Next Step Taken By the USHA

Rural slum clearance soon will be an integral part of the United States Housing Authority's national program, and if a bill now pending in Congress is approved the federal agency will sponsor the erection of thousands of farm dwellings not only for rental purposes but also for sale.

Plans already have been made for beginning construction of the first of these farm homes early next year, to ren tfor around $4.25 monthly, according to Nathan Straus, head of the USHA. Since a monthly "labor credit" is to be given to each tenant for caring for the house, repairing and painting it, the actual rent to be paid will be considerably lower than would otherwise be possible. The USHA estimates that the labor credit will amount to about $3 monthly.

Twenty-nine county housing authorities have been organized in 13 states to cooperate with the USHA in this new branch of its program and construction work next spring will be initiated in four counties in Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi and Georgia, where about 800 such houses have been projected. The cost would range from $1,500 to $2,000, depending on climatic conditions and including the site and other items would run between $2,000 and $2,600.

Most of the houses will consist of five or six rooms, including three bedrooms, living, cooking and dining space, a work porch and storage space.

Income restrictions would be about the same as are applied to the USHA urban low-rent housing. Family income must not exceed five times the rental, except in the case of larger families, where it might be six times the rent. In figuring the income of these families consideration would be given to net profit from sales of farm produce and the value of farm products raised on the place and consumed by the family.

Some observers profess to see many problems arising from attempts to estimate income that way. Rentals, too, will be so low that many prospective tenants would be excluded, as has been the case in the city projects. No farm family appears to be eligible whose total income, including the value of produce it raises and consumes, is as much as $50 a month.

The United States Housing Act as it reads now does not permit occupant ownership of USHA-aided houses of any type, but the bill now before Congress would change that. This measure, which calls for an additional appropriation of $800,000,000 for the USHA, of which $200,000,000 would be earmarked for rural houses, also would permit a farmer to occupy one of these homes on either a long-term lease or a purchase agreement. A farm owner also might acquire title to USHA houses built for his tenants or share-croppers.

In any case, demolition of one substandard farmhouse for each new one erected under USHA auspices would be mandatory.

Mr. Straus estimates that this program would accomplish the rehousing of about 100,000 rural families. He points out that recent federal surveys indicate that about 4,550,000 farm families in this country now live in substandard homes.—New York Times.

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A man visited a doctor complaining of a pain in the back. The doctor examined him and the pain quickly vanished. "I call that quick work, doc," said the patient; "was it rheumatism?"

"No," replied the doctor, "your suspenders were twisted. Five dollars, please."

## Klan Protests Negro Official in Farm Security Administration

**Circular Appears After Tuskegan Visits Section**

Greenville, S. C. —(ANP)—The boldness which prompts the Ku Klux Klan to flout constituted authority and set itself up as a law unto itself reached a new high this week when a Klan circular flouting the authority of a branch of the Federal Government made its appearance here.

The Klan circular was distributed over Greenville County, Tuesday night, December 7. The circulars are dated October 24, but they did not appear until this week. They undoubtedly refer to a visit of William Street, Negro Field Section, Farm Security Administration, said to be from Tuskegee.

There has been a rumor here for some time that a Negro who holds an executive position with the Farm Bureau was to be located in the upper part of South Carolina. Apparently the Klan wishes otherwise, and if he is scheduled to come many believe that he will get an assignment to some other place, so strong is the Klan here.

## Selassie Favors Aid To Finland

LONDON, Jan. 18—(ANP)— Although it is not possible for Ethiopia to help since the Abyssinians "continue their heroic resistance against the agressors in several parts of the country," Haile Selassie sent a telegram last week to the League fo Nations at Geneva expressing sympathy for Finland.

His telegram also said, "if Ethiopia had obtained arms and financial and technical assistance, a defense sufficient to stop the invader would have been possible."

## Rust College To Be Rebuilt

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 18—(ANP)—Plans for rebuilding Rust College, destroyed last Monday by fire with a loss of $100,000, were discussed by the school's building committee Friday night.

President L. M. McCoy said a temporary mess hall and barracks for male students will be constructed at once. Girl students will be cared for in the Elizabeth L. Rust hall.

The buildnig committee is composed of Dr. M. J. Holmes, general secretary of the board of education for Negro schools of the Methodist Church; Bishop A. P. Shaw of New Orleans, Dr. G. W. Newman of Indianola, Dr. E. S. Scarbrough, field worker for the college, and President McCoy.

## BETSY IS WORTH WEIGHT IN GOLD AND LITTLE PIGS

HATFIELD, Mo.—George Puttoff estimated he has earned $3,200 from one brood sow.

"The sow has produced 331 pigs for me iin 20 years," Puttoff said, "and 320 of them have been marketed at an average of $10 a head.

"Last spring I sold her 39th litter, 11 in all, for $13 a head. She had hard luck with her fall litter, and only three were saved. She lost her hearing and could not hear them squeal when she laid on them.

## AMERICA IN FOURTH STAGE

America, having passed through three stages of its development, is now in the fourth stage, that of human relations, says J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the school of agriculture, University of Minnesota. The first stage of our development was the formation of colonies. The next was the period of westward expansion. The third was our economic growth. Now, he says, we are learning how to live together, to make the best possible use of what we have.

## COLORED RACE TO BE HARD HIT BY ECONOMY OF FDR

### Federal Agencies Affecting Negroes Will Get Less Funds This Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (ANP)—Of importance to every Negro in the United States, yet casually regarded by most, President Roosevelt's eight billion dollar budget, now ready for congress, offers an analysis to the 1941 situation which should warrant the closest attention.

All along the lines, where Negroes benefit most in the social aspect of the government, cuts have been inaugurated which bode the Negro no good.

Of especial interest is the all important aspect of relief, which some believe the Negro has learned to regard as his divine inheritance. In the new proposal, one half billion dollars has been lopped off, which now makes the item read $1,300,000,000 estimated to care for 1,350,000 persons as compared with the last year total of a half million more or 1,850,000 persons. Under the commonly accepted ratio of 10 per cent of the population sharing in the relief, this means quite a reduction for Negroes.

In the CCC camps, the 1941 estimate asks for 1,227 continental camps as compared with the present 1,500 continental camps. The enrollment of these camps will be limited to 245,000 men as compared with the present 295,000 enrollment. The sum of $230,000,000 is asked in the budget for the camps.

The NYA will get only $85,000,000 as against the almost $100,000,000 asked in the revised 1940 budget. The sum is believed to be adequate to provide relief for some 600,000 youths per month. In the old budget, 706,000 youths were provided for monthly, a drop this year of 106,000 which quite naturally will affect the number of Negroes enrolled.

For the operation of the new tuberculosis unit at Freedmen's hospital, $71,200 is asked for for six months trial.

In the 1941 budget, Howard university loses some $3,000, the new figure being $741,960 against $745,000 for last year. Freedmen's is raised from $484,840 to $579,625.

Due to the elination of a unit in the recorder of deeds office, this organization loses $1,900 as against last year's estimate.

Interesting, however, is the increase in the budget of the department of justice where it is anticipated there will be a 12.5 per cent increase in the U.S. prison population during 1941 over the present. Statistics issued by the department show a larger percentage of Negro prisoners than whites as compared with the total population.

The Farm Security administration has been asked to operate on an 80 percent estimate of its present budget.

All along the line, there has been a general decrease in the appropriations, except in the national defense, which has been given fund hitherto mentioned only in awe.

## CO-OP TO BE RUN BY FSA UNIT

### Basic Training For Youth To be Offered

Washington, (ANP)—Plans for an "interneship" farm project to be conducted on land adjoining Flint River farms, Montezuma, Ga., are nearing completion, according to information, released this week by the Farm Security office here.

The project which has for its chief purpose the training of young farmers under typical farm situations, will be operated on a cooperative basis. Units vacated by farmers who have completed training will be taken by new families

Operated in this fashion, the project will provide internships in cooperative operation and modern farm methods for a large number of new families, enabling them within a reasonable length of time, to maintain themselves and conserve the land they use in accordance with accepted, progressive agricultural practice.

Within the 40 year period of operation planned for it, between three and four hundred families will receive basic training during their internship residence of this 40-unit tract. Each family will contribute its quota toward property payments. At the end of the 40 years, when payment is complete, the land will be added to Flint River farms, the parent project, where 102 Negro families are already established on an ownership basis.

Young married farmers from 18 to 30 years old are now being selected from among many applicants. Each family of three to five persons will be situated on a one-horse farm, in a comfortable five-room cottage, with five acres of land, poultry house, smoke-house, garden lot and cow barn. Cash crops will be raised under guidance of trained agricultural experts, on land used cooperatively with labor on the coop farm and elsewhere on the project, paid for at the prevailing rate of 75c a day, plus dividends from the crops.

Existing housing will be used temporarily until new, modern farm homes are completed. Supervision and direction will be supplied by the personnel of the Flint River farms project, with the cooperation of state officials.

## FARM INCOME GAINS 63 PER CENT IN 7 YEARS

The 1939 cash income of American farmers was estimated at $7,625,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture this week, that was declared to be a 63 per cent increase in seven years.

During this year total government benefits to farmers will reach $675,000,000, the Department said.

Meanwhile, the prices of important farm commodities have skyrocketed to the highest levels since 1937.

# News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

## LOWER THIRD LIVES ON SLENDER BUDGET

### Thirteen Million Families Below Minimum Requirements

"The level of living maintained by the entire lower third of the nation falls below the minimum requirements for healthful and demiddle third are able to enjoy what is customarily called an 'American' standard of living," concludes in National Resources Committee in its recent study of "Concent living, and few even of the sumer Expenditures in the United States."

The top half of one per cent of the nation received nearly 10 per cent of the $59 billion consumer income in 1935-36—or almost the same sized slice of the national income as did 13 million families, one-third of the total families in the United States at the other end of the scale.

The lower third of the nation, with incomes under $780, spent 50.2 per cent of their income on food, whereas the upper half of one per cent, with incomes of $15,000 and over, spent only 6.2 per cent of their income on food. Though spending over half of their income on food, the lower third account for only 18.4 per cent of the nation's food bill and spend only $1.60 per capita weekly for food. Moreover, this figure includes the estimated money value of home-produced food, amounting to 23 per cent of food expenses for families with incomes below $500. For farm families, the value of home-produced food represents 50 per cent or more of total food "expense."

## VERY ENCOURAGING NEWS

No more encouraging news has reached the pages of our newspapers than the fact that in Texas twenty-five per cent of the 76,000 Negro farm families own their own farms.

This is indeed a happy sign and a trend that should be followed as quickly as possible by the other farmers of our race, ninety per cent of whom are in the South.

That contrary to popular belief the farm offers a genuine outlet to the economic chaos that now faces the black worker is also revealed in the same story.

An example of the unlimited possibilities that lie ahead for the tiller of the soil was given in the case of 18-year-old William S. Hart, of Bay City, Texas, a member of the 4-H club, who earned a net profit last year of $443.08, enough for him to enter Prairie View State College this fall, to pursue an agricultural course. (Editorial, Atlanta Daily World.)

## BOOKER T. WASHINGTON STAMPS ON SALE IN APRIL

The Booker T. Washington memorial stamp, first issued by the United States government in honor of a Race citizen, will be put on sale for the first time at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 7, it was announced this week by the United States Post Office department.

The stamp, which will be brown in color, will be of the 10 cent denomination and will be available to post offices throughout the country following the first day sale at Tuskegee.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

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THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
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Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

## SHARECROPPERS TELL PLIGHT AT MEETING HELD AT CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (A. N. P.)—Stories of unbelievable cruelty, unjust treatment, hardships usually associated with pioneers in a barren land, were the stories told Tuesday night when some 25 sharecroppers, here for a two days conference with government officials, met at Pierce hall so they could further plan for the betterment of their fellows in the benighted and Klux-ridden Southland.

White and black, they stood together and sang the songs which they have transcribed into labor songs, the old Negro shouts and hymns which now exhort workers to organize and unionize against a common enemy, the farmer-landlord.

Confronted with these hardy unfortunates, their stories rang true as one after another, they recounted highlights of their miserable existence for the benefit of those who had never seen a sharecropper. And until you see a sharecropper and hear his humorous pathetic story, no amount of reading can adequately express the plight of these folk.

Don Henderson, International President of the UCAPAWA said:

"People have to learn to lead themselves in the South," he said. "This is the first time in the history of the country any delegation of this kind and size has been to Washington. And it is not an effort to put the government on the spot. Government officials as a whole have been fine with one exception.

"We are trying to organize three groups. First, the migratory workers of whom there are now 40,000 on strike; second, the sugar-beet workers in the Rocky Mountain area; third the larger group in the South engaged in agricultural problems.

"Because of certain officials in the Farm Security administration, there have been no evictions this year like there were last January."

From East Texas, Mrs. Mollie Robinson, of Rust county, a frail dark brown skinned woman, seemingly unequal to the task to which she set herself, was the next speaker.

"The problem of the South needs immediate attention," she said, "tenant farmers, sharecroppers and farm laborers are being swept from farms to relief. Farmers are dispensing with their services rapidly. Families which formerly worked the farms are being supplanted by tractors and machinery."

From Tallapoosa county, Alabama, Josie Hart, a brave organizer, whose son had been framed on a highway robbery charge and sentenced to 15 years in penitentiary, was also a speaker. He told of the threats of the KKK and made his audience roar when he told of the activities of the white-sheeted mobs.

"The Ku Klux Klan is watching the Negroes" he said they advised colored residents of the country, and these Negroes came back with the taunt, "The Negroes are watching the Ku Klux Klan, too!"

"The Kluxers raided two meetings," he went on. "On the first night, they whipped a few heads, that was all the damage they did. But on the second night they shot down a member of our meeting and put 33 of us in jail. That was all there was of us. But they didn't have nothing on us 'cept we was holding a meeting there in the woods, so they had to let us go."

The first meetings held by this group were held in the thickest woods late at night when no white person would be around to tell the sheriff or the landlords.

"Landlords were trying to find ways to frame Negroes and to keep them on the farms at low wages," said Mr. Hart," they fought against the WPA employment of Negroes so they could work the farms for 40 and 50 cents per day."

In several occasions, Mr. Hart declared the sheriff of the county threatened his life.

Ed Clark, of Louisiana, told of the flagrant violation of the wage and hours acts in his section of the country, where the minimum wage for cane field workers was $1.50 for a nine hour work day. Bosses paid Negro workers from 75 to 80c per day and told them they ran their business and no government could come in and tell them what to do. Whenever the union sought to aid these workers, stool pigeons told bosses who represented the unions.

"We stopped buying at their store, they call the commissary but we call it the robbersary, because that's all they do. And we organized our own store which is now a going concern," Clark asserted.

Mr. Clark declared that workers in his state had never received any government checks for cotton conservation and when he told them they could get paid for it, they immediately wrote to Washington, which in the past had been forbidden by the white bosses on pain of eviction and even worse fates. Upon receipt of their checks from the department of agriculture, irate white bosses began taking steps for the eradication of the labor agitators.

Miss Elvira Dale, 63-year-old delegate from Arkansas, said white folk in her section of the country think more of their dogs than they do of their Negro citizens. She has seen hundreds of grown Negroes in Crittenden county, she declared, who couldn't buy the cheapest dress and had to wear dresses made of flour sacks. They had little food, and even now the county and many others in the state are desperately in need of relief. Mrs. Dale declared her life was threatened when it was learned she was going to Washington to confer with the officials there.

The principal speaker, however, was the Rev. Owen Whitfield, who won fame in the Missouri sharecroppers eviction last year when he led a demonstration of some 1,700 white and black sharecroppers.

"The bosses play the whites against the Negroes and the Negroes against the white," he said. "When one demands rights they are replaced by the other group and vice versa. I used to be considered a good preacher some 10 years ago but I preached a different kind of gospel from the kind I now preach. I am preaching now about a present God in the hearts and minds of men—the brotherhood of man and I am seeking to build a heaven here on earth. Heaven is a state of mind representing peace—held is misery. I have stopped building or trying to build a city beyond the sky. Instead of looking toward the sky for help, I am going to look reactionaries in the face. There is no one here in Washington to represent us, so we came here ourselves. We want no more puny excuses or mimeographed letters. We are going to hand our troubles on the White House door.

"Why is there a talk of surplus commodity when there are 15,000,000 folks starving? I hear they are going to build a laboratory to try to determine new uses for cotton. That isn't needed. There are enough folks down South needing a plain cotton dress, cotton overhalls, cotton jumpers to use more cotton than we got stored away."

Taking a pot-shot at Theodore Bilbo, the U. S. senator from Mississippi, Mr. Whitfield declared that Bilbo's days were numbered.

"I worked on a plantation ten years to be a head nigger. That's what they call them down South, head-niggers. I used to get up before anyone else on the plantation did to get in good favor with my boss. I didn't know any better. But as I look back and see what a fool I was,. I regret I didn't know any better in those days.

Mr. Whitfield recounted the difficulties the sharecroppers had after the crops were in and they had to search around for food, the store on the plantation being closed to them. Loud laughter greeted some of his witty sallies and the audience was deeply moved by his accounts.

Dr. Alexander's office lent all possible help to these unfortunates and after devoting an entire day to the program planned the delegates were then received the AAA and the housing authority.

The group remained in Washington Thursday and then turned homeward, a long cold trek in their broken down busses and old rambling wrecks of automobiles. However, they felt that some good had been accomplished through presenting their problems directly to the departmental heads in order that some relief may be granted them.

## RUST COLLEGE, IN MISSISSIPPI, IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

### Loss to School at Holly Springs is Estimated as $100,000

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 18—(By James Purdy, r., for ANP)—Early Monday morning Rust College, the 75-year-old institution and home of the famous Rust singers, was destroyed by fire with an estimated loss of $100,000.

Investigation revealed that evidently the blaze started in the furnace chimney of the college about 7:00 A. M. and spread to the fifth floor of the structure, where sparks ignited the discarded furniture and other college belongings that were stored there.

The fire was discovered three hours after it had begun, and had gained too great a headway for local fire fighters to successfully combat.

The 250 students housed in the five-story structure, that served for dormitory, office and class rooms, escaped uninjured and saved their clothing and other effects, although little furniture or office fixtures were saved.

Firemen battled heroically to prevent the fire from spreading to the home of L. M. McCoy, the president, and the nearby five homes of the teachers. The laundry and other out buildings were saved from the blaze.

President McCoy, who said that the building was partically covered by insurance, announced that Mississippi Industrial College, directly across from Rust, would absorb the Rust students for the present. He made no announcement as to plans for the reconstruction of the institution.

There were more than 250 students at the college at the time of the fire, representing every state in the U. S. A. and Panama.

Rust is located in what is commonly called the "Red Clay Hills" and is one of the oldest Negro colleges in Mississippi. It was founded in 1866 under the sponsorship of the Freedmen's bureau of the Northern Methodist Church and was first named Shaw University in honor of Dfl. S. P. Shaw, who contributed large funds generously towards the erection of its first buildings. The college burned once before during the reconstruction days.

The first president was R. A. McDonald (Rev.), a white minister. Dr. L. M. McCoy, present president, stressed practical agricultural methods, and the school was an accredited institution with high ratings. Funds for its operations were supplied by the Northern Methodists.

The Rust College singers, trained by Natalie Doxey, were widely known over the country.

## THERE'S SKELETON IN FRONT PARLOR

Dallas, Tex.—The home of S. B. Heyler of Dallas is crowded—not only with visitors but also with a collection of the bones of a prehistoric animal. Heyler has taken in the remains of a huge beast discovered in Pecos County near the New Mexico border. The ribs are the size of a barn rafters, the four-foot tusks as big around as fence posts and the leg bones as large as a tree trunk. The jaws are three feet across at the base and about four feet long.

Switzerland has established a "war economy syndicate" for foodstuffs.

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Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary

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## The Southern Negro

(Continued from page 5)

school authorities cooperate in supplying competent staffs to teach subjects carefully correlated with life. Negro tenants particularly are welcoming this educationals guidance.

9. It is supplying medical aid through the establishment of group medical care associations, through which clients receive service of physicians and nurses at minimum rates, supplanting fear, neglect and superstition with skilled assstance.

III. HOW IS THIS PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE FSA AND THE FARMER DIRECTED?

A. By close cooperation between FSA supervisors and borrowers, planning together for the development of each farm unit affected: the cash crop, garden produce, canning, farm procedure, and setting up of farm bookkeeping, including budget and inventory.

IV. WHAT HAVE BEEN THE RESULTS OF THIS PARTNERSHIP?

A. Increased self-respect as evidenced by repayments—often made ahead of time.

B. Increases in net worth in terms of increased canning, livestock and equipment and improved diet and housing.

C. General improvement in tenureship and in owner-tenant relationships.

D. Increased ownership.

E. Increased knowledge of modern agricultural methods.

F. Improvement in health and living standards.

## Thorobreds Wins 3, Lose 2 On Road—Victors Over North Carolina At Home

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11—The Kentucky State College Thorobreds returned home Tuesday after a six-day trip through West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. On this trip, five games were played, the Thorobreds winning over Farrell, Pennsylvania's "Steelers" 20-16, Monessen's Big Five 36-21, and romping over Wilverforce University 63-42. West Virginia State College Yellowjackets defeated the Thorobreds 36-29 in the first road game, while Pittsburgh's Big Five scored the second win 37-33 at Pittsburgh. In the latter two games the Kentucky boys made but 13 foul shots out of 42. Poor foul shooting had much to do with both defeats.

George Brown, 1940 football captain, was the outstanding star on the road, accounting for 54 points in five games, and played a brilliant floor game. Captain "Pee Wee" Mason, Matthews and Love also performed capably. After returning home on Tuesday, the Thorobreds encountered a strong North Carolina State Five and defeated them on Wednesday 48-40. Towering over the Kentucky team by a considerable margin, the North Carolinians could not cope with the Kentucky speed-demons, Mason, Sleet and Brown. After the first five minutes, the rangy North Carolina boys never came closer than six points, and the eight point margin garnered in the first half by Kentucky was retained to the end of the game. North Carolina came to Kentucky boasting a 7 point win over West Virgina, and but a three point loss to Wilberforce.

Jack Love and Shelton Matthews, freshmen luminaries, led the Kentucky scoring with 12 and 10 points, respectively; Colbert, rangy North Carolina forward, accounted for 12 points.

## Harlem Job Group Enjoys Banner Year

As the Harlem Labor Union neared the end of the calendar year according to a release from Columbus A. Austin, Director of Public Relations, the Union enjoyed the best year of its history, and broke all records for the number of members working during the Christmas holidays.

In a sworn statement before Samuel Richardson, Notary Public, Francis O. Minor, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Union, declared that his Union had the following numbers of working of working members as of December 20, 1939: 500 retail salesmen and salesladies; 250 bartenders and restaurant workers; 18 Pawnshop clerks; 82 butchers; 26 movie cashiers, ushers, etc.; 53 grocery, fruit and vegetable and miscellaneous clerks; and 31 shoe repairmen.

Mr. Minor further averred that during the Christmas Season he placed 138 extra salespeople in stores in the 125th Street area; 34 extra bartenders and waitresses in Grills; 14 extra butchers and 8 extra clerks in grocery stores.

Asked for a New Year message, Mr. Minor said, "As we face 1940, we feel that the New Year will be a banner one. The public and merchants have co-operated with us in every detail and I would like to extend the thanks of the entire membership of the Union for the support that we have received. Especially do we commend the merchants who, during the holidays, called upon us for additional sales clerks to such an extent that we had to appeal to other job-drive groups for workers.

"We will continue to fight ceaselessly for more jobs for our people The only way that we can add to the thousands of Negroes who owe their jobs to the work done by the Harlem Labor Union and its parent organizations is by constantly urging all to SHOP IN HARLEM IN STORES THAT EMPLOY NEGRO CLERKS."

**Facsimile Copy**

Before me, Samuel Richardson, Notary Public, appeared Francis O. Minor, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Harlem Labor Union, who swears that to the best of his knowledge and according to records in the Union offices, the following numbers of persons were employed in various Harlem Firms as of December 20, 1939:

500 Sales clerks
250 Bartenders
18 Pawnshop clerks
82 Butchers
26 Movie cashiers and Theatre workers
53 Grocery, fruit and miscellaneous clerks
31 Shoe repairmen

Francis O. Minor further swears that extra help hired during Christmas Season numbered:

138 Sales people in the 125th St. area
34 Bartenders and Waitresses
14 Butchers
8 Grocery and miscellaneous clerks

In addition, Francis O. Minor declares that all available unemployed members of the Harlem Labor Union were used and in addition, his Union secured jobs for five members of the Greater N. Y. Coordinating Committee.

Sworn to before me this twenty-ninth day of December 1939.

Francis Minor
Samuel Richardson

NOTARY PUBLIC SEAL
Notary Public, New York County
New York County Clerk's No. 113
Commission Expires March 30, 1941

"I expect her to produce her 31st litter in the spring."

Mrs. Puttoff added: "Betsy will stay right on the farm until she dies of old age. George would not part with her for the price of the farm."

## PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (ANP)—Annual meetings of produceion credit associations are being held beginning January 2 and extending through the middle of February, according to a report from the office of Cornelius King, Negro representative of the Farm Credit administration. These associations comprise some 525 cooperative credit organizations that provide short-term credit, at a low rate of interest, to more than 256,000 farmers. Approximately 150,000 farmers in the United States will attend these meetings this year, if the attendance record compares favorably with that of 1939.

In the production credit associations of eight southern states having a fairly large Negro population and membership (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina) some 50,000 individuals will probably attend the annual meetings. From 10-25 per cent of the member-borrowers in the states mentioned are of the Negro race. "I am hoping," said Mr. King, "that a large number of Negroes borrowers will attend the meetings of these co-operative credit organizations.

Substantial savings interest charges are realized by farmers who borrow through the production credit associations. According to the farm credit aide, "Many Negro farmers are availing themselves of this credit, not only because it is adapted to their farming operations but also because the interest cost is 4 1-2 percent a year."

Annual meetings of production credit associations present an opportunity for all farmers to secure information relative to the operations and services of these farm credit lending units.

## Republican Leader Of Baltimore Given Testimonial

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. (ANP)—In one of the largest demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed by this section, Marse S. Calloway, Baltimore Republican leader, recently was given a public tribute by fellow citizens as an endorsement of his useful service to the community.

The tribute, in the form of a testimonial, was promoted by a citizens' group headed by the Rev. E W. White, and brought together notables from many parts of the country as well as a cross-section of the leading business, fraternal and civic organizations of Maryland.

Bethel A. M. E. church was the background for the bevy of attestations which lauded the character and leadership of Mr. Calloway. Outstanding spokesmen from every phase of cultural achievement stressed his activity in school and church affairs, his zeal in civic projects, and his ever-ready willingness to aid any worthy cause or citizen.

Foremost among the speakers was former Governor Harry Nice, whom the genial Marse Calloway calls "the best governor Maryland ever had."

Others honoring Outstanding Citizen Calloway were: Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman of Mississippi; Francis Rivers, assistant state's attorney of New York City; Dr. Wm. Tompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; Linwood G. Koger, of the American Legion; Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia lawyer; Edward S. Lewis, Baltimore Urban league secretary; and Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan State college.

Carl Murphy, editor of the Afro-American, acted as master of ceremonies, and presentations to Mr. Calloway included a gavel, gift of the committee in charge of the testimonial, and cash contributed by civic organizations and individuals.

## Atlantic City's First Baby For '40 Is Colored

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 11 (By Frank Canty Jr. for ANP)—While merrymakers celebrated the birth of a new year the stork paid a flying visit to a local hospital leaving a precious little bundle as a New Year present for Mr. and Mrs. F. Calhoun. The female prize package, weighing eight pounds, first 1940 delivery in Atlantic City, arrived exactly at 1:03 a. m. Jan. 1.

For years it has been a custom of local merchants to shower the first arrival of the year with gifts of every description, even a bank account. As for being No. 1 candidate, it can not be taken from young Calhoun, but as to receiving gifts, well that's another story, for it is already circulated that the Calhouns had not resided in Atlantic City for a year, therefore the baby is not eligible for gitts. The report is hoped by many not to be true, under which is termed a new ruling.

## Kelly Miller

**By William Pickens For ANP**

Shakespeare implies that the good that men do, should live after them and that the evil should be buried with them. Kelly Miller's life was so outstandingly full of good that the evil can easily be overlooked. He was a prolific writer. Strange to say, he got his early reputation for brain-power by being both a mathematician and a Negro, because foolish prejudice had always contended, and still contends, that the mind underneath a highly pigmented skin is peculiarly unmathematical.

Many of those who respected and admitted him, did not always agree with his philosophy,—often disagreed with it. In his later years he seemed more often to take an unusual turn in his thinking. He did not always stick to a line of thinking which he had long pursued. It would not be so easy to tell whether he was with this side or that in much of his mental career. For an elderly man, he was much attracted to the new and unusual,—and yet was never "radical." The spirit of compromise breathed through his style. He could jump from Republican to Democrat, from conservative to New Deal.

His opinions, however much at any time at variance with the general opinion or with his previous opinion, carried a certain respect. That is because he knew how not to be too positivist in his expressions. Sometimes he seemed to call attention to the other side,—the other side which so many men are so apt to forget.

By all the rules of justice, he ought to have been elected president of Howard university about a generation ago, and at subsequent times. But internal fights, and the jealousy between him and another dean of the school, and the "accidents" of human history stood in the way. He was a far abler man than some of those under whom he served.

He had a definite and permanent place in the history of his race and his country. He will long be remembered. His death is the closing scene in a colorful, honorable, and unique career.

### HARD BOUNCE

A BRICKLAYER working on top of a high building carelessly dropped a brick which landed on the head of his Negro helper below.

You-all bettah be careful up dere," the helper shouted up. "You done made me bit mah tongue."

### RIDING TO A FALL

First Student: "The dean says he is going to stop smoking in the college.'

Second Student: "Huh! Next thing he'll be asking us to stop too."

## ASK PEONAGE PROBE IN NORTH CAROLINA

New York City. The Department of Justice at Washington was asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week to investigate an apparent condition of peonage in the vicinity of Yanceyville, N. C.

The N. A. A. C. P. request sent to Henry A. Schweinhaut, head of the Civil liberties unit of the Department of Justice, cited an advertisement which appeared recently in the Yanceyville Caswell Messenger as follows:

**"NOTICE——I forbid any one to hire or harbor Herman Miles, colored, durng the year 1939. A. P. Dabbs, Route 1, Yanceyville."**

The Chapel Hill, N. C., weekly investigated in the area covered the advertisement and reveals that the insertion of such notices reminiscent of slavery times, is not uncommon in that area of North Carolina.

Although such practices long ago were outlawed by the U. S. Supreme court, the North Carolina investigator reported that the people in the area ignored this fact and that judges and politicians had not dared to act in a contrary manner. The N. A. A. C. P. urged the Department of Justice to take action under the peonage laws.

### ADMINISTRATION CHIEF APPEAL TO ALA. FARMERS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala—Following the conference theme, "Helping the Farmer to Help Himself," H. W. Hochbaum, chief division of field coordination, extension service Department of Agriculture, Washington, appealed to hundreds of the farmers assembled at the forty-ninth annual Tuskegee Negro Farmers' conference which closed here Wednesday.

Mr. Hochbaum was presented by T. M. Campbell, field agent agricultural extension service, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute welcomed the farmers.


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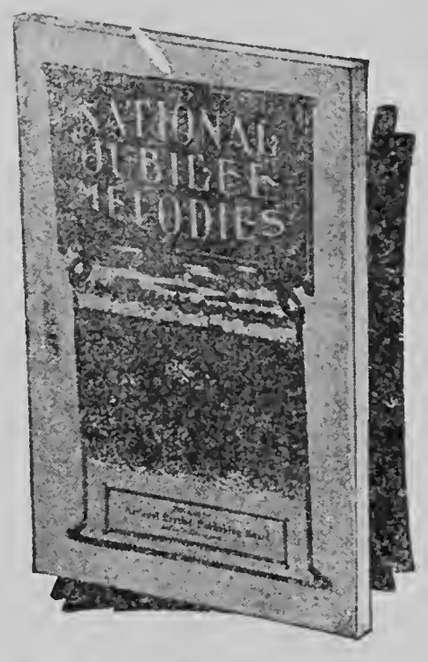


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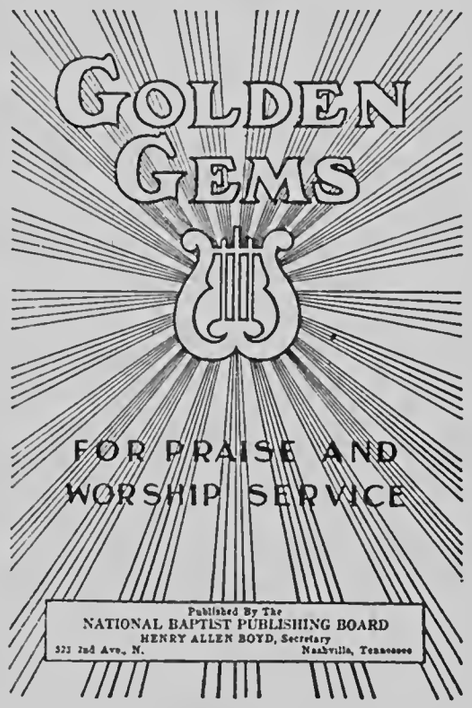
He Understands
He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

**Price Only 25c**

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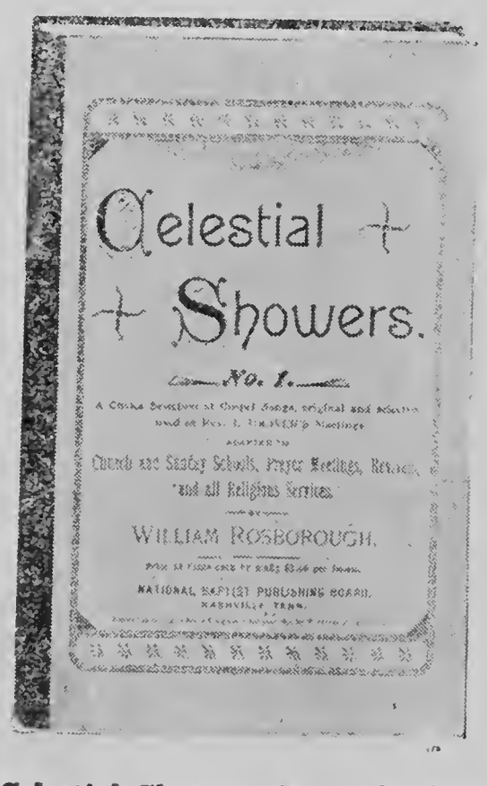
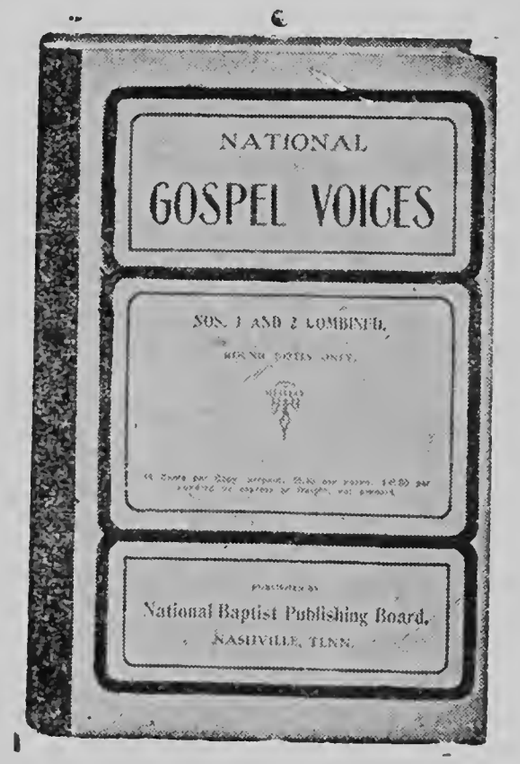



**Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.**

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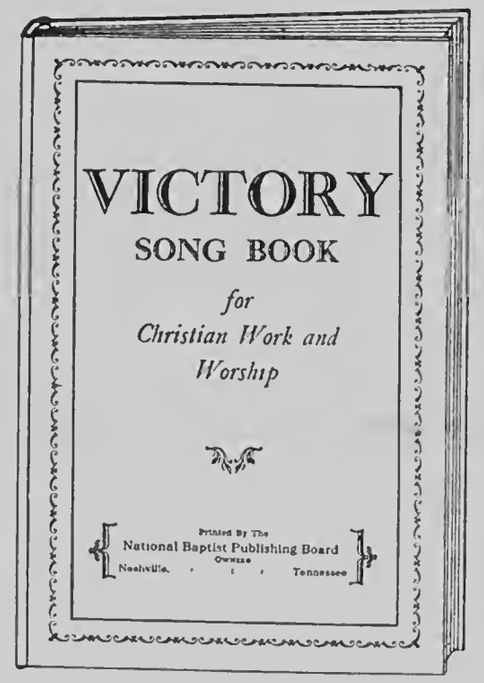


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## LINDBERGH'S CLAPTRAP

(The Amsterdam News)

It's always been said that an expert in one field usually makes a fool of himself whenever he goes piddling around in another. The most recent example of a man making a fool of himself in a field in which he displays crass ignorance is seen in the article by Colonel Charles Lindbergh in the Readers Digest for November.

Calling his article "Aviation, Geography and Race," the colonel, in his piece, declares the current World war, saying that it is a threat to the domination of the world by the white race, since it may give the black, yellow and brown races a chance to usurp the top spot now held by the "Nordics." Throughout the article the "sapinet" colonel beats his breast about the greatness of the whites, and of course, decries all other races. He says it's a good thing the whites rule the air through aviation and asks for a continuation of such as a barrier against possible world bossism by any other race or races.

It is hoped that just because Lindbergh was the first one to bridge the Atlantic in an airplane that his idea of races is not accepted as authoritative. If it is it will only go to prove how sadly off humans are of the a, b, c's of knowledge and culture; for the silly, childish and benighted racial view Lindbergh has only goes to prove that machines are still the master of men—at least the first man to fly the Atlantic.

## Football Team At State College Tendered Banquet

Approximately forty football men were complimented by President W. J. Hale and the institution at a banquet and dance in their honor, Friday evening, January 19.

The team, which loses through graduation twelve men, was highly praised by coaches and officials present for their fine playing record and sportsmanship for the season past.

Special mention was made of outstanding players including "Chaney" Humphrey, who was named All-American, William Brodnax, Captain Charles Goodman and others.

The address of the evening was made by President Hale, who indicated that the important principles of football were simply the fundamental principles that underlie life and living—honesty, loyalty, abiding faith, determination and hard work. He challenged the men to carry into life what the game had put into them; for after all the purpose of the game extends far beyond the winning. Much applause followed the impressive address made by the President.

Dr. J. H. Hale, college physician and chief surgeon, Meharry Medical College; Director G. W. Gore; head Coach Simmons and former Coaches Davis, Munday, and Strange gave brief but stimulating remarks.

An elaborate four course menu was served in the college cafeteria. Dancing in the recreation hall brilliantly closed the evening of entertainment for the football team, 1939-40.

## To Play Chicago

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan .11—The Kentucky State College "Thorobreds" will be the opponents of "Fats" Jenkins' famous Chicago Crusaders in Chicago on Monday, January 22nd. This will make the initial appearance of the Thorobreds in the Windy City as representatives of the hardwood.

The Crusaders will have a decided height advantage on the Thorobreds, but, in all probability, the Kentucky boys will possess the most speed. In Captain Mason, Brown, Sleet and Matthews the Thorobreds possess five speed demons. The Kentucky reserves are just as fast.

Chicago fans should see quite a game on Monday, the 22nd.

# UNION-REVIEW OF BAPTISTS PASSES 46TH 'MILESTONE'

## Religious Paper Is Official Organ Of National Body; Founded By Dr. R. H. Boyd

Forty-six years ago the late R. H. Boyd launched a religious newspaper and designated it as a Denominational Digest, to chronicle the happenings among the Baptists in particular and members of a minor group in general, that they might read more about themselves in the various states through their organizations, associations and in local communities. The paper was first known as the National Baptist Union, because it purported to have a unified interest in the Baptist Churches, large and small, in the Baptist Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U. Societies and Church Auxiliaries. Then later on the National Baptist Review was launched, so for a time there were two organs published regularly.

The first editor of the National Baptist Union was the lamented Dr. E. W. D. Isaac. He continued in that field as a journalistic writer and quill-pusher even when the National Baptist Review was launched, with Prof. J. D. Crenshaw as its editor. Both papers continued to cover the field, over-lapping in a measure, until wise counsel hit upon a plan of merging the two publications, eliminating duplication and cutting down over-head expense. Thus, they came together as the National Baptist Union-Review. Since The Union was the older of the two, it was decided to continue the volume and number gained by the elder paper.

This combined publication which is going to practically every state in the Union and many foreign countries, is now directed in its editorial policy by Benjamin Jefferson Davis of Atlanta, Ga., a Baptist layman whose trenchant pen is known throughout the world, because for many years he was editor of the Atlanta Independent, a fearless secular journal that issued for a number of years in the Georgia state capital city. Thus, the National Baptist Union-Review has had but three editors in the forty-six years of its existence. One has gone to the great beyond, but two are still living making their contribution.

This publication which came out this week as Volume 46, Number 1, is now spreading the nation with its denominational information, its race news items, its "Every Woman's Page" and its brilliant editorials. This denominational journal is published by and printed at the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant located at 523 2nd Avenue, North, which plant is directed now by the son of the founder, who serves as manager of the publication. According therefore, to its volume number, it is the senior religious journal or secular journal published here in the Athens of the South, the religious headquarters of the nation, by Negro leadership. Through it the Baptists are pushing what they call the "Henry Allen Boyd Plan," which invisions the greatest possible development of denominational strength ever spread out in tangible form before any organized religious group.

This journal is advocating through its editorial columns from week to week, the inner development of the New Testament Church idea among local congregations. It is encouraging District Associations, State Conventions and the National Body in developing a Three Point Program which was presented and adopted after having been recommended by the President of the National Convention.

There are already plans under way for a Semi-Centennial Celebration not only of this weekly newspaper, but the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant, which will soon be fifty years of age.

## Science Club At State College Elects Officers

The following officers have been elected by the Theta Omega Pi, the Physical Science Club, at Tennessee State College.

President, Mr. Earl Leggett, Gary, Ind.

Vice-president, Mr. Duncan Scott, Savannah, Ga.

Secretary, Miss Irene Baker, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Asst. Secretary, Miss Marietta Jordan, Lake Forest, Ill.

Treasurer, Mr. Marshall Talley, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain, Mr. Clarence Carter, Sylvester, Ga.

Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Aggie Anderson, Keeling, Tenn.

Reporter, Miss Bertha Parker, Bowling Green, Ky.

Prof. Dennis A. Forbes is the Adviser of this club.

"And so Clara took that old man for better or for worse?"

"Not exactly; she took him for worse, but the old fellow got better."

## FOUR OF FAMILY PERISH IN FIRE

Social Circle, Ga., (SNS)—Ed Holland, his wife, Mamie; son, Robert; and an infant baby, perished in a tenant house fire near here at midnight Sunday.

The Hollands were living in a five-room tenant house on the farm of A. J. Watson.

Four other children of the Hollands were saved by a brother who was not in the house when the fire broke out.

## Beat Pittsburgh

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11— The Kentucky State Thorobreds avenged two previous defeats by Pittsburgh's "Y" team tonight by scoring an easy 52-32 win. Pittsburgh never threatened, the Kentuckians having a comfortable margin throughout the game. Perhaps, the easy fashion by which the Thorobreds won was quite a surprise for the large crowd that came to see a close game. Then, too, only last Friday Pittsburgh defeated Kentucky at Pittsburgh by a score of 37 to33.

Tonight it was a different story. The "Smoky" City lads found the Kentucky gym too much for them, and the Kentucky boys too good. The score at the half was 31-11 in favor of Kentucky. Both teams scored 21 points in the second half For Kentucky, George Brown led the scorers with 12 points. Sleet and Matthews followed with 10 points each. For Pittsburgh, E. Meyers was the high point man with 8 points.

## RECORD SHOWS 3 LYNCHINGS FOR '39; 25 AVERTED

Tuskegee Institute.—The department of records and research issued a statement this week through Dr. F. D. Patterson, pointing out that there were three lynchings this year.

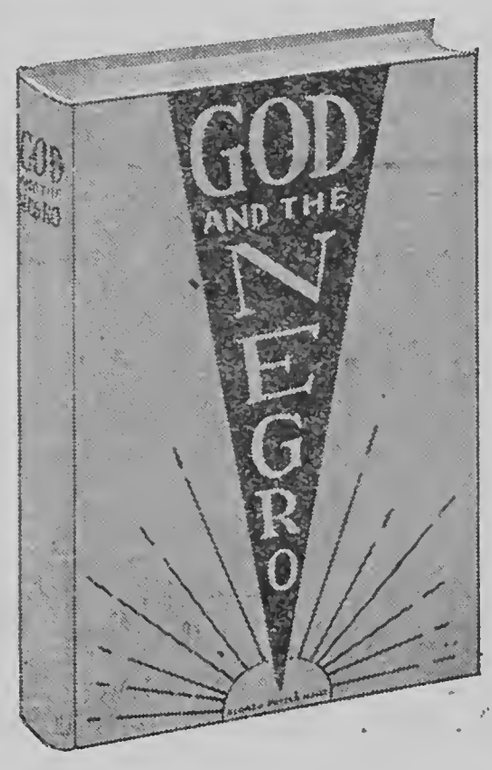
These lynchings took place in Florida and Mississippi, two in the former and one in the latter. The report also shows that 25 lynchings were averted through the shrewdness of law officials. Five of these were white and 20 members of the Race.

In making a comparison of the lynch record since 1935, the figures show that six persons were lynched in 1938; eight in 1936 and 1937; 20 in 1935.

Of those lynched this year, one was white and two were race members.

"Prisoner, did you steal that rug?"

"No, yer Honor. A lady gave it to me and told me to beat it, and I did."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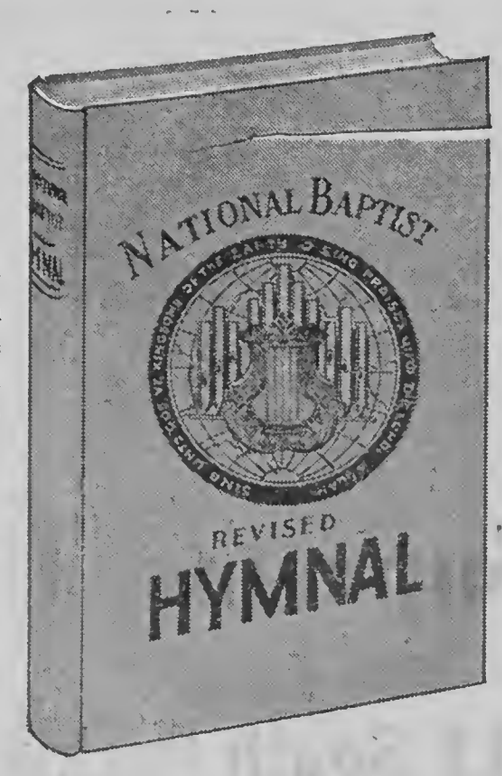


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# ★ Woman's Page ★

## HERE IS "FOOD FOR THOUGHT" ECONOMICALLY SPEAKING

**From Chicago Defender**

At the first meeting of the Student Labor Problems Council of Chicago university, Ishmael Flory, representing the Dining Car Workers and other organizations connected with Negro welfare, stated that 99 and 75-100 of the 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States are still enslaved with nothing to sell but their physical labor. The freedom of the Negro, Flory said, depended upon powerful labor organizations.

**The Federal Government**

The Hon. Paul McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, in his opening remarks at the National Youth Administrative conference which was held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 13-14 said: "We have approximately 4,000,000 young people out of school, totally unemployed, seeking work. The two Federal agencies, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the National Youth Administration are providing some work-training and wages to almost a million American youth.

**Dangerous Problem**

"Still youth unemployment is at a dangerously high level. It is absolutely imperative that we give thought to the question of HOW TO PROVIDE our young people with opportunities for productive and income-producing work. This is a problem on which we must concentrate until we find a satisfactory solution.

**Shift In Education**

"Things are being and have been tried—many varieties of work projects and combinations of work and training. Perhaps most necessary of all is some shift in the emphasis in our educational system, particularly in the secondary school period.

**Two Vital Problems**

"This shift of emphasis should probably be from the academic or college preparatory work to vocational or life utility types of subjects which will aid the induction of a youth into industry and into adulthood. What changes should be made in the curriculum of our schools to better fit the youth for entry into our complex and highly competitive labor market and, secondly, how can productive work opportunities be provided for youth out of school and unable to find employment in private industry? I don't know two more vital problems before us than these two.

**Agencies**

"These are the questions we have called you here to help us find an answer. What and how much can be done through private industry? How much should be and can be done by governmental agencies, Federal, state, and local? What changes should be made in our public schools and training programs so as to turn out young people better prepared to find opportunities for private employment? How can the stake which labor has in determining what training should be provided, what hours to be worked what wages to be paid in some of these training projects be safeguarded? LABOR HAS A STAKE. How can it be safeguarded?

"I feel very humble in stating such a tremendous problem to you, but do so in the realization that you have been considering it in some phase or another for a very long time."

**Findings of Conference**

There is in the United States an urgent problem arising from the widespread unemployment of youth. The conference is firmly convinced, on the basis of a number of comprehensive studies which have been made and reported and as a result of the experience of the American people in recent years, that immediate and vigorous action is necessary if very serious consequences to the nation are to be avoided. One-third of the young people of this country between the ages of 16 and 25 who are out of school are unable to secure employment. At least 4,000,000 young people between these ages are out of school and unemployed. This constitutes between one-third and one-half of the total unemployed in this country.

**Provide For Youth**

The conference is also convinced that all young people who are out of work and out of school must be provided with opportunities for employment or with opportunities for assistance to continue in school.

To the extent to which private enterprise does not provide jobs for youth who are out of school, unemployed, and seeking work, public employment should be provided.

When young people are employed through the use of public funds, work projects should be selected, so far as possible, which are not in competition with private enterprise. These work projects should be such as contribute to the needs of youth and to the public welfare.

The program provided by the educational system in all its branches should be so organized as to emphasize useful work experiences gained through cooperation with business, agriculture, and public employment.

The development of an adequate program for the realization of the plan of work and training here outlined requires not only participation by the Federal Government but also participation in local communities of representative citizens who will take effective action to meet so far as possible the situations with regard to unemployed youth that exist in these communities.

**Large Sums Needed**

It is quite impossible to meet the urgent needs of unemployed young people of the present time without the expenditure of larger sums of public money than are now devoted to the solution of the employment problems of young people.

The conference recommends that an investigation be conducted by a committee of this conference to determine the amount which can properly be recommended for the enlargement of the program of the National Youth Administration so that it shall not be limited, as it now is, in providing for unemployed youth.

This committee is also directed to consider what steps should be taken to carry out the arrangements that are now being organized between the work projects of the National Youth Administration and educational institutions.

## VEGETABLE LOAF MAKES TEMPTING LUNCHEON DISH

Here's a vegetable loaf that takes a bit of this and a bit of that and makes them into taste-tempting luncheon or supper dish.

**Vegetable Loaf.**

1 egg
1 cup ground or chopped raw carrot
1 cup cooked green beans, cut in small pieces
1 small onion, minced
1 cup tomatoes, canned or cooked
½ cup ground peanuts
1 cup boiled rice
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper

Beat egg and combine with remaining ingredients. Mix well and turn into a greased loaf pan. Bake in a moderately hot (375 degrees) until mixture is firm. Remove loaf to hot platter and garnish with parsley and crisp bacon.

## HOW TO CARVE A TURKEY—IN SIX EASY MANEUVERS

A beautiful, brown-crusted turkey deserves to be carved at the table. It wouldn't be turkey dinner without the carving ritual any more than it would be Christmas without holly wreaths and lighted trees.

Turkey isn't the easiest carved piece of meat to be set before a host, but the man who knows the rules soon becomes expert. And the rules are few and simple:

1. Remove nearest leg by holding leg bone firmly with left hand and cutting thru the skin around the leg from left to right, at the point where the thigh joins the body of the bird. Bend the leg back away from the body and cut down thru to the joint. By pulling the leg with the left hand and forcing it away from the body with the knife, the hip joint is dislocated and the leg separates from the body easily. If necessary, use the point of the knife to sever the thigh from the back. Remove leg to second platter.

2. Remove wing on same side. Use same method as for leg, cutting thru the shoulder joint. Remove to platter.

3. Cut slices from breast. Hold turkey in place by inserting fork firmly astride the breast bone beyond the highest point or insert the fork thru the ribs from the side. Cut slices of breast meat beginning where wing was removed, slicing downward parallel to the breast bone.

4. Separate leg and thigh. Hold end of drumstick with left hand and locate point at which thigh bone and drumstick meet with knife. This is over the round bone just to the right (on the thigh side) of the point of the joint. Cut down thru the ligaments.

5. Slice dark meat from thigh bone and from the drumstick unless bird is so small that this piece may be used as one serving.

6. Remove dressing from vent end of bird and place spoonful along with one slice each of dark and white meat on each dinner plate.

This procedure may be varied somewhat at the carver's convenience, but in general the steps are the same. If desired, the meat may be sliced from the drumstick and thigh before the breast is sliced. Some carvers also prefer to cut the drumstick from the bird, slicing from the thigh while it is still attached to the body.

Second helpings may be cut from the other side of the turkey.

While the actual carving is performed by the host, the hostess plays the important part of setting the stage for the ceremony. She must see the turkey is done enough to slice evenly without being so overdone that the meat falls apart. She should also make sure that the knife is razor-sharp before it is placed on the table.

For the carver's convenience the turkey should be placed on the table with the breast to his left. The platter on which the bird is so proudly displayed should be a large one and there should be a second and smaller platter for the removed leg and wings. Garnishings may be removed to this platter by the carver before he begins.

It is also wise to place a carving cloth—a large dinner napkin will do—under the carving platter to catch spurting meat juices and crumbs. And be sure to remove all skewers, cords, and such in the kitchen.

## CHOP HOOEY

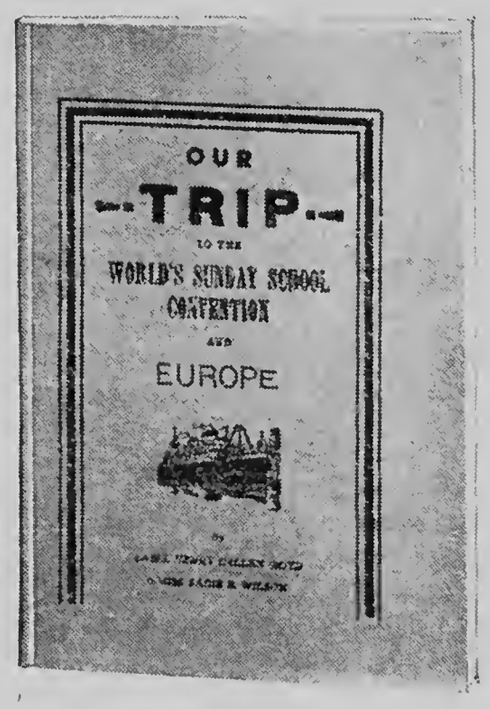
A Federal Trade Commission complaint charges Fong Poy, Oakland, Calif., Chinese herb firm with making false claims regarding the curative powers of its herbs. The Chinese concern is extremely modest concerning the efficacy of its product, claiming only that it will cure heart trouble, high blood pressure, colds, influenza, asthma, pyorrhea, blood disorders, cross eyes and other eye troubles, cancer, stomach troubles, dysentery, pains, dizziness, hardening of the arteries, goiter, bronchial trouble, coughs, sinus trouble, liver and gall bladder ailments, diabetes and other disorders of the kidneys and bladder, nervous attacks and disorders, arthritis, obesity, headaches, neuritis and piles.

## FARM YARD SURGERY SAVES INJURED PULLET

New London, Conn. — (UP) — Coast Guardsman William F. Burke's first attempt at farm yard surgery saved one of his wife's pullets from starving to death.

The bird suffered a deep gash in its breast which made it impossible for the craw to retain food. Burke washed the wound with boric acid, emptied the crop with a match stick and sewed the slit with a needle and cotton thread.

Those who love evil are not often loved devotedly.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# LOOKING FORWARD

By Franklyn Waltman
Publicity, Director Republican Na tional Committee

Efforts to pump up the "draft Roosevelt" for a third term movement still continue but with little more visible evidence of progress than several months ago. Indeed, so little progress has been made that the White House inner circle are becoming somewhat desperate.

This was evidenced by the reckless manner in which the Ickes-Corcoran-Cohen managers of the "draft Roosevelt" movement pushed Attorney-General-Designate Robert H. Jackson out on a limb in his Cleveland Jackson Day speech. They made a catspaw out of the genial young New Yorker—and his pay was severely scorched.

Making a speech more fitting for a ward boss than the Government's chief law officer, Mr. Jackson's big point was that Mr. Roosevelt must be renominated if the Democratic Party is to retain the support of the large bloc of independent voters who are not permanently wedded to their major party. In fact, he inferred no other Democrat could hold the support of that group of voters.

**Independents Oppose Third Term**

Well, neither can Mr. Roosevelt. It so happens that a week or so before Mr. Jackson spoke, Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion took a straw vote poll among these independent voters. It found that 73 per cent of these independent voters in 1936 cast their ballots for Mr. Roosevelt.

The Gallup interviewers asked these independent voters: "If President Roosevelt runs for a third term in 1940, will you vote for him?" Of those asked the question, 53 per cent replied "NO." In other words, whereas 73 out of each 100 independent voters in 1936 voted for Roosevelt, today only 47 out of each 100 would vote for him—a loss of 26 in each 100 independent voters.

These findings rather conclusively knock the Honorable Jackson's contention into a cocked hat. Thus falls another stratagem of the White House inner circle to scare the rank and file of Democrats into crying for a third term nomination. Mr. Jackson, as usual, was uttering quite a bit of nonsense. It was unusual, however, for him to be tripped up so quickly by the Gallup straw vote, on which the New Dealers set great store.

**No Third Term Enthusiasm**

The truth of the matter is that there is no enthusiasm for a third term for Mr. Roosevelt any place, except in the White House and among a small clique which has profited by the presence of Mr. Roosevelt in the White House and will continue to profit if he remains there. Whatever advocacy is given to a third term, outside of these circles, is laboriously pumped up in left-wing quarters.

If this sounds like a partisan exaggeration, listen then to a non-partisan, objective Washington Correspondent who twice has been awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his writings— a man noted for his accuracy and sound political judgments —Arthur Krock of the New York Times.

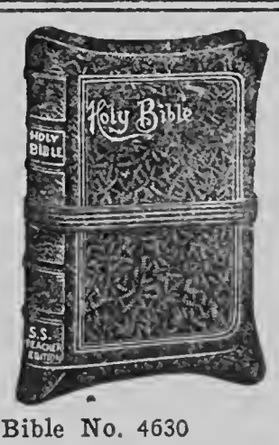
"There is reiterated clamor that he (Roosevelt) run again," Mr. Krock recently wrote, "but it is coming mostly from his own staff or from political persons who want to ride to office on his coat-tails. No legislatures have lately besought him to stand again, as many did Jefferson and Jackson. No torch-light processions of householders and taxpayers march through the streets of American cities to this end.

**Remains "A Family Affair"**

"Thus far the third-term line-up remains a family affair, with some significant silence among its members. Secretary Hull, Secretary Woodring and Postmaster General Farley have not joined it, and the Vice President is already a candidate to succeed his chief. The call was organized and is being managed by Secretary Ickes and Thomas G. Corcoran, and it has been wired for sound by a number of writers and speakers attached to the New Deal. In the Cabinet, supplementing Mr. Ickes, are Secretary Morgenthau, Attorney General Murphy, his soon-to-be-successor Robert Jackson, and Secretaries Hopkins and Edison. Such Senators as Mr. Guffey of Pennsylvania, whose only chance of re-election depends on a third Presidential candidacy, are in the 'draft.'

"And another striking group of petitioners includes Mayor Hague, Democratic boss of New Jersey; Mayor Kelly, Democratic boss of Chicago; Governor Horner, down-state boss of Illinois, and other representatives of political machines which have more than one reason for wishing no change in the Federal controls, including the inquisitorial."

These are the people who are now bellowing that Mr. Roosevelt is indispensable—that he must be renominated—that no other Democrat can be elected. Oh, but how red their faces will be when the Democratic National Convention names another!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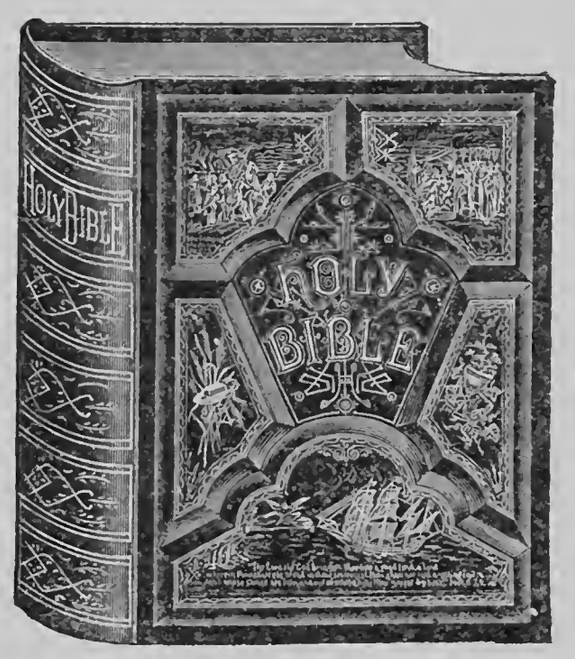


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## THE HAPPINESS OF WORK

**By Channing Pollock, condensed From Radio Broadcast**

A well-known dramatist once told me: "There are three stages of authorship. First, that in which a man wants his play produced, and doesn't care whether he gets any money out of it or not. Second, that in which he wants the money, too. And, finally, the stage in which he wants the money, and doesn't care what happens to the play." I don't agree. There are only two stages of One, the stage in which you love the work for itself, and regard the money as a by-product, and the other that stage in which you oughtn't to be doing it anyway. I never have been able to understand the id a of work as something of which you do as little as possible for as much as possible. I've written and published millions of words, and, the day any magazine appears with a story of mine, I still get up an hour earlier to rush to the newsstand, and carry it home in triumph. Sometimes I read it on the street corner. Of course, I think authorship is the most enthralling job in the world, but there's a friend of mine in the country who votes in favor of cabinet-making. When I told him that one of the greatest moments in my life was that in which I finished a certain scene in my play, "The Enemy," he showed me a desk with an invisible drawer he'd made for the fun of it, and pooh-poohed the idea that anyone could get that kind of happiness out of pencils and paper. The truth, I suppose, is that the amount of interest in any work is exactly the amount the worker puts into it. Years ago, I wrote the true story of a messenger boy, who used to carry my manuscripts to the editors—and bring them back. That boy was so kind and courteous, that I wrote to the president of the telegraph company urging his promotion. Later on, I asked the lad whether he'd heard anything of my letter. "Sure," he answered, "they offered me a lot more money, but I declined it. They wanted to send me down to Wall Street, but—gee—brokers would bore me to death. Up here, I talk to you, and Rex Beach, and George Gershwin, and carry their stuff around for them. Mr. Beech's novel that's on sale now; I get the book reviews every Sunday to see how it's going. I carried that book to the publisher, so it's my novel, too."

Anybody who doesn't feel that the chair he's making, or the ship he's steering, is his chair, or his ship, has missed one of the two or three greatest thrills in life. I love Eddie Guest's line, "There's no trick to growing old; anybody can do it who has time enough. The author of **Treasure Island,** Robert Louis Stevenson, who said, "Make us happy and you make us good," said, also, "I know what happiness is, for I have done good work." In his will, J. M. Barrie, who wrote "Peter Pan, promised to leave to the Author's Club "the most precious possession I ever had—my joy in hard work."

There are dirty jobs, of course: dull jobs, devastating jobs. Even in those, it may be possible to find something. I'm not sure of that. But I am sure that 90 per cent of all work is loaded with happiness, if you look for it. One of the friends I understand best was a day laborer on Long Island. In the 33 years I knew him, he became a kind of field-boss. One day he felt tired and he told his boss, "I'm 65 years old, and I think I'll quit."

"Why, John," the owner said, "I thought you were the kind of man who died with his boots on."

John looked ashamed of himself, and kept the job. A year later he had a stroke, and was taken to a hospital, where his life terminated three weeks afterward. Nearly a month after that, John's son told the owner of the business, "Of course, father went entirely cockoo at the end."

"Nonsense!" the boss exclaimed. "I saw him every day, and he was as sane as you are."

"You don't know," the boy answered. "Ten minutes before he died, the old man put his finger on the bell and kept it there 'til the nurse came. Then he yelled, "Quick, nurse, I want my boots on!" She put 'em on, and he died that way."

At 57, I've only about 50 years left to work, and I'm sorry about that. And the days are only 24 hours long, and I'm sorry about that too. But I hope to die with my boots on, passing along to the world J. M. Barrie's "most precious possession," and mine— "my joy in hard work."

## BIBLE IN 1,000 TONGUES

Four men sit at a rough table in a little house in an African jungle clearing. Two are dark-skinned natives. Two are Europeans. Before them lie eight or ten printed books, some notebooks, a pile of carefully corrected manuscript, and before one of them a partly written sheet. They are conversing in a language unknown to us. One reads aloud in English:

"And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

He speaks again in the unknown tongue, looks for the agreement of his three colleagues, and after further conversation writes down:

"Yesu akeri bekere besa bevuku ovongo. Ya o zuku infuna nda zi zama, nda ye nda, bua mantea nturai nasonga boke lebo minkanda mi mama."

Little do they realize that a milestone in the spiritual history of the human race has been passed. For the pile of manuscript, carefully wrapped and registered, goes to a city some five thousand miles away; a compositor patiently thumps out on his typesetter keyboard the words of the manuscript, meaningless to him; a printing press picks up sheets of paper and slides them out with the strange words impressed; a binder folds and sews; a packer nails shut cases of bound books, and stencils a label "Bendela, Congo Belge, via Matadi,"— and a scribe enters on a list "No. 1000, Sakata." It is the thousandth recorded language or dialect into which some part of the Holy Scriptures has been translated and published.

—Eric M. North in American Bible Society pamphlet.

A beggar held out two hats to a passerby. "Mister," he said, "will you gomme a nickel for a cup of coffee?"

"Sure," replied the passerby, 'but what's the idea of the two hats?"

"Well,' said the beggar, "business was so good that I had to open a branch."

The Rev. T. P. Seibenmann recently advertised "Seats Free" at his church at Dublin, Ga. There was such a startling influx of worshippers that he took another look at his church notice. A letter was missing. It read, "Eats Free." There are still many who are more interested in the loaves and fishes than they are in the bread of life.

—Methodist Protestant Recorder.

# AN ATHEIST PRAYS

By Alexander Bedenkoff
Condensed from America

Prayer is a powerful force. Not only religious but even godless people, at their critical moments, seek consolation in prayer. There are many examples in history, among which is that of V. B., a Russian nobleman. It was in November, 1917, when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Kerensky government. V. B. was then living in Moscow with his mother. We cite here his own narative:

Day and night some individuals, armed to the teeth, went from house to house, unceremoniously ransacked papers and arrested people without reason. With every ringing of a bell the inhabitants of the house saw in their imagination a picture of arrest, and death at the wall.

I was in a most difficult and embarrassing state at that time. In the first place, I was an officer of the imperial army, so a counter-revolutionary who ought to be shot at sight. In the second place, I was alarmed about my mother, who, in case of my arrest, would die of heart failure.

One noon, our doorbell suddenly was heard. Some seconds later, our maid brought my mother a visiting card. A visiting card in such times! On the card was printed: Kropotkin. Of course, neither I nor my mother could guess it was famous Prince Kropotkin, the father of anarchism. The name of the Prince Kropotkin was familiar to everyone from schoolboy to grownups, not only in Russia but everywhere. I knew that the Prince had lived in exile, mostly in Paris; but after the March revolution he came back to Russia and was received with enthusiasm.

To our great surprise, as we entered the anteroom there stood Prince Kropotkin himself. There could not be any doubt. Whoever had once seen his picture, his characteristic beard, his slightly winking intelligent eyes looking through glasses, never could be mistaken. He was clad in simple but decent clothes. He held his hat in his left hand.

"What can I do for you?" asked my mother.

"I am exceedingly sorry for intruding," he began gently, "but I should like—to examine your apartment— with your very kind permission."

There was nothing to do but comply with the Prince's wishes. My mother let him pass ahead. He entered one room and then another without stopping, as if he lived there before or knew the arrangement of the lodgings. He entered the dining room, looked around and suddenly wended his way to the room that was occupied by my mother.

"Oh, pardon me," my mother said when the Prince was going to open the door. It is my sleeping room."

He stopped for a moment before the door, looked at my mother and then, as if embarrassed, with some vibration in his voice quickly, "Yes, yes—I know. Excuse me—but I must enter this room."

He put his right hand on the doorknob and began to open the door slowly, then suddenly pulled the door and disappeared into the room.

I was so indignant at the Prince's behavior that I was tempted to reprimand him. I approached the room, flung open the door—and suddenly stood rooted to the spot. Prince Kropotkin was kneeling before the image-case in the room of my mother and was praying. I saw him making the sign of the cross, doing the genuflection. I did not see his face, nor his eyes, as I looked at him from behind. His kneeling figure, his ardent prayer, made him appear so humble as he whispered slowly the words of the prayer. He was so absorbed that he did not notice he was not alone.

Suddenly all my rage, my hatred toward this man had evaporated as a fog under the rays of the sun. I was so moved that I gently closed the door behind me and slowly stepped back.

"He is praying! You understand? Praying," I said to my mother.

"Praying! When, then ——"My mother was so amazed she did not finish her sentence.

Prince Kropotkin stayed in my mother's room about 20 minutes. At last he came out. He came out as a child who had fallen into error, not raising his eyes as if acknowledging his fault—but smiling. He came near my mother, took her hand, kissed it and then said in a very low voice, "I thank you very much for allowing me to visit your house. Don't be angry with me——You see—in that room my mother died. It was a great solace to me, being in her room again——Thank you—thank you very much."

# YOUTH IS ETERNAL

Benjamin Franklin, whose 233rd birthday anniversary we celebrated on the 17th of this month, was 70 years old when he undertook the most difficult task of his life. He was 72 when he negotiated the treaty of alliance with France, which made victory and independence possible.

Franklin was 76 years old when he negotiated the peace treaty with Great Britain, and at 81 he organized America's first anti-slavery society.

What makes a man obsolete? Franklin never became obsolete. With him, life began again at 70 for then he commanded a new and hazardous career. While in France he was not only a diplomat, but he created the American navy, financed the revolution, and acted as judge in prize courts.

Some business concerns make it a rule that when a man reaches a certain age he must retire. They throw away mellowed experience. England held on to Disraeli and to Gladstone and to Balfour of our own day as long as they lived. Their value could never be measured by years. Their value lay in their eternal youth.

Who knows when age has come upon another? Is it gray hair? A faltering step? A stooping posture? Or is it when the mind loses virility? And is the sage who can speak with real wisdom in his early thirties?

Let no young man scoff at the men of years, for tomorrow passes and yet another day is gone. Each individual too soon finds that the calendar has to be torn, and a new one takes its place.

But each of us is ambitious to remain everlastingly youthful—to play gaily at 60, to be interested in all of life at 70, to keep one's wits at 80. Years are the artificialities of calendar makers. If the spirit is young, the years are not even remembered. If the spirit remains young, one can sing a song at 80 as at 18—but at 80 it will have more meaning.

# WHAT KIND OF A SAINT TO BE

We have so many "soft saints." They are lovely in disposition, unright in soul. But their minds, instead of being places of sunlight, are masses of drifting fog; a haze of wishes and illusions——They will do anything for the Kingdom of God but think. The church has no need greater than that of hard saints, with fire not around the head, as in conventional pictures, but fire in the head, a continual state of mental disturbance; saints who can do hard thinking in a day which desperately needs thinking; saints in whom the higher brain centers are not paralyzed. For the deepening of the spiritual life, then, books which help that process of hard thinking are definitely spiritual instruments.

—Halford E. Luccock.

# ALSO IN SOULS

"Reform must begin in the souls of individuals who are willing to remake themselves and willing then, in turn, to form small groups to put into practice on a small scale the ideals which they advocate for society as a whole."

Aldous Huxley, Ends and Means.

# Negroes And Education

**No race has made greater progress than the Negro race in the United States. Starting at the close of the War Between the States with no institutions, no material possessions, no organizations of any sort, they have now 120 institutions of higher learning, with 35,000 students of college grade, 2,457 of collegiate professional grade, and twice the entire number studying college subjects. The first Negro collegiate graduate in America was from Bowdoin College in 1826. The number of Negroes now holding academic and professional degrees is 32,478. Of this number 63.8 per cent are men and 36.2 per cent are women. By 1880 most of the college trained entered the ministry, but now almost all of them are entering the professional field. Nearly 200 Negroes have incomes of $5,000 or more a year The medium high school salary of teachers is $1,300. The need for Negro college graduates is becoming more and more imperative. There is one white physician to every 728 white people but only one Negro physician to every 3,125 Negroes. There is one white teacher for every 110 white children but only one Negro teacher for every 218 Negro children. The Home Mission Board is endeavoring to help our Baptist Negroes in the education and training of their ministry. We consider this one of our most imperative missionary tasks.**

A friend of mine, still happily alive, was one day speaking to her friend, the daughter of Karl Marx. The talk turned, as serious talk so many times turns, to religion. The daughter of Karl Marx said, "I was brought up without any religion. I do not believe in God." Then she added a little wistfully, "But there is in an old German book I once came across a German prayer, and if a record of that prayer exists, I think I could believe in Him."

"What was that prayer?" asked her friend. Then the daughter of Karl Marx repeated slowly, in German, the "Our Father."

—Father McNabb in the Listner

# MISSIONARY NEEDED

Saint Stephen of Hungary is credited with having introduced Christianity into eastern Europe 900 years ago. Perhaps it would be well if another saint would make his appearance in certain parts of Europe today. —Voice of Missions.

# LITTLE JACK HORNER

Little Jack Horner, sat in a corner,
Eating his Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a good boy am I.'

This familiar old nursery rhyme dates back to an incident in the year 1536. "Jack Horner" was in reality John Horner. For years king Henry VIII of England tried to find fault with the community of Benedictine monks at Glastonbury Abbey. These monks, together with their abbot, Richard Whiting, had steadfastly refused to subscribe to the Oath of Royal Supremacy. As a matter of policy, the abbot desired to transfer the deeds to several manors in Somersetshire to Edward Seymour, brother of Jane Seymour, then the queen. But how could this be accomplished with the abbey being watched on all sides? A pie was specially baked as a Christmas present and sent to Edward Seymour. John Horner was selected by the abbot to deliver the present. But the pie was unusual in that beneath its crust were baked the valuable deeds. In his journey Horner "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum," that is, he extracted one of the deeds, the title to the Manor of Mells, where the Hornor heirs live to this day. So even now the nursery rhyme reminds them that the roof over their heads is there because their ancester, John Horner, was a thief.

Aloysius Horn in Columbia.


## Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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## Quarterly Honor

(Continued from Page 1)

Hortense White, Nashville, Elizabeth Faulkner, Nashville; Maxine Blagburn, Des Moines, Iowa; Eleanor Dozier, Battle Creek, Mich.; Elma M. Sublett, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; William C. Bell, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Emmett J. Scott, E. St. Louis, Ill.; William E. Jennings, Columbia, Tenn.; William Fox, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wiley Gupton. Nashville; Walter Pinkston, Green Cove Springs, Fla.; Hazel Suggs, Nashville; Hattie Adams, Aberdeen, Miss.; Mary Galloway, Nashville; James Garrett, Springfield, Tenn.; Mary J. Jones, Nashville; Ova Eudora Kemerly, Sewance, Tenn.; William Rhodeu, Chicago; William Yelder, Selma, Ala.; Elizabeth Adams, Nashville; Lillie Bland, Bowling Green, Ky.; Katie Johnson, Nashville; Billy Jones, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Ned Neely, Forest, Miss.; Roberta Spencer, Seattle, Wash.; Willie La Saine, Crawley, La.; Joe Epps, Covington, Tenn.; Henry Atwater, Covington, Tenn.; Mattie Blakey, Bowling Green, Ky.; Daly Reed, Nashville; Flozella Riddle, Nashville; Florence Simmons, Knoxville; Annie Young, Nashville; Tempie Beavers, Athens; William H. Butler, Murfreesboro; Harriette Davis, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Henry L. Gordon, Little Rock, Ark; Robert Jordan, Gary, Ind.; Lillian Watts, Natchez, Miss.; Dekascua Nollez, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Granville Sawyer, Mobile, Ala; Mary F. Suggs, Springfield, Ohio; Mabel Saunders, Nashville; Myrtle L. Banks, Forrest City, Ark.; John Weaver, Averne, N. Y.; Phyllis Falls, Whitehaven, Tenn.; Cecil Partee, Blytheville, Ark.; James Lemons, Covington, Tenn.; Helen Seeney, Battle Creek, Mich.; Leonard Thompson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Irene Baker, Kalamazoo, Mich; Georgia Buckner, Chicago; Fannie Pegues, Sharon, Tenn.; Ethel Holland, Birmingham, Ala.; Yacub Syne, Trinidad, B. W. I.; Estella Flye, Jackson, Miss.; Marie Grant, Chicago, Ill.

## New Yorker Makes

(Continued from Page 1)

news, anecdotes, etc., widely used in a colloquial or figurative sense."

"In round figures," he stated, "our national government will take in five billion dollars this year, according to its own estimates. It is going to spend at least nine billion. Five from nine leaves four billion dollars in the red."

"What does this financial hocus-pocus mean in personal terms. How much is the administration taking out of your pocket every day? What does it mean to your children and mine? Are your children and mine going to be free men or are they being sold into a bondage of debt by an irresponsible and spendthrift administration?"

Some people think the rich pay all the taxes. It has been proclaimed from the White House and from every rostrum in America that the New Deal, by soaking the rich, would make the poor better off. There are two kinds of politicians—one comes to power by pretending to soak the rich and be the friend of the poor; the other tries to tell the truth."

The speaker showed that if the government took the income of all of the "rich" of the nation, including that of all persons who earned as much as five thousand dollars a year, for the year of 1937, which was the most prosperous year of the New Deal, "it still would have been three and one quarter billion dollars short of paying the government expenses for that year."

He then submitted figures to show that it is the people of moderate means who pay the bulk of government taxes. but do not realize it, as the taxes are hidden in the cost of the necessities of life purchased by average Americans.

The government collects twenty dollars in tax on every $700 car that is bought; there is a $3.00 tax on every radio costing as much as $33.00; it collects six cents in taxes for each 15-cent package of cigarets bought; seven dollars is the tax on a refrigerator that costs as much as $150.00; there are taxes on gas and oil, a half-cent tax on every pound of sugar and a tax of two and a quarter cents a pound on every automobile tire that is bought. "The New Deal is digging its hand into your pocket every time you turn around. If you want to powder your nose, it takes ten per cent of the price of the powder. If you want to telephone your mother, it takes at least ten cents on every telephone call that costs more than fifty cents. All these and similar taxes on your daily needs mount to more than two billion dollars a year for the General Government.

"So who foots the bill for all this spending? It is every one of us—rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief. The total spending of all government in this country is greater than everybody in the whole United States earns in three months of one week out of each year."

Dewey cited, as an example of his own attitude toward spending the money of taxpayers, that as District Attorney of New York he had cut the cost of running the office from one million, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to eight hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars. He also stated that a Republican legislature had cut the proposed expenses of the Democratic Governor of New York state twenty-five million dollars, without sacrificing any of the essential services of the state.

"We are all agreed, said Dewey in conclusion," that we are getting many things from the government that are good. We are all agreed that we are not going to economize at the expense of the unemployed or the aged. Just as we must pay interest on the New Deal's debts, we must keep faith with those with whom the New Deal has broken faith. The next administration must pay every dollar of relief money due every American until he has recovered his American birthright, and opportunity to earn his livelihood in his proper place among his fellow men.

"Only a new administration can sweep clean the budgetary litter of the New Deal. Only a new administration can re-open the gates of boundless opportunity for the people of this young and growing nation. Beyond these gates lies the natural heritage of the American people.

## Nashville Man Placed

(Continued from Page 1)

will work with the Advisory Committee in an effort to see that the entire order of Booker Washington stamps is disposed of within a week or ten days, thus showing to the authorities at Washington, from the President of the nation down to the most humble member in the post office department, that the issuing of these stamps honoring the founder of Tuskegee, was a long step in the right direction in giving recognition to the founder of Tuskegee Institute, who was a great leader of the race.

The late Dr. Washington is one of the five outstanding educators being honored in this series of postage stamps, but is the only race man given the recognition by the Post Office Department.

Dr. Patterson said: "Realizing that these stamps will be invaluable as the years go on, we are urging the purchase of the Booker Washington Stamps on the part of Negroes and interested friends throughout the nation, along with the special Memorial Envelopes which are being prepared for the occasion. We are inviting a group of outstanding Negroes to serve as members of the Executive Committee which will sponsor this celebration."

Many responses are already pouring into Tuskegee from these leaders signifying their intention to serve.

The Christian way of life offers an opportunity for all to serve whether they be lowly folk or the world's wealthy.

# COLLEGE CHURCH HOLDS FELLOWSHIP MEETING AT A. AND I.

### Young People from all of City's Educational Institutions Attend

The Church School of the A. and I. State College sponsored on Sunday, January 13, under the leadership of Miss Gwyndolyn Hale, a fellowship meeting which brought together many of the leading colleges of the city with representation from foreign countries including Cuba, Brazil and Trinidad.

Institutions bringing greetings and student members from afar were Ward Belmont College, Scarritt College, Vanderbilt University, and Peabody College.

The program, the theme of which centered around the fundamental and basic principles of international cooperation—friendship and love—revealed the true spirit of Christian living. Much color was given the program by the relating of customs and ideals of the native countries of the visiting friends.

Participation in the program included addresses by Miss Ruby Van Hosser, teacher of Religious Education and Sociology, Ward Belmont College; Mr. Allen Early, President of the Student Christian Association, Vanderbilt University; Miss Agnes Dowsey, Scarritt College; Mr. Agenor Andrade, Peabody College; Miss Sara Fernandez, Scarritt College; Mr. Carlos Perez, director of Young People's Christian Work, Cuba, now in attendance at Scarritt College; Mrs. Perez, who accompanied Mr. Perez; and Mr. Yacub Syne of Trinidad, in attendance at the A. & I. State College, who welcomed the group on behalf of the College.

It is the opinion of the administration that much is to be gained by the wholesome relationships that are established for the student body. The Church School, under the faculty direction of Mr. R. E. Clay, by bringing outstanding speakers and personalities to the campus, has figured largely in developing a spirit of goodwill and fellowship between individuals and institutions. Through the liberal cooperation and support of President W. J. Hale, the Church School, which is a definite phase of student activity, has become to be one of the most influencing factors of campus life.

The winter quarter continues with a series of religious entertainment largely sponsored by organizations—fraternities, sororities and clubs—with addresses, dramatizations and musicals.

## Spelling Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

Frierson, the supervisor of county schools here in Nashville. They plan three prizes, first, second and third, and they have called upon the business men of this city, with a number of professional men to contribute the funds for the purchase of these prizes, which will in a measure, encourage the students to advance themselves in orthography, and thereby improve their English.

This contest is to be held in the auditorium of the Morris Memorial Building at Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street. Mrs. Frierson expects the largest attendance at eleven o'clock Saturday, March 9th that any Davidson County school entertainment has ever drawn to one of their affairs.

### ULTRA MODERN

Two modern little girls, on their way home from Sunday school, were discussing the lesson.

"Do you believe there is a devil?" asked one.

"No," said the other promptly. "It's like Santa Claus: it's your father."

# MRS. S. H. FREEMAN HEADS DIVISION FOR CRUSADE ON CANCER

### Meharry Doctors also on Committee Named for State-wide Drive on Dreaded Disease

That the Negro population of the state may participate in the 1940 campaign to reduce the death rate from cancer, Mrs. Rogers N. Herbery of Nashville, commander of the Tennessee Division of the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, has appointed Mrs. S. H. Freeman of Nashville, a leader in educational, civic, health and church activities, as deputy commander of the Negro Section of the Tennessee Division.

An advisory committee to the state-wide Negro section has also been appointed, those to serve on this committee being Dr. William P. Quinn, chairman; Dr. J. H. Hale, Dr. W. H. Grant and Dr. D. T. Rolfe, all of the Meharry Medical College faculty. Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry College and Dr. H. S. Shoulders, also of Nashville, a member of the Cancer Committee of the Tennessee State Medical Association, are ex-officio members of the committee of which Dr. Quinn is chairman. The appointment of Mrs. Freeman and the advisory committee was made by Mrs. Herbert in connection with her recent visit to Meharry College when she explained the aims and purposes of the Women's Field Army, which was organized in 1936 to aid in the work of controlling cancer, which is one of the leading causes in the United States of death and suffering.

The slogan of the Women's Field Army is "Early Cancer is Curable. Fight it with Knowledge."

In order to bring the message of cancer control before as large a group as possible preliminary to starting the work of organizing state-wide units of the Negro Section, Mrs. Freeman announces that a tea will be given at the Nurse's Home at Meharry Medical College Sunday afternoon, January 28, at 4:00 o'clock, to which all officers of women's clubs and other organizations of the city and members of these groups are invited.

A program will be given in connection with the tea with Mrs. Freeman presiding. Speakers will include Mrs. Herbert, Dr. Turner, Dr. Shoulders and Dr. Quinn. Dr. Quinn and the other members of the Advisory committee will assist Mrs. Freman in welcoming the guests.

This will be the first year for the Tennessee Division of the Women's Field Army to have a Negro Section and it is felt under the leadership of Mrs. Freeman that a strong and effective state-wide organization will be set up, ready to paign in April, when the effort will participate in the intensive cambe made to call the attention of the people in every walk in life to the fact that much of cancer in its early stages can be cured and to urge that those having any symptoms of the disease consult their family doctor or other reputable physician at once. The second phase of the campaign will be to enroll members in the Women's Field Army, men and women, at an annual fee of $1.00, the money to be used in promoting the educational work.

Mrs. Freeman brings to her new position active experience in various lines of work and wide contacts. She is a member of the faculty of Pearl High school and is the wife of an instructor at Meharry Medical College. During the summer she does demonstration work for the General Board of Education at Fisk University, and is active in church circles and civic movements. She is editor of the official journal of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association.

## Pearl High Boys and Girls Trim Pulaski Cagers 17-16, 34-23

By Henry J. Stockard, Jr.

Pearl High Gymn, Jan.—The Pearl High School Cagers added another victim to their Middle Tennessee Conference race tonight. When the Boy's and Girl's teams scored a twin victory over the strong finishing, Hardwood Gladiators of the Bridgeforth High School, Pulaski by the scores of 17-16 and 34-23 before nearly 200 spectators.

The Crimson Girls won 17-16 in an extra beat on B. McMahon's tree throw to stave off a near "tragic" rally, put on by the Bridgeforth Lassies paced by Vance and Crenshaw, whose goals were responsible for tying the regular session at 16 all. Segine and Silvertooth Collaborated to give Pearl a comfortable 14-10 lead at the end of the 3rd quarter, which quickly melted away, but for the magnificent defensive play of McCoy and Wrigh the Giles Countians would have forged ahead and possibly won. Seginies 12 points were high, Vancies 6 were best for Bridgeforth.

The Bridgeforth Boys's start was as cold as the zero weather outside, and "Pro" Donaldson and Co. quickly took charge to domiuate the play from the outset, without allowing the Giles Gents much of a chance to lead at the half 19 to 4. The down-floor passing of Seeney and Carion and the agilety of Jackson. Donaldson and Andrews in manipulating the ball into scoring position proved most destructive in Pulaski's 34-23 defeat.

Not until the second half, while playing against the Crimson Scrubs was Bridgeforth able to make any progress. With a sub, Linsley Reynolds of the Pulaski, Reynold's dynasty in there pitching 7 goals to share the starring honors with Gentry and Abernathy The Tiger Varsity went back in late in the 4th period to "ice" the game and take some of the fever out of the Giles Boys before giving away again to the Subs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pearl (17) | Girls | Bridgeforth (16) |
| Hill (2) | F | Sweeney (5) |
| Winters (2) | F | Crenshaw (5) |
| Reeves | F | Vance (6) |
| McCoy | C | Miller |
| Crawford | G. | Jordan |
| Smithson | G | Thomas |

Subs Scoring: (P) Segine (12)
B. McMaban (1)
Officials: Young and Jenkins

Pearl (34) Boys Bridgeforth (23)
F—Donaldson (8)—Woods
F—Andrews (4)—Perry
C—Jackson (6)—Abenathy (3)
G—Seeney (4)—Gentry (4)
G—Carion (7)—Sweeney
Subs Scoring: (P.) White (5).
(B.) Reynolds (14) Ballentine (2) .....
Officials: Young and Bowden


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